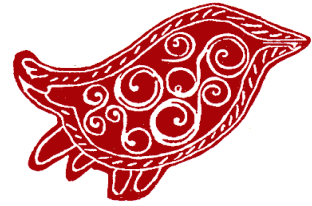


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HAYES ST. LEGER, 4th VISCOUNT DONERAILE,

b. 30th Sept., 1818, d. at Doneraile, 26th August, 1887.

*(From an oil painting at Doneraile Court, by Weigall, R.A., 1861,  
Photographed for "British Hunts and Huntsmen.")*

NOTE—A covert coat is worn over the hunting coat.

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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., D.L.

VOL. III.

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1913.

# HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES, &c.

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## Danesfort (Kilpadder).

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilshannig.

Danesfort House lies about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Mallow Railway Station.

Kilpadder is the Irish for "Peter's wood or church" (Henry F. Berry), or Kilpater, "the father's church."

Danesfort is so named from a Danish fort that is convenient to the house, and also from a person of the name of "Deane," who occupied the (former) house about one hundred years ago. (Field Book of 1839, Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Mr. Edmund Hunt writes: "The ancient territory of Kilpadder comprises the modern townland of Kilpadder North, Kilpadder South, Nurse-townmore, Carriglenamore, and Glashahny West, something more than 2,000 acres, and formed part of the extensive grants by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Richard Kyrle, and by him sold to the Newman family."

Kilpadder North, 262a. or. 22p. ; pop. 39; val. £188. Kilpadder South, 344a. 2r. 7p. ; pop. 46; val., £140. (Guy, 1881).

### Fiants of Queen Elizabeth.

2576 (2101). Pardon (amongst others) to Teig m'Cahir I Keallaghane. of Kilpeader. 3 May, xvii. (A.D. 1575).

6762 (5468). Pardon (amongst others) to Deirmod m'Teige m'Cahir Y Kallaghan, of Kilpader, gent. ; Morrogh m'Teige m'Cahir, of Kilpadier, Donell roe O Mullane, of same, and Dermod roe O Mullone, of same, yeomen. Feb., 1602.

In an article entitled "The Chieftains of Pobul-I-Callaghan, Co. Cork," by Herbert Webb Gillman, it is stated that "Cahir, the third son of Teige Roe, who fell in 1568, 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).

A general pardon was given to McCragh McTeige McCahir of Kilpader, Co. Cork, gent., 7 Dec., 1st James I. (Cal. Pat. Rolls Jac. I., xiv. 13, pp. 25-26, R.I.A. Lib.)

According to the Book of Survey and Distribution, circa 1657, Kilpadder was the property of Cahir O'Callaghan, an Irish Papist. It consisted of 169a. 2r. 16p. He forfeited it on rebellion, and it was granted to Sir Richard Kyrle. It afterwards became the property of Richard Newman. (P.R.O.)

In an article on "The Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry," by Dr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., Litt.D., the following appears:—A Chancery Fiant (No. 5903) dated 2 December, 1594, contains a surrender by Kallaghan O'Kallaghan of Dromaneen, Co. Cork, gent., of his property amongst the lands appear "1 carucate in Kilepeadir."

On 23rd March, 1610, there is enrolled in the Patent Rolls of Chancery a surrender by Connor O'Callaghan, of Clonmyne, Esq.; Cahir O'Callaghan, of Drominine, gent., and Brien McOwen, of Cloghda, gent., of all their estates in County Cork, so that the same might be granted to them by letters patent. Among the lands are those of Kilpeader. (Journal for 1905, p. 59).

By a patent dated 28 August, 1686, in consideration of £60 paid to the crown, a large property was granted to Richard Newman in socage for ever. Amongst the lands Kilpeddar is shown, as a plowland, 169a. 3r. 16p. profitable, and 144 acres unprofitable (p. 60, *idem*).

Kilpadder (Peter's wood or church) North and South. This townland has two subdenominations—Glashakeagh (blind-streamlet), so called from a stream<sup>1</sup> that flows along its eastern boundary; and Danesfort, to which a fort situated near the mansion gave name. In 1750, this house and demesne, then called Kilpadder, were occupied by the Rev. James Hingston, who in 1740 became curate of Kilshannig, being subsequently appointed vicar of Roskeen and Clonmeen. In 1741 Hingston married a daughter of Rev. Benezet Murdock, rector of Kilshannig. Dr. Brady ("Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross," ii., 189) says that he translated some of the classics into English, composed an Abridgment of the Statutes, and left several other MSS., including an account of the state of the Diocese of Cloyne in 1762. (See "Newberry Manor," Journal for 1905, p. 54).

In 1766 a return to Parliament was made throughout Ireland, showing the names and numbers of the Protestant and Roman Catholic families in each parish. That for Kilshannig, dated 21 April, 1766, is in the handwriting of the Rev. James Hingston. (Parcel 80, No. 1123, in P.R.O.)

In the list of Protestants the following are noted:—Kilpadder—Rev. James Hingston, John Batterbury, William Batterbury, Thomas Flynn, Michael Donoghue. (Journal, p. 62).

With reference to the afore-mentioned notes, Mr. Edmund Lombard Hunt of Danesfort, writes on 20 July, 1905:—Kilpadder<sup>2</sup>—the name, I presume, is from a pre-existing cell on the site of the present Roman Catholic chapel, Kilpadder (Kilpater), the Father's Church. The cottage residence in which the late Rev. James Hingston, and afterwards a Mr. Foot and a Mr. William Crofts lived, is now non-existent.

The first connection of my family with the place was when the late Mr. James Butler Stopford, who was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Lombard, of Lombardstown, took a lease from the late Mr. William Crofts, for lives renewable for ever, of part of the lands of Kilpadder North, in 1801, then built the present dwelling-house and razed the former cottage. In 1811 he sold his interest to his brother-in-

<sup>1</sup> Glasha Gow (Smith's Stream).

<sup>2</sup> Kilpadder or Kilpedder was named from the church dedicated to St. Peter (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch).



DANESFORT.

*(Photo by late Rev. Henry Swanzy, M.A., of Castlemagner.)*

law, the late Captain Edmund Lombard, who resided here until his death in the year 1848, who bequeathed to my late father, James Hunt (his nephew), from whom I derive. The said Rev. Edmund Lombard, of Lombardstown, who died in year 1799, never resided in Kilpadder or had any connection with it.

The "wart well" mentioned exists no longer over ground. I drained it with adjoining springs. (Journal, p. 151, 1905). Mr. Hunt further adds:—My father and I subsequently purchased several other interests in Kilpadder, and spent large sums in building, draining, and general improvements.

Smith (pub. 1750), writing on the medicinal waters of the county, states: Also near Kilpadder, the Rev. James Hingston (since I left that part of the country, as I am informed) has lately discovered a stronger chalybeate than the former (spring near the northern verge of the wood of Dromore) near his house, which also strikes strongly with galls (vol. ii., 216).

William Crofts (third son of William Crofts of Velvetstown, near Buttevant), of Danesfort, Co. Cork, b. 1 Aug., 1765, m. Catherine Anne, dau. of Bartholomew Gibbings, of Gibbings Grove, and d. 20 Dec., 1801, having had four daus., co-heiresses—(1) Elizabeth, m. the Rev. John Beasely; (2) Anne, m. the Rev. Arthur Bernard Baldwin, Vicar of Raghan, Co. Cork; (3) Jane, m. George Sackville Cotter, Capt. 69th Regt.; (4) Wilhelmina, m. John Wrixon, jun., of Somerville, Co. Cork. (Crofts of Velvetstown, B.L.G., 1904).

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions Danesfort, the residence of Captain E. Lombard (under Kilshannig Parish).

The Field Book of 1839 gives:—Kilpadder North townland. The property of Adam Newman, Esq. It is of good quality, principally under cultivation. There are three small pieces of bog on it. Danesfort is on its south side. Danesfort House, a good dwelling surrounded by a neat demesne, the residence of Capt. Lombard. It was called Danesfort<sup>3</sup> from a Danish fort that is convenient to the house, and also from a person of the name of Deane that occupied the house about 100 years ago.

Wart Well<sup>4</sup> in south end of townland, 15 chains west from house is a little spring well, the waters of which are said to possess the power of destroying warts, and for this purpose it is carried many miles away.

Mineral Well.<sup>4</sup> In south side of townland of Kilpadder North, 7½ chains south-west from house, is a spring well, the waters of which were considered a good recipe against many diseases. It is now shut up in consequence of being so fatal, that any (female) that would drink of it would immediately die. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The Field Book of 1840 states: Kilpadder Chapel. In the north of Kilpadder South, about 1 chain to south-west of road, which leads from Glantane village to Cork, is a R.C. chapel (built about 4 years ago by the parishioners) capable of containing about 800 persons. It gets its name "Kilpadder Chapel" from being situated in Kilpadder South townland. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin).

<sup>3</sup> Danesfort was named from the fort, which was supposed, but erroneously, to have been raised by the Danes. The old folk attributed much to the Danes to which they are not entitled, and certainly they had no more connection with the forts than with the tales, which are also credited to them. (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch).

<sup>4</sup> This does not exist now. Drained about 1900 by the late Mr. Edmund Hunt.

The following are entries in Parish Register, C. of I., Kilshannig:—  
 Burial. 14 March, 1831. William Lombard, Esq., of Danesfort.  
 Burial. 8 Jan., 1848. Edmund Lombard, Esq., of Danesfort, aged 80.  
 Mr. Edmund Lombard Hunt, of Danesfort, gave £170 towards building  
 Kilshannig Rectory and offices in 1883.

#### HUNT OF DANESFORT.

Compiled from Family Papers and the Public Records. By Capt. E. E. West.

Lineage.—THOMAS HUNT, Captain in Col. Ofidley Coote's Regt. of Horse in Ireland 1646-49, "of an ancient family in the County Warwick," had a confirmation of arms with augmentations of honour in recognition of his distinguished military service, 28 June, 1647. His "Cromwellian Debenture" is the only one known to be extant (see Prendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement in Ireland," 2nd edition). He is referred to in the Egmont MSS, under date 26 Nov., 1646, in the following terms: "We have now here [i.e., "Chester Water at the Point of Eyre"] lying by our side aboard a Dutch Ship eighty horse of Captain Hunt's as good as I have ever seen in any Troop since I came in to England. This Capt. Hunt is a very honest, civil, stout man, and hath all proper men. All them that hath seen them protesteth they are better than 240 horse that Col. Cutte's (Coote) hath, who are men under no command."<sup>5</sup>

Again, under date 28th May, 1647: "On Monday, 24th, 200 of Col. Fenwick's Musquetiers and Capt. Hunt's Troop went out from Trim and were set upon at Ballyboy by 700 of the rebels. They would all have been cut off, but for the Horse, who charged through both Foot and Horse of the enemy and routed them, thus giving part of their own foot time to rally. About 80 were killed or wounded, but the enemy near 200, and one Captain Tirrell and 13 more taken prisoners."<sup>6</sup>

Captain Hunt's gallantry on this occasion is especially referred to in the confirmation of Arms to him by Ulster King-of-Arms on 28th June, 1647, the crest and the chief being granted to him as augmentations of honour.

He d. before May, 1658, leaving issue by his wife, Esther, who survived him,

#### I. HENRY.

II. Thomas, m. and had a dau. Lydia, alive in July, 1685.

III. BENJAMIN, of whom presently.

I. Anne.

II. Hester, m. before July, 1685, — Baxter, and had issue living in July, 1685.

III. Sarah, m. before July, 1685, James Roberts, of Dublin, Tanner, and had a dau. living in July, 1685.

The youngest son,

BENJAMIN HUNT, m. at St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, 29 April, 1680, Mary, dau. of Capt. Robert Percival, of Fosterstown, Co. Meath, by his wife, Mary Gouldsmith. He d. July, 1685 (will dated 18 and proved 21 July, 1685), leaving issue by his wife, who had predeceased him (she was buried in St. Michan's Church "under the stone that lyes under the Counting Table at the east end of the south aisle," on 12 May, 1682),

PERCIVAL, his heir.

Elizabeth, m. before 1703 to Francis Cock, son of William Cock, of Dublin.

The only son,

PERCIVAL HUNT, of Larah, Co. Kildare, and also owner of extensive estates in the Counties Dublin and Meath, was for many years an Alderman of Dublin; High Sheriff in 1718-19; b. 1682; m. 1st, Elizabeth (b. 1688; d. 6 Feb., 1721), eldest dau. of John Chamney (or Cholmondeley) of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, and sister of Thomas Chamney, of Platten Hall, Co. Louth; and secondly, 24 February, 1725, at St. Werburgh's, Christina, dau. of Col. Thomas Hewetson, of Grange Castle, Co. Kildare, and widow of Robert Higgins, of Dublin. She predeceased him on 14 Jan., 1757. By his 1st wife he had

I. BENJAMIN, High Sheriff of Dublin in 1740-1, m. 1st June, 1741, Alicia, dau. of William Mercer, of Fair Hill, Co. Louth, by Anne Sarah, dau. of John Bailie, of Inishargie,

<sup>5</sup> John Davies to Sir Philip Percivall, "Report on Egmont MSS," vol. i., part 2, page 377.

<sup>6</sup> Valentine Savage to Sir Philip Percivall, ditto, p. 410.



- Co. Down, M.P., and sister of Fairfax Mercer. Mr. Benjamin Hunt, d.s.p.v.p. His widow m. 2ndly, 9 Dec., 1750, Stephen Cassan, of Sheffield, King's Co., and had issue by him. (See that family in B.L.G.)
- II. Percival, of Milltown, Co. Dublin, Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1755-6, Lieut.-Col. of the Dublin Militia; stood for the representation of Dublin against Grattan in 1761; m. at St. Bride's, Dublin, 26 March, 1744, Mary Lamprey, and by her, who died his widow at Milltown in Aug., 1794, left issue at his decease on 14th Oct., 1776.
1. Benjamin, Capt. in the Green Horse, now 5th Dragoon Guards, d. unm. Oct., 1792.
  2. John Percival, Barrister-at-law, who left issue one son, Benjamin, d. unm., and four daus.; all deceased without issue.
- III. JOHN, of whom presently.
- I. Jane, m. Edward Noy, of Newbrook, Co. Dublin, and had issue an only child, Anne, who m. 6 Nov., 1758, Major Arthur Preston, 9th Lancers, son of Nathaniel Preston, of Swainston, M.P. for Navan, and d.s.p. at Newbrook, 5 Feb., 1831, aetat 93.
- II. Catherine, m. 1731, William Richardson, and had issue.
- III. Elizabeth, m. — Murray, and d.s.p.
- IV. Anne, m. 12 Sept., 1768, Alexander Murray, of Bloomsbury, Co. Meath, brother to her sister's husband, and d.s.p. Her husband d. June, 1770.
- V. Barbara, m. at St. Bride's Church, Dublin, 20 April, 1748, John Swan, of Baldwinstown, Co. Wexford, and by him (who d. 1757) was ancestress of the Swans of Baldwinstown (see Swan of Balwinstown in B.L.G.).  
Alderman Percival Hunt d. 2 Feb., 1761, at an advanced age and was buried in St. Bride's, Dublin, his funeral being attended by the Lord Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, the City Officers, and many others.  
His third son,
- JOHN HUNT, of Dublin, m. at St. Bride's, Dublin, 28 March, 1747, Dorcas, dau. of John Cummin, of Dublin, by his wife, Sarah Taylor. He owned extensive estates in Co. Roscommon, and other counties, and d. 1800 (will dated 7 June, 1790, proved 5 July, 1800), having had, with other issue, who predeceased him,
- I. JOHN, of whom presently.
- II. William, Captain in the 9th Dragoons, d.v.p., s.p.
- I. Elizabeth, b. 1750, d. unm. 1843.
- II. Anne, b. 1756, d. unm. 1838.
- III. Dorcas, b. 1758, d. unm. 1839.
- IV. Charlotte, b. 1763, d. unm. 21 Jan., 1836.  
The eldest son,
- JOHN HUNT, of 8 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, and Clermont, Co. Wicklow, &c., Barrister-at-law; b. Aug., 1752; m. 1784, Anne (b. 9 Dec., 1765), eldest dau. of the Rev. Edmund Lombard, M.A., T.C.D., of Lombardstown, near Mallow, Co. Cork, Rector of Kilshannig, Diocese of Cloyne, son of James Lombard, of Lombardstown, High Sheriff, Co. Cork, 1750, by Mary, dau. of Capt. James Uniacke, of Mount Uniacke, Co. Cork (see that family, in B.L.G.) Mr. John Hunt d. 11 Sept., 1844, having had, with other issue who d. young,
- I. John (Rev.) of Cherrywood, Co. Dublin, Rector of Rathmichael and Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral; bapt. 6 Aug., 1786; m. 1810, Anna, dau. of William Hore, of Harperstown, Co. Wexford, son of Col. Walter Hore, M.P., of Harperstown, by Lady Anne Stopford, dau. of James, 1st Earl of Courtown. Rev. John Hunt d. 25 Aug., 1866, leaving by his wife (who d. 26 Sept., 1866), issue,
1. John, b. April, 1822; d. unm.
  2. William Hore, b. May, 1824; d.s.p. 30 May, 1900.
1. Eleanor Catherine, b. 1814; m. 7 July, 1846, Daniel Connolly, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Both d.s.p.
2. Anne, b. 1816; d. unm. 1906.
3. Elizabeth, b. 1817; d. unm. 28 May, 1908.
4. Maria, b. 1819; m. 1 Feb., 1854, the Rev. Robt. Coge, Rector of Rathconnell, Co. Westmeath, and d.s.p. 2 Dec., 1900, her husband having predeceased her, 12 Sept., 1854.
5. Cecilia, b. 1831, living in July, 1913.
- II. Edmund, bapt. 22 Aug., 1787; d. young

## III. JAMES, of whom presently.

IV. Joseph. Barrister-at-law, of 8 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, and Summerhill, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow; b. 1 Jan., 1796; called to the Bar in 1821; m. 15 Sept., 1835, Mary Sarah, eldest dau. of John Francis Hewson, D.L., of Ennismore, Co. Kerry, by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of John Hewson, of Castle Hewson, Co. Limerick, and d. 2 July, 1852, having had issue,

1. John Lombard, late Lieut.-Col. Commanding 7th Queen's Own Hussars, b. 5 Jan., 1841.
2. William Stopford, of Dromdiah and Aghadoe, Killeagh, Co. Cork; J.P. Co. Cork; late Assistant Land Commissioner, Ireland; b. 2 Nov., 1842.
1. Mary Elizabeth, b. 1 Oct., 1838.
2. Anne Josephine, b. 5 Nov., 1839; m. 16 Feb., 1865, Lieut.-Col. Robt. Home, C.B., R.E.; D.A.Q.M.G., Aldershot, 1867-70, and at Headquarters, 1875-6; A.Q.M.G., 1876-9; Commandant R.E. in Ashanti war of 1873; and a Commissioner for the delimitation of Bulgaria, 1879. He died Jan., 1879, leaving issue, 4 sons and 2 daus., viz.:

(1) James Murray Home, b. 12 Feb., 1866; entered Royal Artillery in 1886, and Indian Staff Corps, 1889; Major 2nd Batt. King Edward's Own 2nd Gurkha Rifles (Simoor Rifles), p.s.c. 1899; D.A.A.G. Aldershot, 5th April, 1905-1908; served in the Chin Lusat Campaign, 1889-90 (medal with clasp); expedition to Manipur, 1891 (clasp); on N.W. Frontier of India, Waziristan, 1901-2 (medal with clasp); was attached to the Russian Army in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War, and received the Order of St. Anne, 2nd class with Swords, and the Russian war medal; m.

(2) George Joseph Lombard Home, b. 19 July, 1867; killed in India.

(3) William Hare Home, b. 7 March, 1869.

(4) Arthur Herbert Charles Chesney Home, Commander Royal Navy, b. 28 Aug., 1872.

(1) Mary Margaret Josephine, b. \_\_\_\_\_; m. Capt. Neil Macpherson, 2nd Batt. King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Simoor Rifles).

(2) Elizabeth Catherine, d. unm.

V. William Stopford, b. 8 April, 1797; m. May, 1831, his cousin Anne, dau. of Graves Chamney Swan, of Newtown Park, Co. Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (see Swan of Baldwinstown, B.L.G. Ird.), by Mary, his wife, dau. of the Rev. Edmund Lombard, M.A., T.C.D., of Lombardstown, and d. 22 Dec., 1837 having had by her (who d. 1864) with a dau, Wilhelmina Stopford, b. 2 Jan., 1838, d. of scarlatina, 20 June, 1844, a son, John William (Rev.) of Portarlinton, b. 15 June, 1832; d. at Maryborough, 16 July, 1876, having had issue two daus.,

(1) Wilhelmina Stopford, b. 1857; m. 28 July, 1879, Herbert W. F. de Schmid, Capt. South Devon Militia, son of the Baron de Schmid.

(2) Dora, d. unm.

VI. Edmund Lombard, of Ballymanton, Gort, and Headford, Co. Galway; J.P. Co. Galway; b. 21 Feb., 1801; m. 25 March, 1841, Catherine Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Robert Powell, of Cloonraher, Co. Sligo, by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of John Maher of Ballinasloe, and d. 1 Oct., 1860, having had by her (who d. 20 Sept., 1897), aged 85), issue,

1. John Percival, Lieut.-Col. retired pay, R.A.M.C., F.R.C.S. Ird., M.D. University of Glasgow, and Barrister-at-Law Lincoln's Inn; b. 29 Oct., 1844; m. 1st, 16 June, 1868, Emily Anne, dau. of Thomas Harpur, of Cecil Hills, N.S.W., and formerly of Lime Park, Co. Tyrone; and 2ndly, Lillian, dau. of Henry Eames, M.D., T.C.D., and has had issue by his first wife.

(1) Edmund, d. young.

(2) Arthur.

(3) Frederick.

(4) Henry, d. young.

(5) Maurice Percival.

(1) Emily.

2. Robert Edmund, M.D., b. 16 April, 1848; d. unm. in 1907.

1. Elizabeth Frances, b. April, 1842; m. 11 Aug., 1861, Abraham Sandys Connellan, of St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, L.R.C.S. Ird., and by him (who d. 15 March, 1890) has issue,

- (1) Edmund Victor Connellan, M.R.C.S., b. 25 Nov., 1883; m. 1 June, 1910, Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of George Collins, and has issue.  
Margaret Elizabeth, b. 13 May, 1911.
- (2) Percival Sandys Connellan, M.R.C.S., b. 17 Oct., 1885, Lieutenant Indian Medical Staff.
- (1) Kathleen Elizabeth Marian Connellan.
2. Annette Louisa, b. 3 May, 1843; m. 1 June, 1871; Cuthbert Henry Cooke Huddart, M.B., B.A., T.C.D., of Shoyswell Manor, Sussex, 3rd son of George Augustus Huddart, J.P., D.L., of Brynkir Hall, Co. Carnarvon, and by him (who d. 24 Aug., 1900) had issue. She d. 11 May, 1912.
- (1) George Henry Augustus Huddart, b. 25 Mar., 1872; m. 16 Dec., 1899, Sophia Louisa, dau. of Robert Lyall, late of Carcary, Co. Forfar.
- (2) Cuthbert Edmund Arnold Huddart, b. 22 Feb., 1877; m. 18 June, 1908, Olga Florence, dau. of Orlando John George Bridgeman Bridgeman-Simpson, of Wentbridge, Pontefract (see Burke's Peerage, Bradford, Collaterals), and has issue,  
a. Cuthbert Orlando Bridgeman, b. 4 Nov., 1910.
- (3) Frederick Ernest Percival Huddart, b. 1 Dec., 1878; m. 1 Sept., 1910, Dorothy Curryer Wallace.
- (4) Arthur Gordon Somerset Huddart, b. 3 July, 1886.
- (1) Kathleen Helen Lombard Huddart, d. in infancy.
- (2) Annette Aileen Maude, m. 31 July, 1899, Erskine Eyre West, of White Park, Co. Fermanagh (see Burke's L.G. of I., Barrister-at-Law and Captain, late Londonderry Royal Garrison Artillery, and has issue,  
a. Augustus Cuthbert Erskine West, b. 29 July, 1900.  
b. Dudley Somerset Erskine West, b. 19 May, 1904.
- (3) Gwendoline Mary Sophia Huddart.
3. Mary Catherine, b. 17th Sept., 1846; m. 2 April, 1868, William Mascall Kenrick, of Broome, Fleet, Hants, late 67th Regt., and 7th Royal Fusiliers, and by him, who d. 23rd May, 1905, has had issue,
- (1) Herbert William Mascall Kenrick, b. 22 May, 1869; Capt. retired pay; late Capt. 11th Hussars; served on N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-8 (medal with clasp), and with the Egyptian Army; m. 27 April, 1905, Helen Clara Campden, eldest dau. of Frederick Campden Little, of Wilton Villa, Campden Hill, Kensington, and has issue,  
a. Ruth Betty Mary, b. 4 April, 1906.
- (2) George Edmund Reginald Kenrick, D.S.O., p.s.c., b. 16 Jan., 1871; Capt. Queen's West Surrey Regt.; served on N.W. Frontier India, 1897-8 (medal with clasp); Tirah, 1897-8 (clasp), as Brigade Signalling Officer; and in South African War, 1899-1902, on staff operations in Natal, including Talana, Lombardskop, Defence of Ladysmith, operations in Transvaal and Cape Colony; D.S.O., Queen's medal with 5 clasps; King's medal with 2 clasps. M. 2 June, 1904, Amy Marion, dau. of George Edward O'Flaherty, of Ballyconneely and Ardnasella, Co. Galway, and has issue,  
a. Neville Cyril Evelyn Kenrick, b. 9 July, 1905.  
a. Dorothy Moira, b. 2 June, 1908.
- (3) Cyril Cranmer Curteis Kenrick, b. 6 July, 1872, B.A. Oxon.
- (4) Charles Jarvis Mathew Kenrick, b. 9 Jan., 1874; m. 16 Oct., 1901, Mabel, youngest dau. of Col. Gordon Young, of Stockton House, Fleet, Hants, and has issue,  
a. Jarvis Julian Mascall Kendrick, b. 16 June, 1905.  
a. Marjorie Amy, b. 2 Aug., 1902.
- (5) William Robert Scawen Kenrick, b. 22 Sept., 1877; d. 8 Feb., 1890.
- VII. Percival, M.A., M.B., T.C.D., Physician to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin; b. 27 May, 1802; d. unm. 4 Mar., 1848.
- I. Elizabeth, b. 14 Feb., 1785; d. unm. 5 May, 1865.
- II. Dorcas, b. 21 Feb., 1789; d. unm. 25 Sept., 1871.
- III. Anne, b. 30 Jan., 1791; m. July, 1830, Maurice Hewson, Capt. R.N. (see Hewson of Ovington Park, B.L.G.), and had issue,
1. Francis Hewson, of New Zealand, b. 31 Jan., 1832.
1. Anna, b. 19 June, 1833; m. Robert Adamson, and had issue 2 daus.
2. Maria Margaret, b. 15 Oct., 1836; m. Edmund William Davy, M.D., and had issue.

IV. Mary, b. 6 June, 1798; d. unm. 22 July, 1876.  
The second son,

JAMES HUNT, of Aldworth and Danesfort, Co. Cork, b. 25 Feb., 1794; m. 12 June, 1834, Anna Catherine Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. William Stopford, of Abbeville, Co. Cork, Rector of Garrycloyne, Diocese of Cloyne, by Abigail, dau. of Eyre Evans, of Miltown Castle, Co. Cork, and Ash Hill Towers, Co. Limerick, grandson of the Right Rev. James Stopford, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne, and d. 26 Oct., 1869, having had by her (who d. 8 Mar., 1896) issue,

I. John James, b. 15 Oct., 1835; d. unm. 19 Mar., 1864.

II. William Eyre, b. 5 Mar., 1837; d. unm. 9 Mar., 1860.

III. EDMUND LOMBARD, late of Danesfort, J.P. County Cork, b. 15 April, 1838; d. unm. 17 May, 1911.

IV. JOSEPH STOPFORD, now of Danesfort, b. Sept., 1842.

V. James Stopford, of Ballymagooly, near Mallow; b. 22 Mar., 1845; m. 29 Aug., 1877, Rosa Jane, only dau. of the Rev. John Evans Lewis, M.A., Rector of Mointaghs, Diocese of Dromore, by Margaret Jane, dau. of Henry Swanzy, of Rockfield, Co. Monaghan (see Burke's Family Records).

VI. Percival, of Eglantine, near Mallow, Co. Cork, b. 10 March, 1849; m. 17 Aug., 1876, his cousin, Angelina Josepha, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Stopford, of Ferney, Co. Cork, by Elizabeth, dau. of Simon Dring, of Rockgrove, Co. Cork, and by her (who d. 13 Oct., 1884) has issue,

1. James Stopford, Lieut. 9th Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps (North Cork Militia) and 3rd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers, b. 1 May, 1878.

2. Joseph William Lombard, Lieut. R.N., b. 30 Aug., 1879; m. 19 Oct., 1904, Florence Evelyn, only dau. of Captain Digby Tighe, and has issue,

1. Leslie Percival Lombard, b. 14 July, 1905.

2. William Frank Lombard, b. 27 Sept., 1911.

3. Edmund Lombard, b. 20 March, 1883.

I. Abigail Mary Angelina, of Mountprospect, Co. Cork, b. 11 July, 1840; m. 22 Nov., 1877, her cousin, Lieut-Col. George Eyre Massey, late 5th Fusiliers and Royal Limerick Militia, son of Eyre Massey, of Glenville, Co. Limerick, by his wife, Mary, dau. of Rev. Jonathan Bruce, of Miltown Castle. He d. 25 Dec., 1896, leaving issue,

1. Eyre John James Massey, b. 11 September, 1878.

1. Anne Angelina Mary Massey, b. 19 Dec., 1880.

2. Mary Massey.

II. Anne Elizabeth, of Danesfort, Mallow, b. 7 Aug., 1847; d. unm. 30 Jan., 1912.

III. Elizabeth Ellen Lombard, b. 24 April, 1854; m. 28 Sept., 1882, her cousin, Edward Horatio Phibbs Maunsell, of Newborough, Co. Limerick (see Maunsell of Ballywilliam), and d. 20 Jan., 1912, having had by him (who d. 23 July, 1899) issue,

1. George Edward Philip Maunsell, b. 19 Sept., 1883; d. 23rd Jan., 1892.

2. James Percival Stopford Maunsell, of Newborough, Co. Limerick, b. 10 April, 1885; m. 12 Sept., 1912, his cousin, Edith Victoria, dau. of Col. William Stopford Maunsell, of Ridgeway, Narberth, Pembrokeshire.

3. Edward Eyre Maunsell, b. 28 Aug., 1886.

Mr. James Hunt, of Danesfort, d. 26 Oct., 1869, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

EDMUND LOMBARD HUNT, J.P., who d. unm. 17 May, 1911, and was succeeded by his brother,

JOSEPH STOPFORD HUNT, b. Sept. 1842, now of Danesfort

Arms (confirmed by Ulster, 28 June, 1647).—Sa. a chevron between six leopards' faces or, on a chief of the last a lion passant gu. holding in the dexter paw a serpent ppr. Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, an arm erect gu, the hand grasping the pommel and hilt of a broken sword gold.

Motto.—"Credentibus nil difficile."

Residence.—Danesfort, near Mallow, Co. Cork.

It is interesting to note that the original confirmation of arms to Capt. Thomas Hunt was recently discovered amongst a number of other ancient documents in the office of Arms, Dublin Castle. Capt. Wilkinson, Ulster King-of-Arms, has had it framed, and it now hangs on the staircase in his office.



RUINS OF DANNANSTOWN CASTLE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th September, 1909.)*



RUINS OF OLD DANNANSTOWN HOUSE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 19th September, 1909.)*

## Dannanstown.

Sheet 26, six-inch O.S. ; Sheet 165, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Templeroan.

Dannanstown lies about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Castletownroche by road. This village is the post town. The townland contains 145a. 1r. op.

Dannanstown may mean "Town of Donnan." There is a place named Baile an Dounanaigh, mentioned in the charter of Roche lands in Book of Fermoy. (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch). Or "Town of Downan" see below.

Fiant 4257 (3519) of Elizabeth. Pardon to David m'Donocho dowlige Y Enesy of Downanston, horseman. 28 Nov., xxvi., A.D. 1583.

In a grant from James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in 1611, Dowanestowne (?Dannanstown),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  plow., is included. (Pat. of Jac. I., P.R.O., Irl.)

The Book of Survey and Distribution, circa 1657, gives:—Donnans-toune, parish of Templeroan. The proprietor before the Rebellion was John Downan. The townland then consisted of 230 acres. The Grantees were Thomas Welstead and Lord Kingston. In the enrolled grant, 22 June, 1667, to Thomas Welstead and Mary, his wife, Donnans-toune is given as 188 acres. (Ord. Sur. Irl., 14. c. 9, p. 4, R.I.A. Lib.)

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 give Thos. Welstead of Dananstown, value in land, £8 6s. 5½d.

In 1663, Walter Daly, of Dannanstowne, value in goods, £3 4s. 4½d. (Pub. Rec. Off., Dublin).

Lord Kingston appears to have been granted 50 acres of Downanstowne (? part of Dannanstown). Enrolled 16 July, 1669. (Roll 21 Chas. II., R.I.A. Lib., O'Donovan's Letters).

In the Cloyne wills are mentioned the wills of—

Walter Dawley, of Dounonstowne (? Dannanstown), 1681.

John Harrington, of Dananstown, 1769. (Pub. Rec. Off., Dub.)

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., Litt. D., gives the J.P.'s for Co. Cork, amongst whom we find John Welstead of Danninstown, appointed 15 March, 1749. (Journal, p. 65, 1897).

Smith (pub. 1750) states that on the opposite side of the river Awbeg to Castletownroche is Danielstown, the house and estate of Mr. Welstead (vol. i., p. 314).

Amongst the Kilbyrne papers is a letter from John Furlong, of Dannans-town, dated about 1831.

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions "a large flour mill, the property of R. Welstead, Esq., is propelled by this river (Awbeg), and is capable of producing annually about 12,000 barrels of flour." (Under Templeroan). This is probably the old ruined mill at Dannanstown. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds: "The flour mill was worked by Mr. H. H. Smith until about 1887. It was built by Mr. Quaile Welsted on the site of a smaller one about 1820."

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Dannanstown, a townland the property of Richard Welstead, Esq., by deed for ever. Co. cess £13 5s. 6d. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In the Doneraile (C. of I.) Parish Register amongst the "deaths" is noted, 1844, Francis Hodder Furlong, of Dannanstown (an infant).

The Munster Directory of 1867 gives H. H. Smith of Davanltown (? a misspelt for Dannanstown) Mills, Castletownroche.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., in his article on "The Parishes of Templeroan and Wallstown," states:—Of Dananstown Castle only the lower storey and arched floor remain. The ruins of the dwelling which stood close by are in a good state of preservation. The castle must have belonged to the Roches. At p. 334, vol. ii., new series of the Journal, mention is made of a "Catherine Danane, of Ballinaltig Beg," that is, Little Wallstown (see p. 81), a townland near Castletownroche, and now the property of Mr. Furlong of Fermoy. Perhaps Catherine Danan had claims on Dananstown Castle? Her name appears in connection with a will bearing date 1663. (Journal for 1902, p. 89).

For an account of the "Priest's tree," see Ballywalter.

On a hill to the north of the castle is a small cairn.

I am informed that the ruined house of Dannanstown was inhabited by a Welsted up to the early part of the 19th century.

The townland was granted to Thomas Welstead, a Captain in Cromwell's army, as mentioned in the Book of Distribution and Survey.

The Dannanstown mill was built by Messrs. Quayle and Richard Welstead in the twenties of the 19th century and worked by them for some years.

John Furlong (father of Charles J. Furlong, J.P., of Richmond, Fermoy, 1913), leased this mill from Mr. Welstead of Ballywalter in 1835, and built the present Dannanstown House. He sold his interest in the place in 1855 to Humphrey Smith, then of Castletownroche.

The Francis Hodder Furlong, an infant buried at Doneraile in 1844, was a brother to Charles J. Furlong, and a year younger. Their parents called the next son born to them Francis Hodder Furlong also. He lived in Fermoy, and died about 1904. He was the owner of Ballinamona House (see that place) and lands, near Doneraile. His son (1913 farms the place.

Humphrey Smith<sup>1</sup> was succeeded by Robert Hobson about 1904. He lived there some years, and then went to United States, America, in June, 1910. The house and land adjoining, which were occupied by Mr. R. Hobson, was put up for auction on 20th December, 1910, and described as a gentleman's residence, &c., standing on 19 acres 3 roods statute measure, also 15 acres 3 roods 5 perches of land adjoining, the landlord being the Rev. Samuel Penrose Welstead.

It was purchased by the late Arthur O'Keeffe of Shanballymore House. No one has lived in Dannanstown House from time Mr. Hobson left to present date (March, 1913).

I visited Dannanstown 17 September, 1909, and was informed of a local tradition that "old Downan" was killed by a chain shot in the old wars. He came up to the hill above the castle one morning to look round, the Irish, thinking he was a spy of Sir William St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, fired at him from the Bowen's Court direction. The remains of said Downan are supposed to have been buried under a mound which lies a couple of fields north from road near Dannanstown House.

<sup>1</sup> Humphrey Smith died at Annakissa House, Sept., 1913.

Of the castle only one storey remains. A staircase through the thickness of the wall is still to be seen. There was once, it is said, an orchard behind the castle, and some fine elm and ash trees, which were cut down about 1899.

Old Dannanstown House shows signs of having had an upper storey. It faced north.

It was occupied at the time when George Bond Low lived at Clogher (see this place in vol. ii. of these Notes) by William Welsted. It had a cellar, oven, kitchen and three rooms on ground floor and rooms overhead.

William Welsted is said to have had an only daughter, a handsome girl.

Both Dannanstown Castle and the old house are in the field, across the road, north of present house.

### Danville.

Sheet 24, six-inch O.S. ; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Cahirduggan. Townland of Baltidaniel West.

Danville lies about three miles east of Ballyclough, close to the railway (w. side). It is approached by a long narrow boreen on the west side of the railway bridge near New Two-Pot-House.

From Buttevant C. of I. Par. Reg. I take following :—

- Christening—1774, Chas., son of Croker and Mary Dillon, of Danville.
- „ 1795, Geo., son of Wade and Mary Foott, of Danville.
- „ 1800, Helena, dau. of same.
- „ 1805, Mary Cole, dau. of Ralph and Mary Bowen, of Danville.
- „ 1810, Mary, dau. of Henry and Dora Langley, of Danville.

In 1814, Henry Langley, Esq., resided here. The post town was Mallow (D.N.P.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that Danville was the residence of W. Nash,<sup>1</sup> Esq. (under Cahirduggan).

About 1851 the place was taken by Patrick Burgess from the landlord, Mr. Arthur Norcott, of Park, near Doneraile. Burgess died about 1887. His interest was sold by auction, and purchased by Thomas Foley, of Buttevant.

Mrs. Norcott (widow of above-mentioned Mr. Arthur Norcott, of Park), of Dublin, sold the place under the Ashbourne Act to Mr. Thomas Foley, who now farms the land.

The old house of Danville was allowed to go to ruin. A smaller house with a thatched roof was constructed from a portion of the former building, about 1853. The thatched roof was burned down about 1877, and a slate roof was then put on. This house is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Foley's caretaker.

The ruins of the old house are to be seen on the S. and S.W. side of the present house, the old walled-in garden lie about 50 yards to the N.W. It is now a paddock.

<sup>1</sup> See Nash Pedigree I., 215, these notes.



I was informed locally that a Mr. Foot and the Rev. Mr. Starkie once lived here.

The "Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier" reports:—"On Monday night, 2nd March, 1823, the house of Wade Foote, of Danville, near Mallow, was broken into and searched for arms (Brit. Mus.)."

### Derrygalum (pronounced Derrygalloom).

Sheet 22, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 174, one-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilmeen.

It lies about three miles west of Kanturk. It is near Killinleigh, the property of the late D. R. O'Callaghan, J.P.

Derrygalum is the Irish for Der-a-lun, the wood of the two birds, or perhaps Der-aluinn, the beautiful wood (Leslie O'Callaghan), or "the oak of the two blackbirds" (James Byrne), of Sparrowgrove (Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," ii., 297).

In 1881 Derrygalum is recorded as containing 397a. 1r. 24p. Pop. 92. Val. £197 5s. (Guy).

The Book of Survey and Distribution, circa 1657, gives:—"Derrygalloone als. Derrygallon. The former proprietor was Florence McAuliffe. The townland consisted of 600 acres. The Grantee under the Act of Settlement was Francis Strange" (P.R.O.Irld.).

In 1814, Denis O'Callaghan, Esq., lived at Derrygallon. The post town was Kanturk (D.N.P.).

Mr. Leslie O'Callaghan (nephew of late D. R. O'Callaghan, Esq., J.P.) lives at Derrygallon.

Derrygallon was the property of R. E. Longfield, Esq., D.L., but it has lately been purchased by Mr. Leslie O'Callaghan under the Wyndham Act. There are other tenants on the townland, the largest farm being held by Mr. Daniel Daly.

A carding, grinding and tucking mill was formerly in active work on the little stream at the northern foot of the hill.

The remains of a primitive church are to be found near the crest of the hill, on Mr. Daniel Daly's farm.

### Derryvillane Parish.

Sheet 19, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 165, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Condons and Clangibbons.

It lies about two miles S.E. of Kildorrery.

Derryvillane is the Irish for "O'Mullan's (Mellan's) oak wood" (O'Donovan).

In 1881, total area of parish was recorded as 1,829a. 1r. 28p; houses, 48; pop., 309; families, 48; R.C.'s, 299; Prots., 10; val. £1,319 10s. od. (Guy).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"A parish on the road from Castletownroche to Mitchelstown, containing 788 inhabitants. This small parish is situated on the eastern bank of the river Funcheon, and contains 1,805 statute acres, as allotted under the Tithe Act, and valued at £1,663 per annum. The



RUINS OF DERRYVILLANE CHURCH.

West end.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1906.)*



RUINS OF DERRYVILLANE CASTLE.

North side.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1906.)*

land is generally good, and limestone abounds, which is burnt for manure" (under Derryvillane).

The Field Book of 1839 states:—"Derryvillane Parish. This parish is the property of the Earl of Kingston and John Hyde, Esq. It is all in an excellent state of cultivation; land of good quality. There are eight Danish forts in this parish" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

## DERRYVILLANE PARISH (R.C.)

1291. "Ecce de Derwyllan XXXs. unde decia IIIe" (Tax. P. Nic.) (Brady, vol ii., p. 181.)

A List of the Popish Priests as were registered, &c., 11th July, 1704, etc. :—Dermot Daly, living at Ballynecaharagh, aged 51, Parish Priest of Glanworth, Killgullane, Ballyhooly and Derivoylane; received Popish Orders in 1673 at Lisheen, from William Burgott, Archbishop of Cashel. Sureties were Arthur Keefe, of Ballyomihill, £50; Morris Fitzgerald, of Four-Mile-Water, £50 ("Journal" for 1900, p. 57).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"In the R.C. divisions the parish of Derryvillane is part of the union or district of Glanworth" (under Derryvillane).

Windele, writing in the fifties of 19th century, describes Derryvillane Church as follows:—

"It is a plain oblong structure of the 14th or 15th centuries. The walls coarsely constructed of rubble masonry. The door is on the N. wall, a plain unornamented ope, with a flat lintel, now cracked in the middle. The E. end is down on the apex of the western wall. There is a bell gable, but the architectural features of this end of the church are concealed by ivy. At the S.W. angle, under the bargy course of the gable, there is a cut caveto stone, with a masque sculptured on it. There is no monument in churchyard of note" (Windele MSS., 12 T. 10, p. 125, R.I.A.).

## CHURCHYARD OF DERRYVILLANE.—INSCRIPTIONS.

"Here lies the mother of children five—  
Three are dead and two are alive;  
The three that are dead preferring rather  
To die with their mother than live with their father."

The following verse was written by Shee,<sup>1</sup> stonemason, whose sons afterwards were famous stone carvers (New Schools, Oxford; new buildings T.C.D., &c., &c.). Shee always called it "the obsolete churchyard."

"Death is our end and to the grave we go,  
But when or where no man can tell or know;  
Ye mourners hence in solemn silence sing  
Oh, Grave! where is thy victory; Oh, Death! where is thy sting."  
(Chas. D. Oliver, O.E., of Rockmills House.)

The Carrolls of Cahirmee (near Doneraile) and Mitchelstown have a handsome marble monument in this graveyard.

## DERRYVILLANE (C OF I.)

Fiants of Elizabeth.

2938 (6087). Lease (under Queen's letter, 12 Sept., XVII.) to Patrick Sherlock (of S. Katherin's by Waterford, gent.) of a large grant, including

<sup>1</sup> A number of the tombstones in Farrahy graveyard were chiselled by the O'Sheas of Rockmills. (James Byrne, J.P.)

the rectory of Diryvallie in the lord Roche's country. To hold for 31 years, &c. Provided that he shall not alien without license under the great seal and shall not charge coyne or livery or other unlawful impositions (20 Nov., XIXU.) (See Auditor-General's Patent Book, vol vi., p. 44).

Brady gives:—

1591. "Ecclesiae de Derivillane Rectoria spectat ad Sanct. Cath., Waterford, Vicaria sub sequestracione" (MS. T.C.D., E 3, 14).

In another part of the same MS., "Andrew Stritch, laicus, Rector de Derryvillan," is cited before the Royal Commissioners.

1615. Robert Ford (V. Kildorrery, q.v.) is vicar of Derryvillane, "Rect. improp. Laurentius Esmond, miles, firmarius. Val. R. cum V., 5 li. per an. Vicarius Robertus Ford inservit curae. Ecclesia et cancella bene repâte (R.V., R.I.A.).

1620. John Eveleigh, A.M. "E. de Derrivillane spectat ad S. Katherinam, Waterford. Valet 10 li. per an. Laurentius Esmond miles est impropriator. Vicar, John Eveleigh, val. 10 li. per annum (R.V., 1634).

1634. Edward Eyres.

1640. Anthony Kingsmill.

1661. Mr. Edward Wade appears as Vicar. "E. de Derrivillane spectat ad St. Katherinam, Waterford" (V.B.). He is also Vicar in 1662, and on 22nd June, 1663, is admitted to V. Derrivillane, V. Killathie, and P. Glanworth, q.v.

1694. V. Derryvillane, val. 6 pounds. Nulla ecclia, Epus patronus, Impropropriator of Derryvillane, Henry Daniel (Palliser).

1700. John Armstead.

1716. Robert Gibbon.

1721. George Strode, A.M.

1759. James Stopford.

From 1759 to 1847, Derrivillane was held in union with P. Glanworth, q.v.

1847. The appointment of a clerk to Derrivillane was suspended (Brady, vol. ii., p. 181).

In 1694, Bishop Palliser proposés (amongst others in Diocese of Cloyne) the following union of parishes:—Praebenda de Glanour, Ecclesia de Aghahultie, Vicaria de Killathy, Rectoria et Vicaria de Litter, Vicaria de Derrivillane, Vicaria de Carrigdownan, Ecclesia de Killénemer, Sitque ecclesia de Killathy p'alis. (Brady, vol. i., p. xxxix.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Derrivillane 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 £164 7s. 9½d., out of which £97 15s. 5½d. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is in ruins, but the burial ground attached to it is still used (under Derryvillane).

The Field Book of 1839 gives:—"Derrivillane Church. This old church is on rising ground in the centre of a graveyard; the walls are mostly whole." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In the graveyard is a tombstone to the Spratt family, which I cannot decipher. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., was informed the inscription was in reference to Margaret Spratt.

In the Glanworth C. of I. Par. Reg. there are entries to family of Baylor of Derryvillane; also in Par. Reg. of Marshalstown and that of Litter.

#### DERRYVILLANE CASTLE AND TOWNLAND.

By a deed executed by Letters Patent, 1 May, 1612, a large property, including the castle, town and lands of Derrivillane (? Derryvillane) belonged to David Canton, otherwise Condon, of Ballindirrawne, in Co. Cork, esq., son of Patrick Condon, deceased. (Pat. 9, James I., R.I.A.).

In a footnote to page 373, vol. i., Smith, it is stated that David Lord Roche, in 1614, prays that a patent may be passed to him (amongst other lands) of the lands of Derryvillane and castle, 3 ploughlands. He says that his father served Queen Elizabeth faithfully in Tyrone's rebellion, had three sons slain therein, and many of his servants and followers.

In a letter to Sir John Percivall, 26 April, 1652, Colonel Randall Clayton mentions the ploughland of Derryvillane as part of his (Clayton's) property. (Egmont MS. I., p. 50.)

On the marriage of Colonel Randall Clayton with Judith Percivalle he settles the lands of Derryvillane "on the heirs of their bodies," 30 January, 1653-4. (Egmont MS. I., p. 534.)

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 gives:—Thos. Mansell, of Derryvillane, value in goods £3 7s. 0½d. In 1663, John Mansell, of Derryvillane, value in goods £4 4s. 4½d. (P.R.O. Ird.)

The Field Book of 1839 gives "Derryvillane Townland" as the property of John Hyde, Esq., Co. Cess, £41 17s. 10d.

Derryvillane Castle. This castle stands 150 links east of the river Funcheon. There is only a few feet of the east end of this castle standing." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In 1881 the townland contained £540a. 2r. 19p; pop., 114; val., £405. (Guy.)

I visited the remains of this old castle in the summer of 1906. It forms part of a fence which runs at right angles to the left bank of the River Funcheon. Only a small part of the ruins exist, and unless pointed out, might easily escape observation. It is situated on the farm of Mr. Timothy Howard.

Extract from a letter from R. Y. Maunsell, Esq., Chicheley, Ulverton Road, Dalkey, to H. C. Bowen, Esq., B.L., Bowen's Court, dated 1 Dec., 1909:—"A Capt. Thomas Maunsell, my ancestor, held with other lands a place called Derryvillane, near Kildorrery. The mansion or castle there was burnt down in the Rebellion of 1641."

### Doneraile Parish.

Sheet 25 & 17, six-nich O.S.; Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy.

According to the Book of Lismore, Doneraile, or "Dun-air-aill," is the Irish for "the fortress on the cliff."

O'Donovan gives the translation as "the fort on the slope or precipice."

Doneraile Parish lies 21 miles (N. by S.) from Cork, and 132 (S.W.) from Dublin. (Lewis.)

In 1881 it is recorded that the area of the parish was 20,441a. 3r. 21p.;

houses, 585; pop., 3,208; fam., 621; R.C.'s, 2,996; Prots, 209; val., £11,120 15s. od. (Guy.)

In the year 1834 an ancient amulet was dug up near Doneraile, and was in the collection of Mr. Anthony, of Pilltown. It was in the form of a species of murrain caterpillar. These amulets were used as charms for the cure of the murrain in cattle, and it is singular that the two only known specimens have been found in the county Cork. (Smith i., 233.)

The Field Book of the Ordnance Survey, 1840, gives an account of the Parish of Doneraile as follows:—"This is a large townland. Its antiquities are—13 Danish forts, 1 old church, 2 graveyards, 3 old castles, 1 church, about 26 gentlemen's houses, several streams and rivers, about 16 demesnes, 2 mills, a small post and fair town of some note, convenient to which is Doneraile House, the seat of Lord Doneraile. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In the description of Tuath Muighe Finne (the noblest district of W. Fermoy) in Fermoy Topography, it is stated that Dun Tulcha, Cill Curnain, Croch, out of which are Hi Dathail, Ard Ceanannais, and Dun ar aill, are one baile, out of which are Hi Faelain and Hi Uirisi. Dun Tulcha, or fort of the tulach or hill, may be the hill with which has been connected a variant of the tale of Onoc an air, and it is likely that this tulach was the site of a pagan cemetery, and in the pagan period was regarded as a sacred hill, like many other tulachs in Ireland. Cill Curnain means Church of St. Curnan, and in the Pipe Roll of Cloyne is named Kyleornan and Kilcornan, thus at p. 16 we read: "Et Thomas Kyrry tenet Kyleornan ab eodem Episcopo per servitium xLd." This entry is dated in the year 1481, and the Bishop referred to was William Roche, who became Bishop of Cork and Cloyne in the year 1479. In the Pipe Roll, p. 46, is the following entry:—"Abbas de Fermoy pro Kilcornan, ii. lib. cerae."

The following entry from Pipe Roll, p. 23, will give position of Kilcornan:—"Johannes de Kerry die Sabbati proximo post festum Sanctæ Katerinæ, anno regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum xxxix. in ecclesia parochiali de Bothon, coram domino Johanne Episcopo Clone, cognovit se tenere de ecclesia Sancti Colmani Clonensis, unum locum vocatum Kilcornan, continentem in se i quarentenam terræ arabilis, per servitia homagii fidelitatis, et xLd. annualis redditus, qui facit funta terram Philippi Barry de Catherdogan, et terram Johannis de Media ex altera parte, et eo die fecit domino homagium et fidelitatem."

The Bishop referred to in this entry was John de Swafham, who was Bishop of Cloyne, 1363-1376. Cahirmee was in land of Johannis de Media, who held the townland named Baile an Midhigh in the old list or charter of Roche lands given in the Book of Fermoy. In the counties of Limerick and Tipperary there are also parishes named Cill Curnain or Kilcornan.

Many of the place names in the Charter of Roche lands are given in contracted forms, and I give names as they occur. In the charter are following names in immediate succession:—Baile an Midhigh, Ath dubhach, Cuirrech Ciaire, Dun ar aill, Cill Conghal Caisl an Puca.

The charter, which was first compiled for David Mor, son of Morris Roche, by Donnell O'Leighin, is signed by a number of witnesses, the first being "An Sionanach i. Uilliam Mac Semuis." "The Sionanach, i.e., William, son of James."

Dr. Todd, in note (Proc. R.I.A., Irish MSS. Series, vol. i., part i., p. 42) says that An Sionanach seems a kind of nickname signifying "of the Shannon" (Sionan), but it is better to regard An Sionanach as William Synan, son of James Synan, and head of the Synan family. In the charter we read:—

"Cethra acra ac mac an Midhigh amesc Feraind an tSionanaigh." The place-names which immediately precede this entry are Ferann dianus, Lios berrtha, and Baile an chuirrigh.

With regard to the contracted Conghal which occurs in name Cill Conghal, this is evidently the Coneely from whom a well at Doneraile is named, and the name also occurs in the St. Leger grant of lands in Doneraile district.

Cill Conghal may mean church of Conghalach, a name which occurs as extended form of Conghal. There was a district near Doneraile named from this old church; the name has now become obsolete, but its position can be determined by the well. (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch.)

One of the oldest recorded families that we know of belonging to the



THE SYNAN ARMS.

parish of Doneraile is that of "Synan." Some people of that name are still living in this parish in the neighbourhood of Castle Pook.

Members of the family of Synan of Doneraile are mentioned in the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, having taken part in the rebellion against the Queen.

A chalice was given to the Convent of the Friars Minor of Buttevant in 1600 by Nicholas Sinan. (See photo, vol. i., 363.)

In the "Journal" for 1896, page 523, a history of the family is given by "Mananaan Mac Lir."

Mr. Walter A. Jones, J.P., together with the late Mr. D. A. O. Leary, of Kilbolane, wrote in 1909 an account of the family in a book entitled "The Synans of Doneraile," published by Guy & Co., Cork.

Mr. Edmond Synan, of Charleville, has furnished me with the following pedigree, which, I am informed, has been compiled from searches in Ulster's Office by the late John O'Hart, inscriptions on tombstones, family history, &c.

#### SYNAN OF DONERAILE.

The name in Irish is Mac Gille Sinin, meaning son of the devotee of Saint Sinin, which has been Anglicised Sinin, Synan, Synane.

On page 345 of the volume marked Purdon VI. Betham, in the Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle, is the following entry:—

Grant of John Synan and James Synan to Edmond Tyrry all his lands and mills, &c., which their father, William Synan, held in Shandon, near Cork. 31 May, 2nd Henry VI., A.D. 1442.

William Synan before mentioned, living in 1442, was father of

I. John, of whom hereafter.

II. James.

John, the eldest son, had issue, a son.

William, who had issue a son.

Owen, who had issue a son.

James, who had issue a son.

John, who had issue a son.

Andrew Synane, of Kilbolane, Co. Cork, was dispossessed of his estates under the Cromwellian Settlement and transplanted. He was living in 1652. He had a son.

Edmond, who had a son.

Teige, who had a son.

James, who had a son.

William, who had issue,

I. John Synan, of Doneraile, Co. Cork, living in the first quarter of the 18th century.

II. Edmund, of Doneraile House, of whom presently.

III. James.

Edmund, of Doneraile House, m. Annie FitzGibbon, of the House of Mein and Miltown (she d. 14th February, 1760.) He d. 24 March, 1720, leaving issue,

I. John, d. July, 1747.

II. William, of whom presently.

III. James, d. August, 1775.

William, the 2nd son, d. 10 January, 1772, leaving issue,

I. Maurice, of whom presently.

II. John, d. March, 1813.

III. William, d. April, 1815.

The eldest son, Maurice, d. March, 1812, leaving issue,

I. William, b. 1802, d. April, 1883.

II. Edmund, b. 1805, m. Margaret , 1830 (she was b. 1800, and d. 5 May, 1881). He d. 8 January, 1882, leaving issue,

1. William, b. 6 January, 1833, m. 1873 Kate O'Callaghan.

2. James, b. 1835.

3. Maurice, b. 1837, m. 1870 Maria Ryan, and d. 18 Oct., 1878.

4. Edmond, of Charleville, b. 1842, m. 1877 Mary J. Hatfield.

1. Margaret, b. 1840, m. 1875 Joseph E. Murphy.





Circa 1598. The country round Doneraile was much disturbed. A great sheepmaster, Mr. Wayman, fled from Doneraile. An English sheep could at this time be bought for 12d. ("Journal" for 1905, p. 30.) Several other people who lived near Doneraile had heavy losses during the 1641 Rebellion. Lord Roche had a small head rent from Doneraile in 1611 (p. 208 folio Pat. Rolls, Jac. I.).

In the map of the Down Survey, circa 1666, the country immediately north of Doneraile is shown as "Protestant Land."

Townsend (pub. 1815) mentions marble being found near Doneraile, entirely composed of cockle fossils. (Vol. ii., 5.)

In Smith "Hist. of Cork" an account of the Doneraile Rangers,<sup>1</sup> a volunteer corps, raised in 1779. It consisted of a cavalry corps of light dragoons. The Right Hon. Lord Doneraile was colonel of the corps. The uniform was scarlet, faced green, edged white, gold epaulets, yellow buttons, and helmets, green jackets, faced red. Also an infantry corps, uniform scarlet, faced green, yellow buttons, gold epaulets.

Officers of the Troop—Major the Hon. Hayes St. Leger, Capt. Nicholas G. Evans, Lieuts. John Watkins and George Roberts.

Officers of the Company—Major the Hon. Hayes St. Leger, Capt. John Welstead. (I. 328.)

An account of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry and Infantry is recorded thus:—

The cavalry was raised in 1796. Uniform scarlet coat, with blue cuffs and cape, half lapels, the shoulder-strap ornamented with a gold chain; white short waistcoat, either casimere or cloth, white doeskin breeches on duty, with regimental boots to the bend of the knee; helmets with scarlet band and silver tassels, plated spurs, blue loose surcoats, with regimental buttons, single-breasted, a black velvet stock tied to the front with a black ribband, jackets ornamented with silver lace.

Captain Nicholas Green Evans of Carker, Lieut. Robert F. Crone, Lieut. and Adjutant John Grove White (half pay 73rd Regt.), of Kilbyrne and Flower Hill.

In 1801 John Grove White, Esq., was the captain, being appointed on 1st February. A silver salver<sup>2</sup> was presented to him, which is now in possession of his great-grandson, Colonel J. Grove White, Kilbyrne, Doneraile.

At the end of 1814 no cavalry appears to have existed. In 1814 the Doneraile Infantry, under Captain John Grove White, D.G.,<sup>3</sup> was 24 men, united with Charleville.

<sup>1</sup> The original Order Book of the Doneraile Rangers and of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry is in the possession of Colonel J. Grove White, Kilbyrne, Doneraile. The last entry is in 1792.

<sup>2</sup> The salver bears the following inscription:—"This was presented by the Doneraile Cavalry to John Grove White, Esq., their first lieutenant and adjutant, as a testimony of the high sense they entertained of his zealous and indefatigable exertions to forward and complete the discipline of the corps. Doneraile, 2nd July, 1797."

<sup>3</sup> Capt. John Grove White joined the army in 1781, and proceeded to Southern India, where he saw active service against Tippoo Sultan. Present with the 36th Regt. at the siege and capture of Cannanore, Decr., 1783, when he was wounded in the left knee. He commanded the advanced party of 36 men; they were all killed or desperately wounded except a sergeant and a private. Retired on half pay in 1792. The sword he used when in the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry is at Kilbyrne. He was a J.P. and Deputy Governor for the county Cork.

The last time the Charleville and Doneraile Yeomanry were inspected was in 1831. (I. 496.)

A full account of the above corps is given in Smith (Day's Ed.) I., 320, and II., 479.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., states:—"I often heard my grandfather say that one of the Doneraile Rangers committed some crime for which he was sentenced to death in Dublin. He asked the Sheriff as a favour to let him dance to his favourite tune, "The Doneraile Rangers," when on the

MARCHING TUNE OF THE DONERAILE RANGERS, "1782."



(From Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Wallstown Castle, 15th August, 1907.)

Mr. D. Nunan, Professor of Music, set the tune to music on hearing Mr. James Byrne whistle it.

scaffold. The news went abroad, and naturally attracted a large crowd, and Lady Doneraile being in town, asked what it was all about. She was told that a man who was about being executed was about to dance to a tune called "The Doneraile Rangers." On hearing this she instantly drove off to Dublin Castle and got a reprieve."

Mr. Byrne is probably the only person who can now whistle this air.

Mr. Francis Evans, of Newtown (1908) pointed out to me that in 1846 there were 18 houses on the side of the road between Brough Cross and Ballyshane Bridge, and orchards were flourishing at Carker, Lissa, Kilbrack Cottage, one close to Denis Griffin's new house on late Henry Evans's (of Newtown) land, another between Doneraile Rectory and late John Colligan's house, two adjoining the Widow Connors's house in the townland of Sycamore, a large one at Oldcourt, two at Stream Hill, and a very large one at Springfield, on the opposite side of the River Awbeg.

The Journal of the North Munster Archl. Society, vol. i., No. 1, 1909, gives:—

Glenanaar, "the Valley of the Slaughter." The river flowing through this place is called the Ounanaar, or "river of slaughter." There is a tradition of a battle having been fought here between the Clan Baskin, of the Fianna, and the Clan Morna. Along this mountain passage on the slopes of Glenminnaun the militant tribes of Hy Fidgeinte must have often travelled in their incursions into the territories of O Caoimb (O'Keefe) and O Dubhagan (O'Dugan), chieftains of the ancient Kingdom

of Fera Muighe, of which the Barony of Fermoy, Co. Cork, now forms part.

Cenn Fébrath and Belach Febrath, vulgarly called Ballyhoura, are famous as the scene of many important events in early history, but the Cenn Febrath of history, I believe, extended beyond the Ballyhoura hills and included Slieveriach in Cliu Mail. (See Silva Gadelica, p. 118 and seq., Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, n. cix.) (From "Cromleacs in Co. Lim.," by P. J. Lynch, p. 31.)

Extract from "The O'Conors of Connaught," p. 262:—In 1648, when Clanrickarde made the inroad before alluded to into Co. Roscommon, O'Conor persuaded Shane O'Kennedy, of Duneraile, a colonel under O'Neil, to proceed with 600 foot and 140 horse to Brackloon, the residence of his uncle, Thomas Dillon, believing that there a portion of the Irish forces under Dillon would meet him, but in this he was disappointed. Dillon did not bring up the promised support, and O'Kennedy, being attacked by Clanrickarde, was obliged to retreat. The O'Kennedys of Duneraile were called the "Cogadh-na-gcoths," they being a fierce fighting clan. In September, 1648, the Council of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny proclaimed O'Neil a traitor, and called on his supporters to submit and deliver up their arms, promising pardon and forgiveness to all, with some exceptions, a few of the exceptions being Owen O'Neil, Shane O'Kennedy of Duneraile, Alderman Dominick Fanning of Limerick. (Extract by W. A. Jones, J.P., of Mount Brown, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon.)

The Mrs. Hunt, widow of Henry Hunt, of Cork, and daughter of the late John Lové, of Castle Saffron, Doneraile, who died 6 March, 1913, at Wickham Bishops) used to get, so I heard, head rents out of Croke-na-ree and Saffron Hill House, Doneraile. The Rev. William Craigh lived in Saffron Hill in 1810. William Hennessy lived there previously. He was pressed by Lord Ancrum and Lord Doneraile to carry baggage for the North Cork Militia in 1798 to Bennetts Bridge in Co. Kilkenny. (W. A. Jones, J.P.).

#### LOVE, LATE OF CASTLE SAFFRON.

Compiled by the Revd. F. W. Knight.

Lineage—"The Norman People and their Existing Descendants" (King & Co., Paternoster Row) gives the following:—

"Love, a form of Le Lou or Lupus (Lower)  
Loup, Herbert Joscelin William Lupus or Le Loup, Normandy, 1198, 'Memoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Normandie,' t. 15, 17; John, Rich., Robert, William Lupus, Engl. c. 1272. R. H.)"

Early references to the family are to be found in various publications relating to State affairs in Ireland; e.g., in the Carew MSS. ("Book of Howth") we find the following:—"Ireland was kept in old time in this order by Fyn McCoyll and his generation—Osker McOsseyn McFyne with his soldiers kept the haven of Doublynge. . . . Maghe Love kept Ard-olloe."

The following extract is from Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents Relating to Ireland":—

"1252—1284. Henry le Lov . . . his custody of the new castle of Makynegan.  
1285—1292. Sir Henry de Lou, le Love or Lov.  
1293—1301. John le Loup (Dean of St. Canice, Kilkenny) . . . John Fitz-Gerald  
Le Loup."

The Castle Saffron Loves were a branch of the family of Love of Northampton. The "Visitation of Oxford," taken in 1566 by William Harvey, Clarendieux, and in 1574 by Richard Lee, Portcullis, gives the following:—

"Edward Love, of Aynho, in Com. Northampton. Arms—Vert. a lion rampant, guardaht, or." (Harleian Society's Publications, British Museum).

Burke's G. A. (1884) gives:—"Love (Aynho, Co. Northamp.). Edward Love, 2nd son of Giles Love, Capt. of Dover Castle; his dau. Elizabeth married Simon Perotte of Oxford (Visit. Oxon, 1574). Vert, a lion ramp. regardant, or. Crest, a demi-greyhound rampant, ar., collared and lined sa., end of line coiled."

(The arms of Perotte and Love are still to be seen in the church of St. Peter in the East, Oxford).

Dean Davis, in his "Diary," mentions the tomb of Barry Love, of the Castle Saffron family (d. 1722), which "still remains on the west side of St. Nicholas' churchyard (Yarmouth), with a lion rampant guardant for his arms."

The Doneraile branch first settled in Ireland in the time of Cromwell, when they were granted estates in Co. Cork and elsewhere.

The following references to John Love of Kinsale Fort occur in Mahaffy's "State Papers" (Irish Series):—

"1646. Cornet Love, now in London, cornet to Lord Inchiquin's troop of horse in Munster, who is offering to raise a particular troop of horse for that country, is commended to all well-affected persons in and about the city of Dublin . . ."

"£500 to be divided amongst the Munster officers now in London—Sir Percy Smith, Col., £62 10s.; Cornet Love, £15 0s."

"1647, 18 Apr. Recommendation to the Star Chamber Committee that £30 be paid to Lieut. Love, who is taking a despatch to the Lord of Ormond . . ."

"1648, 18 Aug. Orders of the Committee of Lords and Commons at Derby House for Irish affairs. Details regarding the sending over of Lord Inchiquin's son . . . and of Capt. Love's case." (Ensign John Love and Major John Love were two of the "Forty-nine" Officers).

"1662, July. (Copy of 'The Humble and hearty unanimous Address of the Officers of the King's Army in Cork, on behalf of themselves and their soldiers, to the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, expressing loyal and Protestant sentiments, and promising support. Signatures:—Shannon, Barrymore, St. John Brodrick, N. Purdon, Randolph Clayton, John Love, &c. . . .")

"1670, 9 June. Philip Ford to Edward, Man (Quaker phraseology), 'I went on the 5th to Kinsale . . .'" (here follow details of business negotiations, mention being made of Major Love, who was not in a condition to make any agreement, as he was on his death-bed).

JOHN LOVE, Major, of Kinsale Fort, one of the "Forty-nine Officers." He married Jane —, and d. in 1670. His will is dated 1670 (Prerog.), his wife being sole executrix, and the witnesses the Earl of Barrymore, Sir Richard Gethine<sup>3</sup> (?) and Robert Southwell. He was buried "in the churchyard of Ringrone, Kinsale, close to the chancel and opposite the place where I usually sat." Mention is made of property in Waterford; manors near Tralee in Kerry; Ballyeragh (?) on the strand in Kerry; Carnesfala (?) and the rest of the lands in Kerry.

He had issue,

#### I. HERBERT.

##### II. Barry.

##### III. John.

##### I. Jane.

##### II. Mary.

His son,

HERBERT, m. 1682, Judith, daughter of Col. Randolph Clayton, of Mallow, and of his wite, Judith, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Percival, of the ancient Norman house of Yvry (or Every), ancestor of the Earls of Egmont.

Randolph Clayton was the eldest son of Lawrence Clayton, of Mallow, Co. Cork, Clerk of the Council for the Province of Munster, by Alice, dau. of Luke Brady, of Tomgreny, Co. Clare, Esq., and grandson to John Clayton, of Sheeperat, in Cheshire. (Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," edited by Archdall, 1789, vol. ii.; Burke's "Hst. Commoners," vol. iv., edit. 1838, under Hingston—both in British Museum. Also M. L. Bonds, 1682).

[For interesting references to Clayton's relations with Cromwell, and to his romantic marriage with Judith Percival, v. Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell," vol. iii., p. 274, Methuen & Co., 36 Essex Street, 1904. Her marriage took place in 1653. She was Clayton's second wife (Dowd's "County of Limerick").]

Herbert Love's will is dated 1725. He was buried "in the vault where my father, Brors, and sisters are in the churchyard of Ringrone." Refers to property "in the north suburbs Corke" and "in the town of Traley," &c. He had issue,

I. JOHN, eldest son, his executor.

II. Herbert.

III. Barry.

I. Katherine, m. Walter Travers, Esq.

II. Elizabeth, m. Rev. B. Murdock, Rector of Kilshannig, Co. Cork, and had issue, Catherine, who m., in 1741, Rev. James Hingston, Rector of Donoughmore and Vicar of Clonmeen, Co. Cork, J.P., and had issue,

(a) William, d. unmarried.

(b) Benezar, who served in America as Capt. in His Majesty's service during the War of Independence. He m. an American lady, and had issue:—James, a Major in the Army, Lieut. Gov. of Cape Coast Castle in 1838; and Clayton, who m. Mary, dau. of Rev. John Hingston.

(c) James, Vicar-General of Cloyne, now (1838) of Aglis.

(d) John, in Holy Orders, Preb. of Lefunny, Kinsale, and curate of Kilbrogan, Bandon, who m., in 1789, Alicia, dau. of Arthur Bernard, Esq., of Palace Anne (of the noble family of Bernard, Earls of Bandon), Provost of Bandon, and had, inter alios, a dau. Catherine Tuckey, whose dau. Isabella, m. Sir James Lawrence Cotter, Bart., of Rockforest, Mallow, Co. Cork. (B. P., and "Hst. Commoners," 1838).

III. Judith, m. — Trydles (Trydell, Bart., of Blarney?), and had issue.

John Love purchased estates forfeited under the Williamite confiscations (v. "Book of Postings and Sale of Forfeited Estates in Ireland, 1702-1703").

The eldest son,

JOHN, m. firstly, Mary Tresilian; secondly, Ann Ward, dau. of Geo. Ward, Esq., of Great Yarmouth; thirdly, Sarah Casaubon.

By his first wife he had issue,

I. Mary, who m. — Patterson, Esq., and whom he "cut off with a shilling," because she "married contrary to my express commands."

By his second wife he had issue,

II. Elizabeth.

By his third wife he had,

III. WILLIAM, his heir.

IV. Judith.

V. Catherine, who m., 1758, John Vincent, Esq., son of Arthur Vincent, Esq., who was Mayor of Limerick in 1728, and of his wife, Blanche, sister of Geo. Waller, Esq., of the Castle Waller family. (M. L. Bonds, 1758, and B.L.G., under Vincent of Summerhill, Co. Clare) and had issue,

1. Arthur, eldest son.

2. William, Col. 62nd Regt., b. 1762, m. Fanny Hoare, and d.s.p.

3. John, General in the Army, Col. 69th Regt., b. 1764, d. unm. 1848.

The eldest son,

Arthur, b. 1761, m. 1783, Mary, dau. of Berkeley Westropp, Esq., and had issue,

(a) William, Col. 82nd Regt., b. 1786, m. Frances Blood.

(b) George, of Erinagh, Co. Clare, m. Henrietta, dau. of John Massy, Esq., of Waterpark, Co. Clare.

(c) Berkeley, of Summerhill, Lieut. 49th Regt., b. 21 Jan., 1803; m. 26 Feb., 1835, Helena, dau. of John Hare, of Deerpark, Co. Tipperary.

John Love's will is dated Dec. 23, 1750, and was made at Bath, the witnesses being Boyle Aldworth St. Leger and Aldworth James Bevill. Refers to "Carrig estate," equal shares in which he leaves to his daus. Judith and Catherine at 21 or at marriage (with consent of Arthur Hyde, of Castle Hyde, Esq., and Courthorpe Clayton, of London, one of His Majesty's Equerries). [Judith Love's brother, Lawrence, m. 1st Catherine, dau. of Sir Henry Tynte, and 2ndly, 1698, Anne, dau. of Sir Peter Courthorpe, of Little Island, Co. Cork. V. Archdall's "Peerage of Ireland," 1789.] Refers to property in St. Mary Shandon parish, in Tralee, and to Castle Saffron estate; tithes of Christ Church and St. Patrick's estate in Cork, called "Lady Smith's Lot"—some of which he leaves to Rev. James Hingston, and Michael Creagh, of Doneraile. Guardians and overseers—His cousin, Courthorpe Clayton, and Arthur Hyde,

The son and heir,

**WILLIAM LOVE, Esq.**, of Castle Saffron, seems to have purchased, or acquired by marriage, the estate of Ballea, Co. Cork. In his will (1813) he leaves to his son John "the rent, issues, and profit of all my estate, term, and interest in the lands of Ballea, in Co. of Cork." He also leaves to said John "all my estate of Courtblack, in the Barony of Muskery . . . and the tithes of the parishes Carrick, Kilalty, and Templebowden, in the Co. of Cork." He leaves to the children of Elizabeth Sherrard, wife of David Sherrard, £500, "chargeable on the lands of Emly, Co. Tipperary, and an annuity of £200 to the said Elizabeth." Annuities of £113 to Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Ireland, payable out of lands of Carrick and Castle Saffron. To his three nephews, Arthur, William and John Vincent, he leaves, "after paying all legacies, charges, &c.," the residue of his said property. Mentions Josiah Patterson, son of his half-sister, Mary Patterson; his cousin-german, William Cosburn Purdon, of Tinerana, Co. Clare. Executors—Arthur Vincent and Wm. Hawell, of Kilbrack, Co. Cork.

(Judith Love's sister, Mary, daughter of Randolph Clayton, m. Adam Purdon, son of Sir Nicholas Purdon, of Ballyclough, Co. Cork, M.P. for Baltimore in 1661.—"Det. of Landed Gentry," by Burke, 1846).

He had issue,

I. JOHN, as above.

I. Elizabeth, who m. David Sherrard, of Cork and had issue,

Rev. — Sherrard, from whom descends the present T. H. Sherrard, Esq., of Maryboro, Douglas, Co. Cork.

His son,

**JOHN LOVE, Esq.**, of Ballea, Co. Cork, m. Miss Ball, of Norfolk, a relative of the famous Lord Nelson, and had issue, inter alios,

I. John, eldest son, m. Anne Austin.

II. Clayton, m. Amelia Austin, of Glanmire, Co. Cork, and had issue.

III. Thomas Nelson, M.D., d.s.p.

IV. Jane, m. Henry Hunt, Esq., ob. Mar., 1913, aet. 90.

V. Mary, m. Patrick Ronayne,<sup>4</sup> Esq., of Annebrook, Queenstown, lineally descended from John O'Ronayne, of Bonayne's Court, Co. Cork, who settled in Co. Cork in 1139 (Burke's "Det. of Landed Gentry," 1846; see also April–June, 1912, C. H. & A. Journal's article on Ronayne's Court), and from Maurice Ronayne, who obtained from King Edward IV. "free state and condition 'ac ab omni servitudo Hibernicali liberi et quieti!'" (sic), and had issue,

1. William Sherrard, ob. 30 Jan., 1913, aet. 82, m. Persis White, and had issue,
  - (a) Patrick Sherrard, m. Frances Knight, eldest dau. of W. J. Knight, LL.D., T.C.D., and has issue.
  - (b) Charles Stahford, m., 20 Feb., 1903, Mary, 2nd dau. of William Sullivan, Esq., eldest son of William Sullivan, Esq., of Kilnagross, Clonakilty, Co. Cork, by his wife, Josephine, dau. of Jas. Franklin Bland, Esq., of Derryquin, Co. Kerry (B.L.G.).
2. James Croke, m. Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Thorne-Coppinger, R.N., and has issue,
  - (a) James, B.A. (Lond.), Clerk in Holy Orders.
  - (b) Henrietta Thorne.
  - (c) Elizabeth Longfield.
3. Patrick, m. Kate Evans, and had issue,
  - (a) Patrick.
  - (b) Robert William, M.A., T.C.D., Rector of S. Peter's, Cork.
  - (c) Robina, m. Capt. Herbert Bowker (Volunteers).

<sup>4</sup> His brother, William Croke Ronayne, married Sarah Savage, of Cork, and had a daughter, Sarah, who married (1st) Robert James Martin, of Dublin (V. Martin of Wiche, B.L.G.), and (2nd), in 1868, Charles Oliver Aldworth, Esq., of Poulacurra, Co. Cork (Walford's "County Families," 1911), great-grandson of Boyle Aldworth, of Newmarket Court, Co. Cork, brother of St. Leger Aldworth, 1st Viscount Doneraile (B.P.). Charles Oliver's son is the present John Charles Oliver Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket, who succeeded his cousin Robert, son of Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, and of his wife, the Lady Letitia Hare, daughter of Viscount Ennismore (son of the Earl of Listowel), who married the Lady Mary Henrietta Catherine Bernard, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Francis Hare, 3rd Earl of Bandon.

1. Minnie, m. Francis Woodley, Esq., first cousin of Woodley, of Leades (B.L.G.), but has no issue.
2. Jane, m. Francis Maybury, Esq., and has issue one daughter, Fanny.
3. Louisa Love, ob. at Clifton, Bristol, Sep. 15, 1911. Married, 1866, (circ.) William John Knight, LL.D., T.C.D.,<sup>5</sup> (who d. at Bath, 14th May, 1909, aet. 86), and had issue,
  - (a) Frederick William, B.A., Clerk in Holy Orders, Curate-in-Charge, St Saviour's, S. Hampstead, London, N.W.
  - (b) Frances Anne, m. her first cousin, Patrick Sherrard Ronayne, and has issue.
  - (c) Kathleen, m. her first cousin, James Ronayne, B.A., Clerk in Holy Orders (1913), grandson of the late Capt. Henry Thorne-Coppinger, R.N., and descended maternally from Roger Longfield Conner, son of Roger Conner, of Connerville, who m. Anne, sister of the 1st Lord Longueville (B. P. and L. G.), whose son Arthur, the famous rebel, was exiled to France; made a Major-General in the French service; married in 1807 Elisa de Caritat de Condorcet, only child of Jean Antoine Nicholas, Marquis de Condorcet, by Sophia de Grouchy, his wife, sister of the famous Marshal Grouchy; died 23rd April, 1852, at the Chateau de Bignon, Loiret, leaving issue.

The eldest son.

JOHN LOVE, m. Miss Anne Austin, of Glanmire, and had issue,

I. CLAYTON AUSTIN, who had issue an only daughter, Nita.

II. Edward.

III. William Sherrard.

From Vicars's "Prerogative Wills," 1536—1810:—

- 1715. Love, Abraham, Cork, gent.
- 1728. Love, Joe, of Dublin, gent.
- 1690. Love, Richard, Killarney, gent.
- 1810. Love, William, of Clare, Co. Cavan.

From B. L. G., 1849 (Supplement).

Christopher Waggett, Esq., of Spittle, Buttevant, m., 1696, Mary Crofts, of Velvets-town, and had—William, the eldest son, m., 1741, Eliza Webb, dau. of Thos. Holmes by Andaria, his wife, only dau. of Sir Matthew Deane, by Amelia Love, his wife."

From "Gentleman's Magazine"—Deaths

- 1749, Jan. 4 Barry Love, Esq., J.P. for Norfolk.
- 1760. Barry Brightin Love, of Ormsby, Esq.
- 1762, 22 Mar. Courthorpe Clayton, one of His Majesty's Equerries.

Contributed by Rev. H. E. Ruby, The Rectory, Castlemartyr, Co. Cork, 3 Oct., 1912.

Extracts from "Journal of the Revd. Rowland Davies," printed by Camden Society, 1857. Edited by Richard Caulfield, Esq., B.A. (afterwards LL.D.).

<sup>5</sup> His 1st wife was Bithia Gulliford, of London, by whom he had

I. Charles Frederick Knight, M.D., of Mount Charles, Edinburgh, who m. Marian Ingram, and had issue,

1. Wilfred Edwyne, M.B., District Surgeon, Durban, S. Africa; m., Dec. 9, 1906, Evelyn Louisa, dau. of the late John Chadborn, of Barton House, Gloucester.
2. Hubert Astley, M.B., B.Ch., of the Indian Medical Service, ob. at Multan, Punjab, 1908.
3. Vara French, m. John Vale Nicolas, Esq.

II. Louisa Knight, m. Robert Bradshaw, Esq., eldest son of Surgeon-Major George Bradshaw, of Dublin, and had issue,

1. George.
2. Frances, m. 1907 (circ.) Rev. John Claudius Beresford, M.A., T.C.D., Rector of Innishannon, Co. Leitrim, son of Major-General John Beresford-Beresford, J.P., of Craig-Dhu-Varren, Portrush, Co. Antrim, and Glens Moyle Lodge, Co. Londonderry (v. Burke's Peerage, under "Waterford, Marquis of").

III. Alice Knight.



1689, April 4th. I went with my Lord Bishop of Kildare and Dean Pooley to wait on the Lord Bishop of London about a provision for the clergy of Ireland . . .

April 5th. . . . The day I spent for the most part with Barry Love.<sup>6</sup>

Page 91. "Recommending Barry Love "to the blessing of God," the Revd. Davies left Yarmouth for ever, 1690.

Note on page 91 states: "Barry Love remained at Yarmouth until his death on the 1st Nov., 1722, aet. 60. His tomb still remains on the west side of St. Nicholas churchyard, with a lion rampant guardant for his arms."

Clayton family, on page 85:—

1690, March 3rd (Mr. Davies in London). He writes: "I dined at the Blue Posts with Mr. Ryder, Mr. May, Captain Clayton, and Capt. Wallis (of Drishane Castle). After dinner I went to see Captain Clayton's horse."

Note on bottom of page by Dr. Caulfield:—"The Claytons were of considerable note in the Co. of Cork. Sir Randal Clayton, of St. Dominick's Abbey, Knight, died in 1637 possessed of estates in this county and also in Cheshire. A Sir Courthorpe Clayton, Knight, was owner of 'the Little Island,' in Cork harbour. The Love family mentioned before were descended from the Claytons, and through them from the Percivals, whose descendants are Earls of Egmont."

In "Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society," vol. v., 1889, page 194, Mr. J. Buckley writes: "These notes are principally abridged from a very valuable and interesting account of the family (Claytons) compiled by Mr. J. P. Rylands, F.S.A., entitled "Some Account of the Clayton Family of Thelwall, Co. Chester; afterwards of St. Dominick's Abbey, Doneraile and Mallow, Co. Cork," which was read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire in April, 1880, and privately printed the same year at Liverpool. Thelwall is in Co. Chester, four miles from Warrington. King Henry III. gave it to the de Duttons; next the de Claytons got it by marrying a de Dutton. So the family is an ancient one, as can be seen by following pedigree:—

Adam De Clayton, 1304, living in 1336 = wifes name not given.

┆  
Hugh de Clayton, 1360 = Ellen                      Henry

┆  
John de Clayton, born 1354

┆  
Hugh, died 1438.

┆  
John Clayton (dropped the "de"), born 1436.

┆  
Thomas Clayton, 1522.

┆  
Randal, died 1559

┆  
John, aged 50 in 1562

┆  
John, had three sons—Randal, Lawrence, John, and a daughter Katherine. John got Thelwall from Henry VIII., 1542. Sold all, and died 1597.

Sir Randal, of S. Dominick's Abbey, Co. Cork, Knight, born 1577, died 1637. Buried at S. Finbarr's Cathedral, Cork. Married Anne Herring, d. of Paul Herring, of Exeter, gent; no issue. See Chapter Book for gifts to Cathedral. His children as follows,

<sup>6</sup> Note by Dr. Caulfield at bottom of page 3:—"The Revd. Barry Love probably left Ireland for England with Mr. Davies (afterwards Dean of Cork) and for the same cause. He (Love) at the suggestion of his friend (Davies) succeeded him in the lectureship at Yarmouth in 1690, and so pleased the Corporation, that in the following year they appointed him to the incumbency of the parish, vacant by the resignation of the Revd. Luke Milbourne. He (Love) married, 1st, Anne, widow of George Ward, esqr., of Great Yarmouth, and 2ndly, Mary, relict of the Revd. Wm. Peters, of Weeting, in Norfolk. His son, Barry Love, esqr., was Mayor of Yarmouth in 1734. John Gosling Love, esqr., the incumbent's grandson, was Mayor in 1763. His son, the Revd. John Love, was for 46 years rector of Somerleyton and Blundenston in Suffolk, which livings are now held by his son, the Revd. Missenden Love. It appears from the Registry of Trin. Coll., Dublin, that Barry Love, son of John, seventeen years of age, and born in the Co. Cork, matriculated May 4th, 1680. Samuel Love was Mayor of Cork in 1695. The family had good estates in the County of Cork. Their seat was at Castle Saffron, near Doneraile. But the property has passed from the male line to the Vincents of Limerick."

I. Lawrence, *see below*.

II. John Clayton, died 1637, buried at Doneraile.

I. Katherine, married Thos. Daunt, of Owlpen, Gloucestershire.

Lawrence Clayton, of Mallow, Co. Cork, Clerk of Council of Munster, succeeding Boyle, the Great Earl of Cork in it. Buried at Mallow. Will proved 1635. Had issue—(1) Randal, (2) John; (1) Elizabeth, (2) Alice. Alice married, 1653, to Sir John St. John Broderick, of Midleton, Co. Cork, Knight; title now Viscount Midleton.

Randal Clayton, of Mallow, a Colonel in Army, married, first, 1653, Judith, d. of Sir Philip Percival, Knt.; secondly, Dorothy, widow of Robert Gooker. Col. Clayton had by first wife, Laurence (*see below*), and five daughters,

I. Judith, married to Herbert Love in 1682.

II. Margaret, will proved 1696.

III. Mary, married Adam Purdon, third son of Nick Purdon, M.P.

IV. Dorothy, married to James Waller, M.P., son of Sir Hardress Waller, Lieut.-Gov. of Kinsale.

V. Martha.

LAURENCE CLAYTON, of Mallow, M.P., Major in Army. Will proved 1712. Married, first, Katherine, fifth dau. of Sir Henry Tynte, of Ballycrenane, Co. Cork, Bart. (in my parish now of Castlemartyr and Kilcredan. Tynte monument, date 1636, in Kilcredan church, very fine old one, like Lord Cork's at Youghal.—H. E. Ruby). Laurence married, secondly, Anne, fourth dau. and co-heiress of Sir Peter Courthorpe, of Little Island, by whom he had,

I. Randal Clayton, died 1729 without issue.

II. Courthorpe Clayton, of Mallow, M.P. First equerry and clerk marshal to George II., Col. in Grenadier Guards, died 1762. By his wife, Theodosia, he had a daughter and sole heiress, Ann Clayton, married to Arthur Gethin, whose mother was Mary, only dau. of first Earl of Donegal. *See Burke's "Landed Gentry."*

III. John, career unknown.

Oct. 3rd, 1912.

#### DONERAILE PARISH (R.C.)

1291. "Ecca de Dunrayl XIII<sup>mr.</sup> unde decia XVII<sup>d.</sup> III<sup>d.</sup>"

"Ecca de Russath V<sup>mr.</sup> unde decia di <sup>mr.</sup>" "Capella de Clodufog VIII<sup>mr.</sup> unde dicia Xs. VIII<sup>d.</sup>" (Tax. P. Nic.) (Brady, II., 184.)

From "An abstract of the state of Popery in the Diocese of Cloyne," 6 November, 1731, we find:—"Doneraile Parish has 'a kind of shedd instead of a Masshouse.' One Popish Priest serves this and Templeroan Parish. There was no convent of Fryare or Nuns. No Popish School." ("Journal" for 1893, p. 50.)

In 1785, the Right Reverend Matthew McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, gives "Doneraile" as being "Dedicated to the Nativity of the B.V." (Brady, Vol. I., p. lxxviii.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"In the R.C. divisions the parish is united to those of Cahirduggan and Templeroan. The chapel is a handsome and spacious edifice, erected by subscription in 1827: it consists of a nave lighted on each side by lofty windows and surmounted by a cupola: the altar and other internal decorations correspond with its exterior. The site was given by Lord Doneraile, who also contributed £50 towards its erection. A Convent for nuns of the order of the presentation has been established here for many years, and liberally endowed by Miss Goold. The chapel attached to it is open to the public every morning, and the chaplaincy is endowed by Miss Goold, who has also appropriated £28 per ann. for clothing the children educated at the convent school, where about 400 girls are gratuitously instructed, and taught both plain and ornamental needle-

work. The Protestant parochial school of 25 children is aided by £10 per ann. from the incumbent.

“A school at Ballinvonare of 110 children is aided by £12 per ann. from Harold Barry, Esq., who also provides the school house” (under Doneraile).

The Convent was founded in the year 1818 by Dr. O'Brien, P.P., V.G.; and was the first offshoot in the diocese of Cloyne from the parent house in Cork, founded by Nano Nagle.<sup>7</sup> Just before the famine years, there were 940 children attending the schools; and old inhabitants are fond of saying how beautiful such a little army of children looked, as at that time, each child was compelled to wear a white cap and pinafore. Pupils of these schools have been scattered over the world, and always seen to retain the greatest affection for their Preceptors in Ireland. The present Community numbers 22 Sisters, and besides directing the National Schools, they also conduct a Lace and Industrial Department.

The Christian Brothers were introduced into this parish by Dr. Croke in 1869, and have flourishing schools under the Intermediate Commissioners; and Technical and Manual Schools under the Dublin Department and the County Council; and a well-equipped Scientific Laboratory under the same Departments.

#### PARISH PRIESTS OF DONERAILE, 1688-1907.

Rev Tighe Daly, 1688-1707, Registered, aged 68, Parish Priest of Doneraile, Cahirdoogane, and Templeruan. He received Popish Orders 1669 at Roane in France, from Archbishop of Roane. Residence—Carker. Sureties, Arthur O'Keeffe, Ballymohill, £50; Godfrey Daly, Carker, £50.

Rev. Owen O'Keeffe,<sup>8</sup> 1707-1726, Poet-Priest. Father Owen O'Keeffe, like his namesake, John O'Keeffe, the dramatist, possessed the most varied and versatile powers. He was born at Glenville, Co. Cork, in the year 1656. He married early and had a son, whom he reared for the priesthood, but who died in 1709, at Rochelle, France, in the flower of his youth, whilst engaged in the prosecution of his theological studies. Owen, the father, entered Holy Orders after the decease of his wife in 1707, and closed his life on the 5th day of April, 1726, as P.P. of Doneraile. His remains are interred in the graveyard of Old Court, about half a mile west of Doneraile. The epitaph is from the chisel of Denis O'Daly. The Most Rev. Dr. John O'Brien, Bishop of Cloyne, whilst a young Priest on the mission in the Diocese, wrote another epitaph, which is also engraven on the tombstone. The following would be a metrical translation of it:—

“A grave-stone lies above thee laid this night,  
Thou mildest priest, in God's great laws well versed;  
O'Keeffe, of heroes mightiest in the fight,  
Whose lore illumned the Gaelic learning 'erst.”

#### EPITAPH ON REV. OWEN O'KEEFFE'S TOMBSTONE.

“Here lies interred Owen O'Keeffe, who spent a part of his life married, and after the death of his wife was filled with a divine vocation, being a wise, prudent, chaste and affable man, and a profound and skilled poet and genealogist.

<sup>7</sup> See “The Life of Nano Nagle,” by the Ven. Arch. Hutch, P.P., Midleton, in which a history of the Doneraile Convent is given.

<sup>8</sup> See “Poetry and Legendary Ballads, South of Ireland,” p. 347 (Guy & Co., Publishers, Cork) for further information regarding Rev. Owen O'Keeffe.

"A zealous and indefatigable priest, well versed in the knowledge of the original language of his forefathers and country, through which this uncommon inscription has been placed over him.

"He died on the 5th of April, 1726, and it is sorrowful to the youth of Munster, and moreover to its clergy, he having left many truly learned and well-written books in his own autograph, which are to be seen in Ireland this day.

"Alas! cold flag, beside you lie of life bereft  
A gentle priest, in God's great laws well versed;  
A poet, historian, and genealogist far-famed,  
Of the brave Sept O'Keeffe, who in conflict gained renown."

[Translated from the Irish by D. McCabe.]

A very beautiful Celtic Cross, in which the ancient tombstone is skilfully inserted, was erected a few years ago by public subscription.

The Rev. John McCarthy may have been a Curate during the time the Rev. Owen O'Keeffe was Parish Priest, as the following inscription tends to indicate:—

Here lyeth the body of the Rev. John McCarthy,  
Who died the 12th of March, An. Dni. 1718,  
In the 25th year of his age.

Rev. John Hennessy,<sup>9</sup> P.P., 1726-1732. Removed by the Right Rev. Teige MacCarthy, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne in 1732, to the Parish of Courcies, near Kinsale, where he died.

1732 to 1739. No record.

Rev. John Cotter,<sup>10</sup> P.P., 1739-1784, buried in Old Court graveyard, where there is the following inscription to his memory:—

This monument was erected by the Rev. James Cotter, P.P., of Doneraile, to the memory of his uncle, Rev. John Cotter.

During 45 years he governed the parish with that integrity and zeal which dignify the priesthood.

Disinterested and humane, he felt for the distress of mankind, and merited the universal love and applause of his parishioners.

Adoring the disposition of an all-wise Providence, he met death with firmness, and cheerfully resigned his spirits to the hands of his Maker 16th of May, 1788, aged 84 year.

"Te populus coluit, luget te luce carentem  
Inque uno patrem pastorem plangit amicum."

Rev. James Cotter, P.P., 1784-1799, nephew of former. Buried in Old Court graveyard, where there is the following inscription to his memory:—

Here lyeth the remains of the Rev. James Cotter, former Parish Priest of Doneraile.

He departed this life in the 54th year of his age, April 9th, 1799.

May God have mercy on his soul.

Very Rev. Lewis Walsh, P.P., V.G., 1799-1815. Presided over a meeting of the Priests of Cloyne at Cove, to protest against the Veto. Buried at Old Court. Built the R.C. Chapel at Shanballymore.

<sup>9</sup> The Rev. John Hennessy is referred to in a rare pamphlet in my library, published in 1734, entitled "A Report from the Committee appointed to inspect original papers seized in the house of one MacCarthy, alias Rabah, a reputed Titular Popish Bishop, etc." (J. G. W., Col.)

<sup>10</sup> In Returns of "State of Popery" in parishes of Cloyne, &c., made in March and April, 1766, for Irish House of Lords, there was no priest mentioned as being in Doneraile nor in Templeroan Parishes (Ap. 16, 1766). ("Journal" for 1909, pp. 38-39.)

## INSCRIPTION ON TOMBSTONE.

Here are deposited the remains of the Very Rev. Lewis Walsh,  
 Doctor of Divinity of the University of Nantz,  
 Vicar General to the Rt. Rev. Doctor Coppinger,  
 And R. Catholic Rector of the Parish of Doneraile.  
 He administered the spiritual care of the parish for 15 years with the enlightened  
 zeal and exemplary piety of a truly Christian pastor.  
 He died on the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1815.  
 Sincerely and universally regretted.  
 May God grant eternal rest to his soul. Amen.

## CURATES DURING THIS PERIOD.

The two Fathers Twomey, who are buried in a vault quite close to, and in front of the R.C. Parish Church. Mr. James Byrne informs me they were twin brothers and rode twin horses.

Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, V.G. and P.P., 1815-1834. He built the R.C. Church in Doneraile in 1827. Built Presentation Convent, Doneraile, 1818. Gave evidence in Doneraile Conspiracy Case before the Special Commission held in Cork in October, 1829. Buried in the Church.

## CURATES.

Father James Daly, connected with O'Connell in Doneraile Conspiracy Trial. Died at Kilworth as P.P., March, 1852.

Father John McDonnell, afterwards P.P. Aghada.

Father Morgan O'Brien, afterwards P.P. Mitchelstown.<sup>11</sup> He was chaplain to the Doneraile Convent, and had Wallstown as his own exclusive benefice, insisting that the parishioners of Wallstown should assist at the Convent Mass every Sunday morning. There was a Papal Bull ordaining that Wallstown should never be separated from Doneraile, and a subsequent Bull issued by Pope Leo XII. on January 16, 1825, ordaining that Wallstown be separated again from Doneraile.

Bishop Murphy and Father Edward Murphy, Adm., Ballinamona and Dunaghmore.

Father Henry Power died in Killeagh.

Father Beechinor became P.P. Newmarket.<sup>12</sup>

Very Rev. P. Sheehan, D.D., V.G., P.P., 1834-1849, formerly P.P. of Rathcormac. Lived at Kilbrack cottage. Died 19 March, 1849, aged 75 years. Is buried in R.C. Church, Doneraile, near Dr. O'Brien.<sup>13</sup>

## CURATES.

Dr. O'Connor (Chaplain), afterwards Bishop of Pittsburg, U.S.A.

Father Collins was Curate in Buttevant, 1840.

Father Walsh.

Father Hallinan, died in Churchtown.

Father Peyton, afterwards P.P. Blarney.

Father Higgins, died in France.

Dr. Dilworth, afterwards P.P. Doneraile.

Father O'Connell.

<sup>11</sup> And Dean of Cloyne.

<sup>12</sup> Father O'Neill was also a Curate. (James Byrne, J.P.)

<sup>13</sup> There is no monument to Dr. O'Brien, who built the church. (James Byrne, J.P.)

Father Ryan, from Killavullen.  
 Father John Mahony, afterwards P.P. Newmarket.  
 Father Nunan, from Fermoy.  
 Father Thomas England, afterwards P.P. Killavullen.  
 Father Meagher, He died in America.  
 Father McSwiney.  
 Father O'Sullivan, afterwards P.P. Kildorrery.  
 Father O'Callaghan, was a Curate in Buttevant.

Very Rev. P. Duggan, D.D., V.G., P.P., 1849-1866. Occupied Bridge House, Doneraile. Died, March, 1866. Buried in front of Church at Doneraile. He was formerly P.P. of Castlelyons, where he built R.C. Church.

## CURATES.

Father Ryan, afterwards P.P. and Canon, Aghada.  
 Father Foley, afterwards P.P. Ballyvourney.  
 Father Doyle, afterwards P.P. Castlemagner.  
 Father MacDonald, died suddenly at Mrs. McGregor's. Buried in R.C. Church, Doneraile.<sup>14</sup>

Very Rev. Thomas W. Croke,<sup>15</sup> D.D., V.G., P.P., 1866-1870.

## CURATES.

Father Fitzgerald, afterwards Bishop of Ross.  
 Dr. Hutch, the present P.P. Middleton, and Archdeacon of Cloyne.  
 Father Ryan, afterwards went to Aghada as P.P. Died in 1906, a Canon.

Very Rev. Dr. Dilworth, V.F., P.P., 1870-1881, formerly P.P. of Glanworth. Died 22nd December, 1880. Buried in Doneraile R.C. Church.

## CURATES.

Father Carver, afterwards P.P. Castletownroche. Died about 1904.  
 Father Con. Buckley, afterwards went to Buttevant.  
 Father Philip Cogan. Died at Meelin.  
 Father D. Barry, P.P., Donoughmore, now (1913) P.P. Doneraile.  
 Father M. O'Connor, P.P., Newtown Shandrum. Died about 1904.  
 Very Rev. Stephen C. Ashlin, Curate in Aghada, Queenstown, P.P., 1881-1895. Retired, May, 1895.

## CURATES.

Father Barry.  
 Father O'Connor, afterwards P.P. of Shandrum.  
 Father Murphy, P.P., Grenagh.

<sup>14</sup> No monument. (James Byrne, J.P.)

<sup>15</sup> Dr. Croke was born at Castle Cor, 19 May, 1824. Educated at Charvelille Endowed School and Irish College, Paris, which he left in 1844. After one year in a College at Menin, Belgium, he went to Irish College, Rome. Took his degree of D.D., and was ordained 1847. Professor in Carlow College in 1848; in Irish College, Paris, in 1849. Curate in Cloyne Diocese, 1849-1858, when he became first President of St. Colman's College, Fermoy. Pastor of Doneraile, 1866-70. Consecrated Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, in 1870. Consecrated Archbishop of Cashel, 1875. Died at Cashel, 1906.

Father O'Leary, now Canon and P.P. of Castlelyons, and famous as Gaelic author.

Father Burton, P.P. Ballyvourney, now (1914) P.P. Donoughmore.

Father Linehan, died as C.C. Carrigtwohill.

Father Madden, C.C., Mallow.

Father W. O'Brien, C.C., Buttevant.

Note.—The roll of early Curates is partly conjectural.

The Very Rev. Canon P. A. Sheehan,<sup>16</sup> D.D., P.P., 1895. Canon Sheehan is a distinguished author. His books are well known on the Continent, having been translated. They are also published in America.

#### CURATES.

Revd. Maurice O'Callaghan, Adm., Fermoy.

Revd. Timothy O'Callaghan, died at Rathcormac.

Revd. Joseph Sexton (moved to Liscarroll).

Revd. Walter O'Brien (moved to Buttevant).

Revd. P. J. Leahy, moved to Tullylease, subsequently to Conna.

Revd. T. Shinkwin.

Revd. T. Coughlan (from Buttevant, vice Father W. O'Brien, moved to Mitchelstown), now at Newmarket.

Rev. Dr. Wigmore, Mitchelstown.

Revd. Michael Rae.

The R.C. Parish Register dates from 1799 and 1813.

Old Churches in Parish are recorded:—Kilcoleman, Kilmacoom and Killady, built by St. Mochmoch, Rossagh (?); Kilconnors (mentioned in Bull of Pope Nicholas), Templeroan and Kilmacneese.

Mr. Walter F. Jones, J.P., writes:—Between the bridge of Old Court and hill, there is a small door in the old wall on the right hand side of the road. This is the entrance to a place where stillborn children used to be buried formerly. There is a ruined chapel of ease in the graveyard.

The blessed well of Tober Coneela is situated in Trethewy's Glen behind the present saw mills. It is probable that Tober Coneela received its name from being presided over by the saint who, ages before, founded

<sup>16</sup> Canon Sheehan was born on St. Patrick's Day, 1852, in New Street, Mallow. Educated at St. Colman's and Maynooth. Ordained in Cork Cathedral in April, 1875; Exeter, 1875-1877; Mallow, 1877-1881; Queenstown, 1881-1898; Mallow, 1889-1895. Appointed P.P., Doneraile, in July, 1895. Canon Sheehan's Works:—Student Life: "Geoffrey Austin, Student," "The Triumph of Failure." Clerical Life: "My New Curate," "Luke Delmege," "The Blindness of Dr. Gray." Irish Rural Life: "Glenanaar," "Lisheen," "Miriam Lucas." Historical: "The Queen's Fillet," "The Graves of Kilmorna" (in preparation). Short Stories: "A Spoiled Priest," &c. Miscellaneous:—Literary: "Early Essays and Lectures," "Under the Cedars and Stars," "Parerga," "The Intellectuals." Drama: "Lost Angel of a Ruined Paradise." Poems: "Cithara Mea." Sermons: "Mariae Corona." Canon P. A. Sheehan died at Doneraile, 5th October, 1913, and was succeeded as Parish Priest by the Rev. D. Barry, the P.P. of Donoughmore. The remains of Canon Sheehan were laid to rest in the precincts of his churchyard. The inscription on the tombstone over his grave is as follows:—

CANON SHEEHAN, P.P., D.D.

Born March 17, 1852.

Died on Rosary Sunday, October 5, 1913.

R.I.P.

"Where dwellest Thou, Rabbi?" And Jesus said, "Come and see."

St. John i. 38-39.



THE LATE VERY REV. CANON P. A. SHEEHAN, D.D.,  
P.P. DONERAILE.  
The well-known Author.  
*(Photo by Guy & Co. Ltd., Cork.)*



Templeconeela, near Buttevant. The well is connected in the story with Coneela a Colliagh, one of the three virgin saints of Doneraile; Drinagh Wood and Wallstown. It would appear that during some of the earlier wars in Ireland these girls were forced to fly from near Waterford, as some of the invaders, attracted by their beauty, were anxious to take them in marriage. The place where they took refuge was either in Drinagh Wood or some place in the vicinity. There the chief of the district, Olehane, founded a small church, probably near Hunt's Well, and since that time the Holy Well, Tubber Sooil, in Drinagh Wood, has been esteemed a cure for sore eyes and scurvy. Coneela, the second sister, founded a church most probably where the present church stands or a little behind it. Her well is on the side of the river opposite the Presentation Convent.

## DONERAILE PARISH (C. OF I.).

1591. "Ecclesiae de Cloisdoick et Ecclesia de Donnerall. Prior Bothon est Rector et usurpat utramque vicariam." "E. de Rossaugh usurpatur p' prior, Bothon."

1615. Donnerayle, Rossedock, Rossagh. Rectoriae impropriatae, Joes Jepson, miles, tenet rectorias et usurpat vicarias. Val. 12 li., per an. Ecclesia et cancella ruinantur (Brady, II., 184).

The following were Curates and Rectors of Doneraile, Caherduggan, Ballybég, Rossoicke and Rossagh (taken from Brady and Cole):—

1615. Anthony Kingsmill.

1664-1670. Mr. Alford. Prot. pop., 250.

1671-1674. David Elliot.

1693. Thomas Ellis, A.B.

Under the Establishment, Doneraile was held with Templeroan since the year 1700.

The following were Curates of Doneraile and Rectors of Templeroan:—

1684. John Buckley.

1708. Edward Sayers, A.M.

1730. Arthur Sayers.

1759. Gethin Crone, A.B.

1785. Protestant population of Templeroan, 4; and Doneraile, 75.

1789. William Dwyer, A.B.

1805. 56 Prot. families in the Union.

1813. Francis Stawell.

1834. Henry Somerville.<sup>17</sup> Prot. pop. Doneraile, 418; Templeroan.

67.

1867. Samuél Hayman.

1872. Alexander Jackson Nicholson, the first rector of Doneraile. In 1889 Clenore was joined to Doneraile.

1891. William Hyde Perrott, who had 150 Protestants in Parish.

1901. Alex Knox.

1903. Gerald Hardy Macnamara, the present Rector.

In 1720 the church had a steeple, with spire, a gilded ball and a weather

<sup>17</sup> Mr. Somerville published "The Donerailiensia" in 1850, being an account of the Crone Charity Fund; also "The Baptismal Suit, Somerville versus Robinson."

cock. The spire was blown down about 1844 (Lewis). The Tithes belonged to Nicholas Giles, Esq.

The following inscription is cut upon a stone slab set in the western wall of the tower of Doneraile Church:—

“This church was first built by the Right Hon. Sr. William St. Leger, the Lord President of Munster, anno Domini 1633, and afterwards rebuilt by his grandson, the Right Honourable Arthur Lord Viscount Doneraile, anno Domini 1726.”

A peal of six bells was presented, in 1889, by Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, in memory of her father, the late Viscount Doneraile. The old bell, which is cracked, having seen many years of faithful service, now rests on a stand in a corner of the porch.

The following is a literal transcript of the inscription on the bell:—

“Hondus Gs Sen Leger Eqs Avr utriusque Momoniae  
Preses D N A Gertruda de vries uxor ejus me fieri  
Fecere ano 1636 eorumque nepos arthurius St. Leg  
er me fractum renovavit Maio remque fecit ano 1700.”

CORRECT LATIN OF ABOVE.

Honorandus Gulielmus Sed Leger Eques Auratus utriusque Momoniae Preses, Domina Gertruda de Viries uxor ejus me fieri fecere anno 1636, eorumque nepos Arthurius St. Leger me fractum renovavit Maio remque fecit anno 1700.

TRANSLATION OF ABOVE.

The Honourable William St. Leger, Baronet, President of North and South Munster (and) the Lady Gertrude de Viries, his wife, caused me to be made in the year 1636; and Arthur St. Leger, their grandson, repaired me, having been broken, and did the work in May in the year 1700.

The new bells were cast by John Taylor & Co., the founders of the bells of St. Paul's.

A solid silver paten in Doneraile Church bears the following inscription:—“Given to the Parishioners of Doneraile Parish by Revd. Francis Stawell, Rector, Anno Domo., 25th Decr., 1830.”

The Church was renovated in the time of the Revd. A. J. Nicholson. A full account is given in Cole, p. 198.

Stained glass windows have been erected to memory of Robert Crone of Byblox; Godfrey Levinge, and Warren Tulloch, son of Revd. W. H. Perrott Arundell Hill of Graig, and Thomasina, his widow.

The fine old baptismal font is considered to be at least 300 years old.<sup>18</sup>

In addition to those already mentioned, inside the church are brasses or tablets in memory of:—

Arthur St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile (a handsome mural monument on the north wall).<sup>19</sup>

Arthur Gethin Creagh, Esq., of Creagh House, died 1855.

William Stawell, of Kilbrack, Esq., by his widow, Catherine Stawell, died 1830.

Commander Nicholas Evans, R.N., of Newtown, died 1884. His widow, Catherine Alicia, died same year.

Jane Margaret, widow of Robert Crone, Esq., of Byblox, and dau. of late John Norcott, M.D., of Cottage. She died 1878, aged 70 years.

Robert Fennell Crone, of Byblox, and Martha, his wife, and their five sons, John, James, Robert, Hugh, Randall, and four daus., Jane, Frances, Anne, Martha. Erected

<sup>18</sup> Mr. A. H. Jones, of Doneraile, has the old font of Rossagh Church.

<sup>19</sup> A full description of this St. Leger monument is given in the “Memorials of the Dead in Ireland,” II. 51, as well as the other monuments and tombstones, &c., &c., in church and churchyard.

by Constance Trousdall, fifth and youngest daughter, and sole surviving member of the family, 1878.

Major Hans Thomas Fell White, of Kilburn (Kilbyrne), died 1876.

The Doneraile family monument has already been described.

A brass five-lamp corona to memory of Arthur Norcott, of Park, who died 1866, and Mary, his wife, who died 1870. Given by their son, Arthur Norcott, 1884.

Inscription on solid silver paten, Church plate:—

“Given to the Parishioners  
of Doneraile Parish  
by the Revd. Francis Stawell,  
Rector, Anno Domo 25th Decr., 1830.”

Flagon, plated.

Cup, plated. Inscribed: “Doneraile Church, 1835.”

Cup and Paten on foot, plated. Inscribed: “Doneraile Church, 1844. (Webster, p. 100.)

The Parish Registers are in charge (1913) of Rector of Doneraile, and consist of four vols. :—Births, from 1730; Marriages, from 1730; Deaths, from 1730.

A.D. 1815 is cut on keystone of arch of east window of Doneraile Church.

The following families have their burial place in the churchyard.<sup>20</sup> (A full account will be found in Vols. II and III. of the Journals for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland, pub. in 1892-1897):—

Ashton family; Love family of Castle Saffron; White family of Kilbyrne; John Grove Seward of Nursetown, near Mallow; William Anderson of Ahacross; Croker family of Lissa, near Doneraile; Mabel Evelyn Rose Nichol, dau. of Revd. J. Jackson Nicholson<sup>21</sup>; Graham family of Cronore; Christina Cowan Phillips; Bridget Smith; Ogalvie; Irwin; Stawell family of Kilbrack and Crobeg; Hunt; Cudmore; Upington; Ions (1726); Burt; Binyon; Fetherstone; Houstons; Fetherstone family; Mann; Wadsworth (?)<sup>22</sup> family (from Enniskillen); Hazard; Haycroft family; Bilton family; Cough; Somerville (Rector); O’Leary; Chapman; Shepard; Whytell (1729); Couch (1780); Cummins (1727); Atkins (1756); Atkins (1710); Noyland (1746); Fergus and Hinchley (1738); Rev. Gethin Crone’s wife (1778); Chapman and Smith (1719); Gavin; Stone (1775); Walker (1762); Power and Rice; Wall and Burke (1778); Blackall (1757); Oliver; Collicin; Connell (1735); Anne Crone of Curraghnahinchés (date under ground); Smith; List; Shaw; Cox; Major Wm. Hulin, 25th Regt.; Mide; Barry; O’Connor Wall; Coghlan family; Harding; Lothian; Galway family; Creagh family (Laurentinum); Doneraile family and Evans of Carker are buried under the church; also Langley family of Byblox and Ballyellis, have the vault under the choir, the next one to the Doneraile Court vault.

A Glebe House was built in time of Revd. A. J. Nicholson, with a Board of Works Loan, at £30 a year. It has 3a. 2r. op. of land, and is situated to north of the village.

The assessment is £134, and stipend of Rector, £250.

<sup>20</sup> In the Vestry is a framed chart of the graveyard, showing burial places, with names of families, &c (1913).

<sup>21</sup> The remains of Canon Nicholson’s children were removed to Douglas Churchyard in February or March, 1913.

<sup>22</sup> Wadsworth, an Enniskillen and Co. Fermanagh family.

## DONERAILE VILLAGE.

In 1642 Henry Pepper's house, the sign of the George, in Doneraile, is mentioned (Egmont MSS. I., 178).

Gibson in Vol. II., page 283, gives a list of the M.P.'s. for Doneraile, commencing 1692, ending 1798.

C. M. Tenison, B.L., has given to the "Journal" a Biographical Sketch of the Members of Parliament for the City and County and the Boroughs of the Co. Cork from the earliest returns to the Union (Volume for 1895, p. 39).

Smith (pub. 1750) relates that in the summer of 1748, a shower fell in and about the town of Doneraile, of a yellowish substance, resembling brimstone, and had a sulphurous smell; it lay but thin on the ground and soon dissolved (II., 289).

There was formerly a good pottery of white ware in this town. There are round the town several quarries of beautiful variegated marbles (I., 311).

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 the O'Briens of Dromoland, recording 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 (or steeple) of St. Leger church (Doneraile), a distance of over four miles and a half over a stiff country ("Baily's Magazine," May, 1892; p. 331). This was the origin of the "steeplechase." The St. Leger was founded by Colonel St. Leger, a scion of the house of Viscount Doneraile, as long ago as 1776 ("Pall Mall Gazette," 11 Sept., 1903).

Lady Castletown possesses an engraving of Colonel St. Leger, from a portrait by Gainsborough, at Hampton Court. It is kept in the drawing room at Doneraile Court.

"The Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier" of the 15th April, 1823, gives:—"Some houses in Doneraile were set on fire on night of 11th April. The Regulars, Police, and Volunteers repaired to the spot." (Brit. Mus.)

The following description of Doneraile is given by Lewis (pub. 1837):—"A market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough). Sir William St. Leger, who was Lord President of Munster in the reign of Charles I., held his court here.

"In 1645, the Irish, under Lord Castlehaven, took the castle of Doneraile, and burned the greater part of the town.

"It is pleasantly situated on the river Awbeg (the 'Gentle Mulla' of Spenser) which is here crossed by a neat stone bridge of three arches. It consists chiefly of one wide main street, and a smaller one called Buttevant Lane, and contains about 390 houses. The vicinity is extremely pleasing, the roads being shaded by fine fir and other trees, and the country studded with gentlemen's seats. By charter of the 15th of Chas. I. (1639), constituting Sir William St. Leger, lord of the manor, power was given to the seneschal to hold a court leet and court baron. The seneschal's court is still occasionally held with the view of preserving the right. No business has been transacted in it for the last seven years. The market and court-house, a convenient building, is situated in the main street. This is a

chief constabulary police station, and a small military force is also quartered in the town.

“By a second charter, granted in the 31st of Chas. II. (1660), the borough was empowered to return two members to the Irish parliament, and the elective franchise was vested in the freeholders made by the lord of the manor, but no corporation was created; the seneschal was the returning officer. From this period until the Union it continued to send two burgesses to parliament, when it was disfranchised, and the compensation of £15,000 paid to the heirs of Hayes, Viscount Doneraile.”

Smith (pub. 1750) gives:—“William Smith died at Doneraile about 40 years ago, aged 117. Not long before he died he was able to hunt a pack of hounds, and leaped a ditch with as much agility as any sportsman in the field. He was many years park-keeper to the St. Leger family, and his picture<sup>23</sup> is still kept at Colonel St. Leger’s house in Doneraile.” (II., 305).

Lieutenant and Adjutant Ellis, of the 2nd West India Regiment, was killed at the end of May, 1808, by some of the mutineers of his Regiment at Fort Augusta, Jamaica. He was a native of Doneraile in Co. Cork. (“General Advertiser and Limerick Gazette,” 23rd Aug., 1808.)

Rev. Edw. Rochford served in the Persian War of 1857 with the 78th Highlanders, under Sir James Outram, and again, under Sir Henry Havelock, at the relief of Lucknow, and under Sir Colin Campbell during the operations in Oudh and Rohilcund. In 1861 he retired from the Army and served over five years at missionary work in Canada. He was a native of Doneraile, Co. Cork.

John Shinnor was a well-known man in the Doneraile neighbourhood in the 18th century. He kept a shop in Doneraile and lived for many years in the Bridge House.

John Shinnor was an extensive farmer and had several farms on his hands. He lived sometime at Clough Lucas (between Pencil Hill and Mallow). He was a member and secretary of the Doneraile Rangers, 1779-1792, and also a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry, 1796-1801.

James Haycroft, who died at the age of 63 years, and was buried in Doneraile churchyard, 2 July, 1881, was a local celebrity. He kept a grocer’s shop in the Main Street on the west side, where the Medical Hall now stands (1913). He was a first-rate sportsman, a good rider, shot, and fisherman. He kept racehorses and hunters. He was a most patient and successful trainer of setters and retrievers. At one time he had pet otters which used to fish for him. He shot trout from the bridge at Doneraile with a rifle, and I have seen his black retriever dive into the river and bring out any fish he had shot. He was a churchwarden. Late in life he married Lord Doneraile’s housekeeper.

After his death, North, Lord Doneraile’s butler, occupied the house as an hotel. Later Mr. Arthur H. Jones established a Medical Hall there.

Robt Collis Bolton, Lic. Apoth. Hall, Dublin, of Doneraile, was buried on 23rd April, 1890, in the Parish Churchyard, aged 77 years 10 months.

He was a well-known man, not only in Doneraile, but in the British Army. He kept a chemist shop in the Main street. It was situated on

<sup>23</sup> Now (1913) in Smoking Room, Doneraile Court.

the east side of the street, and was second house from the north end of the town. He was for many years Clerk of the Petty Sessions and Post Master of Doneraile. He married a sister of Mr. James Haycroft, above-mentioned, and had three sons, viz. :—Captain John H. Bolton, 9th Regiment, who died 14th Sept., 1871, aged 33, and was buried in Doneraile churchyard. He left a widow, and, I think, no family. The second son, Surgeon-Major Robert Bolton, Army Medical Staff, once in the 5th Middlesex Militia, or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry (now 5th Bn. Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.) and 3rd Dragoon Guards, died in Afghanistan about 1879. He left a widow and family. The third son, James Hazard Bolton, died 19th March, 1866, aged 16 years, and was buried in Doneraile churchyard.

Mr. Bolton died after his wife. His shop was the rendezvous for the neighbouring gentry at post time in the afternoon, and for the Officers of the Buttevant Barracks, who used to ride or walk over there constantly. He made a small fortune as a chemist, seller of perfumery, gloves, wine, spirits, etc., etc.

For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crone lived in Mr. Bolton's house. On the death of Mr. Crone's brother, Major Crone, they removed to Byblos.

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions "the extensive flour-mill of Messrs. Creagh and Stawell as being near the bridge." This mill eventually passed into the possession of Mr. George Stawell of Crobeg, and subsequently of his son, Mr. S. Stawell, who gave up milling about 1887.

Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory turned the building into a saw mill in the year 1888. In the year 1900 it was burned down, but a timber structure was then erected, which exists to the present day (1913).

This saw mill gave employment to about 30 hands. It is worked by water in winter, but when the river becomes low in summer a steam engine is used. A cooperage is carried on in connection with the saw mill. The manager of the mill is prepared to enter into contracts for all carpentry work, building, etc.

Mr. Walter Jones, J.P., records that :—"A brewery was worked at the northern end of the town some ninety years ago; the stones were removed some eleven years ago (circa. 1890). The old sawmills, originally flour mills, were erected in 1794 by the Creaghs and Stawells at a cost of £10,000. Brick making was carried on in the beginning of the last century at Ballydineen. The O'Daly's had also a stone-cutting yard in Doneraile some time in the eighteenth century."

Doneraile has a post, money order and telegraph office, and a branch of the National Bank. It is in the Parliamentary division of North Cork.

In 1905 the population of Doneraile was 780. There were 13 public houses and two hotels.

A town hall is situated on the south side of the late Mr. Bolton's house, recorded before. It holds about 300 people. Has a stage, green rooms, reading rooms, and billiard table. On a stone over the gateway is this inscription :—

THIS HALL WAS  
ERECTED BY  
LADY CASTLETOWN  
IN MEMORY OF THE  
VISCOUNTESS DONERAILE.  
1910.



BRIDGE IN DONERAILE PARK OVER RIVER AWBEG.  
*(Photo by Major Hans Thos. Fell White, circa 1865.)*



DONERAILE MILLS ABOUT 1865.  
Burnt down in year 1900.  
*(Photo by Major Hans T. Fell White, circa 1865.)*

The village and Doneraile Court have been lately lighted by electric light from the mill. The power generated at the mill is also used to pump water from a spring well near the River Awbeg to a reservoir on a rock above the town, near the old Doneraile Hunt Kennels, from which the houses receive a supply of good water.

## THE CURSE OF DONERAILE AND THE RECANTATION.

This poem, so well known formerly in the South of Ireland, was written by a school-master of the County Galway, called Pat O'Kelly, whose high opinion of his own merits may be understood by his travesty of the celebrated sonnet commencing "Three poets in three distant ages born," &c., and in alluding to himself, Byron and Scott, winding up by saying:

"'Twould take a Byron and a Scott, I tell you,  
Combined in one to make a Pat O'Kelly."

Lady Doneraile having given him a "watch and seal" in lieu of the one he "lost in Doneraile," he wrote an eulogium on the place.

Alas! how dismal is my tale  
I lost my watch in Doneraile.  
My Dublin watch, my chain and seal,  
Pilfer'd at once in Doneraile.  
May Fire and Brimstone never fail  
To fall in show'rs on Doneraile.  
May all the leading fiends assail  
The thieving Town of Doneraile.  
As lightnings flash across the vale,  
So down to Hell with Doneraile.  
The fate of Pompey at Pharsale,  
Be that the curse of Doneraile.  
May Beef or Mutton, Lamb or Veal  
Be never found at Doneraile.  
But Garlic Soup and scurvy Kale  
Be still the food for Doneraile.  
And forward as the creeping snail  
Th' industry be of Doneraile.  
May Heav'n a chosen curse entail  
On rigid, rotten Doneraile.  
May Sun and Moon forever fail  
To beam their lights on Doneraile.  
May ev'ry pestilential gale,  
Blast that curs'd spot called Doneraile.  
May not a Cuckoo, Thrush, or Quail  
Be ever heard in Doneraile.  
May Patriots, Kings, and commonweal  
Despise and harass Doneraile.  
May ev'ry Post, Gazette and Mail  
Sad tidings bring of Doneraile.  
May loudest thunders ring a Peal,  
To blind and deafen Doneraile.  
May vengeance fall at head and tail,  
From North to South at Doneraile.  
May profit light and tardy sale,  
Still damp the trade of Doneraile.  
May Fame resound a dismal tale  
Whene'er she lights on Doneraile.  
May Egypt's plagues at once prevail,  
To thin the knaves of Doneraile.  
May frost and snow, and sleet and hail  
Benumb each joint in Doneraile.  
May wolves and bloodhounds trace and  
trail,  
The cursed crew of Doneraile.  
May Oscar with his fiery flail,  
To Atoms thresh all Doneraile.

## THE PALINODE.

(Most Humbly Dedicated to Lady Doneraile)

How vastly pleasing is my tale,  
I found my watch at Doneraile—  
My Dublin watch, my chain and seal,  
Were all restored at Doneraile.  
May fire and brimstone ever fail  
To hurt or injure Doneraile.  
May neither fiend nor foe assail  
The generous town of Doneraile.  
May lightning never singe the vale  
That leads to darling Doneraile.  
May Pompey's fate at old Pharsale  
Be still reversed at Doneraile.  
May beef and mutton, lamb and veal  
Plenty create at Doneraile.  
May garlic soup or scurvy kale  
No palate spoil in Doneraile.  
May neither frog nor creeping snail  
Subtract the crops of Doneraile.  
May Heaven each chosen bliss entail  
On honest, friendly Doneraile.  
May Sol or Luna never fail  
To shine and blaze at Doneraile.  
May every soft ambrosial gale  
Waft every bliss to Doneraile.  
May every cuckoo, thrush and quail  
A concert form at Doneraile.  
May every Post, Gazette and Mail  
Glad tidings bring to Doneraile.  
May no harsh thunder ring a peal  
To incommode sweet Doneraile.  
May profit high and speedy sale  
Enlarge the trade of Doneraile.  
May fame resound a pleasing tale  
Of every joy at Doneraile.  
May Egypt's plagues forever fail  
To hurt or injure Doneraile.  
May frost or snow or sleet or hail  
No mischief do at Doneraile.  
May Oscar with his fiery flail  
Thresh all the foes of Doneraile.  
May all from Belfast to Kinsale  
Be half as good as Doneraile.



May every mischief fresh and stale  
 Abide henceforth in Doneraile.  
 May all from Belfast to Kinsale,  
 Scoff, curse, and damn you, Doneraile.  
 May neither flour nor oatenmeal  
 Be found or known in Doneraile.  
 May want and woe each joy curtail,  
 That e'er was known in Doneraile.  
 May no one Coffin want a nail,  
 That wraps a rogue in Doneraile.  
 May all the thieves that rob and steal,  
 The Gallows meet in Doneraile.  
 May all the sons of Granuwale  
 Blush at the thieves of Doneraile.  
 May mischief big as Norway whale  
 O'erwhelm the knaves of Doneraile.  
 May curses wholesale and retail,  
 Pour with full force on Doneraile.  
 May ev'ry transport wont to sail  
 A convict bring from Doneraile.  
 May ev'ry churn and milking pail  
 Fall dry to staves in Doneraile.  
 May cold and hunger still congeal  
 The stagnant blood of Doneraile.  
 May ev'ry hour new woes reveal,  
 That Hell reserves for Doneraile.  
 May ev'ry chosen ill prevail  
 O'er all the Imps of Doneraile.  
 May no one wish or pray'r avail,  
 To soothe the woes of Doneraile.  
 May th' Inquisition straight impale,  
 The rapparees of Doneraile.  
 May curse of Sodom now prevail,  
 And sink to ashes Doneraile.  
 May Charon's Boat triumphant sail,  
 Completely mann'd from Doneraile.  
 Oh! may my Couplets never fail  
 To find new curse in Doneraile.  
 And may grim Pluto's inner jail  
 For ever groan with Doneraile.

May choicest flour and oatenmeal  
 Be still to spare at Doneraile.  
 May want or woe no joy curtail  
 That's always known at Doneraile.  
 No coffin that grim death may nail  
 Can wrap a rogue at Doneraile.  
 There are not thieves to rob or steal  
 Within two leagues of Doneraile.  
 Sure all the sons of Granuwale  
 May well be proud of Doneraile.  
 May no dark monster, shark or whale  
 Annoy or torture Doneraile.  
 May no disaster e'er assail  
 The bliss and peace of Doneraile.  
 May every transport wont to sail  
 Increase the wealth of Doneraile.  
 May every churn and milking pail  
 O'erflow with cream at Doneraile.  
 May cold and hunger ne'er congeal  
 The precious blood of Doneraile.  
 May every hour new joys reveal  
 To crown the bliss of Doneraile.  
 May every sweet that can regale  
 New odors waft to Doneraile.  
 May no corroding ill prevail  
 To damp the joys of Doneraile.  
 May every wish and prayer avail  
 To crown the peace of Doneraile.  
 May the inquisition ne'er impale  
 Or hurt a limb of Doneraile.  
 May Sodom's curses ne'er prevail  
 To sink and torture Doneraile.  
 May Charon's Boat forever sail  
 Without a man from Doneraile.  
 May gallows, gibbet, stocks and jail  
 Appear a wreck at Doneraile.  
 And may its Lady never fail  
 To find new joys in Doneraile.

Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., writes:—"The following version of the parody is given in Lockhart's 'Life of Scott'—"I find recorded in one letter a very merry morning at Limerick, where amidst the ringing of all the bells in honour of the advent, there was ushered in a brother poet, who must needs pay his personal respects to the author of 'Marmion.' He was a scare-crow figure by name O'Kelly, and he produced on the spur of the occasion this modest parody of Dryden's famous epigram, 'Three poets of three different ages born,' &c., &c.

'Sir Walter's five shillings were at once forthcoming, and the bard, in order that Miss Maria Edgeworth, who was one of the party, might display equal generosity, pointed out in a little volume of his works (for which, moreover, we all had to subscribe) this pregnant couplet:—

'Scott, Morgan, Edgeworth, Byron, prop of Greece,  
 Are characters whose fame not soon will cease.'

—("Journal," p. 69, 1903).

Mr. R. W. Evans, B.L., of Carker, has given us some "Notes" on Patrick O'Kelly in "Journal" for 1908, page 22.



DONERAILE COURT.

(*Photo by Mr. A. H. Jones, Doneraile, Sept., 1904* )



FREEMASONS' ROOM, DONERAILE COURT.

(*Photo by Miss Helen Campbell, 1910.*)

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## DONERAILE CASTLE AND COURT.

From documents at Doneraile Court it appears that Sir Robert St. Leger entered England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and supported that Prince with his hand in landing from the ship.

Sir Ralph de St. Leger accompanied Richard I. to the seige of Acre, and the inscription on his leaden shroud states he was engaged fifteen years in the Holy Wars. He was known as the "Crusader." He was the great-great-grandson of the above-mentioned Sir Robert, and was buried at the family place, Ulcombe in Kent.

Sir Anthony St. Leger, K.C., b. 1493, of Ulcombe and Leeds Castle, Kent, was the founder of the family in Ireland. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1539.

Croker (p. 104) records the eminent service of Sir Anthony to the Crown. His son, Sir Warham St. Leger, was made Chief Governor of Munster. He died in 1599 from a wound received in a fight with the Irish near Cork. His son, Sir William, as a return for the services both of his father and grandfather, was created Lord President of Munster by Charles I. in 1627, who at the same time bestowed on him considerable possessions, in addition to 6,000 acres of the Earl of Desmond's forfeited lands to his father.

During the contentions of 1641 Sir William sustained the double character of statesman and soldier, with considerable credit to himself, and his personal actions afforded fine examples to the men under his command. One anecdote related of him deserves mention. When his little army was lying at Kildorrery, in expectation of an attack from the Irish forces under Lord Montgarret, having suffered much fatigue and privation, and being without tents or shelter of any kind to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, a young officer, observing Sir William stretched on the bare ground under a heavy fall of snow, presented his cloak to him, and requested that he would use it. The Lord President thanked him, but nobly declined his offer, adding that he stood more in need of it himself, being less accustomed to the hardships of a soldier's life.

Sir William St. Leger, who was Lord President of Munster in the reign of Charles I., held his Court here. He purchased the Doneraile estate of Sir Walter Welmond and John Spenser (son of the poet), which purchase was subsequently confirmed by the Crown, and the estate created a manor. In the civil war of 1641, Sir William, both as a statesman and soldier, rendered important services, but his infirm health did not enable him long to sustain the hardships to which he was then exposed, and he died in the following year. (Lewis.)

From a document in possession of Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, it appears that Sir William St. Leger, in 1636, purchased from Nycholas Shynan, of Tologmore, Co. Cork, gente, Cattelyne Shynan alias Power, wife of said Nycholas; Francis Shynan, of same, gente, and Andrew Shynan, of the same, gente, for £300, the following lands:—Downeraylè, Ballyellis, Ballyandrew, Byblockes, Castlepooke, Knockshrahan, Kilbrack, Carkerbeg, Ballyno Russell, Ardgillibert, Ardadam, and Carrigines.

In 1639, Sir Wm. St. Leger also obtained some property from the Synan family in Co. Tipperary. (See the Synans of Doneraile, by Walter A. Jones, J.P., and Mananaan Mac Lir. Guy, 1909.)

A patent (in Latin) from Charles I. was obtained by Sir William St. Leger in 1639, being a re-grant for the above-mentioned lands.

He had power to empark 1,000 acres, &c., &c.

An arbitration took place 17 Sept., 1641, between the Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, and William Spencer, gent., heir to his brother Edmund Spencer, relative the boundary of property at Kilcoleman, Castle Pook, &c. The great mountain of Slievriach and the watercourse of Glengarrett are mentioned. Also Ellen Spencer, mother of said William. (Doneraile Court Papers.)

It was during this rebellion that Lieut. John Downing<sup>24</sup> commanded the castle of Doneraile for the Lord President. He is described as "a man singularly useful and active in these kind of services from his knowledge of the country and language, worthy of much esteem, were it not for his rigid comportment, which made him open to the envy of many, especially the common soldiers."

Captain Jephson, who was in garrison at Mallow, decided to relieve the castle of Rathgogan (Charleville), which was being attacked by an Irish detachment under Large and Supple. Lieut. Downing, in command of some ninety musketeers, accompanied him. They marched among the rebels unawares, who instantly fled. On his return Captain Jephson summoned Ballyhay Castle, which surrendered. This affair did not take long, and he continued his march towards the Ballyhoura mountains. After proceeding about a mile, he perceived a hostile Irish force, under Sir Edward Fitzharris, Bart, drawn up on the side of a hill, over which the Royal force had to march. Sir Edward had three companies, and thinking the Royalists would be short of ammunition and fatigued after their long march, considered it a favourable opportunity to intercept them. Captain Jephson determined to attack the Irish. He made a feint with his horse of riding under the hill to avoid them, and ordered Lieutenant Downing to march directly on the position with his musketeers, while he intended to work round the hill with his horse and attack them in rear. This was well carried out; the musketeers had no sooner performed their part, than the captain charged the enemy furiously and utterly routed them. They fled, throwing away their pikes, brogues, &c. "They had pleasantly the killing of them by the space of two hours, wherein there could not be fewer sacrificed to destruction than six or seven score, besides wounded who escaped. And had not the river, unpassable but on fords, and the bogs been propitious to them, then had few of them escaped. Only the lieutenant and ensign were taken prisoners, the latter of whom, thinking to save their colours, put them into his breeches, where they were found and pulled out with a very vengeance, and are now set up in the captain's dining-room at Moallowe."

Captain Jephson had only one man killed and a Lieutenant Cooke wounded. His force reached Doneraile the same evening. (Gilman, "Journal" for 1898, p. 71, from MS. in Brit Mus.).

<sup>24</sup> My ancestor, Lieutenant John Downing, was a son of John Downing, Esq. (m. a dau. of — Travers, Esq.), of Ballymanah, Co. Tipperary, who died 1629. He was of Ballymanah, and afterwards of Hospital, Co. Limerick, and a captain in the army. He married Catherine, dau. of — Browne, Esq., of Mullahiffe, and had, with other issue, a son, John Downing, who rode with his brother in the Horse Guards of Charles II., when in exile. He married and had issue. (From Family Pedigree, J. C. W., Col.).

There were no letters from either St. Leger or his Lieutenant, Lord Inchiquin, during the spring of 1642. For five weeks of that time the President was shut up in Cork by the Irish, on the land side, and when they were defeated by a vigorous sortie of Lord Inchiquin's, he was too destitute of money and supplies to take the offensive or go to the relief of Limerick, which, in May, surrendered to the insurgents. About this time Inchiquin went to Mallow, and thence to Doneraile, where he was met by complaints against the garrison of Liscarrol of robbing harmless tenants, burning houses, and killing one of Sir Willam Power's men. On the other hand, Reymond (commanding at Liscarrol for Sir Philip Perceval) complained that guns had been stolen out of the castle and horses carried off; but Inchiquin gave him strict orders that he was to meddle with no man's goods unless he could prove them rebels. (Egmont MSS., vol i., pp. 176-179.)

Inchiquin was still at Doneraile when St. Leger died on 2 July, 1642, and the military command devolved upon himself. He confirmed Reymond as commander at Liscarrol, and promised to take the warders into into the King's pay. But Raymond, like other captains of the English garrisons, was never sure of his own men, the warders being continually detected "holding correspondency" with their insurgent friends, and often running off to them, taking horses, guns, or other valuable property along with them. Inchiquin sent a stern message to Liscarrol threatening to execute any who ran away, and ordering those who "uttered words of discouragement" to be sent to him. The garrison at Newmarket, lying towards the hill region bordering the counties of Kerry and Limerick, was evidently quite out of heart. "I would have you tell them," Inchiquin wrote to Reymond, "that if they quit the place without my privity, I shall surely hang every man of them that comes within my power." If, however, they found it impossible to hold out, he would send a convoy for them, and have the place demolished, rather than let it fall into the enemy's hands. (Egmont MSS. I., 180.)

Eventually Doneraile Castle fell, being captured in 1645 by the Irish, under Lord Castlehaven. Sir Percy Smyth wrote: "All our castles and holds beyond the Blackwater, Ballyhooly excepted, are gone, most burnt to the ground, in particular Mitchelstown and Doneraile. Mallow and Liscarrol yielded without shot or stroke, and so did Milltowne, but for Annagh, no place in Ireland better defended, in which service the rogues lost at least three hundred of their best men, and at last got it by treachery."

Arthur Bettesworth, commander at Mallow was exonerated, but Reymond, who had yielded without shot the castle which two years before he had defended so bravely, was condemned to death. He as, however, afterwards pardoned and allowed to go to England. (Egmont MSS., I., 257-258.)

On the map of the Downe Survey, 1666, a castle is shown at Doneraile.

In 1667 there was fear of a French invasion of Ireland. In June of that year the Earl of Orrery placed garrisons in Castlemore, Mallow and Doneraile. So it appears that Doneraile Castle must have been repaired (Orrery Letters.)

Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, writing in 1687, states: "Donerayle, a sweet seat and a pretty market towne belonging to

the heir of Saint Leger, once Lord President of Munster, who kept his Presidency Court here, and had a fine house and a curious park adjoining, but the house was burnt by the Irish, 1645, and is since rebuilt. ("Journal," p. 176, 1902.)

According to Smith, Doneraile Castle was in ruins in 1750, and on the remains of the castle a barrack was erected for a troop of horse.<sup>25</sup> (Vol. I., p. 310).

Of the castle or barracks there is not a vestige remaining (1913).

Doneraile Court was built in the year 1725. The date is cut on a stone fixed above the middle window over the porch. The present building was probably an addition to an older house. The character of the basement suggests this.

Also, it is noted by Smith (pub. 1750), who writes that Sir William St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, had a fine house and noble park adjoining the castle, but the house was burnt down by the Irish anno 1645. (Vol. I., p. 310.)

Smith describes the present house as follows:—"Doneraile is indebted for the greatest part of its beauty to the fine house and extensive improvements of Hayes St. Leger, Esq., situated on a rising ground at the south-east end of the town, facing the river Awbeg, which is formed into a fine cascade with reservoirs. In the front court, on a pedestal, stands a statue of a gladiator, with other lesser figures. The out-offices are large and regularly built; the gardens well laid out and of a very considerable extent. In them is a wilderness and a labyrinth, and towards the foot of the gardens is a canal of 370 yards long and 140 broad, well stocked with fish. The water is constantly supplied by a large wheel that casts up a part of the river Awbeg into a reservoir, which is conveyed under-ground into the canal, and returns back over a cascade into the road. On the other side of the river are pleasant lawns, and an extensive deer park, well planted and enclosed, and to the east of the house is a fine decoy. Near the bridge, to the west end of Doneraile, the river is broad and deep, being retained in a fine basin for supplying the cascades formed by it as it passes the above improvements, and it is adorned with islands, planted with groves of fir, which add an inexpressible beauty to this place. (Vol. I., p. 309.)

The house was nearly burnt down in September, 1805, but by the exertions of the 62nd Rég't. and the gentlemen and inhabitants of the town it was happily subdued. ("Genl. Adv. and Lim. Gazette," 18 Sept., 1805.)

In 1814 it was called Doneraile Park (D.N.P.).

Dr. O'Donovan, writing 31 Aug., 1817, thus describes Doneraile Park: "This very noble place contains several hundred acres of fine land and venerable woods, well enclosed, through which the Mulla gently flows. It is full of various beauties, and has a very happy mixture of the antique English and Flemish style and the picturesque of nature." He visits "a sweet cottage erected from a plan of the Hon. Miss St. Leger, who superintended the building. It is situated on a small island, round which flows Spenser's Mulla. The cottage is environed by a garden of sweets and evergreens, and designed in the chasest rural style. The interior consists of a very elegant and commodious apartment."

<sup>25</sup> Mr. A. R. Bourne, of Landscape, Doneraile, tells me that letters in his possession show that the Pembrokehire Militia were quartered in Doneraile Barracks, circa 1798.



THE HONORABLE MRS. ALDWORTH.  
The Lady Freemason.

He mentions a garden called "The Forest Garden," made under the direction of Mrs. Stawell, an accomplished and charming daughter of Lord Doneraile. It is formed in an open space, near the fine piece of water. (O'Donovan's Letters—Antiquities. Ord. Sur., Irl, 14, c. 8, page 217, R.I.A.)

Windele visited Doneraile in 1853, and wrote:—"Strolled in the gloaming thro' Lord Doneraile's park. Magnificent old trees, oak especially, noble elms, ash, and a Spanish chestnut of five great stems, one of them about 16 feet in girth. Rabbits in great numbers and comparatively tame. Pretty ponds, with swans and a little cygnet." (Windele MSS., 12, I. 10, p. 269, R.I.A.) He also mentions an oak tree, for which £60 was offered. The bark of it valued at £20. ("Journal" for 1897, p. 179.)

It was at Doneraile Court that the Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The Lodge was held in a room to the west side of entrance hall, now (1913) the smoking room. Miss St. Leger, reading a book in an adjoining room, the brick partition of which was under repair and loosely put together, went to sleep. She woke up, hearing voices in the next room. Seeing a light through the spaces in the wall, she looked and watched the proceedings of the Lodge. Becoming frightened, she tried to escape, but was confronted by the Tyler, Lord Doneraile's butler, who summoned his lordship. She was placed in charge of some of the members while her case was considered by the others. It was decided that the only way out of the difficulty was to make her a Freemason. She agreeing, it was carried out.

This narrative is a brief summary of an article by Edward Conder in "Ars Quatuor Coronatorum," vol. viii., part i., pp. 16-23.

Miss St. Leger was born in 1693. She was married to Mr. Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, in 1713, and it is supposed she was initiated between 1710 and 1713.

The apron she wore as a Freemason is at Newmarket Court, near Kanturk.

Of the two Freemason jewels she wore one is preserved at Doneraile Court by Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory (nee Hon. Miss St. Leger); the other is in Lodge No. 1, Cork.

Her portrait in oils is in the collection of Lady Castletown at Doneraile Court. An engraving of another painting (existence unknown) was published by subscription in 1811.

I have only given a brief account of the interesting history of the Lady Freemason, as Mr. John Day, of Cork, is about to bring out, with many illustrations, a full record of the case, to be published by Guy & Co., Cork.

Amongst the many objects of interest at Doneraile Court the following may be noted:—

#### OIL PORTRAITS IN DINING ROOM.

1st Earl and Countess of Bandon.

Left-hand side of fireplace—Viscount Doneraile, by Sir P. Lely.

Right-hand side of do.—Viscount Doneraile, brother of the Lady Freemason.

Over chimney piece—Viscount Doneraile.

The small picture of lady in blue is the Lady Freemason as a girl.

Over entrance door—A portrait of Moll Barry, of Ballyclough, a celebrated beauty.

She m. the 1st Viscount Doneraile of the second creation.

Left-hand side of window is Lady Castletown's grandfather.

By serving door is the late Viscountess Doneraile. Her husband, the late Viscount



Doneraile (frontispiece of this volume), in hunting kit, is in centre of room. He died from the bite of a fox.

Two smaller portraits of Colonel and Mrs. Aldworth.

One small portrait over above of Francis 3rd Earl of Bandon.

Archbishop Ryder.

A girl—Mary Aldworth.

Present (1913) Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, by Frank Brook (frontispiece to vol. i. these Notes).

The present the Rt. Hon. Colonel Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, K.P., C.M.G., D.L., &c., &c. by Frank Brook.

#### IN SMOKING ROOM.

The oil portrait of John Smith, mentioned by Dr. Smith (II. 305), and described under Doneraile Village of these Notes.

Also a cast of Lorenzo de Medici, and bust of Mr. Holmes, of the Irish Bar, who defended Robert Emmet, his brother-in-law.

In drawingroom and other rooms are chessmen made by French prisoners of war, who gave them to Viscount Doneraile, who had charge of the Frenchmen in England. He raised the Doneraile Volunteers.

Old musket from wreck of H.M.S. Seahorse, 59th Regt., lost in Tramore Bay.

Tippoo Sultan's silk flag, captured by General Arthur St. Leger at Seringapatam.

Pike-head found 1798 near Doneraile.

Part of a silver hawk's jess, which belonged to Sir William St. Leger, President of Munster, described on page 125, vol. i. of these "Notes."

Old walking canes, gold mounted.

Pearl inlaid scent vase, found at Seringapatam by General Arthur St. Leger.

Ornaments from the Summer Palace, Pekin.

Several pastels by Edward Hamilton of the St. Leger family.

Trophies of arms, heads, &c., in hall.

Several oil paintings in the different rooms.

Two old iron treasure chests, painted and ornamented. They were cast up on the Tramore beach, and are reputed to have belonged to the Spanish Armada.

Mr. Walter Jones, J.P., of Mount Browne, Co. Roscommon, presented Lord Castletown with a sword which belonged to Admiral Lord Nelson. The following is a copy of Mr. Jones's letter, which gives its history:—

#### NELSON'S SWORD.

Dr. Arthur Auchmonty, of Brianstown, Co. Longford, and afterwards of Kilmore House, Co. Roscommon, was a friend of Nelson's, and assisted at the amputation of his arm. Nelson presented him with this sword. His daughter and heiress married her cousin, Horatio Nelson Lawder, J.P., D.L., of Aughamore, Co. Roscommon, and had issue Christopher Nelson Lawder and Arthur Auchmonty Lawder, who died 1876. Christopher N. Lawder, before his death, 1893, presented it to Mrs. Marie Ceci Samon-Nelan Browne, wife of Arthur Browne, of Mount Browne, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, whose widow I married.

Sept. 23, 1909.

WALTER JONES.

In the pleasure grounds and in front of the house are some magnificent larch trees, believed to be the oldest in Ireland.

In the Drenagh Wood portion of the park are some grand old Irish fir trees; while at the east side of the park are some very fine beech trees.

Many improvements have been effected in the demesne during the past few years. The river has been widened at the waterfall opposite the front of the house; new paths and roadways have been constructed; new forcing houses added to the gardens; red deer introduced about 1895. There is also a herd of Fallow deer.

The trout fishing in the river much improved by introduction of rainbow and Loch Leven trout.

Lady Castletown has enclosed the western lake and a portion of the adjoining pleasure grounds. Several rare aquatic birds, rheas, demoiselle cranes, &c., are kept here.

The park is exceptionally fine, having every natural attraction to make



TOBERSOOL HOLY WELL, DRENAGH WOOD, DONERAILE COURT.  
Lord Castletown, K.P., C.M.G., in foreground.  
*(Photo by Colonel Grove White, May, 1913.)*



TUBBER CONEELA HOLY WELL IN TRETHERY'S GLEN,  
WEST OF DONERAILE SAW MILLS.  
Lord Castletown, K.P., C.M.G., in foreground.  
*(Photo by Colonel Grove White, May, 1913.)*

it a beautiful spot. The River Awbeg, Spenser's "Gentle Mulla," takes its course through its centre. There are two lakes, large wood with famous old timber, hills and valleys, well-kept grounds, which all go to make it a lovely place.

The gardens, which are very extensive, covering some 21 acres, give employment to a large staff.

Mr. R. T. Ussher records a heronry at Doneraile Court, with 15 nests. It is situated about 300 yards S.W. of the house.

#### DONERAILE LEGENDS, COLLECTED BY WALTER A. JONES, PH.D.

In the month of March, 1854, at the time the 3rd Viscount Doneraile died, a farmer from Carrageen was coming home from Doneraile late at night, when he met a coach drawn by four headless horses, and preceded and followed by a huge yellow hound.

The night the 4th Viscount Doneraile died, in the month of August, 1887, a farmer from Sycamore was going to Mallow driving a mare and cart. When he came outside of Doneraile on the Mallow Road at the back of the kennels a huge yellow hound jumped across the wall, and anon a coach drawn by four headless horses came out the kennel gate, followed by another large hound, and proceeded in the direction of Doneraile. The mare became white with foam, and he had to return home with her to Sycamore.

When the late Viscountess Doneraile died a baker who was on the street saw a huge yellow hound come out under the gateway of Mr. Wm. Gallagher's house. It was followed immediately by a coach and four headless horses and a yellow hound, and proceeded up Buttevant lane. The entrance to Doneraile Court was anciently through this arch.

Between Croke-na-cree and Ballyandrew there is a wall about five feet high, over which a white lady may be seen to drop as evening wanes into night. She is said to be a daughter of Sir William St. Léger, Lord President of Munster, who used to go that way to meet a young Irish chieftain called Roche. Sir William looked very unfavourably on the love affair, and Roche<sup>26</sup> was killed at Croghnacree by the followers of Sir William. The lady pined away, and was found dead on the spot where this happened.

The second Viscount Doneraile is supposed to stand at midnight under an oak tree on the Creagh Castle road. It stands beside the footpath where the demesne wall makes a circle round it. The first Viscount is said to stand at the old iron gateway<sup>27</sup> near Wilkinson's lawn. He is dressed in buckskin leggings and hunting costume, and rides a powerful black horse over Richardstown.

The "Radiant Boy" also appears at this old iron gate on the Mallow Road. He appears to be sitting on the top of the gate, and threatening to peg a missile at the passer-by. He is bright with stars.

The first Viscount Doneraile is said to ride the park with hounds in pursuit of a stag, and several people have seen him pass, and heard the

<sup>26</sup> Eustas fitz Thomas Roch, of Croghnykry, was pardoned for rebellion in 1573. (Fiants of Elizabeth.)

<sup>27</sup> The entrance to old Ballydineen House, the original home of the Crone family, of Doneraile. (J. G. W., Col.)

horn and cry of the dogs and tramping as they swept past. He is supposed to be in search of a stag which was enlarged near Kanturk, and was followed closely till he came to Annakissa. The Cronies found the stag in Ballydineen and killed it, and it never could be found by the huntsmen.

The old serpent that has its tail curled round the root of Crounahulla puts up its head periodically at Poulaniffiron or Hell's Hole in Glounnagoth, and the swan that dwelt in the branches of this ancient tree flew every night from there to Toberalegan bridge on the Annakissy road and back, and globular yellow light also travels the same route nightly.

Glounnagoth begins at Byblox and ends at Ballydineen. Nine green cats were always marching up and down this glen, and crying "Oheeh Ahyeh!" They would run up and spill milk out of the cans of anyone they caught milking in the early morning.

An ovoid-shaped ball of yellow light travels from Ballyandrew near Connor Noonan's cross into the Doneraile Park. It keeps about three feet above the ground, and as it comes near anyone it can be seen to be held in the hand of a skeleton, which runs as fast as it can.

Two nuns also appear at the blessed well, Tobbersooil, in Drenagh wood, at midnight.

And at Hunt's well, close to the blessed well, a Coppall Dharrig, or red horse of enormous dimensions, has been seen.

The Far Dharrig appears at Saffron Hill house, and asks may he come in. He is a man about three feet high, dressed in green breeches, red coat, and sugar-loaf hat. He also appears in Ballydineen.

A flying yellow dog watches the road between Doneraile bridge and the turnpike, and a black ram appears at midnight in the angle where the Awbeg and Breegogue meet, near Oldcourt churchyard.

A man dressed in a tall hat, knee breeches of corduroy and frieze coat walks Oldcourt Bridge at midnight. He met a doctor of Doneraile and killed him there. This happened long ago. This ghost has often appeared.

There is another ghost connected with Doneraile Park. It takes the shape of a shaggy black colt, supposed to be the Pooka, and it starts from the fort on the side of the road in Roche's land, Skargannon Hill, and goes into the park to the fort called the "Round O."

In the "Occult Review" for February, 1906, Mr. Reginald B. Span gives the following remarkable story relating to the St. Leger family:—

"Another strange incident, which also occurred in Ireland, was told me by a coachman in my cousin's employ at Kilpeacon, near Limerick. This man had previously been a park-keeper to Lord Doneraile in Co. Cork. One bright night he was coming across Lord Doneraile's park—having been round to see that the gates were shut—when his attention was drawn to the distant baying of hounds, and he stopped to listen, as the sound seemed to proceed from within the park walls, and he knew there were no hounds kept on the estate. His young son was with him, and also heard the noise, which was getting louder and clearer, and was evidently moving rapidly in their direction. His first idea was that a pack of hounds which were kept in the hunting kennels a few miles away had escaped, and had somehow got into the park, although he had seen that the gates were closed, and there was really no way by which they could have entered. The baying of hounds, as if in "full cry," sounded

closer and closer, and suddenly out of the shadow of some trees a number of foxhounds, running at full speed, appeared plainly in the clear light of the moon. They raced past the amazed spectators (a whole pack of them), followed closely by an elderly man on a large horse. Although they came very near, no sound could be heard but the baying of one or two of the hounds. The galloping of the horse was not heard at all. They swung across the grass at a tremendous pace, and were lost to view round the end of a plantation. The park-keeper knew that all the gates were shut, and that it would be impossible for a pack of hounds to pass out, and he thought the mystery might be solved the next day. However, it never was explained by any natural cause. No hounds or horseman had been in the park. The mansion was closed, Lord Doneraile being away, and no one had the right of entering the grounds within the park walls. He heard later that there was a story in the neighbourhood about the "ghost" of a former Lord Doneraile "haunting" the park, and possibly the spectral horseman was he. I questioned the man and his son closely about it, and am convinced they were not deceived by hallucination, and that their account is perfectly true."

On 25 December, 1905, Lord Doneraile wrote to the Editor that the Dowager Lady Doneraile thought the above story must refer to the third Lord Doneraile of the first creation, who was killed in a duel afterwards.

There is a local tradition that when a member of the St. Leger family is about to die a headless coach (i.e., horses without heads) passes through the town of Doneraile.

"About 100 years ago Captain Stuart, who was out shooting in Annakissa, missed his way, and pushing forward in the direction of Doneraile, happened to come to Fort Lewis (called after Dr. Lewis Walshe), now commonly called 'Wilkinson's Lawn,' the residence of Colonel Wilkinson. He explained his plight, and asked for a night's shelter. Captain Wilkinson made him welcome, and though he had a few guests staying there, told him he would give him a shake down. Captain Stuart partook of dinner, and some time afterwards was shown to his room, which had very little furniture. A mattress and some bed-clothes were in one corner, and a huge fire of logs blazed on the hearth. Tired out he was soon folded in the arms of Morpheus. About 12.30 a.m. he awoke to find the fire gone out and a youth all burning over with stars stood before him. The gallant captain was much frightened, hid his head under the bed-clothes, looked out again in a few minutes, and still the boy was there. After some time the apparition melted into thin air. In the morning he called on his host for an explanation. His host called the butler, who explained that he had put the visitor in the 'Boy's Room,' but put on a good fire to scare the boy away. Captain Wilkinson then told Captain Stuart that the apparition was always seen in that room. When Fort Lewis was burned down, about 1830, the 'Boy' took to an old iron gate standing on the roadside in the demesne wall between Cornahinch Cross and Doneraile—the old entrance gate to Ballydineen House, nearly opposite the labourer's cottage there. The Radiant Boy, as he is called, has occasionally appeared on the top of the gate, always bright with fiery stars, and always pretending to throw a fiery missile at any one passing. I knew an old man named Reardon who had seen him many years ago."

(Extract from W. A. Jones's "Doneraile Legends," 1913.)

“The Doneraile Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club” was established in 1910. A former club was held on same grounds some time before.

In April, 1912 “The Doneraile Golf Club” came into being.

Both clubs are in the North Park, by the kindness of Lord and Lady Castletown.

### Donnybrook.

Sheet 18, 6-inch O.S. ; Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Doneraile ; Townland of Skahanaghmore.

Donnybrook lies about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road N.E. of Doneraile town.

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch writes on the derivation of the word “Donnybrook” as follows:—

“Donnybrook, near Doneraile, appears to be for ‘Dun a’ bhruaich,’ i.e., ‘Dun an bhruaich,’ or ‘fort of the border.’”<sup>1</sup>

It was formerly part of the Carker property, and was sold by Nicholas Greene Evans, Esq., to a member of the Hill family about 1792.

In 1814 Charles Smyth, Esq., lived here. (D.N.P.)

According to local tradition, Donnybrook House was built by William Hill, Esq. He appears to have been the first of the Hill family who resided at Donnybrook, and according to Pigott’s Directory, he was there in 1824.

Arundel Hill, Esq., his eldest son, was living at Donnybrook up to about 1885 or 1886.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives W. Hill, Esq., as the resident (under Doneraile Parish).

The Field Book of 1840 gives the occupier of Donnybrook as William Hill, Esq. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The following are extracts from Springfield Papers (Norcott):—

Mrs. W. Hill, of Donnybrook, died 7 May, 1841.

Mrs. A. Hill, of Donnybrook, a son, 1st Sept., 1847.

Mr. A. Hill, of Donnybrook, married to Miss Betty Stawell, 2 Sept., 1844.

The Doneraile (C. of I.) Register gives:—

Birth—William Parker Hill, son of Arundel Hill, of Donnybrook, and Elizabeth, his wife, born 1 Sept., 1847.

Arundel Hill, Esq., of Donnybrook, was residing at Donnybrook in 1867 (Munster Directory).

From Burke’s L. G., 1886, under “Hill of Graig”:

#### HILL, LATE OF DONNYBROOK.

LINEAGE—The Hills of Doneraile claim descent from the Fetherstone branch of the family of Hill, of Little Pipe, Co. Stafford.

William Hill, Captain of Cavalry in Cromwell’s army before Chester, went to Ireland along with the Parliamentary forces, and bore an active part in the campaigns of the Protector. He m., circa 1652, Catherine, dau. and sole heiress of the Rev. Henry Coyne, of a Staffordshire family, Vicar of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, and dying 1693, left an only son, William, whose great-grandson, Arundel Hill, Esq., of Doneraile, had (by a second marriage with Helen Nagle) a 2nd son, William, of Donnybrook, b. 12 Dec., 1778; m. Eliza, dau. of Anthony Parker, Esq., of Castletown and Lansdowne, Co. Tipperary, and dying 27 April, 1847, had issue, with other children, an eldest son, Arundel, of

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Joyce gives the derivation of Donnybrook, *Domhnach Broc—St. Broc’s Church* p. 494, Ed. 1869).



**DONNYBROOK.**

Mr. John O'Connor, J.P., D.C., and Miss O'Connor in foreground.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th July, 1907.)*



**INTERIOR OF COURTYARD, DROMAGH CASTLE, LOOKING EAST.**

Mr. W. N. Leader, D.L., and his Steward and family in foreground.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 25th Sept., 1910.)*

Donnybrook, b. 1807; m. 2 Sept., 1844, Elizabeth Georgina, dau. of Jonas Stawell, Esq., of Old Court, Doneraile (by his wife Anna, dau. of the Hon. and Right Rev. William Foster, D.D., Bishop of Clogher, brother of John Lord Oriel and Ferrard, and by her (who d. 1 Sept., 1866; he d. 17 of the same month) had issue William, d.s.p. 29 April, 1862; Jonas, d.s.p. 3 July, 1875; James, d.s.p. 2 Nov., 1873; and Anne Letitia.

Donnybrook appears to have passed out of the family with this branch. The head of the family resided at Graig.

ARMS (confirmed 1560 by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter)—Az, a chevron between three fleur-de-lis, a canton of the last.

CREST—A lion rampant arg, pierced through the breast by a broken spear in bend ppr., the head guttée de sang.

MOTTO—Ne tentes, aut perice.

Mr. John O'Connor, J.P., D.C., of Donnybrook, writes:—

“After the death of Mr. and Mrs Hill the place was put into Chancery, and a Receiver appointed pending the minority of Jonas Hill, who was the eldest surviving son.

It was let by the Court to the Rev. Dr. Croke, P.P., of Doneraile, late Archbishop of Cashel. He took the place for his friend, Dr. T. Lamie, who occupied the house and lawn, while Mr. E. O'Connor (father of Mr. John O'Connor, D.C.) held the remaining portion.

About two years later Mr. Lamie married a niece of the late Dean O'Regan, P.P. of Kanturk, and moved to Rossacon, near that town. Mr. E. O'Connor then occupied the house and all the land.

Seven years later Mr. Jonas Hill took the place up for about two years. During the greater part of the time he was travelling for his health in the Channel Islands and South of France. He had spent some time in the merchant service, and underwent considerable hardship during his minority.

Mr. E. O'Connor managed the farm for him during his illness. He died 3rd July, 1875, and willed that Mr. E. O'Connor should again get the farm. Mr. E. O'Connor then paid rent for a number of years to Rev. J. L. Stawell, Toomarara Rectory, Nenagh, who managed it for Dr. Jonas Cooper Lloyd Stawell, Mr. Jonas Hill's first cousin, to whom he had left Donnybrook.

The property was placed later in the Landed Estates Court, but not sold. Shortly afterwards Mr. John O'Connor, D.C., the present owner, purchased it under the Ashbourne Act for 16 years' purchase, at a judicial rent fixed by the Commissioners some time previously, by paying a quarter of the purchase money.

Mr. E. O'Connor first went to Donnybrook about 1866 or 1867. The farm consists of about 114 acres.”

### Doonawanly (Dunavaley).

Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Wallstown.

Doonawanly is the Irish for “fort of the road,” or “O'Manly's fort.” (O'Donovan).

In 1881 the townland contained 235a 2r 39p; pop., 26; val. £188. (Guy.)

It lies about three miles north of Castletownroche by road, and a mile S.W. of Shanballymore as the crow flies (the river Awbeg intervenes).

Before the Rebellion of 1641, Downevally (Wallstown) belonged to



Robert Wall (213a. 2r.). He forfeited it. It was granted to Sir John Broderick; afterwards it came into possession of Richard Nagle, then to Allan Broderick. (Sur. and Dist. Book, circa 1657, P.R.O., Irl.)

Alan Broderick, of Dublin, Esq., Solicitor-General, 16 March, 1702, in consideration of £879 9s. 4d., obtained the town and lands of Donevally alias Dunevally, 213a 2r. 3p.; Ballygriggen alias Balregon, 127a. 1r. 20p. Rent, £5 3s. 5½d. Barony, Fermoy. The estate of Sir Richard Nagle, attainted, which was granted to Henry Viscount Sidney, etc., etc. (O'Donovan Letters, R.I.A., 28, p. 49, "Abstracts of the Conveyances from the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates and Interests in Ireland in 1688.")

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes:—Dunavaley, i.e., 'Wall's Dun,' lies near Wallstown. It was part of the Newman property of Newberry Manor, but now sold under the Land Purchase Act of 1903. The townland of Dunavaley (Doonawanly, incorrect on Ordnance Survey maps) has been uninterruptedly in the possession of the families of Flynn and Roches for about two centuries. Johnny Roche's Castle is on this townland."

Johnny Roche's Castle will be treated later on under that heading.

The present farmers on the townland of Dunavally are Mr. Edmond Flynn, D.C., Mr. Edmond Roche, and Mr. Daniel O'Connor (1913).

### Dromagh Castle and Townland.

Sheet 30, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 174, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Dromtarriff.

Dromagh Castle lies about 4½ miles by road west of Banteer Railway Station on the townland of Dromagh.

Dromagh is the Irish for "ridge land," a place full of drums and ridges. (Joyce.)

In 1881 the townland of Dromagh contained 446a. 2r. 33p; pop., 135; val., £293 15s. od. (Guy.)

The overlord of Duhallow was MacCarthy More. Besides the ruling clan—a branch of the MacCarthys known as the MacDonaghs—Duhallow contained three minor clans. The N.W. corner, from Newmarket to the borders of Limerick and Kerry, was held by the McAuliffes, who owned the castles of Castle MacAuliffe and Carrigacushin. South of these, along the border of Kerry, were lands of the O'Keeffes. The source of the Blackwater was in their country, and they ran along the river east to the castle of Dromagh, near Kanturk, having Muskerry as their southern boundary. Three of their castles are given by Smith—Dromagh, Dromsicane and Du Aragil. ("South Munster under the Tudors," by Professor W. Butler, "Journal" for 1897, p. 234.)

The Fiants of Queen Elizabeth deal with pardons to several of the O'Keeffe family, under "Dromagh," 1585 to 1601.

James I. received surrender from Arte O'Keeffe, of Dromagh, in Co. Cork, gent., of all his estates, to make re-grant of the same, under the great seal, without fine, 16 Oct., 1610. (P.R.O., Irl.)

From an inquisition held in Mallow in 1638, it was found that Art oge O'Kiefe, late of Dromagh, Esq., deceased, was in his life seized of:—

Castle and lands of Dromagh, 3 plow.



**DROMAGH CASTLE, EAST ENTRANCE GATE.**

Mr. W. N. Leader, D.L., in foreground.  
(*Photo by Col. Grece White, 25th Sept., 1910.*)

Castle and lands of Dromefnagh, 2 plow.

Noghavale alias Knockyclovane, Ilane, Ithomple, Island Thample, Knocknygye, Knockynynane, Knockrenny, and Lacghtfof. These lands appear to have been mortgaged to different people named.

Knocknygrey, 3 plow, mort. to Stephen Myagh, of Cork, gent., dec., for £90.

Cullyn, 3 plow, mort. to John Copinger, of Cork, Alderman, decd., and Wm. Hore, of Cork, Ald., decd.

Inargyn, 3 plow.

Claragh, 3 plow, mort. to Sir Philip Percival, Knt.

Knockbrack, 2 plow, and Dessart, Rathbrassell.

Corrygraig, 1 plow, mort. to David Lumbard, of Cork, merchant.

Rathcully, 1 plow.

Cullaynenygreane, 1 plow.

Lishyneycrussy, 1 plow.

Droumskehy, 1 plow.

Droumahow, 1 plow.

Kilcolman, 1 plow.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Killynand, 1 plow.

Lishnyson, 1 plow.

Culabeg and Lishynegoury, 1 plow.

Cullaynenahane,  $\frac{1}{2}$  plow.

The above descended to Art oge O'Keefe's grandchild, Daniel O'Keefe, son and heir of Manus O'Keefe, who died.

According to Down Survey, circa 1657, Daniel O'Keefe, Irish Papist, had: Drumagh, 376a. 3r. op.; Drumtariffe, 133a. 2r. op.; bog of same; Dromahoo, 222a. 1r. op.; Dromskehy, 196a. 1r. op.; Killdenane, 175a. 1r. op.; Lisscollane, 347a. 1r. op.; Killcolman, 320a 1r. op.

Forfeited estates of the late King James put up for sale at Chichester House, 23 Feb., 1702:—

Forfeiture of Daniel O'Kief, fee simple.

Among other townlands we find:—Dromagh, 469 acres; Kippagh, Cooleane and Dromtariff, 271 acres; rent, £86; Richard Butler, tenant; one good farmhouse and one strong old castle. Dromahoe, 285 acres, and Boggypastun, 30 acres; £28 rent; Henry Leader, tenant; five or six country houses, &c., &c.

Prendergast gives the following relative to Dromagh:—

“On a hill beside the River Blackwater, nine miles west of Mallow, stands the ruins of the Castle of Dromagh, which was erected by the O'Keeffes. It guarded a pass over the river. It was near Dromagh that the last battle was fought in the war of 1641.

Hugh O'Keefe, the then owner of Dromagh Castle, was a firm adherent of the Duke of Ormond, and an opponent of the Papal Nuncio, Rinucinni.

For some reason he got the name of “Paschalis.” He was made a prisoner in some engagement by Moriertagh O'Brien, a supporter of the Nuncio, and passed his word not to escape privately. One morning rising up suddenly in bed, he said, “Gentlemen, I give you notice, I'm off,” and jumping out of the window, escaped, pretending that he had not broken his word, because he had given notice of his intention.

For five years after Cromwell's departure from Ireland, this Hugh

O'Keeffe kept up war as a Tory. His son Daniel had raised a troop of horse at his own charge, and fought bravely against Cromwell, but retired to Spain, and thence came to the King's standard in France, and got a foot company in the Duke of York's Regt., and was desperately wounded in his seven years' service.

Ormond, immediately after the King's Restoration, used his influence with Orrery to get him restored. Daniel O'Keeffe's father, said Ormond, if alive, would have deserved to be restored for his adherence to the peace of 1648, and Daniel was well entitled by his father's services and sufferings, as well as his own. He was accordingly restored as a Letteree. And in 1685, to strengthen his title, he got a grant under the Commission of Grace.

His own and his father's loyalty had been so useful to them both that he thought he could never go wrong in being loyal to the rightful King, though a Cromwell or William of Orange might seem to interrupt for a time. Accordingly, in the war of 1670 he adhered to King James II., and after the defeat of the Boyne, he was outlawed and his estate of 5,000 acres sold in 1703 amongst the forfeited lands at Chichester House, Dublin. The purchasers were the Hollow Blades Company.

There is a great cave in the cliff over the Blackwater, called the Outlaws' Cave, because there this Daniel O'Keeffe, after being stripped of his lands, led an outlaw's life, with a Mary Kelly for his mistress, whom he employed to bring him necessaries from Mallow. On her return thence one day he found a paper in the bosom of her dress. It was a letter from the commander of the garrison at Mallow, which discovered her treachery, and showed that she had been bought over. This so enraged him that he took up his skeane and stabbed her to the heart."

What O'Keeffe's subsequent fate was Mr. Prendergast does not say. (J. P. Prendergast's "Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660-1690." London: Longmans, 1887.)

Mr. James Coleman, Hon. Sec. C. H. & A. S., adds: "But from Richard F. Connelly's 'Irish Family History,' Part II., which contains much information as to the O'Keeffe Sept, it appears that he died on the 22nd November, 1669, and that an elegy was written by the Gaelic poet O'Sullivan."

According to the Subsidy Rolls of 1662, Cnogher Calaghan was living at Dromagh, and his value in goods was £7 11s. 10½d.

In 1663 his value in goods was £10 3s. 9d. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes under Droumtariffe:—"The extensive and valuable collieries of Dromagh and Disert, the property of N. Leader, Esq., afford constant employment to a considerable number of persons. Dromagh colliery has been worked for nearly a century. Within the last 15 years a large capital has been expended by the late N. P. Leader on useful work connected with the collieries, which are now in excellent order and capable of supplying an extensive demand. Among other improvements, he erected a large boulding-mill near the new bridge over the river Allua, which, in compliment to him, has been named Leader's bridge. At Clonbanin, Drominagh and Coolclough are other collieries worked by different proprietors. About forty years since it was contemplated to open a navigable communication between these collieries and the sea at Youghal, by means of a canal cut through the vale of the Blackwater, and part of the line between this place and Mallow, to the extent of 3½ miles, was actually cut, and still remains visible.

The old church was burnt by Lord Broghill's troops in 1652. The present church at Dromagh is a neat edifice of hewn stone, with a square pinnacled tower, erected in 1822.

The chapel at Dromagh is a spacious and handsome structure, originally built on a site presented by the late Mr. Leader, who also contributed £150 towards the building. It has been recently rebuilt in the Gothic style, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Barry, P.P., and has now a handsome front of hewn limestone, with a spire rising 80 feet from the ground.

Lewis further states that Dromagh Castle is the property of Mr. Leader, by whose father one of the towers was raised and fitted up, and part of the enclosure converted into offices. (I., 509.)

A sketch of Dromagh Castle is given in O'Flanagan's "Blackwater" (pub. 1844, page 163).

Writing in the fifties of 19th century, Windele mentions a small limestone in the S.W. tower, which was used as a step. He could only decipher a few letters of an Irish inscription, thus: 1 r 5 τ. (Windele MSS. xii. i. v., p. 690, R.I.A.)

I visited this castle on 25th Sept., 1910, with the owner, Mr. William Leader. The courtyard is about 50 paces long by 35 paces broad. The walls of the old towers at the four angles are 4 feet thick. On S. and N. sides buildings have been erected against the old walls. A house on the N. side is occupied by Mr. W. Leader's steward. The range on the S. side are stables, &c. The gateways are at the E. and W. sides. The yard is cobbled paved; walls about 20 feet high, crenulated at E. and W. sides. Towards the S. side of the enclosure in old times there was a well. A legend has it that treasure was thrown into it.

Cromwell's soldiers are said to have broken into the defence at the W. end. The drawbridge is believed to have been in the centre of the S. side. There was at one time a castle in the centre of the courtyard, and a moat was all round the outside walls of the bawn. The spring that fed the moat is on the S. side outside the courtyard. It is a very strong spring, difficult to keep it from flowing into the enclosure to this day. At Rosnalee, Mr. Leader's adjacent residence, are two iron cannon balls found in the moat of this castle.

Dromagh property was brought into the Leader family through Miss Philpott, Mr. W. Leader's great grandmother.

The pedigree of Leader of Dromagh Castle is given in Burke's "Landed Gentry," the last edition of which is 1912.

### Rosnalee (Gurteen or Nashville).

Rosnalee (Gurteen or Nashville), which adjoins Dromagh, is the residence of Mr. William Leader, D.L. It is shown on Sheet 31, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 175 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Dromtarriff.

Rosnalee lies about 4 miles S.S.W. of Kanturk town by road.

Rosnalee is the Irish for "Wood of the Calves." (O'Donovan.)

Gurteen is the Irish for "a small garden or cultivated field." (O'Donovan.)

Rosnalee House is on the townland of Gurteen, which contains 536a. 3r. 5p.

In 1881 the pop. on townland was 30; val. £382. (Guy.)

By the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, Gurteen in Dromtarriff Parish contained 202 acres. It formed part of the property of Dermot oge McCarthy, described as an Irish Papist. He was attainted, and Sir Nicholas Purdon obtained a grant of 159 acres of Gurteen, while Colonel Henry Dillon got 43 acres. (P.R.O., Irl.)

By an inquisition inrolled 29 July, 1669, Sir Nicholas Purdon, Kt., obtained a grant of a large property, amongst which is mentioned Gurteene and Rasneshee or Rosneslee, 159 acres. (O'Donovan's Letters, Inq., 31, R.I.A.)

In 1806 Mr. Nash resided at Nashville. (Sleater.)

About the middle of the 17th century, according to Burke's "Landed Gentry," 1904 (Ireland), "Leader of Dromagh Castle," two brothers, Henry and John Leader, settled in that county, John, the younger brother, was ancestor of the Leaders of Keale (see Leader of Keale, B.L.G., Irl), near Millstreet, Co. Cork. The elder one, Henry, purchased very considerable estates in the same county, amongst others the family residence, Mount Leader, near Millstreet. His third son, Henry, married the daughter of William Philpott, of Dromagh, by whom he had two sons, John and William. This William Leader purchased Mount Leader from his cousin, John, and married a Miss St. Leger. His son and heir, Nicholas Philpott Leader (for many years M.P. for Kilkenny, and died 1836), married Miss Nash, of Nashville, near Dromagh, and had issue a 2nd son, William, J.P., of Rosnalee, m. 29 June, 1847, Dorothea, 2nd dau. of Mac-Gillycuddy of the Reeks, and had, with other issue, William Nicholas, now (1913) of Dromagh Castle. Henry, the 3rd son of Nicholas P. Leader, was born at Nashville (Rosnalee) 18 March, 1815, and whose poetic gifts and publications are said to have entitled him to figure amongst the writers of his native country. ("Journal" for 1900, p. 189, and B.L.G., Irl.)

The Field Book of 1841 states: Gurteen or Nashville Townland, about two miles S.W. of Kanturk. Proprietor is William Leader, Esq., who holds about 300 acres in his own hands, and has it well laid out and thickly planted with trees and ornamental pond. The remainder is let out in small farms from 11 to 14 acres each, at 30s. per acre Irish (no lease). The poorer class people are R.C.'s, and many of them are employed in the coal mines in Dysert and in agriculture. Cess 10d. per acre.

Nashville (Rosnalee) House. The name of the old house is Rosnalee. Rosnalee is the name William Leader, Esq., wishes to give to the new house. It lies 14 chains N. of Gurteen Glebe House. Occupied by the proprietor, William Leader, Esq. A neat house on rising ground, two storey, built of stone and lime, in east side of demesne, and has its entrance from the road branching from the Kanturk-Cork road. About four miles from Kanturk post town (post town now (1913) is Banteer, 2½ miles). The new house lately built by the proprietor is in front of the old house, offices and houses in rear. (Ord. Sur. Offi., Dub.)

A man named John Sullivan, whose age was 106 years, came by his death on Friday morning. He wished to cross a ford of the Blackwater at Dysart, near Mr. Leader's Mills of Nashville. In attempting to do so the old man became weak, fell, and was carried away by the stream. He was the only surviving son of the celebrated Sullivan, the horse whisperer, who died about 25 years since in Kanturk. ("Cork Constitution" of 1st June, 1841.)

As shown above, the Rosnalee property came into the Leader family



DROMAGH CULM PITS (DISUSED) NEAR DROMAGHOE BRIDGE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 7th April, 1914.)*



ROSNALEE HOUSE, DROMAGH.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 4th September, 1913.)*

through Miss Nash, grandmother of the present (1913) Mr. William Leader, D.L.

His father, William Leader, added on to the old house of the Nash's, which now forms the back part. The handsome cut stone front was part of the addition, done in the forties of the 19th century. The work was started in July, and finished by the following Christmas.

The dressed fluted limestone pillars of the porch came from quarries in Co. Kerry.

There are some stone cannon balls at Rosnalee, which were found in a quarry in the townland of Glen, about 400 yards S.E. of Glen Cottage (O.S. 6-inch, Sheet 40), where they were evidently dressed and shaped for use in some local battles. Mr. William Leader kindly gave me a couple.

### Dromahoe.

Sheet 30, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 174, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Dromtariff.

In 1881 it is recorded that Dromahoe townland contained 568a. 2r. 10p; pop., 119; val., £257 10s. od. (Guy.)

Dromahoe is the Irish for "Ridge of the river." (O'Donovan.)

On 14 August, 1638, it was found that Art oge O'Kiefe, late of Dromagh, Co. Cork, Esq., deceased, was in his life seized of (with other lands) Dromahoo, 1 plow, and it descended to Art oge O'Keefe's grandchild, Daniel O'Keefe, son and heir of Manus O'Keefe, who died. (From Windele's MS. Book in Mr. Doran's Library.)

Before the Rebellion of 1641 Dromahoo was owned by Dan O'Keefe, described as an Irish Papist. It consisted of 222a. 1r. It was granted to Daniel O'Keefe about 1657, and afterwards it came into possession of the Hollow Blades Company. (Sur. and Dist. Book, P.R.O., Irl.)

Forfeited estates of the late King James put up for sale at Chichester House, 23 Feb., 1702:—Forfeiture of Daniel O'Kief (fee simple). Amongst other townlands are mentioned:—Dromahoe, 285a., and Boggypastun, 30a; £28 rent. Henry Leader, tenant; 5 or 6 country houses, &c., &c. (From Windele's MS. Book in Mr. Doran's Library.)

In 1814 — O'Callaghan, Esq., lived here. The post town was Kanturk. (D.N.P.)

The Field Book of 1841 gives:—"Dromahoo Townland. It lies 3 miles S.W. of Kanturk. Proprietor is D. O'Callaghan, Esq. There are nine farms, from 72 to 15 acres each, Irish. Two under lease for three lives; £1 5s. od. to 18s. per acre; cess, 8d. Soil deep clay; produces wheat, barley and oats. Coal and culm exists in the east of the townland. Population Roman Catholic. Employment, agriculture. About 30 acres not cultivated. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In 1913 the farmers on this townland were:—Michael Callaghan, Jerh. Fitzpatrick Daniel Daly, Timothy Daly, Mrs. Nunan, and Mrs. O'Connor. (Guy.)



## Dromalour.

Sheet 31, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Dromtariff.

It lies about two miles S. of Kanturk.

In 1881 it is recorded that this townland contained 412a. 2r. 29p; pop., 65; val., £269 5s. od. (Guy.)

Dromalour is the Irish for "The Leper's Ridge."

Dr. Joyce says it is generally believed that "lobhar" is merely the Latin word "lepra" borrowed by the Irish, but "lobhar" is used in the oldest Irish writings in the sense of infirmness, and is not confined in its application to leprosy. (J. F. Lynch.)

23 April, 1638. Bond from Keave McCahill O'Kieffe and Hugh McKeave O'Kieffe, of Kilcolman, gent., and Daniel Roe O'Kieffe, of Dromalure, gent., to Daniel O'Keeffe, of Dromagh, Esq., for £30, conditional to pay £16 2s. 6d. at or before Michaelmas Day next.

Witness, Danniell Dawgane, Corns. Keiffe.

The Survey and Distribution Book of 1657 gives:—"Drumaloure (Dromteriffe Parish). The proprietor before 1641 was Dermod oge McCarthy, an Irish Papist, who forfeited it on rebellion, 233a. 1r. op. Grantee was Teige O'Callaghan." (P.R.O., Irl.)

In 1814, Doctor Callaghan resided here. The post town was Kanturk (D.N.P.)

The Field Book of 1841 states:—"Dromalour Townand. Colonel Longfield, proprietor; R. Smith, Esq., agent. Four farms from 80 to 40 acres each. Lease three lives, only one in being, very old; cess, 1s. per acre. All arable, soil deep clay, and produces good crops. Population chiefly Roman Catholic. Employment agriculture." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Amongst the papers of Mr. R. E. Longfield, D.L., Longueville, is the Deed of Sale of Dromalour from Teige O'Callaghan to John Longfield, Esq. (of Clayfort ?), dated 30 August, 1700.

Dr. George Bolster, R.N., J.P., writes in 1911:—"Riverview, the residence of Miss O'Callaghan is part of Dromalour. This lady is the younger daughter of the late Jeremiah O'Callaghan, and her mother was a Miss Bastable, of Kanturk. Her grandfather, Mr. Owen O'Callaghan, owned some property at Carrigclena. Mr. Windele, who visited the latter place in 1836 mentions Mr. O'Callaghan, of Mallow as the owner, and adds that he had just planted the ground with oak and larch.

Another resident on Dromalour is Mr. Robert Bolster, and there are two or three farms on the townland. All are now held in fee simple. The late owner was Mr. R. E. Longfield, D.L.

In 1913 the farmers on Dromalour were Denis Archdeacon, Robert Bolster<sup>1</sup>, John Brien, William Dwyer, Miss O'Callaghan.<sup>2</sup> (Guy.)

<sup>1</sup> 1856. Humphry, son of Robt. and Jane Bolster, Esq., of Dromalour, was baptized. (Dromtariff C. of I. Par. Regr., P. R. of Irl.)

<sup>2</sup> Marriage—31 May, 1845, Mr. Daniel Callaghan, of Dromalour, to Miss Matilda Allen, of Castle Cor. (Kilbrin C. of I. Par. Regr., P. R. of Irl.). In 1911 Miss Annie O'Callaghan was living here. Her mother died 5 Sept., 1910.

## Dromaneen Castle.

Sheet 32, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Fermoy.

It lies about five miles west of Mallow (by road).

“Dromineen” is the Irish for “the little ridge” (O’Donovan).

Dromineen, from Irish “Druimnin,” or “little ridge” is mentioned in O’Rahilly’s Poems. “‘San Druimnin ag caoi na n-deora,” “and Dromineen pouring out tears” (Rev. J. F. Lynch).

## FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Surrender<sup>1</sup> by Conogher O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan, of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent., of castle and land of Clonmyne, Co. Cork, containing 4½ carucates viz., Gortmore, Dromrahye, Kylewoy, Koolekiltyh, Nymonane; the castle and lands of Dromynyne, 2 carucates, viz., Kiletany, Kilevellen, Kilenowe, Dowkile, Kiltylane, Itallord, Knocknymonye, Kilebeg, and Kilecolman; the castle and lands of Dromore, Kilepatrickke, Carrygklynne, Knockycarig, Knockaney, Narroure, Shanyvaloid, Byalahabwy, and Curwillane, 2 car.; the lands of Kileougteragh, Dromhane, Coarryneyvesye, 3 car.; Kilevyaladae, 1 car.; 3 carucates in Scarrough, with appurtenances, viz., the quarter of Scarrowe, Kileknocke Igowney, Brittas, Cameraure, and Kileverehurte; 3 car. in Gortvelier, Lisyvoholy, Lackygarragh, Kilitraugh, Kiloutraugh, and Cappengyrryn; 1 car. in the Bantyer; 3 car. in Kilecascane, Dromecurnyre, Lirmohilie, Kilerusse, and Gurtinarda; ½ car. in Rathebeg and Rathmoore; 3 car. in Nikippaghe, Gortinibrahalye, Kuellynaghane manye; ½ car. in Clonytinybeg and Clonitynymoore; ½ car. in Roskyne; ½ car. in Knockyveraghane; ½ car. in Geithryniscagh; 1 car. in Kilegobenet; Gartrowe, containing 3 carucates, viz., Dromfise, Kilegortroe, Kilechobenet, Gortnygadderye, and Kuolersysye; the Pallace, containing 2 car., viz., Gortencylowny and Farredorisse; 1 car. in Gortboffynny and Geyry Inskahag; Rathcomane, containing 3 car., viz., Trelair Tynnytonyh, Gornynagh, Kileaskyth, and Kilecuremane; 2 car. in Gortnygrosse; 1 car. in Kilecolman; 2 car. in Bantier, Ieraghe, Formule, and Knockynenytdary; 1 car. in Kilepeadir; ½ car. in Drome Rastell, Tyhyngeryh, and Kilerowe; 3 car. in Ballym’arrougho; 1 car. in Ballyhier; 1½ car. in Gortnychonolye, Garrym’owny, Kilemihill, and Ballynyfehye; and Kilecrany, 1 car. All in Poble I Callaghan, Co. Cork, extending from Glanda Ieyghe and Molyne Intrynnane, on the west, to the water of the Clyedagh, Bearnynymohir, Bearnyn Inclynowe, on the east, and from Portidieih and Bear Icanhin, on the south, to the foss of Ballynowe, on the north. Signed, Conogher O Kallaghan. Dated 2 Dec., XXXVII. (Cal. P.R., p. 335), A.D. 1594. Fiant 5903 (5983).

There are other references in the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth to the O’Callaghans of Dromaneen, in the matter of Pardons, Grants, &c.

6499 (5276). Pardon to a great number of persons from Dromynyne, including Cahir O Callaghan, alias Cahir modera, of Dromynyne. Date destroyed. Lord Deputy’s warrant dated 25 April, 1601.

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, etc., in 1590, Sept. 4th, feoffed for certain purposes Conogher O’Callaghan, *alias* O’Callaghan of Dromynine, gent, &c., &c. (“Barrymore,” by Rev. E. Barry, P.P., “Journal” for 1901, p. 10).

The Irish poet, Aenghus O’Daly, describes his visit to Dromineen Castle, the principal house of Poble O’Callaghan, about the year 1600, in these words:—

“The Great O’ himself sent me down, by his daughter,  
And that for my supper a mug of cold water;  
’Twas on water alone for that night that I fed—  
I declare, on my conscience, ’twas as thick as the bread.”

Note.—Cornelius O’Callaghan had been prior of Ballybeg, but was elected chief of his name in 1578. (Gibson ii. p. 477.)

<sup>1</sup> On 16 Oct., Jac. 8, A.D. 1610, Cahir O’Callaghan, of Dromynyne, was allowed to surrender his estates. On 18 May, Jac. 9, A.D. 1611, his estates were re-granted to him (P.R.O., Irlid.)

In 1605 Cahir O'Callaghane of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent., brought an action against John Barrie esq., late Sheriff Co. Cork, Brien McOwen, of Castlemore, and Conogher O'Callaghane, of Clonemyne, same Co., gents., for having taken forcible possession of Dromynyne Castle, and judgment was given in favour of Cahir O'Callaghane (Egmont MSS., I., 30).

On March 23rd, 1610, there is enrolled in the Patent Rolls of Chancery a surrender by Connor O'Callaghan, of Clonmyne, Esq., Cahir O'Callaghane, of Drominine, gent., and Brien McOwen of Cloghda, gent., of all their estates in County Cork, so that same might be granted to them by letters patent. Among the lands are Currigoolane, Gortwoliere, Rathcoman, the castle and lands of Drominine, 1 quarter Dromore, half quarter Kilbialady and Dromehane, 2 plowlands Skarragh, and a quarter of land in Gortroe. On 18th May in the same year King James the First, granted to Cahir O'Callaghan the castle, town and lands of Drominine, the castle town and lands of Dromore, Kilvialady, Dromeaghan, and Kilpeader, with other lands which were erected into the manor of Dromynyne, with 600 acres in demesne, and liberty to impark 150 acres, to hold courts, etc., at a rent of £13 4s. od., Irish, besides royal composition and other duties: to be held for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in free and common socage.

The O'Callaghan's forfeited this estate in the rebellion of 1641, and on 4th June, 19 Charles II. (1667),<sup>2</sup> Sir Richard Kyrle, Knt. (or Kirle) had a patent under the Act of Settlement for the castle, town and lands of Drummaneene, Knocknomnany, and Killnoe, 866 acres; Killvaledy, 328 acres; Kilpadder, 169a. 2r. 16p., 144 acres unprofitable; Scarrough, 502 acres profitable and 421 acres unprofitable; Oulert, 101 acres profitable, 98 acres unprofitable; Drumaghane, 194 acres; Gortroe and Drumfeife, 611a. or. 5p. profitable, in the barony of Duhallow, together with Carrigenshoneene, 96 acres, in the barony of Fermoy, at a total rent of £43 10s. 10½d.<sup>3</sup>

In 1672, Sir R. Kyrle is described as of Rahan, when he and Richard Newman of Cork, jointly leased Ballygarrett to Rev. John Norcott.

Some time after 1682 (he is described in a Chancery Bill of this date as of Clonmeen), Sir Richard Kyrle was appointed Landgrave and Governor of Carolina when he and his family went to reside there. He died in 1684, during his term of office, and his wife, Mary, a sister of John Jephson, of Mallow, died in Carolina immediately after him. They had two sons, Robert and William, and several daughters. Probably the sons found it more to their interest to settle in the colony, and resolved to dispose of the Cork property, which was purchased by Richard Newman, a merchant in Cork, and all trace of the Kyrles disappears from Cork.

The wills of Sir Richard and Lady Kyrle were proved the same day, 25th March, 1685, at a consistorial court for the diocese of Cloyne held at Blarney Castle, and the latter's will was exhibited by her brother, John Jephson.

By patent dated 28th August, 1686, in consideration of £60 paid to the crown, the following lands were granted to Richard Newman in socage for ever:—The castle, town and lands of Dromaneene, Knocknamana, and

<sup>2</sup> In 1654 a Richard Kirle is found resident in Cahircornish, Co. Limerick. (Chan. Enrolled Decrees.)

<sup>3</sup> Saving to Donagh O'Callaghan such rights as should be adjudged him, as a nominee, to the lands of Drummaneene, Killnoe and Knocknomnany, Killvaledy, Drumaghane and Oulert, after reprisals.

Killnoe (which name has disappeared) a plowland and a half, 866 acres plantation measure; Killvelade (now Kilvealaton), a plowland 328 acres; Carrigoolane (now Dromore Demesne), *alias* Dromore wood, a plowland and half, 417a. 2r. 16p. profitable and 167 acres unprofitable; Kilpedder, a plowland, 169a. 2r. 16p. profitable, and 144 acres unprofitable; Scarrow, a plowland and a half, 502 acres profitable and 421 acres unprofitable; Owlert (now Aldworth), half a plowland, 101 acres profitable and 98 acres unprofitable; Gortroe and Dromfisse (now Drompeesh), three plowlands, with all mountain and appurtenances, 1083 acres profitable and 528 acres unprofitable, all in the barony of Duhallow, and County of Cork. In addition, Newman was granted the lands of Ballygarrett, a plowland, 294 acres, and Ballyellis, a plowland 200 acres, in the barony of Fermoy. Also one large house in Christ Church Lane, Cork, with four messuages extending from the street to the old building called the College;<sup>4</sup> another house and garden, extending from the street to the city wall, to the north of Christ Church Street; one back house and garden to the city wall. The rent for all was £54 3s. 8½d. The lands were erected into the manor of Newberry, with liberty to keep a prison, and appoint a seneschal, together with jurisdiction in actions of debt, &c., to the amount of £5. Power to impark 500 acres and to keep deer was also granted.

Richard Newman, senior, of the city of Cork, to whom the grant was made, is found in the Hearth Money Roll for 1665 as resident in Carrigaline, in the South Liberties, where he paid 10s. yearly for five hearths, and he died about January, 1694. He must have reached a good age, and he certainly amassed a large fortune. He may possibly have himself come from England, but many circumstances render it probable that he was son or even grandson of the original settler in this country. Some of the family were certainly in Mallow in 1611, as in that year a Gregory Newman held 300 acres at Dromsligagh, close to Mallow, from the Jephsons. William Newman was part owner of the mill meadow there in the same year. Among the depositions made after the rebellion of 1641, now in Trinity College, is that of Adam Newman, of Blarney (Vol. II., 93), who estimated losses on his farm at £157. The signature is that of an old man. (Parish of Kilshannig, &c., by Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., "Journal" for 1905, p. 59).

Dromaneen has four sub-denominations—Darling Hill; Parkatour (field of the bleach green), Keal (narrow stream); and Bettyville ("Journal" for 1905, p. 35).

In depositions made after the rebellion of 1641, Thomas Haynes, Ballyhooly, 24, was taken prisoner by the Irish, who carried him to the castle of Dromineene, where he saw O'Callaghan wearing arms. Walter Harris, 40, Mallow, also made a deposition ("English Settlement in Mallow," by Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., "Journal" for 1906, p. 22).

Mr. C. M. Tenison, B.L., in his "Cork M.P.'s" gives the following note:—

"Sir Richard Kyrle of Dromaneene, M.P., Cork City, 1661. He was son of James Kyrle, of Walford Court, Herefordshire, J.P., and High

<sup>4</sup> A chantry for support of eight priests had been founded in Christ Church, and Philip Golde built a college of stone for them. See Windels's "Cork."

Sheriff for that county (by Anne, daughter of Robert Waller, and granddaughter of John Hampden) and brother of Robert Kyrle, a celebrated Cromwellian Officer.

“Was an assessor for claims under the Act of Settlement, 1661-65; claimed as a soldier of the Commonwealth, and had grants of lands (Dromineene, etc.). Sold Dromineene to Richard Newman, merchant, of Cork, ancestor of Newman of Dromore.

“He married twice and had issue. His daughter Frances married, about 1670, as his second wife, Arthur Denny, M.P., Kerry, and d.s.p.” (“Journal” for 1895, p. 523).

Smith (pub. 1750) states that the Castle of Dromaneen stands boldly on the Blackwater; it was the chief seat of the O’Callaghans. About the reign of King James I., they erected a very stately house on the foundation of the castle, which was ruined in late wars. The castle bawn is large and well enclosed with a high stone wall, flanked with round towers, and the whole, though in ruins, from the opposite side of the river, by its lofty situation, has still an august appearance. In King William’s wars the English kept a garrison in this castle for a considerable time, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Culliford (Vol. 1, p. 285).

In his “Parish of Kilshannig, &c.,” Dr. Henry Berry, I.S.O., writes:— “Knockansweeny,” Sweeny’s hillock. This townland appears to have formed portion of the ancient denomination of Dromaneen. There is a fir grove in it with a fort, and two other forts are found in other parts of the division. “Knocknamona,” hill of the bog. This seems to have been portion of Dromaneen in old times. Four forts are to be found in this townland, Marble Hill and Ringrove, so called from a family of the name of Ring who resided there are sub-denominations (*Journal* for 1905, p. 54, &c.).

An interesting article entitled “The Chieftains of Pobul-I-Callaghan, Co. Cork,” by H. W. Gillman, F.S.A., is given in the “Journal” for 1897. In it he describes the ruins of Dromaneen Castle as follows:—The remains of the Castle of Dromaneen still (1897) stand on the south bank of the river Blackwater, about two miles west of Mallow. The external curtain walls, which are about three feet thick, enclose a space about 186 feet from east to west, and 77 feet from north to south. A road, still called “bohereen-na-spridda,” or the “boreen of the spirits” (the origin of the name being lost), leads from the east to the barbican entrance, which is protected by a round tower and a guard room, both loopholed for hand-guns. West of this tower is the outer ward, a space of about 70 feet from north to south, and 21 feet transversely. A passage 12 feet wide leads from this past a large building to the inner ward, in which are two other buildings, one to the north 65 by 24 feet, and one to the west 41 by 20 feet. The view above given shows the south and east faces of these buildings respectively. South of the whole pile is a space of about six acres, which was all paved over up to recent times, and which is still enclosed by a wall all round, strengthened with half round towers, crenelated for hand-guns. The whole structure is probably of date about the first half of the seventeenth century; but there is in the interior an ancient wall, 5½ feet thick, which appears to be a remnant of an earlier castle.



DROMANEEN COLUMBARIUM.  
*(Photo by A. H. Jones of Doneraile, 1906.)*



DROMANEEN CASTLE.  
*(Sir Arthur Birch, K.C.M.G., in foreground.)  
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 11th Sept., 1913.)*

PEDIGREE OF O'CALLAGHAN, CHIEFTAINS OF POPUL-I-CALLAGHAN, CO. CORK,  
FROM CAHIR O'CALLAGHAN DOWNWARDS TO 1650.

(For authorities for this pedigree, and the earlier part of the descent, see the text of the article in "Journal" C. H. & A. Society, vol. for 1897.)

CAHIR O'CALLAGHAN, lord of Poubul-I-Callaghan, m. dau. of . . . , and had issue Donogh (whom the Four Masters call Anthony) O'Callaghan, lord of Poubel-I-Callaghan, styled "O'Callaghan," resided in Dromaneen Castle, styled "Nationis suae Primus," in an indenture entered into (26 Sept., 1543) by him and MacCarthy Mor, and MacDonogh and other chiefs, with the Government of King Henry VIII., acknowledging him as their liege lord and supreme head under Christ of the English-Irish Church. He died soon after.

He m. and had issue,

- I. Connogher O'Callaghan, died in his father's lifetime, s.p.
- II. Teige (Roe baccagh) O'Callaghan, lord of Pobul-I-Callaghan, "O'Callaghan), killed in 1568 during a foray (in which he joined) made by James, son of Maurice, leader of the Geraldines, of the country of Fitzmaurice of Kerry. He m. Ellen, eldest dau. of Donogh Oge MacCarthy, "MacDonogh," lord of Duhallow (her sister m. Mahon O'Keefe, chief of the Pobul-O-Keefe, Co. Cork). He had issue,
  - I. Donogh O'Callaghan, lord of Pobul-I-Callaghan, of whom hereafter; d. 1577.
  - II. Teige Oge O'Callaghan, d.s.p.
- III. Cahir O'Callaghan, living at Dromaneen, Tanist by the Irish law to the chieftainship after the death of his brother Teige. He m. and had issue,
  1. Donogh McCahir O'Callaghan, of Dromaneen, so described in a pardon granted him, 1573. He m. a first wife and had issue, Honor, sole issue by 1st marriage, "wife of a galloglass in Roche's country." He m. 2ndly a dau. of Desmond Oge MacAuliffe, and had issue,
    - (1) Owney McDonogh McCahir O'Callaghan, a fighting man with "MacCarthy" of Muskerry in Blarney in 1585, and with MacDonogh in 1603, but was settled at Clonteenyroe, parish Roskeen, in 1603, in which years he received pardons. His sons followed his example. He m. and had issue,
      - a. Connogher McOwney O'Callaghan, who received several pardons—1st, with his chief and O'Keefe," in 1585; 2ndly, with Barrys and Barretts, 27 Jan., 1601; and, 3rdly, with "MacDonogh," 25 April, same year.
      - b. Cahir (roe or red-haired) McOwney O'Callaghan, received with his wife and his chief and the lord of Muskerry a pardon, 16 June, 1600. Died in 1622, seized of lands of Rathmore, held of Crown in capite, by service one-twentieth Knt.'s fee. He m. Honor, dau. of Donogh . . . , and had issue,
        - (a) Donogh McCahir O'Callaghan, of age and m. at death of father, whom he succeeded in Rathmore.
      - c. Dermot. d. Donal. e. Teige, who all received pardons with "Mac Donogh," 25 April, 1601.
        - a. Honor, wife of Connogher McShane McDonogh, who both received a pardon with "O'Callaghan," 15 June, 1600.
        - b. Ellis, or Alice, wife of Donogh McDermod (alias Donogh inillane), both pardoned, 15 June, 1600.
    - (2) Callaghan McDonogh O'Callaghan, living 1600.
      - (1) Catherine, living 1600.
  2. Teige McCahir O'Callaghan, described as of Buttevant in a pardon received in 1573, and as of Kilpader in 1575, when he was a "horseman" with the Lord of Muskerry, and with him received a pardon, and as of Gortmabeare in 1585, when with "O'Callaghan" and "O'Keefe" he was again pardoned, and in Inquisition of 1594 as then holding some clan lands under the chief O'Callaghan. Died circa 1623; seized of Kilpader under Crown by service one-fifth Knight's fee. He m., and had issue,
    - (1) Dermot Roe McTeige McCahir O'Callaghan, living at Kilpader in Feb., 1603, when he received a pardon with many kinsmen and others, at full age at father's death, who demised Kilpader to him. Seized also of Kilcraneton under the Crown, by service one-tenth Knt.'s fee, also of

Kilpadder, by one-twentieth Knt.'s fee. Died Feb., 1634. He m. Janeny Mahowney, and had issue,

a. Cahir O'Callaghan, of Kilpadder, of age, and married at father's death.

b. Donogh O'Callaghan, of Kileraneton, of age and m. at father's death.

(2) Morogh McTeige McCahir O'Callaghan, living at Kilpadder in Feb., 1603, when he and his brother received a pardon.

3. Cahir Oge O'Callaghan, of Dromaneen in 1573, and of Banteer in 1577, in which years he received pardons, d.s.p.

IV. Dermod O'Callaghan (called the Prior O'Callaghan in the Four Masters), Prior of Ballybeg, Buttevant, a priory founded in 1229, suppressed, and lands leased by the Crown, temp. Ed. VI. and Eliz. He m. Honor, dau. of Edmond Fitzgerald, lord of the Clonlisse. He had issue,

1. Cahir (Moyle or Bald) O'Callaghan, d.s.p.

2. Dermod Oge O'Callaghan, Prior of Ballybeg, after his brother became O'Callaghan, living 24 July, 1599, when, with Lord Fermoy, he received a pardon for rebellion. He had issue, Dermod "ne county" (illegitimate).

3. Connogher McDermot O'Callaghan, lord of Pobul-I-Callaghan, "O'Callaghan," called Connor of the Rock by the Four Masters. Had been Prior of Ballybeg, but seized the lordship on death of Callaghan, grandson of his uncle, Donogh, contrary to the Tanist law. Was living at the castle of Dromaneen in 1585, when he received a pardon as "O'Callaghan." To secure his position he surrendered the clan lands to the Crown, and received (1594) a re-grant of them to himself and heirs for ever. Moved to Clonmeen Castle afterwards, where, for not restraining his clansmen from Tyrone's rebellion, he got into trouble, but was pardoned 15 June, 1600. Died at Clonmeen Castle, 31 May, 1612, Inq.p.m. 26 Aug., 1618. The inquisition (October, 1631) of his son, Callaghan, shows that Connogher had encumbered his lands. He m. Joane, dau. of Turlogh (baccagh) MacSweeney, capt. of galloglasses. Had a jointure of Gortmore and Guranbeagh, and Moherny and Kappagh. Died 10 March, 1630. He had issue,

(1) Callaghan MacConnogher-of-the-Rock O'Callaghan, born circa 1580 "chief of his nation," and of Clonmeen, &c., after his father's death, and inheritor of his lands under the Queen's grant of 1594, was included in the general pardon granted to O'Callaghan" and kinsmen, 15 June, 1600; was offered to Government as one of his sureties by the famous Florence MacCarthy Reagh in 1589. Drowned in swimming, 28 May, 1631. Inq.p.m. (Oct., 1631) shows that he had encumbered or alienated most of the lands granted by the Crown to his father. He m. Joan, 3rd dau. of James Butler, 2nd Lord Dunboyne, by his 2nd wife, Margaret, dau. of Connor, Earl of the Thomond. Married before date of the Inq.p.m. at Cork, 26 Aug., 1618, and living at that Inquisition, Oct, 1631. Had issue, Ellena, only child and sole heir, aged 13 years at her father's death, and m. to Donogh McCahir O'Callaghan, of Dromaneen.

(2) Connogher O'Callaghan, of Rathcomane, who, on death of Callaghan, claimed the latter's lands as his heritage.

(3) Teige MacConnogher O'Callaghan, settled on the lands of East Banteer and Inchidaley, where he died 31 May, 1624, Inq. p.m. He left issue a son, Connogher McTeige MacConnogher O'Callaghan, son and heir so named in father's Inq.p.m. Born circa 1594, living in 1624. He m. before May, 1624.

(4) Donogh O'Callaghan, living 1600, to whom his mother gave use of the lands of Moherney. After 1612 got Gortinbeagh from brother, an alienation pardoned by Chas. I., 3 July, 1633.

(1) Eliza, wife of James Fz-Wm. Barret, of Lackenshoneen, parish of Carrigrohane Beg, Co. Cork, who both received a pardon in 1600. Had a son, Andrew, who mortgaged that land in 1610 to Thos. Gould.

(2) Eleanor, wife of John Gillman, Lieut. in army of Earl of Essex in 1599. Settled about 1602 on lands of Curraheen, Par. Carrigrohane, Co. Cork. Had issue.

4. Teige ("na muchorie," or "of the early rising") O'Callaghan, living at Gortmore in 1577, when he received a pardon with Callaghan MacConnogher McDonough O'Callaghan and others. By Irish law became tanist to his brother Connogher, and was so styled in Inquisition held previously to O'Connogher's surrender of lands in 1594. He left issue,



- (1) Dermot McTeige McDermod O'Callaghan, of the Creg in 1573, when he received a pardon, and again in 1599 with Lord Fermoy, and again in 1600 with "MacDonogh."
  - (2) Teige Oge O'Callaghan. (3) Owen McTeige O'Callaghan. The two received pardons with Lord Fermoy in 1599.
  - (4) Donogh McTeige (alias Donogh infrisowne) O'Callaghan, received with Lord Fermoy a pardon in 1599, and again with "MacDonogh" in 1601 and 1602-3.
5. Callaghan MacDermod O'Callaghan, living at Leitrim, in the Condon's country, in 1574, when, with his brother Irrelagh and Richard Condon, he received the Queen's pardon for offences. Again in trouble, but pardoned 1577. Mentioned in Inq.p.m., 1504, as a holder of clan lands under the chief. He left issue,
- (1) Cahir McCallaghan O'Callaghan, pardoned, together with his cousin, Dermot McIrrelagh O'Callaghan, in 1601, when "MacDonogh" was pardoned.
  - (2) Teige (Mantagh) O'Callaghan, pardoned with many fighting men in a general pardoning in Sept., 1601; living then in par. Magourney, Co. Cork.
6. Irrilagh O'Callaghan, living at Leitrim, aforesaid, where he received a pardon for offences; afterwards, in 1577, at Dromore, in O'Callaghan's country, when he again received pardon; again in trouble, but with "MacAuliffe" and received a pardon in 1585, and again in 1601 with MacDonogh, and again in 1602 with many fighting men in Co. Cork. He was then settled on the lands of Pallas, assigned him on death of his uncle Donal. Mentioned in Inquisition, 1504, as holding some clan lands under the chief. Died at Pallas, 2 Feb., 1609, Inq.p.m. Seized then of the lands of Pallas, Gortenconey, Fardorush, Gortbofinny, and Geariskagh, held of the King, but by what service was then unknown. He m. Ellen, dau. of Art. McMahon O'Keefe, styled "O'Keefe," and left issue,
- (1) Dermot McIrrelagh O'Callaghan, pardoned, together with his cousin, Cahir McCallaghan, when "MacDonogh" was pardoned in 1601. Over 25 years old and married at date of Father's death.
1. A daughter, who married Gerald Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gibbon.
- V. Connogher O'Callaghan, living at Dromore in 1573, when he received a pardon, d.s.p.m., but leaving four daus,
1. Ellen, wife of Gibbon Fz-Thomas FitzGibbon.
  2. Alice, wife of James Barrett, alias James in Ossory.
  3. . . . , wife of MacShiehy.
  4. . . . , wife of David (gancagh) Magner, of Castlemagner, Co. Cork.
- VI. Owen O'Callaghan, of Dromore in the O'Callaghan country. He left issue,
1. Dermot O'Callaghan, alias "baron of Dromore," so styled in a pardon obtained in 1573. Appears to have died early and s.p.
  2. Callaghan MacOwen O'Callaghan, living 15th June, 1600, when he and his wife, Ellen, dau. of Turlogh MacSweeny, received a pardon, with his chief "O'Callaghan" and other kinsmen. He left issue.
  3. Teige O'Callaghan, probably dead before 1601, when his sons, living at Gortmore, received a pardon from the Crown. He left issue,
    - (1) Connogher McTeige McOwen O'Callaghan, living on Gortmore 5th July, 1601, when he, with many others, received a pardon, and on same land and styled "yeoman," in Feb., 1603, when many kinsmen and others received pardon.
    - (2) Donal McTeige McOwen O'Callaghan, living on Gortmore, 5 July, 1601, when he, with many others, received pardon, and on same land and styled "yeoman," in Feb., 1603, when many kinsmen and others received pardons.
  4. Thomas McOwen O'Callaghan, who left a son, Donogh of Ballymacmurragh, pardoned in 1585 with "O'Callaghan." He left issue a son, Donogh McThomas McOwen O'Callaghan, of Ballymacmurogh in 1585, when he received pardon with his chief, and pardoned again with his wife, Ellen ny Donal, when his chief received pardon in 1600. Mentioned in Inquisition, 1594, as holding some clan lands under the chief.

VII. Donal O'Callaghan, described (1573) in a pardon granted by the Queen as Donal McTeige McDonogh O'Callaghan, of the Pallas (Par. Roskeen); living in 1600, and again then pardoned; died before Feb., 1600, whereon the lands of Pallas were assigned by the chief to his nephew, Irrelagh. He m. Shillie (Julia), dau. of Richard (Hennesy), and left issue,

1. Thomas (reagh or swarthy) O'Callaghan, a fighting man. Of Roskeen in 1573; of Annagh, in Barony of Orrery, in 1600, with the Barrys, Barretts, &c., and finally settled at Clonmeen in 1601, in which several years he received pardons. He had a son, Donal McThomas (Reagh) O'Callaghan, of Roskeen, styled "yeoman" and "kerne" in pardons received in 1573.
2. Connogher McDonal McTeige O'Callaghan, stated to be of Clonayne in 1601, when he received a pardon, with several of his kinsmen.
3. Maccragh McDonal O'Callaghan, of Clonmeen, pardoned, with brother Connogher, in 1601.

DONOGH O'CALLAGHAN, lord of Pobul-I-Callaghan, of Dromaneen Castle, died in 1577, and was succeeded by his grandson, Callaghan. He m. a dau. of John Fitzgibbon, Co. Cork, "The White Knight." He left issue,

I. Connogher (garriiff, or "the rough") O'Callaghan, of whom presently.

II. Owen O'Callaghan, m. a dau. of Ellis (Alice), wife of Dayve FitzGibbon, of Great Wood, and left issue,

1. Teige MacOwen O'Callaghan, living 15th June, 1609, when his chief and he received a general pardon. He m. Shillie (Julia), dau. of Owen . . . , and left issue,

(1) Owen McTeige McOwen O'Callaghan, living 15 June, 1600, when he received a pardon with his parents and his chief. He left issue,

- a. Brian McOwen O'Callaghan, litigated in 1603 with Cahir Motheric for possession of Dromaneen and six plowlands belonging thereto.

CONNOGHOR (garriiff, or "the rough") O'CALLAGHAN, died in his father's lifetime. He m. Catherine, dau. of Maurice Lord Roche, and left issue,

I. Callaghan O'Callaghan, living at Clonmeen in 1573, of whom presently.

I. Elinor, wife of Art. O'Keeffe, chief "O'Keeffe," who died 18th October, 1593, leaving issue by her—1. Art. Oge. 2. Manus. 3. Hugh. 4. Donal.

II. Honor, wife of Sir Thomas Barry Oge.

CALLAGHAN O'CALLAGHAN, living at Clonmeen in 1573, when, with his cousin, Donogh McCahir O'Callaghan, he received a pardon; living at Dromaneen in 1577 (again pardoned), in which year he became "O'Callaghan," on death of his grandfather, Donogh. Died soon after, leaving a grandson, Donogh, who was then made the "Queen's ward," 12th Aug., 1578. He left issue,

I. Teige McCallaghan O'Callaghan, d. before 12 Aug., 1587, of whom presently.

II. Cahir (motheric, or "the surly") O'Callaghan, illegitimate and called to Carew, but not so according to O'Hart; living at Dromaneen, and called "gentleman" in the various pardons which he received, in 1601 with "MacDonogh," and again in 1603 at a general pardoning; living at date (Oct., 1631) of Inq.p.m. of O'Callaghan's chieftain, when this Cahir claimed O'Callaghan's lands as his heritage. In 1611, without King's licence, alienated several lands to Viscount Roche, and in 1633 other lands (tenure whereof not known) to Sir William Fenton and others. He left issue,

1. Donogh O'Callaghan, of Dromaneen, member of the Supreme Council of the Irish Confederation at Kilkenny. A Colonel at battle of Cloghleigh, 1642, where Vavasour was defeated. A Commissioner for the Catholic party at the Cessation, 1644. Special ambassador to Ormonde, 1648, &c. Outlawed with his brothers at Youghal Sessions, 2 Aug., 1642, then of Clonmeen. He m. Elana, dau. and heir of Callaghan O'Callaghan, born in 1618, married in or before 1631, cousin of her husband.
2. Cahir O'Callaghan, of Dromaneen, gent., outlawed 1642.
3. Teige Roe O'Callaghan, of Dromaneen, gent., outlawed 1642.
4. Callaghan O'Callaghan, of Dromaneen, outlawed 1642, previously a student at Inns of Court. Fought at the siege of Mallow, 1642.
5. Cornelius (Connogher) O'Callaghan, of Dromaneen, outlawed 1642, fought at the siege of Mallow, 1642.

TIEGE McCALLAGHAN O'CALLAGHAN, died before 12 Aug., 1587. He m. a dau. of John Oge and sister of Edmond FitzGibbon, the "White Knight." He left issue a son.

DONOGH O'CALLAGHAN, made a "Queen's Ward," 12 Aug., 1578, "as grandson and heir of Callaghan O'Callaghan, late chief of his nation in Co. Cork." So described in Fiant Eliz., 3607, which states that his wardship and marriage were granted to John Roche, gent., son of Viscount Roche. Died, still a ward, before 1600.

The above pedigree is given by Mr. H. W. Gilman, F.S.A., opposite page 200, "Journal" for 1897.

In his "Bovine Legends," by William Hackett, Esq., the following is related:—

"At Innislinga, in the parish of Inniscarra, in Co. Cork, is a legend which embraces a section of the country about 11 miles north and as many south. The ancient name of this place was Ionad Coinne, the place of meeting, for here a bull came every day from near Bandon to meet a cow which came from the plain near Drimineen Castle on the banks of the Blackwater, west of Mallow. The place of meeting is pointed out by two low banks of earth, the almost erased fences of the old road called the Bohureen-na-Bo-Ruadh (road of the red cow). Some legends say that another bull accompanied the cow from the Blackwater, as may be seen in an extract from a communication made by one of our most eminent Irish scholars, it is dated June, 1853:—"Last year I was able to trace the Bohur, or course alluded to: it runs south of Dripsey river, in Cummer-na-Bo, to the feeding place near the Blackwater. I perambulated through the parishes of Grenough and Donoughmore; from several persons I heard of this 'Bo Ruadh,' pronounced by some 'Bo Ruach.' The legend and corresponding localities are very well known, especially about Tohar-Lachteen: the road is described as having passed through Bleain-a-goul, by the Rev. Mr. Cotter's, by Bohureen-an-aiffrinn, Forenought, &c." The bull and cow always moved together, the cow stopped to give milk to all the people who wanted it, and the milk was a great "cure." Then follows the story of the sieve, ending by saying that when the cow saw the milk spilling "she fretted and gave no more." On making inquiries at the spot mentioned, near the Blackwater, the road is pointed out as running from Glantane to Drimineen Castle. The scenery here and indeed throughout the district involved in this legend, is eminently romantic (R.S.A.I. for 1852, p. 316).

Windele writing in 1844 on the ruins of Dromaneen Castle, records:—The architectural styles adjudges them to the Tudor era. We may fairly consider the structure as contemporaneous with the neighbouring castle of Mallow, which was erected by one of the Earls of Desmond. A turn from the high road as we pass the modern church of Newberry with its ancient steeple,<sup>5</sup> leads over a bye way of a truly "auld world" character with the remains of a once laboured pavement, now thickly grass-grown, furrowed and broken. This road may be properly said to terminate "nowhere or thereabouts"; it vanishes unconsciously ere we reach a broad green avenue shaded with antique oaks and elms. This seems of an interminable length, and as lone and buried in solitude as though it led to some haunted castle long buried under the drowsy spell of the sorcerer. This leads to the castle of Dromaneen, a specimen of the last phase of castellation in the

<sup>5</sup> (?) Tower.

descent from the lofty moated keep to the simple manor house. It presents an irregular shell with high gables, massive chimneys, and one or two machicolated projecting parapets peeping out above the ivy, which thickly clothes the building, and resting on rounded corbels. The interior is quite ruinous, the floors and stairs all departed. The execution of the carved doorways, mullions, dripstones, and elaborate mantelpieces is excellent—a taste for that illegitimate Italian style which began to pervade at the beginning of the 17th century seems prevalent in the frames of the doorways and fire places of this structure, and would refer us for the date of the building at once to the close of the reign of Elizabeth, &c. (Windele MSS. 12, I. 11, p. 553, R.I.A.) In 1838 he also refers to this castle (see MSS. 12, I. 11, p. 611, R.I.A.).

Mr. Arthur H. Jones, of Doneraile, visited Dromaneen Castle in 1906, and fortunately took a photograph of and made notes on a columbarium which no longer exists. He describes the bawn and columbarium as follows:—The bawn contains about 6 acres of ground, and is surrounded by a lofty wall, which was flanked on three sides by semi-circular towers pierced for hand guns. At the junction of the southern and eastern walls, about 195 yards from the castle, where the old road passes, which was called “Bohereen na Spridou,” i.e., the road of the spirits, the columbarium stood, and appears also to have been used as another tower of defence. The wall of the columbarium was perpendicular, without any internal batter, was 2 feet 4 inches thick, the internal diameter 17 feet, the circumference about 51 feet, and its height about 27½ feet. There was one doorway opening into the bawn, and in the southern and eastern sides were embrasures or slits to enable the defenders to repel attacks. There were 13 tiers of very irregular pigeon-holes, the lowest being about 6 feet 8 inches from the ground. The number of holes in each tier varied, as did also their size and distance from each other. The average size of each hole was about 7 inches square, with an internal return of 8 inches, whilst they were about 21 inches apart, and the tiers from 9 to 20 inches, one above the other.

When Mr. A. H. Jones again visited Dromaneen Castle in April, 1907, he found the columbarium demolished by the farmer on whose land it stood, for the purpose of utilising the wrought stones of which it was built (“Journal” for 1907, p. 84).

### Dromaneen House and Townland.

Sheet 32, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

It lies about a mile east of Dromaneen Castle.

Among the papers at Kilbyrne, Doneraile, I found the following account of the “Title to Dromineen.” These lands were demised by lease dated 30th March, 1774, made by Adam Newman, Esq., and John Newman, his eldest son, to Richard Perry, Esq., for three lives, renewable for ever at yearly rent of £63 of late currency, and £1 fine on fall of each life.

The lease was renewed in 1824, and the interest under it vested in Mr. Adam Newman. The tenants were.—

Mr. Thomas Bolster, lease 25th March, 1826, of 108 acres, for three lives and forty-one years concurrent at £242 6s. 2d.



DROMANEEN HOUSE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 23rd May, 1913.)*



THE LODGE, BANTEER.  
*(Photo by Mr. John F. Bourke, 1912.)*

Thomas Turner, tenant-at-will, 92 acres and 5 perches at £67 10s. od. Total rent from townland is £309 16s. 2d. Deduct head rent £58 3s. od. There remains profit rent, £251 13s. 2d. The timber on the land was valued in 1837 at £600.

(There is no date to this document, but it is probably about the forties).

Michael Pyne, in May, 1844, visited Mr. Thomas Bolster at Dromaneen, who showed his kitchen garden well stocked with vegetables and fruit trees, and walks neatly gravelled, an orchard of three acres in full bloom and grass up to the hips; his farm well laid down of 150 acres, paying £2 an acre (Travels through Co. Cork by Michael Pyne, p. 30).

Dr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., states that Colonel John Newman was resident at Dromaneen, in 1650. He had, with other issue, by his first wife, a son John, born at Dromaneen circa. 1650, who entered T.C.D. 1667.

In 1667 Sir Richard Kyrle had a grant of the lands of Dromaneen ("Journal" for 1906, p. 4).

In 1667 Mr. Charles Bolster was residing in Dromaneen House (M.D., p. 275).

The Field Book for 1839 gives "Drummanen Townland," "little ridge." A townland the property of A. Newman, Esq. It is of good quality, undergoing cultivation. The north side is a demesne interspersed with trees. Dromaneen House and Dromaneen Castle are in it.

3rd June, 1845, Mr. James Hunt of Danesfort, bought the interest of Mr. Richard Newman in the lands of Dromaneen, rented by Mr. Thomas Bolster and Thomas Turner.

The castle of Dromaneen stands on the farm held by Thomas Turner, which is now occupied by Mr. O'Keeffe. At the time of the purchase there was a head rent over these two places, but Mr. James Hunt and the late Mr. John A. R. Newman came to an arrangement about this, and by Mr. Hunt giving up the castle portion got the remainder Fee Simple, i.e., Thomas Bolster's holding.

Charles Bolster, son of Thomas, succeeded, and held the farm till Mr. William Wills Purcell, of Clydaville, Mallow, bought the tenant's interest<sup>1</sup> about 1904, and has it at present (1913). He let Dromaneen House to Mr. H. Croker, who was succeeded in 1907 by Major A. Bell (late Connaught Rangers) Hon. Sec. Duhallow Hunt, who left in October, 1912.

Mr. Joseph S. Hunt, of Danesfort, Mallow, now owns the property, having inherited it from his father, Mr. James Hunt, above-mentioned.

### Dromcummer Lodge, *alias* The Lodge.

Sheet 31, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow, Parish of Clonmeen.

The Lodge lies about 1½ miles (by road) north of Banteer village.

It is situated in the townland of Dromcummer Beg, which contains 249a. 2r. 25p. statute measure; pop., 28; val., £168 10s. od. Another

<sup>1</sup> In an announcement of an auction of this holding, 28 Nov., 1912, it is described as containing 170 acres statute, held as a 2nd term judicial tenancy, at yearly rent of £130. Tithe rent, £9 17s. 2d. P. L. Valuation, £185.

townland is Dromcummer More, containing 373a. 1r. 35p. statute measure; pop. 32; val. £297 5s. od. (Guy, 1881).

Dromcummer is the Irish for "the ridge of the river—confluence" (Joyce).

The north-western portion of Cork County is rich in attractive regions and historic associations. The rugged character of the country towards the borders of Kerry and Limerick breaks away into smiling valleys and undulating hills as you approach the pleasant pastures and woodlands watered by the Allo, the Dalua and the Blackwater. The poetic eye of Spenser discerned the beauties of the landscapes, and enhanced the interest of the rivers by enshrining them in his immortal verse:—

"Swift Auinduff, which of the English man  
Is called Black-water, . . . .  
Strong Allo tumbling from Slewlogher steep,  
And Mulla mine, whose waves I whilom taught to weep."

Poetry is in the very atmosphere of the place: traces of the traditions, the legends, the music, the usages of the olden times, are rife throughout Duhallow. The people are peculiarly alive to the beautiful and cheerful aspects of the scenes that surround them. It is the union of these different impressions—moral and physical—that gives to this Munster race the love they cherish for the very soil, rocks, woods, waters and skies of their beloved province.

The Allo and Dalua join at Kanturk, and their united stream flows, some three miles further south, into the Blackwater. This point of junction is the centre of a lovely rural panorama. From the northern bank of the river the ground rises in a series of gentle eminences commanding beautiful views. Looking westwards along the valley in the direction of Killarney you see towering up, in their beautiful outlines, the magnificent groupings of the Kerry Mountains. To the south of the Blackwater and parallel with it, rises the graceful form of Mount Hillary, in shape like a *lion couchant*. To its air of strength and repose delightful pictures of animation and variety are lent by the infinite diversity of colourings depicted on its slopes by the play of sun and clouds. The expanse of rich pasture lands and well cultivated farms throughout the valley, is agreeably broken by the numberless hills and gorges in the background. Down along the river towards Mallow the valley broadens; the farmsteads are pictures of comfort; the sleek cattle and well tilled fields displaying the general intelligence and industry. There is a singular unanimity amongst the inhabitants as to the salubrity of the air. The breezes from the Kerry hills, they think, come laden with ozone from the Atlantic, and mingling with the local mountain and river air impart to it rare health-giving qualities.

Such is the prospect commanded from the ridge of elevated ground overlooking the Blackwater near its confluence with the Allo—

"A gentle hill,  
Green and of mild declivity, the last  
As 'twere the cape of a long ridge of such,  
Save that there is no sea to lave its base,  
But a most living landscape, and the wave  
Of woods and cornfields, and the abodes of men  
Scattered at intervals, and wreathing smoke  
Arising from such rustic roofs."

No fitter spot could be selected for a residence. The Recorder of Cork, who is the present proprietor, and whose house is shown in the accompanying photograph, is not the first member of the legal profession who was attracted to the place. Over a hundred years ago it was the property and summer home of Michael Nash, the Registrar and kinsman of Lord Avonmore, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a native of the locality.

This was part of the O'Callaghan territory.

Fiants of Queen Elizabeth.—5903 (5983). Dromecurnyre (Dromcummer) was part of a large property which Conogher O Kalaghan, alias O Kallaghan of Dromyne, Co. Cork, gent., surrendered to the Queen for the purpose of receiving a securer title. Dated 2 Dec., XXXVIII. (Cal, P.R., p. 335) A.D. 1694.

The Book of Survey and Distribution, circa, 1657, gives:—

Drumcummer, 401a. 3r. 8p.

Former owner before 1641 Rebellion was Donnogh O'Callaghan. He was attainted. The grantees were Roger Betridge, 200a.; Dame Elizabeth ffenton, 59a.; Lord Kingston, 96a. 3r. 28p.; Sam. Pomroy, 54a. 3r. 20p. (P.R.O. Irlid.).

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 gives:—

Dan Liegh Callaghan, of Drumcummer. Value in goods, £11 13s. 11½d. In 1663 the value was £4.

In 1665, Roger Bretridge of Dromcomer. Value in goods, £6 os. 11¾d. Later his value was £13 5s. 0½d. (P.R.O. Irlid.).

In 1798 Michael Nash, of Ely Place, Dublin, who was Registrar to the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Avonmore (Barry Yelverton, formerly of Kanturk), purchased the lands of Dromcummer from Edward Badham Thornhill, of Castle Kevin, Mallow. Michael Nash also owned Rossacon, near Kanturk. He devised Dromcummer to his son Robert. This Robert, by his will dated 1839, devised the lands to his sister Caroline Margaret Nash. She devised the property to her niece, Ellen Lawless, in 1879 (will dated 1870).

Mr. M. J. Bourke, Q.C. (now Recorder of Cork), purchased the place from Miss E. Lawless in 1891.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states "that culm exists at Drumcummer, but is not worked (I. 368).

The Revd. George Denis Nash, M.A., writes:—Denis Nash lived at Drumcummer, as it has been called, or Drumcummer Lodge. It was originally built for my uncle, John Nash, for fishing, shooting, &c., &c. He always called it "Lonesome Lodge."

John Nash above-mentioned was of Rockfield, or Ballyheen. He died 1832.

Denis (Denis O'Callaghan) Nash d. unm. 1873 (see I. 215, 216 of these Notes).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Lonesome Lodge. In Drumcummerbeg. A neat dwelling house with some ornamented ground about it, the residence of D. O'C. Nash, Esq. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

According to Clonmeen (C. of I.) Parish Register, William Nash of Drumcummer was a parishioner in 1870.

Guy mentions the following occupants:—

1886, Miss Brocklehurst, Lonesome Lodge (under Banteer).

1896, Matthew J. Bourke, Q.C., The Lodge (under Banteer).



1914, Matthew J. Bourke, K.C., J.P., The Recorder of Cork, The Lodge (under Banteer).

According to Guy, the following farmers appear to have lived on the townland.

1876 Daniel Councan, John Flynn, Thomas Flynn (under Banteer).

1892, John Flynn, Daniel McCabe (under Banteer).

In 1913 J. Callaghan, Miss Counihan, Daniel Flynn, Daniel Lehane (Guy, under Cecilstown).

### Dromdeer.

Sheet 25, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

It lies about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. of Doneraile.

Dromdeer is the Irish for "Dwyre's ridge, or long hill of the slave" (O'Donovan).

In the Pipe Roll of Cloyne the names Thomas Oduyr and Patricius Oduyr occurs (J. F. Lynch).

According to the Book of Distribtuion and Survey, circa. 1657, Drumdeer (Clenor Parish) was owned by Morris Lord Roch, described as an Irish Papist. It consisted of 286 acres. He forfeited it on rebellion. It was granted to Thomas Coppinger, afterwards to Richard Nagle, on whose attainder it was granted to Henry Viscount Sidney, afterwards Earl of Romney, who in 1608 sold these lands with others to Edward Riggs of Riggsdale, Co. Cork (P.R.O., Irlid.).

It now consists of three townlands, viz., Dromdeer West, 138a. 3r. 24p.; Dromdeer East, 352a. 1r. 31p.; Dromdeer, 171a. or. 25p.

It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Love, for Smith writes about 1750:—"On the lands of Drumdeer, belonging to Mr. Love, is a red and grey marble quarry. Upon sinking of this quarry, there was happily discovered a chink of earth leading to a subterraneous passage, not uncommon in limestone soils, by which the adjacent grounds were drained off great quantities of water, that before were unprofitable bog and mountain for the greatest part of the year. He also reclaimed a tract of bog on the side of the river, which is now a rich and valuable piece of ground (Smith I., 313).

Yelverton White, 5th son of John White, Esq., of Kilburne, lived here about 1750. He probably rented it from Mr. Love of Castle Saffron (now Creagh Castle), who appears from above to have been the owner (Kilbyrne Papers).

About 1797 Mr. Norcott of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry resided here.

In 1814 the Directory of Noted Places in Ireland, states that there was a village at Dromdeer<sup>1</sup> near Doneraile.

According to the Field Book of 1840 there are two forts (Raths) in Drumdeer West. Drumdeer East contains a gentleman's place, a portion of a demesne ornamented with some plantations. The house being occupied by Js. R. Norcott, Esq. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin).

About the sixties Charles Campion (see Campion Pedigree, under Cro-

<sup>1</sup> There has not been a village here for a long time.



DROMDEER HOUSE (NORTH SIDE).  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1905.)*



DROMDOWNEY HOLY WELL,  
Marked "Sunday Well" on 6-in. O.S.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1905.)*

more), enlarged the house on Dromdeer East, planted a good deal and improved the place. He was a tenant to Mr. Fuge.

The Doneraile Parish Records (C. of I.) have a good many entries relative to this branch of the Campion family, between 1857 and 1863.

James R. Norcott, of Dromdeer, died 26 March, 1842, and was buried at Buttevant (Doneraile Parish Register).

George Stawell, of Crobeg, near Doneraile, held Dromdeer West. His son, S. Stawell, of Crobeg, sold his interest about 1902, to David Walsh.

Dromdeer East is now in possession of R. P. Fuge, of Templemary, near Buttevant. He has lately done up Dromdeer house, which had fallen into disrepair as it had been uninhabited for many years.

The head landlord is Captain John Washington Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Creagh Castle, who receives head rent on all Dromdeer townlands and Castle Saffron as successor to Mr. Love.

An annual fair (cattle and sheep) is held at Dromdeer East, 12th June. It is a very old established one.

Mr. Richard Fuge, of Templemary, Buttevant, writes in 1907:—In 1844 Richard Barrett of Mallow, purchased the interest of Mr. Norcott in Dromdeer East for about £3,500. He afterwards purchased the head-rent on portion of it. Mr. Richard Barrett farmed a part of Dromdeer East, and some of it was let. It came with other property about Mallow to the Fuge family by marriage of Miss Hare (a grand-daughter of Richard Barrett) to Thomas Fuge, J.P., of Rock Lodge, Youghal, about 1860, father of the present owner (1913).

Mr. Richard Barrett was a man of considerable property and wealth, and a Bank Director.

According to tradition, Dromdeer fair dated from King John's time, but the oldest documentary evidence I have received takes it back to 1794.

At one time Dromdeer East consisted of a number of small farms, now it is all one holding, with the exception of a small portion held by Thomas Tobin as tenant from Mr. Fuge. After Mr. Charles Campion left, Mr. Bass, Solicitor, in Cork, held it for some time, and let the house and lands to David Regan, who now has a public house in Doneraile (1907); subsequently it fell into Mr. Philip Bass's hands, who gave it up to Mrs. Fuge.

The remains of the old mud houses are on the farm still (1907).

The townland of Dromdeer is held by three farmers named Patrick O'Callaghan, Richard Batterberry, and Thomas O'Neil, who pay rent to Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, who pay to Colonel Vincent, who pays to Captain John Brasier-Creagh.

### Dromdowney Parish and Townland.

Sheet 24, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Dromdowney.

It lies about 3 miles north of Mallow.

"Dromdowney" is the Irish for "ridge of Sunday" (O'Donovan).

Downey is from Irish "Domhnach," which is from Latin *Dominica*, *Dies Dominica*, being the Lord's Day. The "Domhnach" also means "Church" (Canon J. F. Lynch).

Records of 1881 gives:—Dromdowney Parish. Area, 659a. 1r. 24p.; houses, 8; pop. 53; families, 8; R.C's., 53; val., £475 5s. od.

Dromdowney, 56a. 1r. 32p.; pop., —; val., £51 15s. od. Dromdowney Lower, 183a. 1r. 22p.; pop., 29; val., £168 os. od.; Dromdowney Upper, 419a. 2r. 10p.; pop., 24; val., £252 10s. od. (Guy).

In the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, 2246, 2260, pardons are granted to the O'Garvanes of Dromdony, yeomen, A.D. 1573, and in Fiants 3974, to O'Callaghan's of Dromdony, A.D. 1582.

The following are taken from the Egmont MSS. :—

Letter from William Dobbins to Philip Percivall, 24 Feb., 1634(5), Mallowe.

Complaining that Mr. Cahir O'Callaghan is encroaching upon Percivall's lands at Dromdowney, giving details concerning stock, and stating that "Young Captain Redmund is bailed by Mr. Robiston and Magner to answer an information, but I fear them knaves will hardly prove sound matter enough: what can be, shall be done" (I. 81).

Philip Percivalle to Cnogher O'Callaghan, 23 January, 1635(6, Dublin. Concerning his right to the Meares of Dromdowney (I. 83).

In 1637 it was agreed by the Lord Deputy and other Commissioners to make Sir Philip Percivall's lands in a Manor, to be called "The Manor of Burton." Dromdowney is mentioned as part of his property (I. 95).

In a letter from Nicholas Philpot to Sir Philip Persivall, 20 December, 1639, Ballymakowe, Mr. Burnham desired some free ploughing at Dromdowney.

Col. Randall Clayton to his brother-in-law, John Percivale, 27 May, 1657, Moyalloe. "Notwithstanding Percivale's kind help, is in such an indigent condition that the only chance of stocking Dromdowne enough to settle there is by selling his little hold in Cheshire, which may yield £300. His own presence will be needful, but his wife is very averse to his leaving her. Prays her brother to use his authority and persuade her to behave like a heroine" (I. 582).

In a letter from Colonel Randall Clayton to his brother-in-law, John Percivalee, dated 21 Sept., 1657, Mallow, he states that he has "given up all thoughts of the remove to Drumdowne" (I. 584).

In the so-called Petty's census of 1659, it is recorded that in the Townland of Dromdowney there were 11 English and 59 Irish (P.R.O., Irl.).

Riordan O'Riordan writes from Dromdowney, 15th Sept, 1662, to Sir John Perceval, complaining of bad treatment from Colonel Hodder (II. 4).

The Subsidy Rolls of 1663 gives:—Thos. Smithes, of Dromdowney. Value in goods, £16 15s. 7½d. (P.R.O., Irl.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—Dromdowney or Dromdowna, containing 164 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises only 356 statute acres, as applotted under the Tithe Act, and valued at £489 11s. 11d. per ann., was formerly more extensive, but the remainder was merged into the adjoining parish of Buttevant. A considerable portion of it is occupied by the wood<sup>1</sup> of Dromdowney. The land is good, and chiefly in tillage; limestone is in general use for manure, and the state of agriculture is improving.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—In the Townland of Dromdowney Upper is a moat called "Dromdowney Moat," about 70 links square having nothing remarkable about it (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

<sup>1</sup> This wood has disappeared. (J.G.W.)



REMAINS OF DROMDOWNEY CASTLE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1905.)*



PROHURST, CIRCA 1910.  
*(From "Cork and Co. Cork XX. Century.")*

## DROMDOWNEY PARISH (R.C.).

1291, "Ecca de Lathban VI<sup>mr.</sup>, unde decia VII<sup>s.</sup>," "Capella de Arumdeuony I<sup>rm.</sup>, unde decia II<sup>s.</sup>, VIII<sup>id.</sup>." (Tax, P. Nic.) (Brady II., 28).

The Rectory and tithe (with others) of Dromdowney, were granted to Sir John Jephson, Kt. in 1612, by James I. (Cal. Pat. Rolls, James I., P.R.O., I<sup>rd.</sup>).

Lewis (pub. 1837), gives:—In the R.C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilbrin, also called Ballyclough (under Drumdowney, or Drumdowna).

On the townland of Upper Dromdowney is a Blessed Well called "Sunday Well" on the 6 inch O.S. It is frequented for sore eyes. However, when I saw it in July, 1905, there was no signs of it having been resorted to. There were no pieces of cloth on the white thorn tree which shaded the Holy Well, nor was there even one cup there. It had been choked up and trampled over by cattle, and was altogether in a very neglected state.

The Field Book of 1841 gives:—"Toberreendoaney Well, "the well of the King of the Sabbath." It is situated in the townland of Dromdowney Upper (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

## DROMDOWNEY PARISH (C. of I.).

Extent' dignit' et Benefic Dioc' Clonensis noviter taxat' per Arthur Hyde et Fultonem Morrissonne virtute commiss' et in-retornat in anno 33 Regni Reginae Elisabethae (1590).

V. de Dromdoyne, £2 2s. od. (Brady, I., 19).

The records of this parish are given by Brady with that of Ballyclough (see page 141, Vol I., of these "Notes").

The Church was in ruins in 1774 (these "Notes" I., 143).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—It is a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union of Ballyclough; the rectory is impropriate in Col. Longfield (under Drumdowney, I., 515).

There are no parochial records for this parish.

## DROMDOWNEY CASTLE.

Dromdowney was a castle of the Barrys (Smith I., 294). It passed into the hands of Sir Philip Perceval. Only a very small portion of the masonry now remains (1907).

On 20th Nov., 1652, Nicholas Bromley of Dromdowney was appointed one of the Commissioners of Revenue, Co. Cork, to let the waste lands in the Barony of Orrery for the best advantage of the State (Egmont MSS., I., 515).

It appears that before 1644 Sir Philip Perceval had been obliged to destroy his castle of Dromdowney, to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy, which is borne out by the following letter:—

Sir Philip Percivalle to John Hodder.—1 Oct., 1644. "If Reymond cannot keep all threee places, he had better secure what he can in Liscarrol and Anagh, and 'undermine and burn down the third (Welshestowne) as Dromdowney was'" (Egmont MSS. I., 237).

At 207 paces from the iron gate leading to the ruins of Dromdowney

Castle, and in a southerly direction along the road to Garret Nagle's house and on the right hand (west) side of the road and inside the stone fence, is a hole, which the old inhabitants say, is the entrance to a subterranean passage to Killeen church. The hole is on Nagle's farm. It was shown to me by Robert O'Callaghan, of Copstown forge, who remembers seeing it much larger, as if some person had been trying to enter the passage. It is now (1906) partly filled up and rather difficult to hit off.

### Dromina.

Sheet 7, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Shandrum.

It lies about 7 miles S.E. of Charleville.

"Dromina" is the Irish for "small ridge," (O'Donovan).

In 1881 the townland of Dromina is recorded as containing 721a. 2r. 26p.; pop., 149; val., £414 (Guy).

Fiant of Queen Elizabeth.—5066 (6545) Grant to Hugh Cuffe, Esq., of a large grant of land, including Dromyna. In all about 11,020 acres, with conditions usual for planting the undertakers in Munster, 14 Nov. xxix., A.D. 1587.

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 records:—Rich. Gould of Drominy; value in goods, £5 5s. od. (P.R.O., Irl.).

Sir Francis Foulke, Kt. was granted in 1667 Dromine and Tyveenee, 570 acres (p. 133 of Vol. 3, Reports R. Comr. Irl., P.R.O., Irl.).

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur. circa 1667, Drumanagh (?Dromina) part of Tullelish, before the Rebellion of 1641, belonged to Mr. Rich. Hunan, Dermod oge Hunan (P.R.O., Irl.).

There was a R.C. chapel at Dromina in 1837 (see Lewis, under Shandrum).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Dromina, a large townland containing a small village called "Dromina," having a R.C. Chapel attached, two Danish forts and several small houses.

Dromina House—Mr. William Fitzgibbon (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Dromina village possesses a post, money order and telegraph office (head office at Charleville).

There is a National School at Dromina (Guy, 1913). The teachers being Mr. and Mrs. Hishon. Mr. Hishon kindly supplied me with information regarding places in the neighbourhood. There are four public houses in the village, which contains 150 inhabitants (1913).

There was a castle on Teeveeny townland, about a mile south of Dromina. Only the site remains.

Note.—Dromin-Imphrick Parish and Drominagh North and South, Dromtarriff Parish, must not be taken for Dromina, Shandrum Parish.

Dromina House, 3 miles north of Liscarroll, was built in the beginning of the 18th century, and was occupied for many years by the O'Leary family (Guy, 1875). Wm. O'Leary was here in 1875.

Mr. Hartigan (Fort, Charleville) was then in possession. He was followed by Mr. Weldon (now, 1913, in Co. Clare). The landlord was Mr. Gubbins of Bruree, owner of Galteemore. Mr. Weldon left about the

sixties of 19th century. He was followed by Mr. Daniel O'Keeffe, who bought his interest.

Farthingville House.—The name is said to be devised from a former owner, Mr. Farthing Davis. In his time the approaches were said to have been thickly wooded. His house has long since disappeared—cut stone gate piers and wall only remain. Dr. O'Leary lived here in 1814 (D.N.P.). The place passed into the hands of farmers. Mr. Simon Brown had it in 1886 (Guy). It is now (1913) in possession of Mr. D. S. Wigmore, J.P., of Highfort. Not long ago Mr. Davis, a grandson of Mr. Farthing Davis, and who lives near Sheffield, in England, came to see the place.

Teeveney House.—It was an ordinary farmhouse until Mr. Michael Cagney bought the interest of the place. He improved the house, erected outoffices, etc. His son, Cornelius S. Cagney, who was here in 1875 (Guy), kept a small pack of hounds. This son inherited the place, but left it about 1882. The Rev. Laurence Cagney, C.C., lived here in 1875 (Guy). It was eventually sold in three farms. The house portion is now occupied by Mr. David Sheehan, farmer and cattle dealer.

Prohurst.—I am informed by Mr. Henry C. Bowen, B.L., of Bowen's Court, that the lands of Prohurst (or Proish) were originally granted under the Act of Settlement to a gentleman named Weekes, who was an officer in Lord Broghill's Regiment of Cromwell's Army. The interest of Weekes was afterwards acquired by Mr. Bowen's ancestor, John Nicholls, who was a captain in the same regiment, and passed under will of Nicholls to his grandson, John Bowen. This was sold in 1794 to George Evans Bruce of Charleville. Henry Bowen, who died in 1721, is described in some of the family deeds as of "Prohurst." A portion of the modern townland of Prohurst, separated by the public road from Prohurst House, was retained in the Bowen family, and was usually called "Bowensford," as having been once the site of a manor or house built by Rev. Wm. J. Bowen. This land was recently sold by St. John C. Bowen under the Land Purchase Act to Mr. Charles O'Flynn, the tenant in occupation. The late Dean of Cork, the Very Rev. Chas. S. Bruce, told Mr. H. C. Bowen that the present Prohurst House had been built by the Dean's father at very considerable expenditure. This gentleman was a member of the Milltown Castle family. Captain Evans, a connection of the Bruces, lived here. He was succeeded by Mr. Turner, J.P., who came from England. Mr. John Rice, Land Commission, succeeded, and was followed by his son, Mr. Richard J. Rice, the present occupier.

Curraglass House.—An account of this place is given in Vol. II., page 293. The Goold family is said to have built a large portion of the house. The present owner, John O'Callaghan, purchased the interest of Mr. Gibbings, who went to Buenos Ayres.

Moyge House.—Mr. Bowles is said to have lived here, and was succeeded by the Nunan Family. In 1875 Philip H. Nunan lived here. In 1886 Denis H. and Philip H. Nunan were here (Guy). Now (1913) Mrs., Miss, and Philip Nunan are given by "Guy" as the occupiers.

Cherryhill House, a mile East of Dromina Village, was built by the Harding Family. Lately occupied by Mr. Charles Furlong Harding, J.P. The Right Honble. W. Bailey, of the Land Commission, is connected with the Harding Family. The place is now occupied by Mr. Jeremiah O'Regan.

The Harding family also built Hardingville House near Milford village.



Aughrim House.—In 1875 George Goold lived here (Guy). I am informed that he kept well-known racehorses. In 1886 Miss Hannah Goold was living here (Guy), and is still occupying the place (1913).

The Red Bog, near Dromina, occupies a portion of the townlands of Teeveney, Aughrim, Cromoge, and Dromina. I am informed locally it was drained in 1886 with a loan of over £5,000 from the Public Works. It is on the Gubbins and Warburton estates.

The Revd. M. O'Sullivan, C.C., of Dromina, writes:—I disagree with O'Donovan's derivation of "small ridge," and think the correct one as derived from one or two sources, viz., an old Irish plural corresponding to the Greek dual, and meaning "twin ridges," or Drom-iva, "the ridge over the rivers." The latter is probably correct. The natural formation of the district would easily suggest such a conclusion to a person acquainted with the locality.

The first National School was erected in 1870-71, and up to that time the educational requirements of the district were supplied by itinerant teachers. The mathematical knowledge of at least one of those teachers was limited to simple proportion. The best remembered of those teachers were Tom Croke, Enright, Newman and Creagh.

The first assistant priest in this district was Father O'Riordan, who used to reside with the neighbouring farmers. He was succeeded by Father Duggan, who spent some time in the same manner, but towards the end of his ministry occupied the first permanent presbytery in the district. Since that time the following priests have ministered to the especial wants of the people of the district:—Fathers Daniel O'Keeffe, Lawrence Smithwick, Michael Rea, Patrick Hennessy, Patrick O'Keeffe, Mortimer O'Connor, James Coughlan, Timothy Crowley, Patrick Ring, Denis Frawley, Patrick Murphy, James Browne, Timothy Twomey, and at present Michael O'Sullivan.

There are two holy wells in the neighbourhood, one at Farthingville, in N. W. corner of townland, and the other at Cloonleagh. The first is called Baghulesa, or "Staff of Jesus." The local tradition about this and other Holy Wells, is their springing up miraculously wherever the "Staff of Jesus" was inserted. According to the Roman Breviary, which gives us a short biography of St. Celsus, who was Primate of all Ireland, this illustrious prelate in the discharge of his sacred functions, was accustomed to travel throughout Ireland. It was during his primacy that the country was divided into dioceses in an organised form, and very similar to what they are at the present day. He was made Primate by the unanimous acclamation of bishops, priests and people, before he had attained his thirtieth year. He died at Ardpatrick. His body was brought to Brigown, now Mitchelstown, where it remained for the veneration of the people for a short time and was finally buried at Lismore in 1080. According to the Roman Breviary, St. Celsus had the *Baculus Jesu*, or "Staff of Jesus, which was a part of the crozier handed down from St. Patrick to his successors. Note the marked similarity between the Latin and Irish languages in signifying "Staff of Jesus."

The Holy Well at Cloonleagh is called Tubber Caogh (Τοβαρη Κάοϋ) and is in the property of Mr. Michael Rahilly (6 ins. O.S., Sheet 2), who happily takes special care to preserve such a link with the past. The water is



**TODAR CAOGH, TUBBER CAOGH, OR "WELL  
OF THE BLIND,"**  
On Cloonleagh Towland near Dromina.  
*(Photo by P. Murphy, Millford)*



**BAGHULESSA HOLY WELL AT FARTHINGVILLE.**  
*(Photo by P. Murphy, Millford)*

beautiful and clear as crystal, and a beautiful old tree grows over the well, not inferior in point of size to Biddy's tree near Buttevant.

Within a radius of half a mile from Dromina village is the famous Red Bog, wherein the Awbeg and Deal derive their respective sources. A tiny ridge about the centre of the bog contains the small water shed which divides the source of these famous rivers and helps them to shape their respective courses.

### Dromore House and Dromore Lodge.

Sheet 33, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Kilshannig.

It lies about three miles S.W. of Mallow.

Dromore Lodge was a cottage at foot of Dromore (Newman's) wood. In 1839 the Field Book Ord. Sur. describes it as a dwelling house surrounded by thick woods, the residence of Dr. Ussher Purcell. The late Pierce Purcell, J.P., of Altamira (see Altamira, I., 31, of these "Notes") resided here until he built Dromore House, a short distance to the south. He died 1896. His widow, and daughter, Miss Annette Purcell, continued to live here. Mrs. Purcell died in 1909, when her son, Wills Purcell, B.A., moved from Clydaville to this place.

### Old Dromore (Upper Dromore House).

Sheet 42, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Barretts. Parish of Kilshannig.

It lies about 4 miles S. of Mallow. Its post town is Mallow.

"Dromore" is the Irish for the "great ridge" (O'Donovan).

Dromore is the Irish 'Druim Mor,' or "great ridge," and in Book of Rights, p. 91, one of the royal forts of Munster is named "Druim Mor," which O'Donovan, in note, says is probably the Dromore near Mallow (Rev. J. F. Lynch).

Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, writing in 1687, states:—"Dromore, where there is a fine seat and park building by Sir Mathew Deane" (*Journal* for 1902, p. 174).

Smith (pub. 1750) writes that:—"In the Church of St. Peter's, in Cork, on the south side of the altar, is a monument of Sir Matthew Deane and his lady, with their effigies in plaster of Paris.

In reference to the monument of Sir Matthew Deane in this church (St. Peter's) Dr. Caulfield writes:—"Richard Sainthill (numismatist) told me that he heard from old Fitzgerald, author of the 'Cork Remembrancer,' that when St. Peter's was rebuilt in 1782, the bodies of Sir Matthew and Lady Deane were thrown out of their coffins, and the leaden cases, with many others, carted off and sold. He was an eye witness" (Smith, I., 412).

In 1878 Dr. Caulfield found the coat of arms of Sir Matthew Deane, on the east side of his tomb, to be quite obliterated. He scraped off several coats of whitewash. The stone on which it was cut was quite disintegrated; it was like sand. Aug 16, 1878. (Smith, I., 429).

Dr. Caulfield gives a sketch of the coat of arms and inscription on p. 429.

Smith further gives :—“ A pleasant seat of Sir Matthew Deane, Bart. The house was lately rebuilt with an elegant front of hewn stone, stuccoed between, and a venetian door and window in the south front. The improvements are situated on the west side of a sweet romantic glen formed by the above-mentioned river, whose sides are embroidered with delightful groves of timber trees and evergreens. On the west side of the river, which is here confined so as to form a noble canal, is a high terrace walk. To the north and south of the house are beautiful plantations, and all the valley is shaded with full-grown woods, through which vistas are cut : the first terminates, on the north, in a view of the pleasant mount of Woodfort ; the second, with a Roman steeple ; and the middle one commands a prospect of a waterfall cascading over a rude rock. Another waterfall is also designed on the east side. The vistas to the south guide the eye to the neat church and steeple of Temple-Michael, and another to the ruins of Castlemore (Barrett's Castle). These improvements have been all made originally in a rude country, which to the south and south-west remains still coarse and mountainous, but in some places indifferently well cultivated.” (I., 285).

Between 1790 and 1800 some members of the Campion family—Jeremiah and Richard Gifford Campion—resided at Old Dromore. In the beginning of the 19th century, Usher Williamson, Esq., settled there, and his descendants still occupy the place (*Journal* for 1905, p. 35).

The Rev. Horatio Townsend, A.M., writing about 1815, states :—“ At Dromore, the old seat of the Deane family, Lord Muskerry erected a most superb house, which was never entirely finished, and of which not a stone now remains. It is said to have cost his lordship twenty thousand pounds” (T.S., Vol. II., p. 158).

The Revd. M. Beecher, of Dromore, was one of the original members of the Duhallow Hunt, being elected 26 December, 1801 (*Journal* for 1896, p. 51). He was curate to Revd. John Lombard, Rector of Kilshannig.

In 1814, U. Williamson, Esq., resided at Dromore, where there was also a village. Mallow was the post town (D.N.P.).

The Field Book of 1839 gives the following entries :—

Upper Dromore House.—A splendid dwelling house, surrounded by a richly wooded demesne, the residence of Rev. B. Williamson. (He was Rector of Templemichael).

Dromore North Townland.—A townland, the property of Messrs. Latouche, bankers, Dublin. The west side is under cultivation. The east side is a demesne, beautifully surrounded by plantations, trees, and ornamental grounds. Dromore Lodge.

Upper Dromore House.—Relig Phadrig, Lord Muskerry's old house and Roman Temple are also in it.

Patrick's Well.—In the centre of townland of Dromore North, 55 chains N.W. from Upper Dromore House. A good spring well to which persons formerly used to resort for the cure of diseases.

Relig Phadrig—“ Patrick's Burial ground,” in the townland of Dromore North, 12 chains W. from Patrick's Well. An old burial ground in which no persons were interred these 80 years, only unbaptized children. There were several small stones standing on it, and some appearances of old graves are still visible.

Lord Muskerry's Old House.—In Dromore North, 12 chains W. from



DROMORE HOUSE (PURCELL'S).  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 13th June, 1908.)*



OLD DROMORE, CIRCA 1910.  
*(From "Cork and Co. Cork XX. Century.")*



THE LAKE, OLD DROMORE, CIRCA 1910.  
*(From "Cork and Co. Cork XX. Century.")*



RUINS OF LORD MUSKERRY'S HOUSE AT OLD DROMORE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 5th May, 1909.)*

Upper Dromore House. A house in total ruin, built by the late Lord Muskerry about 60 years ago (circa. 1779) at the enormous expense of £33,000, and inhabited by him only for one night, when he directed it to be thrown down to sell the materials of it to pay part of the cost of its erection.

Roman Temple.—O'Donovan adds: "It must be a R.C. Teampull"? in the townland of Upper Dromore, or Dromore North, 10 chains from Upper Dromore House, an old building in ruins (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin).

Smith tells us that near the river Clydah, not far from the northern verge of the wood of Dromore, is a chalybeate spring, which strikes with galls almost of a claret colour (II. 216).

Old Dromore House is beautifully situated near the left bank of the river Clyda, which bounds the place for over a mile. It came into possession of the Williamson family in 1803. There is a large old bowling green to the rear of the house. The lake is a pleasing addition to this old place. There are fine specimens of silver fir, ilex, yews, and other trees in the grounds. The avenue, two-thirds of a mile in length, was made about 1860 by Usher Williamson, father of the present (1913) owner (Pike, Co. Cork, in "20th Century," p. 120).

Capt. Erskine E. West writes:—This family (Williamson) has been resident in or near Mallow for the past 300 years.

In Inquisitions of 1611 and '12, Robert Williamson, gent., is mentioned as holding in fee the "Starch House" and lands in Croghan-Early, in the Town and Cantred of Mallow. In the Charter dated 27th Feb., 1613, creating the Borough of Mallow, Robert Williamson is named as one of the first Free Burgesses of the New Borough.

In the Depositions in Trinity College Library, in Vol. IV., p. 18, Richard Williamson, of Mallow, gent., a British Protestant, claims to have lost £800, his house, and other buildings in Mallow, his farms ruined. His wife, Grissell W., lost an annual rent of £30 payable to her by John Harrison, Esq., and Gamaliel Waters (Warter) Esq. The deponent had been in command of Shortcastle during the recent fighting.

In Vol. VI., in a deposition taken at Mallow, 7 March, 1653, Richard Williamson is stated to be then aged 45 years.

In the Co. Cork Subsidy Roll, 1662, under "Farm of Moyallo," we find the name of Richard Williamson, of Curaghincarle.

In an Exchequer Bill of 17th January, 1704, a Richard Williamson is mentioned as being a tenant on the Jephson estate.

RICHARD WILLIAMSON, of Greenfort, near Blarney, previously (in 1724) of Quarter-town or Gortnagraige, near Mallow. He had issue,

I. Richard, m. 1755 Ruth, dau. of Rowland Dames, of Dawstown.

II. Robert. In 1739 was a merchant in Cork.

III. Benjamin, of whom presently.

IV. Charles, April, 1750.

I. Elizabeth, m. 1755 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Stephen Minton, of Springville, Kanturk, and had issue,

1. Williamson Minton.

2. John, m. 1789 Martha, dau. of Thomas Campion, of Leitrim, and Martha Harte.

1. Ruth, m. 1780 George Cortoz. She was at Springville in 1788.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON (the 3rd son), of Greenfort, m. 1761 Mary Anne, dau. and co-heir of Alderman Usher Philpott, of Cork, and his wife, Mary Jane (2nd son of Spencer Philpott, of Newmarket, and his wife Anne, and son of Nicholas Philpott, of Scarteen, whose will was made in 1677). He d. 1811, leaving issue,

- I. Usher Philpott, Esq., J.P., of Lower Dromore (Old Dromore), of whom hereafter.
- I. Mary, b. 1757, m. 1789 Richard Gifford Campion, of Bushy Park, near Rathcormack, son of Gifford Campion and Eliza Morgan, an elder brother of Jeremy Campion (see under Cromore). She d. 1827.

USHER PHILPOTT, of old Dromore, Esq., J.P. He m. Anne, 2nd dau. of Colonel Thomas Lloyd of Beechmount, Co. Limerick, and dau. by his wife, Ellen, and heiress of Thomas Lloyd, of Dromsalla. He d. 1825, leaving issue,

I. Revd. Benjamin, of whom presently.

II. Thomas, d. 1838.

III. Usher, Major-General (27th Regt. of Foot), b. 1807, d. unmarried 1883.

IV. John, of Carrokeal, Mallow, a Lieut.-Colonel, b. 1809. He m. 1840 Louisa, only dau. of William de Vaynes, of Updown, Kent (she d. 1891). He d. 1881, leaving issue,

- 1. Robert Frederick, of Carrokeal, near Mallow, C.B., Colonel late commanding Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, J.P. for Co. Cork. He was b. 29 April, 1843; m. 1883 Mabel Napier, eldest dau. of General Sir George Tomkins Chesney, R.E., K.C.B., M.P., and has issue two daus.,

(1) Helen Chesney, m. 1903 Gilbert Owen Stephenson, Lieut. R.N., 3rd son of late Rowland Macdonald Stephenson, Esq., and has issue.

(2) Kathleen Mabel, m. 6 Oct., 1910, Major Fred W. Hunt, Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

1. Georgina, died unmarried.

2. Helen Augusta, m. 1st, 1868, Capt. Henry Eustace Leader, 16th Lancers, of Mount Leader, Co. Cork, J.P. He d. 1876, having issue (see Leader of Dromagh Castle, B.L.G.). She m. 2ndly, 1878, Charles Arthur Duncan, Barrister-at-Law, of London.

V. Arthur, of Summer Hill, Mallow, b. 1810, d. unmarried 1872.

I. Ellen, m. 17 Nov., 1808, James Purcell, of Dromore, Co. Cork. She d. 1819, leaving issue (see Purcell of Altamira, B.L.G., and Altamira in this work).

II. May Anne, b. 1800, m. 1819 Nicholas Evans of Lough Park, J.P. for Co. Westmeath. She d. 1859, having issue (see Evans of Rockfield, B.L.G.)

III. Jane.

THE REV. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON (the eldest son), of Old Dromore, B.A., T.C.D., 1812, M.A., 1832, Rector of Mourne Abbey; m. 11 Sept., 1821, Abigail (she d. 1860), dau. of William Roberts, of Mount Rivers, Carrigaline, Co. Cork, by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Revd. James Poulter (see Roberts of Kilmoney Abbey, B.L.G., 1904). He d. 5 April, 1862, leaving issue,

I. Usher, of Old Dromore, b. 1822, of whom hereafter.

II. William Roberts, Major 48th Regt.; served in the Crimea; b. 1824, d. unm. 1900.

III. Benjamin, a Fellow and Vice-Provost of T.C.D.. He m. Agnes Wright, and had issue,  
1. Agnes May Geraldine.

I. Eliza, m. James Kendrick, and had issue.

II. Anne, d. unm. 1846, aged 17.

III. Jane Abby, d. at Old Dromore, 1st Dec., 1910, aged 80.

USHER WILLIAMSON, of Old Dromore, the eldest son, b. 1822, m. 20 Dec., 1853, Alice Phillis, only dau. of James Franklin Bland, of Derryquin Castle, Co. Kerry (see that family, B.L.G., 1904). He d. 3 July, 1885, leaving issue,

I. Benjamin St. John, C.E., of Old Dromore, b. 1857. He d. unm. of typhoid fever at Old Dromore, April, 1896, aged 38 years.

II. James Franklin, of Summer Hill and Old Dromore, both near Mallow, twin with Benjamin, b. 1857. He m. 1887 Jane, eldest dau. of Edward Heard, of Ballintubber, and Mary Williamson Campion, of Bushy Park (see Heard of Kinsale, B.L.G., and Cromore of these Notes), and has issue,

1. Usher Arthur Franklin, b. 1894.

2. Edward Benjamin Bickford, b. 1897.

I. Emma Abby.

II. Alice Phillis.



### Dromrastill (Rose Cottage).

Sheet 32, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Ballyclogh. It lies about six miles West of Mallow.

The townland consists of 238a. 1r. 30p. In 1881 the population was 32; valuation, £149 (Guy).

“Dromrastill” is Irish for “ridge of the rake.” “Drom” means “a ridge,” and “Rasdal” “a rake, or gathering instrument” (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch and James Byrne, J.P.).

Dromrastle (Ballyclogh) was owned by Donogh O’Callaghan, described as an Irish Pæpist. He forfeited it after the Rebellion of 1641. It was granted to Sir Nicholas Purdon, and consisted of 331 acres (Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657), with numerous other lands in the Baronies of Orrery and Kilmore, and Duhallow. Killroe alleged part of Dromrostell, Middle and East Dromrostell, 331a., £5 os. 6½d., in Barony of Duhallow, were granted to Sir Nicholas Purdon, Knt., on 20th May, 1669.

Fiants of Elizabeth 5903 (5983).—Conogher O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent., surrendered his property in 1594, for the purpose of obtaining a regrant from the Crown, ½ car., in Drome Rastell formed part of the estate. Dated 2 Dec., XXXVII. (Cal., P. R., p. 335). A.D. 1594. Signed, Conogho O Kallaghan.

In 1662 Teige O’Mlane of West Dromrastell is mentioned. The value of his goods being £5 13s. 8d. (Subsidy Rolls, P.R.O., Irl.).

In an old Vestry Book of Ballyclogh Church, Dromrastle or Woodpark is given as part of the estate of Lord Lisle in 1795.

Smith (pub. 1750) mentions Drumrastill as a good house, and improvement of the Wrixons (I., 285).

O’Flanagan (pub. 1844), writes:—“Rose Cottage, the pretty dwelling of Mr. Leahy” (p. 152).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—“Drumrastill Townland. It is of middle size, all arable, contains a cottage with a garden and orchard attached. It is crossed by the old canal and road. There is a Danish Fort on its eastern boundary, and a planting on the west side. It is bounded on the south by the Blackwater.”

Rose Cottage.—Mr. John Leahy, in townland of Drumrastill (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Mr. R. E. Longfield, D.L., of Longueville, is the landlord. He sold part of the lands of Dromrastill, containing 232a. 1r. 12p., stat., to the tenants under the Land Purchase Act of 1903. I understand that Mr. George Smith (son of late Richard Smith, of Blossomfort) lived here for some time before he went to South Africa.

In 1886 Mr. Jeremiah Hanlon resided at Rose Cottage (Guy’s M.D.). He still lives here (1907). His father bought Miss Leahy’s interest.

In 1913 the farmers on Dromrastill are recorded as Jeremiah Hanlon, John Buckley (Guy).

### Dromtarriff Parish.

Sheet 31, 6 inch O.S. Sheets 174 and 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow.

It lies about 2½ miles (S.W. by S.) from Kanturk, on the river Black-

water, and on the Government Road from Roskeen bridge to Castle Island.

“Dromtarriff” is the Irish for “ridge of the bulls” (O’Donovan).

According to the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, 6762 (5468), pardon was granted (amongst others) to Connoghor m’Morrish O Skolley, of Dromtarruffe, yeoman, Feb., 1602.

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa. 1657, the Parish of Dromtarriff, before the Rebellion of 1641, was principally owned by Dan. O’Keeffe, Irish Papist, who held townlands of Drumagh, Dromtarriffe, Coolbeg, Desert, Knockbracke, Rathbrazell, Ballemore, Algort, Currygraike, Drumahoe, Dromanagh, Dromshehy, Killdenane, Liscolane, Killcolman, Rathcoole, Provis. The grantees were:—Dan. O’Keeffe, Sir Nich. Purdon, Lord Kingston, Wm. Lombard, Bishop of Ossory, Lieut. Thos. Smithes, James Ronan, subsequently the Hollow Blades and Abraham Morris came in for parts.

Dermod oge McCarthy, Irish Papist, owned Killitragh, Garrane, Durkhill Island, Gorteene, part of BallymcQuirke and Dromaloure. Grantees were:—Sir George Hamilton, Lewis Craige, Col. Rich. Townsend, Teige O’Callaghan, Sir Nich. Purdon, Col. Cary Dillon, and subsequently Thomas Dixon came in for a part of this lot (P.R.O., Ird.).

In the will of Capt. Daniel O’Keeffe, dated 28 Aug., 1678, he disposes of the townland of Dromtariff. He died 1669 (Consistorial Cork, Cork and Ross).

In a patent to Arte O’Keeffe from James I. Dromtariff is included (16 Oct., 8th Jac. I.).

On the forfeiture of the estate of Daniel O’Kief (fee simple) which was sold at Chichester House, 23 Feb., 1702, Dromtariff townland was included.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—Droumtariffe or Drumtariff parish contains 5,926 inhabitants. It comprises 14,971 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £9,007 17s. 6½d. per annum; of which about 3,000 acres consist of coarse mountain pasture and bog. The arable land is of middling quality.

Since the construction of the new Government roads, lime has been extensively used as manure, and the state of agriculture greatly improved. The extensive and valuable collieries of Dromagh and Disert, the property of N. Leader, Esq., afford constant employment to a considerable number of persons.

The gentlemen’s seats are Nashville, the residence of N. Leader, Esq.; Minchill, of J. C. Wallace, Esq., and the Glebe House, of the Rev. H. Bevan. Fort Grady, so called from an ancient rath or fort in its vicinity, and formerly the residence of the father of Viscount Guillamore, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

The Field Book of 1841, gives:—Drumtarriff Parish. This parish is divided into 25 townlands and well supplied with fine roads. The greater portion of the lands are in the hands of middlemen, and let out to tenants in small portions from 30s. to £2 an acre. The west of the parish is a light strong soil, but towards Kanturk and the Blackwater, the soil is thick clay and produces good crops. There is a vein of coal that runs through the townlands of Coolclogh, Dysert, and Dromagh. Very little limestone is to be found in the parish. Irish is the common language among the lower orders. The houses of the farmer and the labourer are wretched mud

cabins, built with no taste. Employment:—Agriculture; and about 500 persons are employed daily at the coal mines. There is no village in the parish. The nearest post or market town is Kanturk or Millstreet.

In the townland of Drominagh South there is a private school. The schoolmaster is Edmund Murphy; there are 34 males and 28 females.

Dromtarriff Townland.—Proprietor, N. P. Leader, Esq.; Agent, Mr. C. Hart. Soil light and stony. Wheat, as well as the more ordinary produce, as potatoes and flax (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

#### DROMTARRIFF PARISH (R.C.).

From a list of Popish Priests in Co. Cork, July, 1704, we find, Donough Sullivan, Popish Priest, residing at Derinatubrid, 56 years of age, belonging to parishes of Drowmlarriffe (?Dromtarriff) and Killcorney (*Journal* for 1900, p. 57).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—Droumtariffe or Drumtariff. In the R.C. divisions the parish forms the principal part of the district called Coolclough, which also includes parts of the parishes of Cullen and Kilmeen. The chapel, near Dromagh, is a spacious and handsome structure, originally built on a site presented by the late Mr. Leader,<sup>1</sup> who also contributed £150 towards the building. It has recently been rebuilt, in the Gothic style, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Berry, P.P., and has now a handsome front of hewn limestone, with a spire rising 80 feet from the ground. The chapel at Derrinagree is an old building. There are three private schools, in which about 200 children are educated.

Windele, writing in 1840 on Dromtariff ruined church, states:—It stands on an eminence, and is surrounded by a well occupied cemetery, wherein, according to the tombstones, many an O’Keeffe lies. The church is a long oblong. The walls are built of rubble stone. The door is destroyed, and two narrow lancet windows in the S. wall near the altar end alone remain. The eastern gable, with its window, has fallen. Light must have been very sparing admitted to this church. There was no window in the N. wall. The stone forming the jambs of the window in the Recherche, red or yellow sandstone, so sought after in the old Romanesque Churches. No architectural or sculptured features remain to show whether this was ever an ornamental structure. I rather think it was not (Windele MSS. 12, I., II., p. 695).

Roll of Parish Priests:—Rev. J. Barry, Rev. — Quinlan, Rev. John Twomey (Guy, 1875), Rev. Cornelius O’Sullivan (Guy, 1886), Rev. John Casey (Guy, 1907), Rev. Patrick White (1913).

Near the ruined church of Drumtarriff is a Holy Well. Numbers of people assemble here on the 6th May to “pay rounds.”

I visited this Holy Well<sup>2</sup> on 25th Sept., 1910, and found it in the middle

<sup>1</sup> In consideration of the generous grant given by Mr. Leader towards the erection of the church, Father Barry, the Parish Priest, had the Leader Armorial Bearings erected over the entrance door.

<sup>2</sup> The Revd. Canon J. F. Lynch contributes:—Canon O’Hanlon (“Lives of the Irish Saints, vol. v., p. 103, at 4th of May) says:—“In the county of Cork, barony of Duhallow, and parish of Boherboy, there is a holy well called Droumharif (Dromtariff). This well is famed for curing all sorts of diseases in men, and especially the eyes. It is attended on the 4th of May in each year. There is another well called the “City Well” in the same county and barony. This latter well is famed for curing all sorts of diseases in men and cattle. The cattle are brought to it from all parts on May Eve

of a field under a few trees, a hole in the ground about three feet deep and badly kept.

each year; also the people bring some of the water home with them. With regard to the first-named well, a most remarkable occurrence is said to have taken place, now over twenty years ago. The man who owned the land in which the holy well is situated thought to stop it by draining, as the people used to damage his place when coming from all directions to visit the well. All the men he had employed endeavouring to stop its course refused working at it. He even advanced their wages, but this did not induce the greater number of them to continue their labour. However, some undertook the draining, and the first day they worked every workman got sore eyes. After this some continued for a few days, until they got stone blind. Then the gentleman who owned the land saw his mistake, and he got men to repair the damage he had done to the well. He got a wall built around it, and from that date he kept a man in charge of it. Edward N. Corridon, of the Royal Irish Constabulary Barrack, Phoenix Park, Dublin, communicated the foregoing particulars in a letter addressed to the writer, and dated April 9th, 1873."

"Boherboy is in the parish of Kilmeen, but Lewis says that in the R. C. divisions Kilmeen is part of the union or district of Boherbee or Boherboy, which also includes small portions of the parishes of Droumtariffe and Nohoval-Daly. Droumharif is evidently for Droumtariff, and the well of Droumharif must be the well of Ingen Buidhe."

Canon O'Hanlon ("Lives of Irish Saints," vol. v. p. 112) says:—"St. Inneen, Dromtariff Old Church, County of Cork. In the diocese of Kerry there is an old church at Dromtariff, in the parish so-called, and County of Cork, where a female saint, called Inneen, was venerated on the 6th of May. According to popular tradition, she was the sister of St. Lateerin, who is likewise popularly known at Cullin in that part of the country, and to an older sister who lived at Kilmeen. The remains of an ancient paved way may be traced between the places. It is stated, according to a local tradition, that the Angels of Heaven made a road one night from Kilmeen through Dromtariff and on to Cullin, so that the three sisters might the more conveniently visit each other once every week. For a further account the reader is referred to Edward Walsh's "Popular Legends of the South," No. iii., St. Lateerin, "Dublin Penny Journal," vol. i., No. 45, p. 360. Much obscurity hangs over their history, as their celebrity appears to be merely local, although the people in their part of the country have a great veneration for those sisters."

Concerning St. Lateerin of Cullin, in County of Cork, Canon O'Hanlon says at 24th day of July:—"A patron was held near a holy well dedicated to St. Lateerin at Cullin, in the County of Cork, on the 24th of July. Several local legends were current regarding this holy virgin, who is said to have been the youngest of three sisters. One of these was Inneen, venerated on the 6th of May, at Drumtariff, while the eldest of all was commemorated at Kilmeen. The name of this local Saint has been omitted by our Calendarists."

In the "Journal," 1895, p. 237, there is a note by Mr. James Byrne concerning the three sister saints of Cullen, who dwelt there in or about the time St. Berechert resided at Cullen. Mr. Byrne says that about fifteen years previously he was shown Latheiran's Well near village of Cullen, and was told the legend of the fire, and was also informed that Latheiran had two religious sisters named Lassar and Inghen Buidhe, or the yellow-haired maiden. Mr. Byrne says that it was Latheiran went for the "seed of the fire," which she always brought away in the skirt of her dress from the village forge at Cullen, but on one occasion the blacksmith failed to suppress his admiration for the beautiful feet of the saint when she lifted her skirt to receive the fire. The smith's remarks roused the sinful emotion of vanity, and the fireproof properties of the garment vanished, and the dress of the saint took fire. She left the forge never to return, and prayed that the sound of a smith's anvil should never be heard in Cullen again. Mr. Byrne says that Inghen Buidhe is the patroness of Dromtariffe, and he adds that as St. Berechert or Berechtaine (locally Benjamin) had the attribute of being fireproof, and as he dwelt in Cullen before going to Tullylease and Kilberechert, it would seem that the immunity against fire was extended also to St. Latheiran up to the occasion referred to.

In "Journal," 1895, p. 62, it is stated that the local tradition concerning St. Beretchert is that he came to Tullylease from Cullen, where he had lived some time in the society of three saintly sisters, one of whom was called Lassar, and another Ingen Buidhe, and Dr. Olden, in note, says they do not all seem to have lived together, as the wells of the female saints were in different places. Ingen Buidhe, the yellow-haired maiden, who is the subject of the fire story, seems to have been the only one who lived with Berechert.



**DROMTARRIFF HOLY WELL.**  
(Mr. E. E. de St. Dalmas holding cup.)  
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 25th Sept., 1910.*)



**HOLY WELL—"ST. LATEERIN'S WELL"—AT CULLEN VILLAGE.**  
(Daniel O'Connor sitting on Well.)  
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 24th March, 1914.*)

## ST. LASERIAN'S (ST. LATEERIN) HOLY WELL AT CULLEN.

I visited Cullen on 24 March, 1914. The Holy Well is situated in a field to N.E. and close to the graveyard. The patron day is attended by a large number of people, mostly women, who come for the cure of all kinds of diseases. I was informed that a girl named Leary, who was a cripple, was cured about 1894, and left her crutches at the Holy Well. A mason named Daniel O'Connor, who lives at Cullen, some time ago cleaned out this well and found in it some clinkers from a forge. There used to be a trout in the well. (See photo).

## GRAVE OF ST. LATEERIN.

The heart-shaped rock called the "grave of St. Lateerin" is near a very old whitethorn tree in the square near the village pump. (See photo).

## CULLEN MONASTERY.

There is no signs of the Monastery. About 1884 Daniel O'Connor, the mason, took down the remains, and with the stones built or repaired the graveyard wall in which the ruins of the monastery were situated. O'Connor told me that little more than the foundations existed when he took away the stones.

## PAVED ROAD.

The only remains of the road, which was said to be miraculously made for the saint, which I could hear of, is a small piece 50 yards long at Garraun, near the passage to the farmyard of Mr. John O'Connor, and about a mile east of Mr. Leader's of Keal, and near the bank of the Blackwater. It is not paved.

## KNOCKDUFF UPPER GALLAUN.

About a mile N.N.W. of Cullen village I came across a Gallaun on the townland of Knockduff upper. It is shown in O. S. 6-inch, sheet 29 (1904 Survey). It is about 5ft. 6ins. in height by 3ft. by zins. There are no Ogham marks on it. (See photo).

Lewis, however, says, in article on Cullen, that adjoining the ruins of the church is a holy well dedicated to St. Laserian,\* where a pattern is held annually on July 24th.

It appears from the Fermoy Topography that there was a Cill Laisre or Church of Lassair or Lasair near Dun Cruadha, now Castletownroche. Canon O'Hanlon, "Lives of Irish Saints, vol. i., p. 79, says that the name Lassar signifies "a flame," or "brightness."

In the graveyard of Cullen are ruins of an ancient monastery, and near the well is a large heart-shaped rock locally regarded as marking the grave of Latheran. In "St. Patrick's," May 11th, 1001, p. 150, there is a tale concerning Cullen graveyard† termed "The Quare Eel." The tale is a gruesome one.

\* In the "Journal," in article above quoted, it is stated that the foundation of the house and church of Beretchert are still shown at Cullen, near which latter structure is St. Laserian's well; whilst in the adjoining parish of Kilmeen is the townland of Killaseragh, called also from saint just named.

† Cullen graveyard is near the Blackwater, from which the eel was supposed to come to the graveyard. The tale closes with the statement that from that day out—the day the eel was killed—there was no disturbance of the dead in Cullen churchyard, except the time the big army of rats was there. See "Journal," 1895, p. 68, where it is stated that about sixty years back Cullen graveyard was overrun with rats.

In the next field to the west I saw a small triangular-shaped rock, with five cup-marks on its flat surface, each about 3 ins. in diameter, which look like weather erosion? This rock is about 1ft. 3ins. in height, 2ft. 2ins. long at base and 2ft. 10ins. from base to apex. It is a solitary rock and noticeable.

#### DROMINAGH CASTLE.

About  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, by road, east of Cullen village is the site of Drominagh Castle. (See O.S., 6th Sheet.)

#### DROMTARRIFF PARISH (C. of I.).

Hickson's Kerry Records (pub. 1874), gives:—In 1615 Vicarages of Drishen et Droumtariffe, valor £6. John Prendeville minister legens, facta fides de invalidudine, church and chancell both well (p. 28).

In 1633. Vicarage of Droumtariffe, Thaddeus Sheehan, who is also Vicar of Collon and Drishane (p. 31).

The Titles of Droumtariffe are mentioned in the Wills of Nicholas Lysaght, of Mount North, 1724 (Lord Lisle's Family Papers).

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes:—This parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Lisle; the vicarage was united, in 1760, to those of Cullen and Kilmeen, forming the union of Dromtarriff, in the gift of the Bishop, &c., &c. The glebe house is a neat and commodious building, erected in 1825; the glebe comprises about 24 statute acres. The old church was burnt by Lord Broghill's troops, in 1652. The present church at Dromagh is a neat edifice, erected in 1822 (Under Droumtariffe, or Drumtariff, I., 509).

The Parochial Records are kept in the Public Record Office, Dublin, in one volume:—Baptisms, 1825 to 1878. Marriages, 1828 to 1872. Deaths, 1828 to 1874.

The Records of the Parish give the following Incumbents:—Revd. F. H. Bevan, Revd. John Godfrey Day, Dean of Ardfert; Revd. Samuel Bell Leonard, Revd. Canon William Hanlon, Revd. Eckersal Nixon, The Very Revd. James MacEwen, D.D., Dean (1909); Revd. Walter W. Stewart (1913); Rev. Charles Heaslop, M.A. (1914).

There are two stained glass windows in the church, one erected by Mrs. Leader in 1862 and the other by the Very Revd. J. MacEwen in 1898.

### Dunbarry.

Sheet 16, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Bregogue.

“Dunbarry” is the Irish for “Barry's Dun or Fort” (O'Donovan).

The townland contains 40a. 2r. op. In 1881 pop. was 11; val., £55 (Guy).

It lies about three miles west of Buttevant, by road.

There is another townland of Dunbarry in Churchtown Parish adjacent, containing 108a. 1r. 8p.

In a letter from Philip Percivalle to Conogher Reagh (O'Callaghan) 6 May, 1630, he writes: “that Mr. Barry has perfected a lease of Downbarry



HEART-SHAPED STONE CALLED "ST. LATEERIN'S  
GRAVE" AT CULLEN VILLAGE.

(Daniel O'Connor sitting on Stone.)

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 24th March, 1914.)



KNOCKDUFF UPPER GALLAUN, A MILE N. OF CULLEN VILLAGE.

(Commander H. T. Fell White, R.N., near stone.)

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 7th April, 1914.)



to James Percivall his (the writer's) man, and he is confident of recovering possession, but rather than wrangle in so small a matter would abate half a year's rent, although his right to it is very good" (Egmont MSS., I., 64).

In a schedule of the lands and hereditaments for which Sir Philip Percivall compounded, and which were to be made into the manor of Burton, 28 July, 1637, the townland of Dunbarry is mentioned (Egmont MSS. I., 95).

An inquisition held at Bandon Bridge, in the County of Cork, the 13th January, 1630, the sixth of Charles II., found (amongst other articles) that James FitzNicholas Barry, Nicholas Barry, jun., 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, town and lands of Annagh, and the towns and lands of Imogan, Kilbridy, Knockilbridy, Ballynamuck, 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 (under Barrymore, by Rev. E. Barry, P.P., *Journal* for 1901, p. 10).

In 1659, on the townland of Dunbarry there were 2 English and 2 Irish (Petty's Census, R.I.A.).

The will of Abraham Mills, Esq., of Dunbarry, was dated 4 Dec., 1723, and was proved 30th June, 1724 (Cloyne Wills).

Smith (pub. 1750) states that a mile east of Buttevant is Dunbarry, a good house and plantation of Mr. Bunworth, on the Awbeg river (Vol. I., p. 295).

I take the following extracts from Buttevant (C. of I.). Parish Register:—

Baptisms:—2 Nov., 1788, John, son of John and Alicia Wrixon, of Dunbarry; another son, Edward, bap. 30th June, 1793; another son, Edward, bap., 28 March, 1795. Probably the Edward baptized 1793 died before 1795.

Edward Wrixon, of Kanturk, married 2 June, 1840, Catherine Hefferinan of Dunbarry, spinster.

In 1814, James Carey, Esq., lived at Dunbarry. The post town was Buttevant (D.N.P.).

Lewis (pub. 1837), gives Dunbarry as the residence of T. Heffirnan, Esq. (under Bregogue," I., 223).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—Dunbarry House, Thomas Heffirnan, Esq. Is a small townland occupied by the demesne of Dunbarry House on the southern boundary. There is a large grove on the west and high rock planted over, called "Carrigduck" and a Danish fort (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

In 1886 James Heffirnan was at Dunbarry (Guy's Munster Directory, under Churchtown) and in 1895 Mr. T. E. Heffirnan appears to be living here.

In Feb., 1904, Mr. Thomas E. Heffirnan sold his interest in Dunbarry to Mr. John Frawley. It forms part of the Egmont estate, sold under the Ashbourne Act to the tenants.

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, writes :—Mr. Thomas E. Heffirnan, the late owner, who sold Dunbarry to Mr. John Frawley, was a son of Mr. Heffirnan, of Newtown House (north of Firville), Mallow. He was a family connection of Tom Freeman, “Big Tom.” He married the only daughter of George Bolster, J.P., of Curraghbower, near Lombardstown, and has issue.

Mrs. Florence Tew (youngest dau. of late Capt. Henry Limbrey Toll, 15th Hussars) (see “Toll of Strete,” B.L.G.) wife of Mr. R. H. M. Tew (of family of Tew, of Yorkshire. See B.L.G.) bought Dunbarry from Mr. John Frawley in January, 1906.

On 4th April, 1913, Mr. Edward Walsh, of Buttevant, purchased this place from Mrs. Tew.

### Dunmahon Parish.

Sheet 27, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy.

The area of parish is 2,302a. 2r. 34p. In 1881, houses, 66; pop., 354; families, 59; R.C.'s, 352; Prots., 2; val., £2,029 10s. od. (Guy). The townland contains 599a 2r. 37p. In 1881, pop., 98; val., £530 5s. od. (Guy).

“Dunmahon” is the Irish for “Mahon’s fort” (O’Donovan).

#### FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

294 (204). Pardon to John m’Donogho m’Da O’Hennes, of Downemaghen, and others, especially for the death of James Condon, 27 January III., A.D. 1560-1. (Cal. P.R., p. 442, art. 46.)

2250 (1828). Pardon (amongst others) to John m’Donogh fitz David O’Henous, of Donmaghin, David fitz Donogh O’Huenous, of same. 6 May XV., A.D. 1573.

2587 (2110). Pardon to (amongst others) John fitz David O’Henose, of Dunmaghen, gentleman, John Bowsher, of same, kern.

In a regrant of a large property to David, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, 16 Dec., 9 Jac. I., A.D. 1611, is included “In Downemaghin, 200 acres arable, and 100 acres pasture” (P.R.O., Ird.).

In 1667 Capt. William Harmer was granted Dunmaghan (?Dunmahon) 1 plow ( $\frac{1}{2}$  part) 275 acres (O’Donovan’s Letters, R.I.A.).

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 record John ffenell of Downmahon, value in land, £5 9s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

In 1663 John Smart of Downmahon, value in goods, £15 7s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In 1665 William Harmer, of Downmahon, value in goods, £5 18s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (P.R.O., Ird.).

The will of William Sherlock, of Dunmahon. Date of Probate, 1727, is amongst Cloyne Wills (P.R.O., Ird.).

Lewis (pub. 1857) gives :—A parish in the Barony of Fermoy, 3 miles (N.N.W.) from Fermoy, containing 927 inhabitants. It comprises 2,263 statute acres, as applotted for the county cess, and valued at £2,285 8s. 4d. per annum; the land is chiefly tillage and produces good crops. On the east bank of the Funcheon, near Glanworth bridge, is a large flour mill, the produce of which is in high repute (under Downmahon, or Dunmahon, Vol. I., p. 491).

The Field Book of 1840 gives :—Dunmahon Parish. The parish is the property of Llewellyn Nash, St. Leger Aldworth, John Hyde, William



DUNBARRY.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1907.)*



DUNMAHON DALLAN.

*(Mr. Gordon Forsayeth, Whitechurch House, Co. Waterford,  
in foreground.)*

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 28th June, 1908.)*

I'Brien Hoare, R. H. Ferthan, Frederick Mullins, and Henry Peard, Esq. The land is chiefly flat and dry and of good quality. It is in a good state of cultivation.

Dunmahon Townland. The property of John Hyde, Esq. The most part of which is hilly, of good quality, and in a good state of cultivation. Roads in bad repair. Houses in good repair. Pays for Co. Cess yearly, £27 15s. 6d. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Windele writes about 1852:—Dunmahon, a small, well-wooded demesne belonging to Mr. John Lucas, of Fermoy. The house, inhabited by a Scotch steward, a canny fellow, with a thorough-going Scottish accent, whom I met shortly after at the castle (Windele MSS. 12, I., 10, p. 139, R.I.A.).

Mr. and Mrs. Moynihan sold their farm at Dunmahon Townland by auction on 16th Feb., 1909. It was purchased by Mr. John Noonan. It was described as that part of the lands of Dunmahon containing 211 statute acres, more or less, held under judicial tenancy at yearly rent of £237 12s. od. Former rent of the holding was £331 2s. 4d. Comfortable residence, approached by a long and nicely timbered avenue, green house, fruit and vegetable garden, two workmen's cottages, &c., &c.

#### DUNMAHON DALLAUN.

Only one stone in centre of a field (see photo) on Mr. Moynihan's farm. I inspected it in May, 1908, and could not see any Ogham marks on it.

#### DUNMAHON PARISH (R.C.)

According to the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, 2396, 3122, 3133, 4242, 4543, the lands of Downemaghine and the rectories of Iarmoy (Fermoy) and Downemaghine (Dunmahon), were leased or granted to:—

Theobald Roche of Cragge (?Cregg), Co. Cork, Esq., 1574 (lease).

Theobald Roche, son of Lord Roche, 1577 (lease).

Theobald Roche of the Crag, Co. Cork, gent., of Johnston and above-mentioned places, 1577 (grant).

Maurice Lord Roch, Viscount Fermoy, same, 1588 (grant).

Sir Rich. Greyneville, Knt., Rectory of Downemaghan, 1591 (lease).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—In the R.C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Glanworth (under Downmahon, I., 491).

Windele, in 1852, gives following account of old church at Killamurrie, near Dunmahon:—

This ancient building, for such to my gratification I found it to be, stands within an area, once enclosed by a cashel or stone wall, but of which only portions now remain, viz., at N. and W. This wall, where existing, is between 2 and 4 feet in height, and about 4 feet broad, and was constructed of large roughly-dressed stones. At the N. side it is a considerable distance from the church. At the W. it is distant only 18 feet. The enclosed area, once a burial ground, is now no longer so used. There is no inscribed stone standing or visible.

The church is an oblong, greatly dilapidated, its interior impenetrably overgrown with ferns and brambles. The eastern wall is altogether down, its remains forming a mound shaded by an old white thorn. The side walls are more or less ruinous, projecting beyond the west wall 9 inches and thus forming *antæ*.

The length of the west wall, including the antæ, is 24 feet. The antæ are each 2ft. 8ins. broad. The wall is 2ft. 9ins. thick. Very little of the W. wall remains. The antæ projects 9 ins. beyond the face of the W. wall, not more than a few stones above the foundation. In this I presume was the door, but its breadth cannot now, without clearing away earth and rubbish, be ascertained. *The side wall N. and S. are in better condition, although much broken and impending to their ruin. They are built of large rough stones, these averaging 18ins. to 2 feet in length, by 14ins. in depth. No windows remain now in the wall.*

The church is 56 feet in length, by 18½ feet in breadth. About 8 feet of the S. W. wall is in best preservation, as also the centre portion of the S. wall, which is about 7 feet in height; 8½ feet of the height of the N. wall is also in tolerable condition, and of this piece I have preserved a drawing (Windele MSS. 12, I. 10, p. 135, R.I.A.).

#### DUNMAHON PARISH (C. of I.).

Brady gives Dunmahon Parish with that of Fermoy, viz.—

1774, Donmahon, an impropriate rectory, in the bar. of Condon and Clangibbon. Church in ruins. John Nason, Esq., Impropiator (Hingston).

1803, May 11. An order in Council unites the parishes of Litter, Fermoy, and Downmahon (Lib. Mun., Vol. II., p., 177).

1803, June 20, William Adair was admitted to the Union of Fermoy, consisting of the impropriate curacy of the consolidated R. of Fermoy and Dunmahon, and R. V. Litter, united by Act of Council, in 1803 (F. F.).

1810. Order of Council for disuniting the parishes of Litter, Fermoy, and Dunmahon (Lib. Mun.) (Brady, II., 208).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—Downmahon or Dunmahon Parish. The parish is said to have formerly belonged to the abbey of Fermoy, is an impropriate rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne; the tithes amount to £300, and are entirely payable to John Nason, Esq. (Vol. I., p. 491).

The Ecclesiastical Register of 1820 gives Fermoy P.C. and Downmahon R. and V. Incumbent, Rev. Francis Jones (p. 104).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Dunmahon Church. There is nothing remarkable about this church. It is in ruins at present, and the walls are nearly whole.

Windele circa. 1852, describes Dunmahon Church thus:—At the left of the road, and projecting considerable into it, and facing the demesne, stands the ruined unroofed church of Dunmahon, a plain, rude and small oblong structure. Three of its walls are standing. The E. gable has fallen. The door had been in the S. wall close to the western gable. There is no window appearing in any of the remaining walls, and the whole of the architecture is plain and unornamental. In the small adjoining cemetery the graves are few and generally unmarked by headstones (Windele MSS. 12, I., 10, p. 139, R.I.A.).

I visited the Dunmahon Church in May, 1908. It appears to have jugged on to the road. The inside of church was filled up with several feet of earth and debris. There are graves in the body of the building. Walls have evidently been repaired. No roof, windows, nor doors.



DUNMAHON CHURCH.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 28th May, 1908.)*



DUNMAHON CASTLE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 28th May, 1908.)*

## DUNMAHON CASTLE.

Fiants of Edward VI.—1133 (924), lease to Humfrey Warren, gent., of the site and demesne lands of the abbey of Iermoy *alias* Armoy, in Roches' country, County Cork; land in Irmoy, a castle and land in Johnston, a castle and land in Downemaghin, the rectories, &c., of Iermoy and Downemaghin. To hold for twenty-one years, at a rent of £25 2s. sterling. No date (about A.D. 1552).

Smith (pub. 1750) gives:—"On the river Funcheon are some ruined castles of the Condons, viz., Dunmahon and Curaghane" (I., 318).

Ellen, eldest daughter of Garrett Nagle, Esq., of Ballinamona Castle (m. 1754, Elizabeth, dau. of Patrick Nagle of Shanballyduff) m. Garrett Nagle of Dunmahon. Patrick Nagle's sister Mary m. Richard Burke, and was mother of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke (Nagle of Clogher, B.L.G., 1904).

According to Lewis, the remains of Dunmahon Castle existed about 1837, and consisted of a square tower (under Dunmahon, I., p. 491).

The Field Book of 1840 states that there is nothing remarkable about Dunmahon Castle, which was in ruins at the time of the Survey (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me that Dunmahon Castle is on Major Lucas's property. It is in a fair state of preservation (1907).

Windele writing circa. 1852, describes Dunmahon Castle. At less than a quarter mile lower down (from the church), and near the river,<sup>1</sup> stands on an elevated rock the castle of Dunmahon. It is a square keep, about 50 feet in height, with plain details, no bartizan; it is based on the rough irregular surface rock, which is quite precipitous at the S. (river) side.

At the foot the Funcheon flows rapidly. As the castle door happened to be locked, no admission to the interior could be obtained. (Here follows a drawing of the castle).

In May, 1908, I saw this castle. It belongs to Major Lucas of Fermoy. The ceiling or roof over the basement has rotted away; steps lead to the first storey. The building is in fair repair, and will probably last a long time. The door to castle is kept locked.

## Eden Hill.

Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Mallow.

Eden Hill lies about 2½ miles W. of Mallow town.

It is on the Townland of Gortnagross and contains 55a. 3r. 33p. statute.

Gortnagross is the Irish for "Field of the Crosses" (Joyce).

The following have lived here:—

1814. Joseph Carpenter (D.N.P.).

1839. Mr. Carpenter (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin).

1844. J. Carpenter (O'Flanagan).

Mary Baldwin, 3rd dau. of Edward Foott, of Gortmore, near Mallow, m. Joseph Verling Carpenter, of Eden Hill (II., 41, of these "Notes.")

<sup>1</sup> It evidently guarded the ford.

1845. Rev. Edmund Lombard (letter of 7 March, Kilbyrne Papers).  
 1867. Roland Bateman (M.D.).  
 1886. John Guerin (Guy).  
 1892. Mrs. Guerin (Guy).  
 1907. Robert Innes (Guy). He m. Miss Bella Roche, niece of John Guerin, of Eden Hill.  
 1914. Mrs. Innes (Guy).  
 In 1900 Richard Henry Spratt, of Pencil Hill, near Mallow, m. Eileen Charlotte Martha, eldest daughter of late Joseph Verling Carpenter, of Eden Hill (Spratt of Pencil Hill, B.L.G.).

### Eglantine (Springfield).

Sheet 33, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mourne Abbey.

Eglantine lies about a mile (by road) S.W. of Mallow. It stands in the townland of Quartertown Lower (Rural).

The house is said to have been built by a relative of Mr. Richard W. Croker, of Glencairn, Co. Dublin (see B.L.G. 1912).

The Revd. Robert Cliffe, rector of Mallow, resided here. He was appointed on 2nd September, 1853, and he resigned in 1873 (see Brady and Cole).

In 1886 Captain Thomas Stopford occupied the place (Guy's Directory).

Percival Hunt, Esq., the present resident, is the sixth son of James Hunt, Esq., of Aldworth and Danesfort, and Anna Catherine Elizabeth (daughter of Rev. William Stopford, by Abigail, daughter of Eyre Evans, of Miltown Castle, Co. Cork), his wife. He married 17 August, 1876, his cousin, Angelina Josepha, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Stopford, of Ferney, Co. Cork, by Elizabeth, dau. of Simon Dring, of Rockgrove, Co. Cork, and by her (who d. 13 Oct., 1884) has issue:—

1. James Stopford, Lieut. 9th Batt. K.R.R.C. (North Cork Militia), b. 1 May, 1878.
2. Joseph William Lombard, Lieut.-Commander R.N., b. 30 Aug., 1879.
3. Edmond Lombard (see Danesfort) b. 20 March, 1883, d. 10 Augt., 1913.

### Egmont (Ballymacow).

Sheet 16, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Churchtown, or Bruhenny.

Egmont lies immediately S.W. of Churchtown village. The townland consists of 612a. 3r. 12p.

The occupiers in 1907 were Thomas Cowhey. Egmont Cottage—John Flannery, Daniel Murphy, Edmond Purdon.

John Hodder was living at Ballymacow before 1642 (Egmont MSS., I., 177). It was part of Sir Philip Percival's estate.





EGLANTINE.

*(Photo by Mr. K. B. Williams, Malvern.)*



THE BARN AT EGMONT, W. SIDE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 29th July, 1909.)*

John Barry, of Ballymacow, and his tenants, are mentioned in 1642 (Egmont MSS., I., 179).

Smith, pub. 1750, writes:—"Near Burton is Egmont,<sup>1</sup> which gives the title of Earl to the family of Perceval. In this house, which has since been taken down, the grandfather of the present Earl (2nd Earl, who died in 1770) was born. It is finely situated, with a pleasant park adjacent, which is well stocked with deer. The country for some miles round is planted with ash, elm, oak, and large quantities of fir: than which last, no timber tree, in the winter season, affords more beauty to a landscape. Round Egmont the soil is a grey clay, resembling marl, but it does not ferment with acids, and yet the rocks are all good limestone" (I., 291).

In Taylor and Skinner's road maps of Ireland, surveyed 1777, Egmont House is shown, the residence of the Earl of Egmont (p. 185).

In a deed dated 21 October, 1781, John O'Donnell, of Egmont, is mentioned (see Holmes' pedigree, under Shinanagh, hereafter).

#### THE OLD BARN.

The Croker and Caulfield MSS. give the following account of the curious old building called "the old, or new barn":—

"Near Churchtown, on an eminence called 'the rock of Egmont,' stands a curious stone-roofed building called 'the old barn.' Enquiring of a neighbouring farmer, he said, 'it was very old, and had been a barn and a cider press, that it had not been used for such in either his own time or his father's, but that an old woman had told him she had heard Mick Barry's children say they had heard their father tell he remembered it being a barn and a cider press.' The building is in the form of an L, and stands nearly east and west. The entrance is north under a broad flat archway, to which there is a corresponding archway on the south. From the holes in the wall it would appear to have been lofted, but I should not suppose there ever had been a floor put up. There is also a doorway to the west. Under the north and east part of the building are two vaults—one has a doorway with windows on each side, the other only a doorway. These vaults, which are said to have been the cider-press, are arched with brick, and most of the doorway arches are also on brick. The entire roof is stone—the same material as the walls—uncut, and with no other support than its cement and mortar: it forms nearly a sharp arch, and is in perfect preservation, and has never been plastered inside or out" (Smith, Vol. I., p. 323).

Windele writing in 1841 and 1851 on the Rock of Egmont, and the old or new barn, states that to the S.E. of Egmont House is a strange old building called the old barn. It is stone-roofed and of a form resembling an L. It is said to have been built by an Englishman named Taylor, about two centuries ago. He came to Ireland under the Percevals. He had an only daughter, who was to have been married to Freeman of Castle Cor. She got the small pox and died. She was buried in Church-

<sup>1</sup> 1659-1663. Sir John Perceival took Ballymacow (now Egmont) into his own hands and made it his residence, having before lived in the Castle of Lisearroll. (Egmont MSS., ii. 7; Do. i. 609.)

town churchyard, where her plain grave is yet pointed out.<sup>2</sup> Taylor thereon left Ireland and went to England, where he afterwards married, and the New Barn (or old) came to his descendants by this marriage.

This strange building has several underground cellars, wherein wine was kept as well as cider. The orchard was near, but not a tree now remains. There was also a bowling green, whose site is pointed out, and its surrounding ditches, once wet, are now nearly filled up. There are arched houses behind John Bolster's mansion house also. (See Saint-hill's Paper on this Barn).

Clash na Bruck, i.e., "The Hollow of the Badgers," is a cavernous piece of limestone ground, not far from the barn. The place is planted, and is a good fox covert (Windele MSS., p. 201, 12 I., 10, and p. 501, 12, I., 11, R.I.A.).

On 29th July, 1907, accompanied by Mr. James Coleman, Hon. Secretary of the C. H. & A. Society, I visited the Old (or New) barn on "Rock of Egmont." According to local tradition, it was built by a Colonel Taylor, an Englishman. We were informed that a passage led from the barn in a northerly direction to Egmont House, and that another passage ran east for about a quarter of a mile, passing under a large rock and coming out at the foot of it. Some people explored it many years ago, and found it nicely arched, but being afraid of foul air they did not go very far.

Colonel Taylor is said to have been a relative of the Egmont family. A high stone wall encloses about sixty plantation acres. The enclosure lies south of Mr. Thomas Cowhey's house. We were told that it was formerly a deer park. It was probably the one mentioned by "Smith."

The main building, or hall, of the barn is 45 feet by 20 feet internal measurement, and about 20 feet in height to ridge of stone roof inside. A wing or transept is the same height, and about 20 feet square; it lies S.E. under same stone roof as the hall, with a connecting doorway.

In the west roof of hall are three curious openings, apparently windows. There was evidently an upper storey to the whole building: four doorways to the main building and a window in each gable; also one in gable of transept. The barn is enclosed by what appears to have been an extensive bawn.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writing in 1906, states with reference to the Old Barn:—"There is a covered passage from Egmont House—lately occupied by Mr. George Sharp Bolster—to the stone-roofed barn. I saw the opening of it. I was told that the covered way, dwelling house, and the barn were built by a Colonel Taylor, whose wife was interred in Bruhenny (Churchtown) graveyard."

The Field Book of 1840 describes the townland as the largest on that side of the parish. It is bounded by roads leading to Churchtown on the North. On the north-east there is a house and cottage called after the townland. There are forts and two graves. Also a well called "Tubberlisheen," and a quarry called "Clashnabrack."

<sup>2</sup> From local information it appears that Colonel Taylor's daughter, Mary, was buried in the Protestant Church with other members of the family, the vault being under the pulpit of the church, and the name of the ground in which this church was built is still called "Maryfield." A workman who was at the taking down of the church (see Churchtown Parish, C. of I.) states that the vault was found under the pulpit.

Tubbarlisheen is the Irish for "well of the little earthen fort" (O'Donovan).

Under "Churchtown Parish" Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "that the greater part of the parish is the property of the Earl of Egmont, who takes his title from the townland of Egmont, within its limits."

I understand that Lord Egmont sold his property in these parts about the year 1890 to the tenants, under the Ashbourne Act.

Mr. James Coleman (Hon. Sec. C. H. & A. S.) contributes:—The law suit Darell v. Egmont relative to the Egmont estate was one of the most remarkable that ever was tried in the Irish law courts, the estate being valued at that time at £20,000 a year. The trial took place at the Cork Summer Assizes of 1863, the following account of which is abridged from the article on this subject contributed by His Honor Judge Adams to the Dublin "Irish Packet" for April 2nd, 1904:—

Henry the fifth Earl of Egmont, born in 1796, succeeded to the title in 1836, and died on the 23rd of December, 1841. By his last will and testament, made on the 14th of December, shortly before his death, he left his Irish estate, which formed all, or nearly all, his available property, to his solicitor, Sir Edward Tierney, thus disinheriting his cousin and heir, Lord Arden, who thus inherited only the barren title of Earl of Egmont. Some years afterwards Sir Edward Tierney died, and was succeeded in the estate by his son-in-law, Sir Lionel Darell, an English baronet, and nineteen years and eight months after the death of Earl Henry (four months before the Statute of Limitations would have barred the action), John., the sixth Earl of Egmont, commenced an action to break the will of Earl Henry and recover the estate from Sir Lionel Darell. It was to try the validity of this will that the issue entitled "Darell (plaintiff as propounding the will) v. Egmont," was sent down by the Court of Chancery to the Cork Assizes. Sir Lionel Darell's father-in-law, Sir Edward Tierney, came from a family of that name who were 'n business in Limerick in the middle of the 18th century. Acquiring some means, they educated their children well, and sent them out in the world to seek their fortunes. One of these boys having, while still young, made a considerable fortune in trade, forced his way into Parliament, where he sat for the first thirty years of the 19th century, held high office in four Ministries, and was one of the most splendid successes in a House in which figured Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, and Grey. Somewhat the junior of this famous statesman were his two cousins, Matthew and Edward Tierney. Matthew became the most fashionable doctor of his day, and was the physician and bosom friend of George the Fourth, who made him a baronet, with remainder to his brother. Edward Tierney, a Dublin solicitor of vast wealth, great influence, and singular ability.

As the Tierneys went up the Percevals went down. Founded by Philip Perceval, an adventurer of Elizabeth's reign, they for two or three centuries prospered exceedingly, grew vastly in power and wealth, and upon them were showered honours, places and titles. One of the family became Earl of Egmont, another Baron Arden, a third Baron Lovel, and they intermarried with the greatest houses in the Kingdom. A hundred years ago the Earl of Egmont of that day was one of the most wealthy and powerful nobles in the realm, whose brother, Spencer Perceval, was Prime Minister of England.

But as the 19th century waned the House of Egmont waned. Reckless extravagance, gross mismanagement, and the Jews dissipated their wealth, and the elder branch expired with Henry the fifth Earl, a hopeless bankrupt, a confirmed drunkard, and one of the most unhappy and unfortunate of men.

On opening the case for Sir Lionel Darell, Dr. Ball (afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland) described the testator, Earl Henry, as a man sunk in pecuniary difficulties, and unfortunately addicted to habits of intemperance, such as were not uncommon at the time when the fierce orgies of the Regency had not yet died out. The Earl, however, preserved in all his troubles the manners of a gentleman, great mental acuteness and business habits, which he showed in his long correspondence with Sir Edward Tierney. The will he made was a most natural one. He had no near relation, neither wife, nor child, sister or brother. The next heir was his cousin, Lord Arden, of whom he knew nothing. There had always been a feeling of jealousy between the Ardens and the Egmonts, for the latter believed that their estate had been impoverished by the monstrous slice cut out to endow the title of Arden. What then more natural than that the Earl should leave his property to his dear friend and trusted agent and solicitor, Sir Edward Tierney. Dr. Ball also opened at much length a second head of his case—the contention that the estates were only of trifling value at the time of the will, and bore their present high value owing to the care, sagacity and expenditure of Sir Edward Tierney, and the large recent increase in the value of Irish land.

Witnesses were then called to show that Earl Henry was a competent testator. During the closing years of his life this unfortunate gentleman, who to baffle his creditors called himself Mr. Lovell, resided with his half-sister, Mrs. Cleese. They lived at Hythe, then at a country place called Burderup, and finally at Lisbon, where Mrs. Cleese died, from which place Lord Egmont returned to make the disputed will, and to die a week afterwards. A Miss Jones, who knew him at Hythe, described him as "very domestic, as regular a man as ever she saw." The Rev. Mr. Daubeny knew him at Burderup, and thought him "a thorough gentleman, conversation above par, and highly intelligent." Colonel Harper, who met him at Lisbon, thought him fully competent to manage all his affairs, and Mrs. Bulloch gave similar evidence as to his general intelligence.

But the cross-examination of all revealed the Earl's fatal weakness. Miss Jones admitted that he took wine freely; Colonel Harper had seen him intoxicated more than once; Mrs. Bulloch had heard Mrs. Cleese often complain of his drunken habits. Other witnesses were examined who proved little or nothing, and the case for the plaintiff closed.

Mr. Brewster (afterwards Lord Chancellor also) opened the case for the defence by exposing some minor inaccuracies in Dr. Ball's speech, and then went on to sketch the sad history of Henry fifth Earl of Egmont. He was neglected as a boy, never sent to a public school, never sent to a University. His mother hopelessly ruined him by inducing him, when he came of age, to sign a sheaf of deeds and bills, by which he made himself liable for all the debts and obligations of his ancestors. From that moment he was a ruined man. The inheritance of the title a few years before his death saved him from fear of arrest; but before that he had spent his life skulking from place to place under the assumed name of "Mr. Lovell" in daily dread of feeling the grasp of the Sheriff's man. In this miserable state he became a most hopeless and abject drunkard. His sister, Mrs. Cleese (his father's natural daughter) was his good angel. She spent her time in vain efforts to reclaim him and in hiding him from the public gaze when under the influence of drink. Sometimes he escaped from her custody and got up to London, where he went to a low place called Smith's Hotel. There he generally arrived at two o'clock in the morning in a state of wild intoxication, spent his time drinking with grooms and hostlers, and in the end returned to Burderup with a portmanteau full of brandy bottles.

Mr. Brewster then detailed the connection between the Earl and Sir Edward Tierney. The wretched Earl, "mixing in the lowest society, a prey to the most dreadful intemperance, had become so weakened in body and mind as to become an easy prey to any clever schemer into whose hands he fell." Such a schemer he found in the person of Sir Edward Tierney, his agent and solicitor, a man of supreme ability, who at an early period of their intimacy had acquired the idea of capturing the Earl's estate, and had carried out that design with brilliant cleverness and daring fraud. The Earl had been described as "a good man of business," no doubt wrote shoals of letters to Sir Edward; but the burden was always the same, "Send me some money," "Send me £500," "Send me for God's sake £100." In the meantime the Earl signed every document Sir Edward put before him, the object of these documents being to strengthen the hold of Sir Edward on the Egmont estate. These deeds culminated in a deed of 1836, which, said Brewster, "no sane man would have signed," appointing Sir Edward Tierney perpetual agent over the Egmont estate till the last shilling of the debt on it was paid off."

"And now," said Mr. Brewster, "I come to the last act of this strange drama. I will detail to you at length the events of the closing week of the unhappy life of Henry Earl of Egmont. I will describe to you his condition when, after the death of Mrs. Cleese, he returned from the Continent a dying man, ruined in body and mind by his habits and their terrible concomitant, delirium tremens. I will tell you how Sir Edward Tierney procured from the dying man the will by which Sir Edward was left everything. In the making of that will three persons were concerned—the Earl (he, of course, is dead), Sir Edward Tierney (he is dead), and Mr. Parkinson, a solicitor. Mr. Parkinson has made a clean breast of the whole business, and I will now proceed to state the extraordinary story which Mr. Parkinson will give you on oath—the story of the manner in which Sir Edward induced the dying Earl to leave him the Egmont estate by the false and fraudulent pretence, the daring falsehood, that the estate was of no value, and that Sir Edward only wanted to get possession of it to protect himself in dealing with the creditors. I will show that this pretence was absolutely false, and that the estate was then worth a very large sum of money over and above all debts."

The Court then rose for lunch. The case, which had proceeded for four days, now excited the deepest interest. The examination of Parkinson, who had, so to speak, "turned Queen's evidence," was looked forward to as a sensation, but still more sensational, it was expected, would be his cross-examination, for it was to fall to Serjeant

Sullivan (who likewise became later on Lord Chancellor)—the Terrier, as he was popularly called—the man who a year or two before tore Major Yelverton to pieces on the floor of the Court of Common Pleas.

But Mr. Parkinson was never called. He was never cross-examined, and Mr. Brewster never finished his speech.

When the Court resumed it was found that a juror was ill, and the case could not be proceeded with. An adjournment to next day followed. The juror was still ill, and the case could not proceed. Then, after much conference, Mr. Brewster rose and announced that the case was settled. The terms were not stated, but they soon became known. The Earl of Egmont got the estate; Sir Lionel Darell £125,000 and costs. A few years ago the late (7th) Earl of Egmont sold the estate to his tenants under the Ashbourne Act, and thus after a period of nigh three centuries ended the connection of the great house of Perceval with the County Cork."

In the National Gallery, Dublin, are mezzotint portraits of the first two Earls of Egmont, the guide book to which informs us that John Perceval, the first Earl of Egmont, was the second son of Sir John Perceval of Lohort Castle, who was the 3rd baronet of that name. This first Earl of Egmont was born at Burton, Co. Cork, July 22nd, 1683, and succeeded his brother as 5th baronet in 1691. He was M.P. for the County Cork from 1703 to 1715, a Privy Councillor, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He was created Baron Perceval in 1715, and Viscount in 1722. He was appointed President of Georgia on the establishment of that Colony in 1732, and in the following year was created Earl of Egmont. He died May 1st, 1748. He was succeeded by his son, John Perceval, who was born February 24th, 1711. He became M.P. for Dingle in the Irish Parliament in 1731, Privy Councillor in 1755, Joint Postmaster-General in 1762, and First Commissioner of the Admiralty from 1763 to 1766. He died December 4th, 1770. The 6th Earl of Egmont, who recovered the estates from the Darells prior to succeeding to the Egmont title, had succeeded his father in the Barony of Arden. The present holder of the title is the 8th Earl of Egmont. He is also Baron Arden, and by these two titles he holds his seat in the House of Lords.

#### EGMONT HOUSE, near Churchtown—formerly called Egmont Hall.

In 1814 David Quinlan, Esq., resided at Egmont, the post town was Buttevant (D.N.P.). I am informed that he continued in occupation until 1835, when it is presumed he died. It is said he succeeded Colonel Taylor.

Dr. G. Bolster, R.N., of Springville, Kanturk, writes:—"In 1835 Mr. George Bolster of Curraghbower, near Mallow (see Curraghbower) got possession of Egmont House and lands (on which *the Old Barn stands*). The house is on the site of the old mansion of the Earls of Egmont, and was then in a bad state of repair and had to be practically rebuilt. The Earl's agent at that time was Mr. Richard Smith, of Newmarket—Mr. Bolster's first cousin—who also held the agencies of Mr. Aldworth and Colonel Longfield. In 1842 John Hawkes Bolster succeeded his father and married Sarah, daughter of William Sharp, of Glenmount (see Glenmount). Their only son, George Sharp Bolster, J.P., of Glenmount and Egmont House, is now the owner, having purchased for cash the fee simple from the Irish Land Commission, who had bought in 1889 the Irish estates of the then Earl of Egmont. On the 25th March, 1900, Mr. G. S. Bolster, on receipt of a substantial fine, leased Egmont house and lands to Mr. Timothy Lynch, of Cregane ne Courty, for the term of 99 years; annual rent £100.

"Egmont and Lohort Castle<sup>3</sup> were not demised to Sir Edward Tierney and were therefore outside the scope of the great lawsuit,

<sup>3</sup> Dr. G. Bolster, R.N., adds:—They were part of the estate of Lord Arden, afterwards 6th Earl of Egmont. This nobleman was an Admiral on reserved half-pay in 1863, and his Christian names were George James, and not John as given by Mr. Coleman, and are thus in the Navy List of July, 1863.

Earl of Egmont v. Sir Lionel Darell. The conditions of tenure on the Egmont estate approximated to the English custom. The landlord provided the buildings and contributed to other improvements. Rents were unusually low, and it was very difficult for one not born on the estate to get one of the farms. At the same time there were very stringent regulations. No leases were granted, and no assignment of tenancy, except to a son, or other near relative, was ever permitted."

Egmont House and farm are now (22 Dec., 1913) in the possession of the representatives of Timothy Lynch, deceased.

#### EGMONT COTTAGE.

In 1886 Mr. Thomas Cowhey was residing at Egmont Cottage. He still occupies the place (1907).

#### EGMONT VILLA.

In 1894 Mr. Francis Flannery also had a farm on this townland, and was there till 1906, when Mr. John Flannery appears to have succeeded him (Guy's Directories).

Miss Magrath formerly lived where Mr. Flannery now resides, and was succeeded by her niece, Miss Glover, who sold the place to Mr. Flannery. Mr. Francis Flannery died Feb., 1906, aged about 90 years.

In 1886 (the oldest Guy's Directory I have) Mr. Daniel Murphy and Mr. Edmund Purdon had farms on this townland, and have them still.

### Elmvale.

Sheet 25, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Cahirduggan.

It consists of about 26 statute acres.

It lies about 4 miles N. of Mallow (by road). Mallow is the post town. It is situated on the townland of Baltydaniel East, which contains 645a. 3r. 3p. Statute measure.

I am informed the house was built by Mr. Foott in 1722, and that it belonged to Thomas Foott, Esq., of Springfort, in 1778.

In 1801 Henry Lysaght, Esq., lived here (Duhallow Hunt Minute Book), and he appears to have been here in 1814 (D.N.P.).

Mrs. Lysaght, of Elmvale, died 14 April, 1834 (Old Diary Springfield).

According to Lewis (pub. 1837) John Duggan, Esq., lived here (under Cahirduggan).

Mrs. Duggan, of Elmvale, died 16 August, 1839 (Springfield Papers).

1853. C. W. Wyatt. On a stone in stable yard this inscription is cut:—"C. W. Wyatt, Oct., 1853."

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Lieut. A. Duggan, 96th Regt., resided here" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin). He was followed by Mr. Stokes, Mr. Savage, and Mr. O'Callaghan.

It passed into the hands of Captain Spencer Stewart, J.P. (late 1st Royals and Rifle Brigade), of Springfort Hall, Mallow, in 1891, who appears to have purchased Elmvale and Springfort Hall from the Foott

family, but when Mr. Bruce, Master of the Duhallow Fox Hounds, rented Springfort Hall about 1880, Captain Stewart put Elmvale in a good state of repair and resided there. He afterwards returned to Springfort Hall (which adjoins Elmvale), and about 1887 let Elmvale to Dr. Cronin, late Royal Navy, who lived there with his two daughters. When he left, Mr. J. T. Sikes, from Rough Hill (about a mile to the S.E. in a straight line) rented the place. He died at Elmvale in 1905. He left it to his son, Mr. F. G. Sikes, M.R.C.V.S., who lives there at the present time (1914).

It is said that Elmvale was once besieged by the Whiteboys.

### Fairy Hill (Trafalgar).

Sheet 33, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Mallow.

Townland of Annabella.

The house lies about 220 yards west of Mallow Station.

In 1814 Henry Fouke, Esq., lived at Trafalgar (D.N.P.)

Mr. De la Cour built most of the present house. The former part is very old, and it was called "Trafalgar" up to 1817. He resided at Fairy Hill from 1817 to his death in 1878.

Robert De la Cour left Fairy Hill to his niece, Miss G. H. Herrick, 4th dau. of Capt. William Henry Herrick, R.N., of Shippool, Co. Cork. She m. 1888, William Nicholas Wrixon-Becher, D.L., of Castle Hyde, Fermoy.

In 1893 Mr. William N. Wrixon-Becher was living here (Guy).

Mrs. W. W. Becher, late of Castle Hyde, and her sister, Miss Herrick, now (1914) reside at Fairy Hill.

### Farahy Parish.

Sheet 18, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 165, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy.

It lies about a mile west of Kildorrery village.

Farahy is the Irish for "a district or parish" (O'Donovan).

Fairche (Farihy or Farahy). The Irish *Fairche* is derived from the Latin *parochia* or *parœcia*, which is from the Greek *paroikia*, which is the ultimate source of the English parish, the French *paroisse* and the Irish *fairche* (Rev. J. F. Lynch).

#### FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2244 (1804). Pardon (amongst others) to Redmond Casshen, of Faryhy, yeoman; Gerald fitz David M'Gibon, of same, yeoman. 6 May xv. (A.D. 1573).

2250 (1828). Pardon (with others) to David m'Donyghy doyle O Henois, of Faryrye, yeoman; Thomas fitz David O Henois, of same; Donough divillegh O Henois, of same, yeoman, and Richard Cushyn, of same, gent. 6 May, xv. (A.D. 1573).

2584 (2125). Pardon to Donogh dwillagh O' Henesy, of the Faryhye, Tho m'David O'Henesy, of Farehy, John m'David O'Henesy, of Farihy, Co. Cork. 14 May xvii. (A.D. 1575).

The White Knight got a grant of land in this parish in 1590. (See "Farahy Castle.")

2873 (2523). Lease (under commission 6 Aug., xvii.) to Edm. fitz John oge Gibbon fitz Gerald, gent., of a large property, chiefly the possessions of John oge fitz John



Gibbon fitz Geralde, called the White Knight, lately attainted of high treason, in which was included 44s. 5d. out of Rich. Cushen's lands, in Farrehie, Co. Cork. 14 July, xviii., A.D. 1576. Maintaining six horsemen of English nation. To hold for 31 years from 1609. He must not alien without license, nor charge coyne or livery. (See Auditor-General's Patent Book, vol. 6, p. 33.)

6558 (5261). Pardon (with others) to Conogher m'Teig O Dally, of Fariehie. 5 July, A.D. 1601, Co. Cork.

6762 (5468). Pardon (with others) to Edm. Fitz John of Farrahie, gent., Co. Cork. (The names and descriptions of a number of other persons are obliterated.)

Thomas Grove, of Farahy and Roscike, in 1641, is mentioned (these "Notes," II., 10, 12).

Amongst persons outlawed in Ireland, 1641, in City and Co. of Cork, is mentioned Garrett Cush (?Cushin) of Farihy, gent. (add. MSS. 4772, Brit. Mus.). Garrett Cushin appears to have held the lands of Farahy at an annual rent of 44s. 5d. Throughout the reign of Elizabeth this rent is found included in grants, sometimes to Edmond Fitzgibbon (the White Knight), and more times to Lord Roche of Fermoy.

The Subsidy Rolls under Parish of farihy, gives:—

In a re-grant from James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, of his property in Barony of Fermoy, for the purpose of conferring a government title for same, Farihie 8 plowlands, viz., the castle, town and lands of Farihie, are mentioned, 16 Dec., 9 James I. (A.D. 1611), (P.R.O., Irl.) Under the Act of Settlement, 1,422 acres of the lands of Farahy were granted to Lord Kingston, 1,227 acres to Lord Fitzhardinge and 655 acres to John Bowen.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Farihy, a parish in the Barony of Fermoy, County of Cork, six miles west from Mitchelstown, on the road to Doneraile, containing 2,085 inhabitants. It comprises 4,770 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £3,475 per annum. The land is of medium quality, and chiefly under tillage, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. There is a considerable amount of mountain pasture in the north of the parish, where it borders on the County of Limerick, from which it is separated by part of the range called the Galtees. Two small oatmeal mills worked by the streams from these mountains; at the foot of which is situated Bowen's Court, the seat of H. C. Bowen, Esq."

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"This parish is the property of the undermentioned persons:—Rev. Francis Stawell, William Adams, Esq., Rev. Matthew Purcell, Henry Cole Bowen, Esq., Richard Welsted, Esq., Earl of Kingston; Rev. Thomas Burg, &c."

FARAHY TOWNLAND.—The property of Henry Cole Bowen, Esq. It is flat and dry, of a good quality, and in a good state of cultivation. Part of the townland is under the demesne of H. C. Bowen, Esq.

FARAHY VILLAGE.—It consists of a few scattered houses which are in bad repair.

FARAHY BRIDGE consists of three arches, and is in good repair (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

A road formerly ran from Farahy bridge northward, along the west bank of the stream.

The old avenue gate to the Bowen's old house is on this road, and was used as a back passage by the late Capt. St. J. Cole-Bowen. The old house was situated immediately behind the present house.

The ancient civil Parish of Farahy contains 4,770 statute acres, and comprises six townlands, which are (or were previously to recent sales to occupying tenants) owned as follows:—

1. Farahy (containing 1,127a. 1r. 37p.), Mr. H. C. Bowen and the Irish Church Repres. Body.
2. Poulleagh, Mr. O'Callaghan, Cork.
3. Meadstown, Mrs. Franks, Australia (under fee farm grant from Mr. Bowen).
4. Ballynoe, Mr. Matthew Purcell, Burton, near Buttevant.
5. Ballyshonoch and (6) Tankardstown, Mr. Stephen Grehan, Clonmeen, Banteer.
- 7, 8. Ballinguiroe, N. and S. Miss Alcock-Stawell-Riversdale, Lisnagar.

There are entries in C. of I. Parish Register of the following families who resided in the Farahy Parish between 1765 and 1877, viz. :—Bowen, of Bowen's Court; Franks, of Maidstown; Latchford, Rev. Ed. Delany, Goulding, Toole, Sheppard, Fraser, Cudmore, Sargent, of Ballinguiroe; Sargent, of Ballyngenree (? Ballyguyroe); Welstead, Sharky, Barrer, Manning, Fetherstone, Rev. Courtenay Moore, Incumbent, &c., &c.

Edward Nagle, of Farrihy; probate of will, 1758. George Nash, of Farrihy; will dated 1758. (Cloyne Wills.)

Llewellyn Nash,<sup>1</sup> who resided at Farahy in the early part of the 18th century, is described on his tombstone in Farahy Churchyard as "a brave officer and an honest man."

#### NASH, LATE OF FARRIHY AND CONVAMORE.

This family are said to have come to Ireland with Raleigh. On a painting of the family arms (which disappeared about 1850, but of which a copy made about 80 years ago is in the possession of Mr. Gray, of Lotaville, Cork) there was an inscription as follows:—"This is the coat armour of the Nashes of Almon Hall, Gloucester. A.D. 1400." The arms are—Vert a chevron or, between 3 doves passant argent, each holding in the beak an olive branch proper. Crest—A boar passant. Motto—Vi et virtute.

The first of whom anything definite is known was Andrew Nash, gent., who 14th Feb., 1679, had from the Earl of Orrery a lease of a house and lands in Charleville and the lands of Coolynes near there, all of which he was "constrained" to leave in 1688, when his house was burned by the Irish Army or "Rapparees." He was one of the Galway Prisoners, 1689-90, and on the 17th March, 1690/91, was appointed agent over all his property by the Hon. Henry Boyle, of Castle Martyr (then going to Flanders, where he died, Oct., 1693). On the 1st May, 1697, he had a lease for 31 years from John Bowen, of Kilbolane, of the lands of Farahy, 600 acres. He was living there 1707, and probably died about that time. He is supposed to have married a Miss Pett, and had at least the following issue:—

I. Liwellin, of whom presently.

II. Edmond, of Ballyteige, Co. Limerick, in 1713, of whom hereafter on separate pedigree.

III. A son (probably George), who mar. and had—

1. George, a cornet in Hamilton's Dragoons (now 14th Hussars), 22nd Nov., 1739; Lieut. 3rd Sept., 1747; one of the Bailiffs of Youghal, 1767; buried at Youghal as Capt. George Nash, 7th Nov., 1778; mar. (settlement 30th April, 1755) Letitia (bur. at Youghal, 27th May, 1791), 2nd dau. of Matthew Forde, of Seaforde, Co. Down, M.P. for Downpatrick (see Burke's L.G.), and had—

- (1) Matthew, Capt. Royal Irish Artillery, 1783; one of the Bailiffs of Youghal, 1795; mar. at Youghal (as Ensign of the Engineers), 1st Sept., 1776, Harriet (bur. at Youghal, 21st Sept., 1797), dau. of Richard Uniacke, of

<sup>1</sup> Colonel E. Nash, late 56th Regt., possesses a pedigree of this family. (J. G. W., Col.)

Mount Uniacke, by his wife, Anne Longfield. Matthew Nash d. at Bath, 20th Feb., 1800, and had no issue.

- I. Elizabeth, mar. (M.L.B., Cloyne, 1696) Henry Emington, of Ballyerenane, parish of Killeagh, and had at least one dau., Elizabeth, who mar. (M.L.B., Cloyne, 1719) John Hardum, of Castle Martyr.

The eldest son,

LLEWELLIN NASH, b. about 1680, succeeded at Farrihy; mar. (M.L.B., Cork and Ross, 1709) Margaret, dau. of Mary Wilkinson (who mar. 1st John Welstead, and 3rd Bate French) by her 2nd husband, William Parker, and had issue. He mar. 2ndly (M.L.B., Cork and Ross, 1733) Ann Ablin, widow of Francis Rowland, of Cork, but by her had no issue. Llewellyn Nash was J.P., Co. Cork, 19th Nov., 1736; was presented with his freedom of Cork in a silver box<sup>2</sup> 13th Dec., 1763, and died at Farrihy 6th July, 1765, aged 85 years (Pues occurrences). By his 1st wife he had—

- I. Rev. William, of whom presently.

II. Andrew, of Dublin; will dated 13th July, 1767, proved 6th Feb., 1768; mar. Margaret, 4th dau. of Francis Drew, of Drewscourt, by his wife, Margaret, dau. and co-heiress of Col. Richard Ringrose, of Moynoe, Co. Clare, and had—

1. Andrew, of Nashville, Kanturk (afterwards called Rosnalee); mar. Elizabeth Carr, of Limerick, and had—

- (1) Elizabeth, mar. 1801 Vice-Admiral Henry Evans (d. 16th Sept., 1842), M.P. Co. Wexford, and had issue. (See Burke's L.G., Evans of Carker, Co. Cork.)
- (2) Margaret (d. 8th Oct., 1858), mar. Nicholas Philpott Leader, of Dromagh Castle (d. 1836), M.P. for Kilkenny, and had issue. (See Burke's L.G.)
- (3) Mary, d. unmar.

2. George, living at Youghal, 1794; had part of the lands of Clostoge and Gurt-negark and the lands of Graige, Co. Cork; supposed to have died unmar

1. Margaret.

2. Jane.

3. Helena.

4. Catherine.

III. Llewellyn, d. unmar. at Cork, 13th Dec., 1793, aged 71 years. (See below inscription on his grave at Farrihy). Cornet in Hamilton's Dragoons (now 14th Hussars), 3rd Sept., 1747, and Lieut. 8th Mar., 1757; freeman of Cork, 5th Nov., 1773.

I. Catherine, mar. 1745 Harmer Spratt, of Lisnagoornenagh, and had issue. (See Burke's L.G., Spratt, Pencil Hill.)

II. Jane, mar. 2nd Feb., 1749, David Bruce, of Cork.

III. Margaret, d. 13 June, 1780 (see below inscription on grave at Farrihy); mar. at Cork 20th Dec., 1759, the Rev. Joshua Browne, V. of Castlelyons, who d. 1795, and had—

1. The Rev. Joshua Browne, R.V. Ringrose (d. 20 June, 1855); mar. 21 Nov., 1812, Lucinda, dau. of Michael Wood, of Cork (see below).

IV. Grace, d. unmar.

The eldest son,

The REV. WILLIAM NASH, of Farrihy, b. 1710, P. of Brigown 28th April, 1751, J.P. Co. Cork, 23rd Dec., 1747, freeman of Cork 24th Aug., 1765, as eldest son of Llewellyn Nash, Esq., deceased; d. 4th Dec., 1769, aged 59 years (see below inscription on his grave at Farrihy); mar. at Cork 12th Jan., 1762 (Pues occurrences), Judith, only dau. of Dr. Peter Bonbonans, a Huguenot clergyman, by his wife, Margaret, and had issue.

I. Llewellyn, of whom presently.

II. William, of South Mall, Cork; will proved 6th Sept., 1826; d. 10th Aug., and buried at Farrihy 14th Aug., 1826; mar. (M.L.B., Cloyne, 1788) Emilia (Meliana in her will, proved 1838), dau. of William Spread, of Ballycannon by his wife, Elizabeth Peard, of Coole Abbey, and had—

1. The Rev. William Ruxton, ent. T.C.D. 5th Nov., 1811, aged 18; d. 1856; mar. Eliza, dau. of Henry Milward and widow of his 1st cousin, William Spread Nash, and had—

(1) Henry Milward, drowned in the Lee, 1860, unmar.

(2) Jane Milward, mar. Capt. R. Townsend Gray, 50th Regt., of Lotaville,

<sup>2</sup> This box is now in the Dublin Museum, bought at Mr. Day's sale.

- Cork (d. 1892), and had, with other issue, a son Rowland William Henry, b. 1864, now of Lotaville.
2. Charles Widenham, Ensign Canadian Rifles, 19th July, 1812, Major 23rd Nov., 1841; d. Jany., 1886; mar. Miss Hoffman, and had an only dau., who mar. William Baldwin Sealy, M.D.
  3. Llewellyn, B.L., ent. T.C.D. 5th Oct., 1812, aged 16; mar. Frances, dau. of Thomas Dickson, M.P., of Woodville, Co. Leitrim, and had—
    - (1) Revd. William Dickson, b. 10th Jany., 1824.
    - (2) Robert Spread, b. 1826, d. —, mar. Sophia, dau. of James Foot, of Banville, Co. Down, and had an only son—
      - a. William H. Nash, now of Dublin, mar. Miss Taylor, and has—
        - (a) Edgar Llewellyn Foot.
        - (a) Amy Florence.
    - (3) Thomas Llewellyn, b. 21st July, 1829, d. Oct., 1895; late Surg.-Major 27th Regt., J.P. Co. Dublin; mar. Christina, dau. of Henry Manley, King's Co., and had—
      - a. Llewellyn T. M., Lieut.-Col. A.M.C.
  - (1) Emily Wingfield, mar. 1st Edward Powell, and had two sons, Llewellyn and Richard. She mar. 2nd J. W. Gibson.
  4. Revd. Robert Spread, ent. T.C.D. 18th Oct., 1824, aged 16; buried at Farringham 23rd Nov., 1857; mar. 1832 Catherine Phillips Peard, of Fermoy, who d. 24th Nov., 1892, aged 86, and had—
    - (1) William Spread, d. unmar.
    - (2) Revd. Llewellyn Charles, Rector of Ballymartle, Co. Cork; mar. 12th May, 1863, Ellen Henrietta, dau. of Revd. William Welland, late Rector of Ahabuloge and Aghlishdrinagh, and Preb. of Cloyne Cathedral, and has living—
      - a. Robert Spread, in America.
      - b. Llewellyn Charles, Surg., living near Durham.
      - c. William Welland, in Assam, E. I.
      - d. Sidney Dawson, Capt. Munster Fus., Dist. Comr., Gold Coast.
      - e. Charles Henry, Surg., of Mortimer, Reading, Berks.
        - a. Henrietta Margaret.
        - b. Mary Welland.
        - c. Anna Florence.
    - (3) Robert Spread, d. unmar.
    - (4) Henry Peard, d. unmar.
    - (1) Mary Peard, d. 19th July, 1908; mar. John Miles, M.D. (d. 16th May, 1912), of Dingle, J.P. Co. Kerry, and had, with two other sons and two daus., a son George Llewellyn Nash, L.R.C.S., who mar. April, 1900, Ethel Beatrice, dau. of Edward Newport Singleton.
    1. Jane.
    2. Catherine.
    3. Emily Wingfield.

III. Andrew, of Ballygalen, Co. Waterford; will dated 11th May, 1800, and proved same year, mentions his lands of Mountnagle and Ballydaniel, Co. Cork; left no issue.

I. Mary, d. aged 3 years. (See below inscription on her father's grave at Farringham.)

II. Margaret, mar. April, 1791, Michael Wood, of Cork, and had—

    1. Richard, d.s.p.
    2. Andrew, 10th Hussars, Major h.p. 1814; d. 1834; mar. and had four sons.
    4. George, of Lota, mar. Miss Milward, but had no issue.
    1. Lucinda, mar. 21st Nov., 1812 (d. 21st Jany., 1861), the Revd. Joshua Ryder (d. 20th June, 1855), grandson of the Revd. Joshua Browne by his wife, Margaret Nash (see above).

LLEWELLYN NASH, of Farringham and Convamore, ent. T.C.D. 11th Jany., 1780, aged 17; freeman of Cork 18th June, 1784, as eldest son of Revd. William Nash, deceased; will dated 2nd Feby., proved 20th Nov., 1805 (d. 4th May, 1805), mentions his lands of

Ballygerane, Mallow, Convamore, and Gortroche; mar. Aug. or Sept., 1786, Priscilla Deane (bur. at Farrihy 30th April, 1821), 3rd dau. of William Spread, of Ballycannon, by his wife, Elizabeth Peard, of Coole Abbey, and had—

I. William Spread, ent. T.C.D. 4th Nov., 1805, aged 16; d. 8th May, buried at Farrihy 10th May, 1817; mar. Eliza, dau. of Henry Milward, of Cork, but had no issue. She mar. 2ndly the Revd. William Ruxton Nash (see above).

II. Llewellyn, of whom presently.

III. Henry, Lieut. 9th Regt 28th April, 1814; mar. Alicia, dau. of Russel Hughes, of Cork, and had—

1. William Russel, Ceylon Rifles, after Capt. 13th Regt. L.I., d. 1886.
2. Llewellyn, Lieut 97th Regt.
1. Alicia, mar. Isaac Notter.
2. Marian Winthrop, unmar.

IV. Andrew Peard, Lieut. R.N.; mar. and had an only son, Revd. Andrew Peard, who d. at Southsea, 188-, having mar. Olivia, dau. of Revd. Edward Herbert, of Kilpeacon, but had no issue.

V. Francis Rowland, Lieut. 63rd Regt., d. in India unmar. 7th April, 1841.

VI. Edward Spread, Lieut. 27th Regt., d. unmar.

I. Eliza, mar. Major Palmer, late Inspector-Genl. of Irish Prisons, and had Major-Genl. Henry Wallington Palmer, C.B., 90th Regt., who mar. Margaret Dartnell, dau. of John Tuthill by his wife, Margaret Lloyd.

II. Priscilla, mar. D. Marquis, but had no issue.

LEWELLYN NASH succeeded to the property on the death of his brother William. He mar. (M.L.B., Cloyne, 1819) Frances, dau. of William Adams, of Stannardsgrove, Co. Cork. He died 5th March (buried at Farrihy 7th March), 1846, aged 54, and had—

I. Llewellyn, who sold the property and went to Australia, 1852; d. 9th March, 1890, aged 67 years, at Geelong, Victoria, unmar.

II. William Adams, Ensign 4th K. O. R. Regt. 2 Feby., 1855, Lieut.-Col retired, d. 1900; mar. Ursula, dau. of Edward Toole, M.D., of Bandon, and had an only child, Kathleen, who died young.

III. Thomas, died young.

I. Priscilla, mar. T. Robinson in Sydney.

II. Jane, buried at Farrihy 26 June, 1821.

III. Eliza, d. unmar.

IV. Jane, mar. Robt. Ward Moore, Co. Antrim.

V. Frances, mar. William D'Altera, of Cork, living at Geelong, Dec., 1904.

VI. Harriette, mar. Thomas Kent Craig, of Dublin.

INSCRIPTIONS ON FLAT GRAVE STONES IN FARRIHY CHURCHYARD,  
Copied Sept., 1889.

Here lieth the body of Llewellyn Nash, esq., who departed this life Dec. the 31st, 1793, aged 71. He served their Majesties George 1st, 2nd, 3rd. A good officer and an honest man.

Here lyeth ye body of ye Revd. William Nash, who departed this life ye 4th of Dec., 1769, aged 59, and his daughter, Mary Nash, aged 3 years.

Here lyeth the body of Margaret Brown, wife of Revd. Joshua Brown, who departed this life 13th June, 1780.

NASH, LATE OF BALLYTEIGE, CO. LIMERICK, AND NOW OF BALLYCARTY, CO. KERRY.

Edmond, 2nd son of Andrew Nash, of Farrihy, in 1697 had a lease, dated 29th June, 1713, from George Evans, junr., of Bulgadin, Co. Limerick (afterwards 1st Lord Carbery) of the lands of Ballyteige, Ballinvillen, &c., 550 acres plantation measure in the Barony of Conneloe, Co. Limerick, for the lives of himself, his then wife, Frances, and his then dau., Elizabeth. He had also, with his brother-in-law, Henry Emington, a lease dated 2nd Feby., 1710, from William Causabon, of Carrig, Co. Cork of the lands of Ballynagaul,

Co. Limerick, for 31 years. Edmond Nash mar. about 1710 Frances, only dau. of Timothy (son of Daniel Webb, of Rathcannon, Co. Limerick) by his wife Jane Pett. He was alive 1745, and had—

I. Edmond, of whom presently.

II. Webb, of Clonmoyle, Co. Cork; will dated 19th June, 1786; mar. his cousin Mildred, dau. of — Webb, and had—

1. Revd. Thomas, Rector of Ballynacourty, Co. Kerry, ent. T.C.D. 2nd June, 1777, aged 22 years; mar. Mary, 5th dau. of James Eagar, of Ballymalis, Co. Kerry by his wife, Alice, sister of Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, and had—

(1) Mildred, b. 1793, d. 1872, mar. Geo. Agar Raymond, Lieut. 57th Regt. (b. 1791, d. 1831), and had—

a. George, b. 1818, d. 1869; mar. Dorcas, dau. of Jeffrey Eagar, but had no issue.

b. Revd. William, b. 1st Jany., 1827, d. Oct., 1896, Rector of Kilflynn, Co. Kerry; mar. Anna, dau. of — Coneys, and had—George, b. 8th April, 1859, ret. Major A.M.S., and 6 daus.

2. Daniel.

3. George, mar. at Macroom 27th Feby., 1791, Christina Minheer.

4. William.

5. Webb.

6. Edmond, mar. (M.L.B., Cloyne, 1787) Mary Andrews, and had—

(1) Webb, an officer in the Militia.

(2) Revd. Thomas Edmond, ent. T.C.D. 4th Nov., 1811, aged 17, Rector of Macroom; d. 21st Mar., 1853; mar. Anne (b. 23th Dec., 1807, d. 1871), dau. of Lt-Genl. John McKenzie, of Balmaduthy, Rosshire, and had—

a. Edmond Webb, Lieut.-Col. R.A., b. 22nd July, 1843, d. unmar. 16th Dec., 1895.

b. Revd. Stawell Webb McKenzie, Rector of Winfrith, Dorsetshire, b. 16th Feby., 1845, d. 7th April, 1913; mar. 23th Nov., 1905, Hilda, dau. of — Robertson, and had—

(a) Rhona Mary, b. 4th Sept., 1906.

a. Margaret, died young.

b. Mary, b. 1st Dec., 1847, d. —; mar. 6th June, 1871, Revd. Edward Herbert Taylor, Vicar of St. Clements, Barnsbury, London, and had—

(a) William Roderick Herbert, b. 14th July, 1879.

(a) Margaret Alice Hay, b. 1st July, 1876.

c. Catherine Hay McKenzie, b. 22nd Dec., 1848.

1. Ellen, mar. (M.L.B., Cloyne, 1788) her cousin James, son of Joseph Webb, by his wife, Anne, dau. of Frederick Browne, of Ventry, and had issue.

2. Mildred, d. unmar.

I. Elizabeth (mentioned in lease of Ballyteige, 1713); mar. Dec., 1730, Spencer Philpott, of Scarteen, Co. Cork (will dated 20th Aug., 1740, proved 3rd Feb., 1741), and had—

1. John.

2. Edmond.

3. Frances.

4. Anna Maria.

II. Frances, mar. John Harnett (d. 1767), of Ballyhenry, Co. Kerry, and had—

1. Frances, mar. Samuel Raymond, of Ballyloughrane, Co. Kerry, and had issue. (See Burke's L.G.)

2. Elizabeth.

3. Mary.

4. Jane.

III. Anne.

IV. Mary, living Nov., 1799.

V. Jane.

VI. Emily Pett, living Jany., 1787.

EDMOND NASH, b. 1714, d. 20th Dec., 1766; mar. 1744 Margaret (d. 19th Oct., 1792), dau. of Edward Day, of Lohercannon, Tralee. He succeeded at Ballyteige, and on 6th July 1761, bought from Arthur Crosbie, of Tubrid, the lease for ever which he held of Ballycarty, Co. Kerry. With his brother, Webb Nash, he took a lease from Robert Davies for 982 years of the lands of Knockawillen, Co. Cork, from 25th March, 1758. In his will, dated 3rd Dec., 1766, proved 1769, he directs his body to be buried in the parish church of Kilmallock. He had the following issue:—

I. Edward, of whom presently.

II. William, b. 1762, d. Dec., 1791; mar. March, 1789, Mary, dau. of Edward Gorham and widow of George Rowan, of Rathany, Tralee, and had an only son—

1. Edmond, b. 1790, 2nd Lieut. 21st Regt., 15th Nov., 1810, Lieut 1813, retired 1817; mar. his 1st cousin, Frances, dau. of John Mason, of Cappanahane, Co. Lim., by his wife, Catherine Nash. He went to Australia, where he died in 1856. He had—

(1) William, mar. in Australia, 1st, Miss Anna Miller, and had several children, of whom only survive (d. 9th Jany., 1885, near Melbourne, aged 58 years)—

a. William McCollough, b. 18th Feby., 1883, near Deniliquin, N.S.W.  
a. Frances, mar. Percy Pigott, and has issue.  
b. Katherine.

(1) Catherine, mar. Henry Dwyer, of Kilcor, Castle Lyons, Co. Cork, and had—

a. Edmond, died in Australia, mar. — Anstice, of Geelong, and had issue.  
b. John, dead.  
c. Francis, mar. — Pyne, near Fermoy, and has issue.  
a. May, mar. — Lucas, near Fermoy, and has issue.  
b. Lizzie, unmar.  
c. Anne, unmar.

(2) Maria, d. 14th Oct., 1898; mar. — White in Australia, and had—

a. Andrew William Henry, mar. — Leonard, and has issue.  
b. Edmond Nash.  
c. Alexander.

(3) Lucinda, d. in London 26th Oct., 1912; mar. Hugh Glass (d. 1872), of Flemington, Melbourne, and had—

a. Thomas (d. 1881); mar. Florence E. Whitehead (d. 1879), and had issue.  
b. Edmond Nash.  
c. William Henry.  
d. Llewellyn Nash.  
a. Frances Maria, mar. Fitzjohn Howard, of Toorah, Melbourne.  
b. Katherine Victoria.  
c. Rachel Pollock.  
d. Mary Wilhelmina, mar. R. J. De Courcy Talbot, and has issue.

I. Margaret, mar. Jany., 1773, Wade, 2nd son of Wade Foott by his wife, Olivia, dau. of Capt. Callot Chambre, and had—

1. Wade, mar. Anne, dau. of Michael Scanlan, and had issue. (See Burke's L. G., Foott of Carrigacunna Castle.)

II. Catherine, mar. 1781 John Mason, of Cappanahane, Co. Limerick, and had—

1. Richard, mar. Agnes, dau. of Richard Chute, of Chutehall, Tralee, and had—

(1) John, d. unmar.  
(2) Richard Chute, d. unmar.  
(3) Francis.  
(4) Walker, mar. Jane Dwyer, of Castleconnell.  
(5) Edmond, unmar.  
(6) Rowland, unmar.

(1) Agnes, mar. Cromwell Norcott.

(2) Catherine, d. 14 Jany., 1887, aged 70 years; mar. James Raymond, of Dromin, Co. Kerry, and had an only child, James, who mar. and had issue.

(3) Elizabeth, unmar.

2. Edmond, d. unmar.

3. Walker Jackson, mar. Ellen Mahony, and had issue.

4. John, d. unmar.

5. Miles, mar. Ellen, dau. of John Sullivan, of Tullylease, and had issue. (See B. L. G.)

1. Frances, mar. her cousin, Edmond Nash, 21st Regt. (See above.)

2. Lucinda, d. unmar.

3. Harriett, mar. Pepard Knight Sullivan, of Camass, Co. Limerick, but had no issue.

III. Lucy, mar. Aug., 1782, William Norcott, and had issue.

EDWARD NASH, of Ballyteige and of Ballycarty, was born about 1745; Capt. Loyal Limerick Cavalry, 1779; High Sheriff of Kerry, 1789; died 13th Nov., 1806; mar. Aug., 1776, Mary (d. 4th April, 1841, aged 86 years), dau. of Samuel Harding, of Hardingrove, Co. Limerick, and had—

I. Rev. Edward, of whom presently.

II. Samuel, d. unmar. before Dec., 1824.

III. Robert Day, Lieut. East York Militia, drowned off Dundalk, 1809.

IV. William, a Resident Magistrate; will proved 1841; mar. Anne O'Keefe (will proved 1845), but had no issue.

I. Margaret, d. 25th Nov., 1873, aged 88 years; mar. William Massy, who d. April, 1849, and had—

1. Hampden Hugh, Surg.-Genl., C.B., d. 27th Sept., 1895, aged 75 years, having mar. Mary (d. 25th Nov., 1895, aged 67 years), dau. of — Irwin, and had—

(1) William George, Col. R. A., b. 31st May, 1857; mar. Harriet, dau. of — Newcommen, and has one son and one daughter.

(2) Hampden Hugh, Major R. E., b. 11th Aug., 1858; mar. 1st June, 1897, Ethel, dau. of Genl. Sir John Fryer; was killed at Spion Kop, S. A., 24th Jany., 1900, leaving no issue.

(3) Edward Charles, b. 5th Oct., 1868, Major R. A.; mar. 25th Mar., 1903, Grace Mary, dau. of Henry Burrowes, of Dangan Castle, Co. Meath, and has issue.

(1) Mary Helen, b. 11th Dec., 1853; mar. 23rd Mar., 1874, Major-Genl. George Henry, R. E., and have one dau., Margaret Helen, who mar. 14 Jany., 1903, Robert H. S., late Capt. R. I. Rifles, eldest son of Sir Geo. Dashwood, Bart., of Kirtlington Park, Oxon, and have issue.

(2) Elsie Charlotte, b. Jany., 1855; mar. 16th Aug., 1876, Col. James McCleverty, late 45th Regt., eld. son of Major-Genl. McCleverty, and have 4 sons and 3 daus.

1. Mary Frances, b. 1818; mar. 14th Jany., 1834, Capt. Edward Henry Poyntz, 59th Regt. (b. 1st Dec., 1812, and d. 8th July, 1880). She d. 8th Jany., 1894, and had—

(1) Stephen Edward, late Lieut. R. N., b. 22nd Sept, 1835; mar. in New Zealand, 29th Jany., 1864, Dorothy Anne, dau. of James Thorlod, and have two sons.

(2) William Henry, Major R.M.L.I., b. 23rd Oct., 1838, d. 21st Oct., 1892; mar. 19th Feby., 1870, Henrietta Emily, dau. of Henry Stainton Laycock, and had 3 sons and 4 daus. Major Poyntz was Chief Constable of Essex.

II. Mary, d. unmar.

III. Anne, mar. 1831 Francis John, son of — Nash, Senior Fellow, Trin. Coll., Dub. She d. 26th Dec., 1849, and her husband 6th Jany., 1862, leaving one son,

1. Revd. Richard William Herbert, Rector of Kilmanagh, Co. Kilkenny; mar. 15th Oct., 1878, Eleanor Nina (d. 13th Mar., 1913), 3rd dau. of John Trant, Esq., of Dovea, Co. Tipperary, and died 22nd May, 1888, leaving—

(1) John Francis Maurice, b. 1880.

(2) Richard Hans, b. 1881.

(3) Craven Henry, b. 1884.

(1) Mabel Mary, b. 1883.

(2) Sara Rose, b. 1888.

The REVd. EDWARD NASH, b. 1780; ent. T.C.D. when 16 years old 4th July, 1796; was J.P. Co. Lim., 1811; d. 4th Mar., 1853; mar. at St. Peter's, Cork, 2nd Aug., 1808, to Clementina (d. April, 1870, aged 90), eld. dau. of Charles Fergusson by his wife and 1st cousin, Anne Fergusson, of the Craigharroch family, Dumfrieshire, and had—

I. Charles Fergusson, b. 1810, d. unmar. 13th Jany., 1878.



- II. Edward, bapt. at Bruree 1st Jany., 1815, d. young.
- III. Robert James, d. unmar. 1849.
- I. Sarah Anne, d. 6th July, 1866; mar. 1838 William Maunsell (d. 15 Mar., 1850), son of Richard Chute, of Chutehall, Co. Kerry, by his second wife, Eliz. Maunsell, and had—
1. Richard William, b. 1 Jany., 1840, Lieut. R. A. 22nd Dec., 1859, d. unmar. at Gibraltar, 7th May, 1862.
  2. Clementina, b. 12th Aug., 1841, d. 28th April, 1896; mar. Sir Raymond West, I.C.S. (b. 1832, d. 8th Sept., 1912), and had—
    - (1) Frederick William, b. 17th Aug., 1870; mar. 25th June, 1913, Frances Mary, eld. dau. of — Armstrong.
    - (1) Frances May, b. May, 1868; mar. Claude Hill, I.C.S., and have 1 son and 2 daus.
    - (2) Margaret Eleanora, b. 12th Oct., 1872; mar. Aug., 1895, Lionel Rice Byrne, Assistant Master Eton College, and have 1 son, Raymond.
    - (3) Violet Clementina, b. May, 1874.
- II. Mary, d. unmar., 1856.
- III. Clementina, d. unmar. 10th May, 1891, aged 72 years.
- IV. Eleanora, b. 8th Nov., 1822, d. 26th Nov., 1876; mar. 28th Oct., 1841, Richard (b. 1st Sept., 1811, d. 18th Mar., 1865), 2nd son of John Leahy, J.P., of Southill, Killarney, and had issue, of whom the 2nd son, Edward, succeeded his uncle, Charles Ferguson Nash, of Ballycarty, and the rest of his property, and in compliance with his uncle's will assumed the name of Nash.
- EDWARD NASH,<sup>3</sup> b. 16th Oct., 1851; Ensign 44th Regt. 23rd Sept., 1871; retired as Lieut.-Col. Essex Regt., 19th Oct., 1890; J.P. Co. Kerry, 1880; mar. 19th Nov., 1884, at St. Paul's Church Wilton Place, London, Constance Louisa, eldest dau. of John Radcliffe, J.P., of Moorfields, Withington, Manchester, by his wife, Louisa, dau. of Thomas Christy, of Brooklands, Broomfield, Essex, and have—
- I. Edward Radcliffe, b. 9th June, 1888, 2nd Lieut. 16th Lancers 26th Aug., 1906; Lieut. 15th Jany., 1909.
- II. Llewellyn Charles, b. 23 June, 1895.
- I. Constance Kathleen.
- II. Dorothy Maude.

#### FARAHY PARISH (R.C.).

1225. The Dean and Chapter of Cloyne are mentioned in records of this year. (Prynn's Records, ii., 402.)
1251. "Magister Gilbertus, Decanus Clone," appears in 1251; and in 1252 G. decanus appears. (Caulfield's Pipe Roll, pp. 17 and 54.)
1262. "M." appears as Dean. (Caulfield's Pipe Roll, p. 29.)
1277. Omungan was Dean in this year, as appears from a deed ("Datum apud Balycotyn, die Sabati proximo ante Nativitatem Beati Johannis Baptistae, anno Domini MCCLXX., septimo"), in which the Bishop of Cloyne, with consent of the Dean and Chapter, leases "unam villam terrae quae vocatur Balyban" to "dilectissimo Simoni Omungan, filio Decani Clone." (Caulfield's Pipe Roll, p. 37.)
1291. "P'benda Decani Clon' Magri PHI' SEGDA, Capella de Carrygogmach taxat' ad VIIImr. unde decima IXs. IIIId. Jurisdicco ejusdem Xs. unde decia XIIId." (Tax P. Nic.)<sup>4</sup> Segda appears also in 1302 in the taxation of Pope Boniface.

<sup>3</sup> Compiler of this pedigree.

<sup>4</sup> According to the taxation of 1302, the prebend of the Dean of Cloyne, Master Philip de Soegda, is the chapel of Carrygogmath. (Rev. J. F. Lynch.)



GREGORY'S HOLY WELL, BOWEN'S COURT.  
*(Photo by Colonel Grove White, August, 1905.)*



FARAHY CASTLE  
Forms the left (west) gable end of this house (Mr. Michael Walsh's).  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 29th June, 1909.)*

1317. Charles O'Donchada was Dean. His death, on 13th Oct., 1317, is thus noticed:—"Hoc anno 3 id. Oct. Dus. Carolus O'Donchada Decanus Clonensis quievit, qui fuit vir magnae litteraturae et magni nominis in toto Momonia, et de cujus morte tota Ecclesia Hibernicana passa est magnum dampnum et jacturam." (MS. T.C.D., F.I. 18.) In 1291 he was P. Subulter.

1320. "John, Dean of Cloyne," appears. (Plac. Rot. Com. Banc.)

1324-1330. "Jo Le Blound dec. Eccl.' Sti. Colman, Clonen." (MS. T.C.D., F.I. 18.) He was elected Bishop of Cork in 1326, but was not consecrated. (Ware.)

1348. Johannes Went, Decanus Clonen, appears in Pipe Roll. (Caulfield's Pipe Roll, p. 43.)

1351. In this year John Whittock, Dean of Cloyne, was made Bishop of Cloyne. (King's Collect., p. 102.) He died in 1361.

1359. John Went is Dean. (Cod. Clar., 46.)

1367. John Cantok is Dean. (Cod. Clar.) In the year 1368, "apud Clenor die dominico proximo ante festum Sancti Colmani," John Cantok, Decanus Ecclesiae Clonen, is witness to homage (with "servitium i. lib' cerae") done the Bishop by a tenant under the see. (Caulfield's Pipe Roll, p. 49.) Cantok died in 1376. (Cod. Clar.)

1376. Thomas Striker is Dean. (Cod. Clar.)

1402, May 9. Magister Eugenius, Decanus Clone, is present, and attests a deed, signed in the vestibule "Fratrum minorum Bothon." (Pipe Roll, p. 55.)

1512. Thadeus O'Keeffe is Dean. (Cod. Clar., as quoted by Cotton.)

1529. David James Fitzgerald is Dean. (Cod. Clar., Cotton; Brady, ii., p. 196.)

From an abstract dated 6 Nov., 1731, it appears: "In the Parish of Farrahy and Kildorrery there was one Masshouse, one Popish priest, no Fryary, no Nunnery, no Popish school." (Journal for 1893, p. 50.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"In the R. C. divisions it (Farahy) forms part of the union or district of Kildorrery" (i. 613).

#### HOLY WELL.

In the middle of a field on the townland of Ballyshonock, in the occupation of a farmer named James Duane (landlord, Mr. Stephen Grehan, of Clonmeen) is a Holy Well, which goes by the name of "Gregory's Well."

It is situated about 650 yards north of Bowen's Court, and about 70 yards from the left (east) bank of the rivulet which runs through Farahy. It is not shown on 6in. O.S. sheet.

The spring bubbles up in the centre of the well at the bottom. It has never been known to run dry. The overflow goes into the stream through a drain made by the father of James Duane.

The water from this Holy Well has the reputation of curing bad sight, etc. People from the surrounding country come here and pay rounds when suffering from any disease.

I heard from a man living within a couple of fields of this Holy Well, on the Bowen's Court estate, that about 10 to 14 years ago a young man by name of Mike Dunn, who had been brought up at Bowen's Court, went to the United States of America, and while there got practically blind.

He came back to his native place and drank the water from Gregory's Well, also applied the water to his eyes. In about three or four months he regained his sight and returned to America.

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch gives:—Such wells as this are often called Tobar a' chaeich, or "well of the blind man." On Knockainey hill, Co. Limerick, there is a well so named, and near the village of Cahirconlish there is another such well, and the well in the old graveyard of Isert Lawrence, Co. Limerick, is stated to have been discovered by a blind man who received his sight by bathing his eyes in the water of the well. As Gregory's Well is a Holy Well, it is possible that it was so called from Pope Gregory, whose festival is referred to in the Pipe Roll of Cloyne.

#### FARAHY PARISH (C. OF I.).

1841, Nov. 1st. Rt. Hon. Hervey de Montmorenci, 4th Viscount Mountmorres LL.D., was admitted Dean of Cloyne. Lord Mountmorres was the first Dean of Cloyne for many years who resided permanently at Farahy. He was distinguished by his kindness to the poor during the time of the Irish Famine. He procured the erection of an Agricultural School and Model Farm at Ballinguirroe, of which Mr. Bernard Smith was Master. Lord Mountmorres was afterwards appointed to the Deanery of Achonry.

In 1851 the Corps of the Deanery of Cloyne was transferred by Act of Council from Farahy to Killeagh, and the Rectory of Farahy ceased to be appurtenance to the Deanery.

1669, June 3. A lease of the manse house of Farraghee, made by the Dean (Henry Rugg) to George Arnold for 21 years, at 40s. per annum (in consideration of said Arnold's having expended 12 li. in building the same, and inclosing the land), was confirmed by the Chapter of Cloyne. (Chap. Book.)

1694. "Dominus Rex patronus, Ecclesia in ruinea-lapsa." (Palliser.)

Dean Maule gave the site of the Green Coat Hospital to the parish of St. Mary Shandon, Cork, in 1715, and he gave to Cloyne Cathedral (when Dean) one silver paten, weighing 17 oz. and 17 dwts., with a blue cushion for the chapter house. (D. R.)

On March 21, 1721, Dean Maule granted an acre of land at Farrahy for an English schoolmaster to teach the English tongue, and on March 28, 1722, conveyed to William Philpott and Llewellyn Nash an acre of glebe land at Farrahy, with a slate house thereon, for a Protestant schoolmaster (Lib. Mun.). N.B.—Some remains of this house existed in the time of Lord Mountmorres.

The following is extracted from a letter of Dean Swift's to Lady E. Germaine, dated June 15, 1736:—

"His Grace hath now an opportunity to serve a clergyman of great merit, Mr. John Jackson. One Mr. Ward, who died this morning, had a sinecure of small value—it was a Hedge Deanery (my Lord Duke will tell you what I mean); we have many of them in Ireland. As it doth not require being there except about a month or two in the year, although it be but of forty or fifty pounds yearly rent, it will be a great ease to him; it is the Deanery of Cloyne." (Bennet MSS.)

In 1785 the Protestant population of Farrahy was 12 (Delany); 1830, Protestant population, 38.

One church, capable of accommodating 100 persons, rebuilt in 1720, but at what cost unknown. No charge on the parish in 1832 on account of the church. (Parl. Rep.)

1851. William Maziere Brady, A.M., Rector of Farrahy. He was the author of "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross," in three vols., pub. 1863. Dr. Brady afterwards adhered to the Church of Rome and became (Lay) Vice-Chamberlain at the Vatican Court.

1859. James Morton, A.M.

1860. The church and glebe in order; 22 acres of glebe in Rector's use. The Protestant population is 34. (Brady ii. 196.)

Cole continues:—

1865. John Westropp Brady, B.A.

1865. Brabazon Thomas Disney, B.A.

1871. Courtenay Moore, M.A.

1875. Richard Hayes, B.A. He was R.V. Nathlash and Kildorrery from 1867-1875, when he became R. Farrahy, those parishes being joined to the latter.

1883. Stephen Richard O'Halloran, M.A.

1890. Henry Alcorn, B.A.

The church population is about 30.

The church of Nathlash parish in this union has been taken down, with the exception of its tower. Several improvements have been made in recent years in St. Colman's Church, Farrahy, such as a new organ, new heating apparatus, panelling round the church, &c. (p. 203).

Extracts from a pamphlet by Rev. Courtenay Moore, M.A., styled "Chronicles of SS. Colman and of St. Colman's, Farahy, Diocese of Cloyne. (1872, Guy's, Cork.)

P. 14. The records of the Deanery are traceable so far back as the year 1225.

The Rev. Martin Armstrong was curate of Farahy from 1787 until 1817. The tomb of this clergyman 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 mitii ingenio fide et probitate omnes sibi devinxerat cum quibus ulla consuetudo erat, charus vixit defletus obiit. 3d die Mensis Januarii Ætatis Anno 62do Domini, 1817 mo.

A memorial window was erected in Farahy Church to the Rev. M. Armstrong in or about the year 1874.

In 1720 the Church of Farahy was rebuilt, which event is recorded by the following Latin inscription, still remaining in good preservation over the doorway:—

Deo O. M. Sacrum,  
Templum Hoc Antiquum  
St. Colemanni, Farahy,  
Reconditum Fuit  
Anno Redemptionis MDCCXXI.  
Domus mea Domus Orationis.

1845, Nov. 1. Right Hon. Hervey de Montmorency, Fourth Viscount Mountmorres, LL.D., was admitted Dean.

During his period of residence great distress prevailed in the country owing to the famine. His generous efforts to relieve the severe sufferings of the poor at that terribly trying time are still gratefully remembered and recounted. He also built an Agricultural School, which was a great boon to the district by the efficient training it provided in the principles and practice of farming, &c., &c.<sup>5</sup>

In 1800 a glebe house was built at Pharihay. (Brady, iii., 31.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Farahy is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the Deanery of Cloyne, in the patronage of the Crown.

The church, a plain building with a tower, surmounted by a small wooden spire, is now undergoing a thorough repair (i. 613).

The Rev. Courtenay Moore, A.M., was the first Rector after the Disestablishment. His brochure on the "Chronicles of SS. Colman and of St. Colman's, Farahy" (referred to above) may be held to have given the first impulse in recent times to antiquarian research in that locality.

Dr. Brady's great work is a record of persons rather than places.

The Church of Ireland Parish of Farahy is now united to that of St. Nathlash (Rockmills) and Kildorrery. The present Rector, Rev. Henry Alcorn, A.M. (appointed in 1890) is well known for his scientific attainments. Verses from his pen have appeared in the "Cork Constitution" and "Church of Ireland Gazette."

### FARAHY CASTLE.

#### FIANT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

5517 (6334). Grant to Edmund FitzGibbon, esq., called the White Knight, of a large grant of lands, which included the castle of Farrehie, in the tenure of Richard Cusshen, 40s. ster. To hold in tail male in capite by the service of (a twentieth part of a knight's fee). 15 Dec., xxxiii., A.D. 1590. (Much defaced. Auditor-General's Patent Book 9, p. 71.)

In the Down Survey Maps of 1666, Pharihy Castle is shown. The proprietor before the rebellion was Garret Coshlim. (See "Farahy Parish.")

1808. Elisha, daughter of Mr. Philip Sargent, jun., and his wife (? Frances) Travers, of Farahy Castle, baptised. (Farahy C. of I. Par. Reg.)

According to the Field Book of 1840, "There is an old castle of Farahy. It was built on a height. There is but a small portion of it to be seen at present. It is situated near the southern boundary of the townland of Ballyshounck, in the Barony of Fermoy." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I visited the site of Farahy Castle on 20th August, 1907, with Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A. Mr. Michael Walsh, on whose farm it was situated, informed us that the old castle formed part of his house. We found that the existing walls of the old castle were three feet to four feet thick, and that they were about 25 feet in height.

It is said that the castle was formerly about fifty feet high. Portion of it was taken down by Mr. Robert Walsh (father of the present owner) about 1860. The old castle still forms the hall and kitchen (now in use)

<sup>5</sup> Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me that Bernard Smith was agriculturist.



FIRVILLE HOUSE.



RUINS OF FLOWERHILL HOUSE.

*(Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1903.)*

at the west end of the house. There is an old ceiling in the kitchen showing three cross beams, cross joists, and boards. This is probably the original ceiling.

The length of the castle was 34 feet 6 inches; its breadth was 19 feet 7 inches.

### Firville House.

Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Mallow. Townland of Firville West. It lies about 2 miles by road west of Mallow Town.

In 1881 the pop. of Firville West was 20; val., £414 5s. od., and it contained 350a. or. 5p. (Guy.)

In the time of the Down Survey Firville appears to have been part of the townland of Gortnagross.

Gortnagross is the Irish for "field of the Crosses."

In 1688, Richard Chapman was of Gortnagross (Firville). (See Atkins of Firville, B.L.G., 1846 and 1863.)

The Atkins family lived here for many years. Major Robert Atkins, born 1749, of the Mallow Cavalry, was of Firville. The daughters of the Rev. Philip Going Atkins-Going, born 1804, having inherited the place, sold their interest in it to Mr. Samuel Sheehan, of Mallow the present owner (1914).

The following have lived here:—

1875. Joseph Ring. (Guy.)

1886. Joseph K. Ring. (Guy.)

About 1892 the late Major A. R. Hutchinson late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, lived here. He was Resident Magistrate for the Mallow district. On his transfer to the Curragh the place was taken by Mrs. Connal, widow of the late Capt. Alexander Campbell Connal, Royal Horse Artillery. Mrs. E. H. Connal still resides here (1914).

### Flowerhill (Knockbue).

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

Townland of Garryhintogue.

Garryhintogue is the Irish for "Hintock's garden." Hintock was an old English or Welsh family. (O'Donovan.)

Flowerhill lies about 2½ miles N.E. (by road) of Doneraile village.

When Lieut. John Grove White came home from India in 1787 on half pay of the 2nd Batt. 73rd Regt., he was unable to live at Kilburne, as it was in the hands of tenants. Subsequent to his marriage in 1791 he rented Flowerhill.

It appears that Mr. Hill, of Graig or Donnybrook, near Doneraile, rented the place from Mr. N. G. Evans, of Carker, which is adjacent. Mr. Hill sublet it to Mr. F. Hannan, of Doneraile, who again sublet it to Lieut. John Grove White, who built a house and out-offices on the lands at a cost of over £3,000, and paid £2 11s. od. an acre.



When the Napoleonic wars were concluded, about 1814, the price of land went down considerably, and as Mrs. Hannan (then a widow) refused to reduce the rent, Capt. John Grove White left the place and went to reside in the Channel Islands, about 1821.

When John Hannan died he left his interest in Flowerhill to his wife, and after her death he devised it to John Shinnor of Doneraile. (See these Notes, ii. 218, and Doneraile village.)

Shinnor was eventually evicted, and Flowerhill was then held by several tenants, until Mr. J. W. Evans (being head landlord) purchased the interest of Dormer, who at the time was the tenant, and afterwards that of the Hills of Clogheen. In 1890 all the middle interests were purchased out by Mr. Evans, who became owner in fee.

During the disturbances of the Ribbonmen, Flowerhill was occupied by a detachment of infantry.<sup>1</sup>

Charlotte, daughter of George Connor, of Flowerhill, and Mary, his wife, baptised 29th May, 1821. (Doneraile Parish C. of I. Register). Mr. G. Connor had previously lived at Sarsfield Court, near Cork.

On the night of 12th February, 1823, armed insurgents visited the house of Daniel Healy of Flowerhill, Barony of Fermoy. The leader called himself Capt. Rock and demanded money and whisky. ("Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier," 18 Feb., 1823.)

The Field Book of 1839 gives:—Garryhintogue. This is a large townland, all arable; contains a gentleman's house and a pond; nothing else remarkable, except the ruins of an old church, called "Aglish Church," and a graveyard attached, near south boundary.

Flowerhill House, in the townland of Garryhintogue. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Flowerhill house has been taken down and a new house built by Capt. J. W. Evans, at present occupied by Mr. Oliver Graham.

Mr. N. F. Evans, B.L., Newtown, Doneraile, writes 21 Nov., 1908, to Col. Grove White:—

The following all had at one time an interest in Flowerhill—a regular land hunger for light land, without a tree on it, apparently when your great-grandfather, John Grove White, entered into possession:—

N. G. Evans, of Carker, owner in fee simple; John Atkins in 1764 took a lease of it; St. Leger Hill of Clogheen, near Doneraile, under him; Arundel Hill, of Donnybrook, under him; Mrs. Hannan of Doneraile; then Mr. Shinnor of Doneraile; then Captain John Grove White, who planted all the trees, built the house, etc.

Afterwards there were several small holdings on it, and Capt. J. W. Evans's (Carker) two uncles), John and Robert, jointly held it under

<sup>1</sup> 1822, Oct. 22. Fifty soldiers, under command of Capt. Craster and Mr. Vivian, 22nd Regt., took possession of Ballyshara House (see i. 266 these Notes). On 25th Oct. they removed to Flowerhill. On night of 13 Aug., 1823, the sentry at Flowerhill was fired at by Whiteboys but not hit. 9 March, 1824, Mr. Cavendish and his detachment of 22nd Regt., quartered at Doneraile, removed to Buttevant, also Mr. Gough and his men from Flowerhill, likewise Capt. Stewart and his men from Two Pot House. They were succeeded by parties of the 42nd Highlanders. Capt. Fraser and his wife came to Doneraile and lodged at Mr. Tool's. On 11th June, 1824, these detachments were again taken over by 22nd Regt. On 25 June, 1824, Capt. Craster called at Kilbrack and paid Mr. William Stawell the billet money for Flowerhill. On 19 July, 1824, the troops were removed from Flowerhill, and it was thrown up to Mr. John Shinnor. (From Diary of Mrs. Catherine Stawell of Kilbrack). There was also a detachment of soldiers in a house near cross roads west of Bowen's Court, still known as "The Barrack."

St. Leger Hill in the years 1837-8-9. Joseph Hill, after Mr. Dormer's interest in it had ceased, bequeathed his interest in it to Rev. Mr. Dhoubé, who eventually resigned his interest.

Now (1914) Mr. Oliver Graham, son-in-law to Capt. J. W. Evans, of Carker, resides at Flowerhill in a house newly built by Captain Evans near the old ruins.

Capt. J. W. Evans, of Carker House, adds in 1914 as follows:—  
 "Flower Hill, or Knockbue, was taken April, 1764, from Nicholas Green Evans, of Carker, by John Atkins, then of Graig, in Co. Cork, gentleman, on a lease of lives renewable for ever. It appears Atkins held both Graig and Flower Hill before this on a terminable lease, but I cannot just now lay my hand on it. My uncle John and Robert Evans held Flower Hill from St. Leger Hill on lease in 1837, paying £115 a year rent. J. W. Evans purchased Dormer's interest, thus becoming under tenant as well as head landlord."

### Fort Lewis (Wilkinson's Lawn).

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 164 (not shown), 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

Townland of Lisnagrough.

It lies about three-quarters of a mile west of Doneraile village on the Mallow road. It is now known as Wilkinson's Lawn or Wilkinson's Gate. Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory has built a cottage near the entrance gate. There are some fine old trees in the lawn still, which gives some idea of what the old place was like.

In 1824, Colonel Wilkinson, Secretary of Police, Fort Lewis, is given in Pigot's Directory.

Death, 4th February, 1830, Colonel Wilkinson, of Doneraile.

The Doneraile (C. of I.) Parish Register gives:—Marriage. 6 December, 1830, James B. Wall, Esq., M.D., of Doneraile, to Mrs. Anne Wilkinson, widow of late Lt.-Colonel Wilkinson, of Fort Lewis.

Mr. Arthur Jones, in his "Doneraile and Vicinity," gives an account of this place. The house was burnt down shortly after the Colonel's death.

It is commonly believed that Colonel Wilkinson's ghost haunts the vicinity, and the country people used to avoid "Wilkinson's Gate" at midnight. Since the cottage has been built there the fear of passing the gate at night time is dying out.

Major Hans Thomas Fell White, of Kilbyrne, brought into Co. Cork one of the first bicycles (the old bone-shaker). He was a big man, and got so many falls off it that he at last gave the machine to his eldest son, who soon learned to ride it, practising on the avenue. It was summer time, and clothed in a white duck suit he took his trial spin outside Kilbyrne as far as the Doneraile kennels and back, passing Wilkinson's gate in the gloaming. No bicycle had been seen in the Doneraile neighbourhood. Next day it was currently reported that Wilkinson's ghost had been seen on the road between Kilbyrne and Doneraile, and had terrified several people.

For the ghost story of the Radiant Boy at Fort Lewis see Doneraile Parish, iii. 51.

## Gibbings Grove (Toonmore).

Sheet 2, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Kilbolane.

Gibbings Grove lies about six miles west of Charleville (by road).

Canon J. F. Lynch says that *tuar* means a bleach-green, and that word is often applied to fields along small streams, the articles being washed in the stream and dried on its banks, and that word is also applied to spots where cattle used to feed and sleep. (Joyce i. 236.)

On the tomb of Colonel Bowerman in the churchyard of Cooline is the following inscription:—

"Hic jacet pars vitima fortissimi viri  
Domini IOANNIS GIBBINGS in re militari  
Praefecti insignissimi qui inter vid varum et  
Amicorum lacrymes aeternitatem ingressvs  
Est die 23d Decembris, 1678, aetatis 55 felicem.  
Expectans Resurrectionem.

There follows some lines in English. (See p. 232, vol i., "Memorials of the Dead in Ireland.")

Henry Bowerman, junior, of Cooliney, M.P. for Charleville 1692, married 1683 Elizabeth, daughter of John Gibbings, a Cromwellian soldier. The altar tomb of this John Gibbings, locally known as "ould Bowerman's tomb," is in Cooliney graveyard (about three miles south-west of Charleville) outside and at the southern side of the ruin. The covering slab has on the left-hand upper corner a shield per bend between three fleur-de-lys, two and one, but neither crest nor motto, &c., &c. ("Journal" for 1895, p. 238.)

## ACTS OF SETTLEMENT.

Roll 19, Chas. II., 3rd Part, Face.

John Gibbings, Esq.—Milltowne and Garribrickeene, 237 ac., £3 11s. 11½d.; in Clydarragh, 136 ac., £2 1s. 3½d.; Keilultane and Ardglass, 180 ac., £2 14s. 8d.; Kilbrey als. Killrey, 183 ac., £2 15s 7½d; Cloghnora (part), 126 ac., £1 18s. 3¼d; Agharum (part), 30 ac., 9s. 1¼d.; Lisletrim, 83a. or. 32p., £1 5s. 3¼d. Barony of Orrery and Killmore, Co. Cork. Total rent, £14 6s. 2¼d. Date, 4th April, 19 car. ii. Inrolled 19th April, 19 car. ii.

Saving to Francis Slingsby, Esq., the benefit of his decree of the lands of Garribrickeene, Clydarragh, Keilultane, Ardglass and Kilbrey, and to David Power, of Kilbolane, Co. Cork, Esq., such right as should be decreed him, as a nominee, to part of Agharum after reprisals.

Roll 29th Chas. II., 3rd Part, Back.

Symon Gibbings—Mayne plowland (part), 366 a. 1r. 7p (593a. 1r. 14p. stat.), £5 11s. 2½d. Barony of Orrery and Killmore, Co. Cork. Date, 16 June, 29 car. ii. Inrolled 14th July, 1677. Saving to David Power, a nominee, such right as had been adjudged him to part of Mayne, after reprisals.

The names of Captain John Gibbings and Cornet Symon Gibbings appear in the list "of adventurers' and soldiers' certificates" (preserved in P.R.O., Dublin).



GIBBINGSGROVE HOUSE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th Sept., 1907.)*



GLANMORE HOUSE.

*(From Pike's "Cork and Co. Cork XX. Century.")*

The Subsidy Roll gives:—

1662. John Gibbins, of Kilbraher, Par. of Shandrum; value in goods, £5 5s. od.

1663. John Gibbons, of Miltowne, Par. of Shandrum; value in goods, £18 12s. 7½d. (P.R.O., Irl.)

The pedigree of Gibbings of Gibbings Grove is given in B.L.G., Irl., 1912.

There are entries to Gibbings of Gibbings Grove in C. of I. Parish Register of Kilbolane, Churchtown; in Cloyne Marr. Lic. Bonds, and those of Cork and Ross; also in prerogative Wills of Ireland, and Cloyne wills, &c., in Pub. Rec. Off., Dublin.

Thomas Gibbings, of Toormore, was appointed a J.P. for Co. Cork 21 May, 1733. ("Journal for 1897, p. 63.")

Smith (pub. 1750) writes:—Toormore, now Gibbings Grove, the house and plantations of Mr. Gibbon, three miles south of Charleville, is famous for a celebrated cider apple called the Toormore apple. Some years ago there was discovered near this place, in the centre of a large stone, the rowel of a spur, which is still kept as a great curiosity by Mr. Gibbon, and which is an evident proof of the growth of stones (i. 289).

In 1814, B. Gibbings, Esq., was living at Gibbings Grove. The post town was Charleville (D.N.P.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives Gibbings Grove as the residence of R. Gibbings, Esq. (under Kilbolane, vol ii., p. 53).

The Field Book of 1839 states:—Gibbings Grove House, J. W. Gaffney, Esq., occupant; in townland of Main South.

Main South Townland. This is a large townland, nearly all arable. It contains about 15 small pools and water holes, a Trigonometrical Station on its north boundary, one on its east and one near the middle. A spot of furze containing a fox covert. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The following have lived at Gibbings Grove:—

In 1875-6, Rev. Richard B. Gibbings, curate of union of Kilbolane (Guy.)

In 1886, Ringrose Drew. (Guy.)

There appears to have been no one living at Gibbings Grove in 1892.

In 1893, Rev. James Coghlan, C.C. (Guy). He was curate of Newtown. I am informed he was followed by Father Crowley.

Ringrose Drew in 1894-96, but not in 1897. (Guy.)

In 1913, Mr. Michael Cagney. (Guy, under Milford.)

### Glanmore (Ballynaboola).

Sheet 8, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Ballyhay.

The townland of Ballynaboola West contains 259a. 1r. 8p. statute measure, and that of Ballynaboola contains 190a. 3r. 14p. In 1881 the pop. of latter was 27, val. £168 15s. od.; and of the former pop. 6, val. £140. (Guy.)

The demesne of Glanmore House stretches across the N.W. portions of both these townlands, and the house itself is in Ballynaboola West.

Glanmore House lies about 4½ miles by road S.S.E. of Charleville town.

Ballynaboola is the Irish for "Town of the Stroke."

Ballinbwoilibegg was mentioned as the property of Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in a re-grant of his estate. Pat. 9, Jas. I., A.D. 1611, P.R.O., Irid.

Mrs. Russell in 1911 furnished me with the following information from old family papers at Glanmore:—

Ballynabowly alias Ballynabooley was part of a large grant of lands made by Charles II. in 1666 (presumably) to Sir Henry Tynte,<sup>1</sup> and confirmed by Patent of James II., dated 13 November, 1685, to his widow, Dame Mabella, and her son, Henry Tynte.

In 1687 her daughter Margaret married John Cooke, of Youghal.<sup>2</sup>

In 1689 Henry Tynte died without issue, and bequeathed his property, by will dated 24th March, 1689, to his nephew James, the son of his sister Mabella and her husband, William Worth.<sup>3</sup> The said James to take the name of Tynte.

In 1702 James Worth or Tynte of Old Bawn, Co. Dublin, married Hester, only daughter and heiress of J. Bulkeley.<sup>4</sup> He became a Privy Councillor of Ireland. The document gives his address of Old Borough, Co. Cork.

In 1758 James Worth or Tynte died on 8th April, leaving his property to his son Robert, by will dated 20 Feb., 1755, one of the witnesses thereto being Sir Robert Deane of Dromore, Mallow, Co. Cork.

In 1758 Robert Worth or Tynte, of Old Bawn, Co. Dublin, and of Dunlaven, Co. Wicklow, Counsellor-at-Law, married Elizabeth Stratford, afterwards Lady Elizabeth Tynte, her father being created Earl of Aldborough in 1777.

This Robert was "a very weak, improvident man, and having fallen into great embarrassments," he made over his Cork property to trustees, i.e., his father-in-law and William Austin, to raise money by sale or mortgage to pay his debts. He made his will to the same effect in 1760, and died in June of the same year, leaving his wife enceinte of an only child, who was afterwards Sir James Stratford Tynte, Bart.

In 1781, shortly after he came of age, Sir James married his first cousin, Hannah, daughter of Morley Saunders, of Saunders' Grove, Co. Wicklow, by his wife, Lady Martha Stratford.

In 1785, Sir James died, leaving his estates to his elder daughter, Elizabeth. The younger, Jemima Roberta, was born after his death. His widow, Dame Hannah, intermarried with Fitzmaurice Caldwell, of Brownstown, Co. Kildare.

Elizabeth Tynte died unmarried about 1816 or 1817, and left her property to her mother, Dame Hannah.

Jemima Roberta married Joseph Pratt of Cabra Castle, Co. Cavan, and died 1822.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Who represented Co. Cork in the Parliament of 1661. Edward Tynte, of Wrexhall in Somerset, living in 1585, had two sons. The younger, Robert, came to Ireland in 1645, and was father of Sir Henry Tynte.

<sup>2</sup> Another dau., Catherine, m. Laurence Clayton, of Moyallow, and d.s.p. 1661.

<sup>3</sup> William Worth was Baron of the Exchequer.

<sup>4</sup> And also heiress of her uncle, Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., of Old Bawne, Co. Dublin and of Dunlairn, Co. Wicklow.

<sup>5</sup> Her 2nd son took the name of Tynte. (Burke's L.G.)

The provisions of the Trust Deed of 1760 were not put into execution, owing principally to the management of Lady Elizabeth Tynte, who died 1817, until 1814, when the Court ordered a competent part of the lands comprised therein to be sold.

Michael Russell purchased Ballynaboola. Date of deed is 19 August, 1816. He died 1819, leaving this property to his grandson and namesake, Michael Patrick Russell, 4th son of his only son Patrick (of Mount Russell) and his wife, Teresa Morrogh. Michael Patrick was born 20 July, 1812.

There was no residence on Ballynaboola. Mrs. Teresa Russell, who became a widow in 1828, built about 1831-33 a hunting lodge for her son there. She died in 1835 at Hyde Park House, Cork.

Michael Patrick Russell married, 27 June, 1843, Marianne, daughter of Daniel Clanchy, J.P., D.L., and of his wife, Anna Lyons. Within a short time of their marriage they changed the name of the place to "Glanmore," and built the present house in the early fifties, adding on to the old hunting lodge.

By the Memoir of "Russell of Glanmore in B.L.G., Irl., 1912, it appears that Michael Patrick Russell died 1859, having had issue two sons and two daughters. The eldest, Michael (who died 13 April, 1912), of Glanmore, married 1st, 29 April, 1876, Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of James Lyons, D.L., of Croom House, Co. Lim. She d. 14 March, 1877. He m. 2ndly, 8 Jan., 1880, Alice Gertrude, 2nd dau. of John Morrogh-Bernard, D.L., of Fahagh Court, Co. Kerry, by Frances Mary Blount, his wife, and by her left issue surviving: one son, Michael Mary (now, 1914, of Glanmore), and one dau., Frances Mary, a Nun.

## Glanworth Parish.

Sheet 27, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O..

Glanworth means "the glen of the rivers or streams. (O'Donovan.)

In the *Chronicum Scotorum*, A.D. 639, is the record of the battle of Cathair Cinn Conn, in which Aengus Liathana from Glenn Damhain, or Glanworth, was victorious, and Maelduin, son of Aedh Bannan, King of Munster, was defeated.

In the Book of Rights it is stated that Cathair Glenn Amhnach, or fort of Glanworth, was one of the seats of the King of Cashel, and the people of Gleann Amhain (Glanworth) pay no tribute. It is also stated that the stipend of the King of Gleann Amhnach from the King of Cashel was seven steeds and seven drinking horns and seven shields and seven swords.

In the Fermoy Topography we read:—The first tuath or district of these that is mentioned in the Eoghanacht of Gleann Omnach (Glanworth), for it is the noblest of these, because it is one of the free tuaths of Cashel with its border tuaths, &c. (Here follows a long list of names.)

The O'Coscrays are mentioned as having attacked the Castle of Glanworth. These are called the Cumscragies in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and it is recorded that three families of the Cumscragies lived in Fermoy for many ages, and claimed descent from Cumscrach, the great-grandson of Mogh Ruith.

Gleann Caintinn of the O'Keeffes is the oldest name of the valley where Glanworth first was built.

Dun Maelclaigh, the chief fortress of the Eoghanach, appears to be the name of the fort built on the rock of Glanworth, on which the Flemings built a castle. (From Canon J. F. Lynch's *Researches*.)

Glanworth was the O'Keeffes' country at the time of Strongbow's invasion, and before them it was occupied by the O'Duggans, and earlier still by the O'Comhscrach or Cosgras.

Cairbe Crom is stated to be ancestor of Caomh, from whom sprang O'Keeffe of Glanworth, and Donnchadh O'Keeffe of Glanworth, of whom particulars are given by Keating, was the grandson of Caomh, who was ninth in descent from Caibre Crom, King of Desmond. (*Journal* for 1907, p. 50, J. F. L.) Page 200 *Journal* for 1907, Canon J. F. Lynch gives an article on "Glanworth as a Place Name."

A very interesting article on "Glanworth" is given by James Byrne, J.P., in *Journal* for 1912, p. 165.

In the Fiant of Queen Elizabeth pardons were granted to several people at Glannor, viz. : Fiant 2,245, Elyse Pickot, John Nagill fitz Gerot, yeoman; David Nagill fitz Morishe, George Nagill fitz Morishe, Gerrot beg Nagill, Dermot O'Leyne fitz Enoys, surgeon (A.D. 1573). Fiant 2,250, Thomas fitz Owen fitz Wm. O'Haghierin, Thos. Kelly, Philip O'Kerny (A.D. 1573). Fiant 3,101, Teig oge Kelly (A.D. 1577). Fiant 4,257, David fitz Tebbot Roche, horseman (A.D. 1,583).

The manor, castle, town and lands of Glannor (Glanworth) formed part of the estate of David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, confirmed to him by James I., 1611.

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, Glannor (Glanworth) Parish, in Condon and Clongibbons Barony, before the rebellion of 1641, belonged to David Canton, the relict of Thomas McGrath, Richard Canton, Ir. Pap.; Edmund Canton, Ir. Pap.; Arthur Shirly, Prot. The above (except Arthur Shirly) were attainted and forfeited their lands. The grantees were Daniel Hignett, Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin (afterwards this portion passed to Redmond Barry), Robert ssewell, Lord Kingston, Humphry Baggally, and Arthur Shirly, Prot. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Glannor Parish in Fermoy Barony, before the rebellion of 1641, belonged to Lord Roch, Irish Papist; Theobald fitz John Roch, Ir. Pap.; Thomas McGrath, late deceased, Ir. Pap.; John Roch for Ulick, James Roch for William, John Honsy Donogh, Thomas D. Honsy, Ir. Pap.; Edmd. for Gerald, Ir. Pap.; Edwd. (? ssonne) Roch.

The grantees were:—Sir Peter Courthorp, Sam Newton et uxor (wife), Duke of York, Robert ssewell, John Groves (i.e., Major Ion Grove), Major Robert Cuppage, Lord Kingston, Capt. William Harmer, Patrick Roch for Morris (afterwards to Patrick Roch), Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin (afterwards to Redmond Barry), Bishop of Ossory, Ulick Roch and Honora in joynt, William Radford, Edward Symons, and Bishop of Cloyne. (P. R. O., Irl.)

Michael Roberts, of Kilmoney Abbey, succeeded on the death of his uncle, Michael Roberts, of Glanworth, to part of the lands of Glanworth<sup>1</sup> and to other estates in Co. Cork, by will dated 1 April, 1741. (See *Roberts of Kilmoney Abbey*. (B.L.G., Irl.)

<sup>1</sup>In the Final Notice to Claimants, &c., Irish Land Commission Court, 23 Decr., 1912, part of lands of Glanworth, 69a. 15p., and Moneen, 34a. 32p. are mentioned as the estate of Alice Jane Roberts, Spinster, and Ralph Roberts, &c. ("Irish Times.")



Smith (pub. 1750) writes:—"Killemera, near Glanworth, a nice sandstone for walling purposes (ii. 285).

Also near Glanworth, at Dunmahon, a very superior pit sand occurs on Mr. Dilworth's farm (ii. 286).

Miss Green, of Air Hill, contributes the following:—

GLANWORTH formed part of the lands forfeited by the Roches, and was granted in 1640 to Sir Peter Courthope, whose daughter married the first Visct. Midleton. Lord Midleton in 1725 leased 1,500 acres to Michael Roberts for 900 years, at a yearly rent of £400.

Park still remains in the Roberts family, and other portions passed into the hands of Roger Adams, Thos. Green, and Colville Moore, now Maxwell. In the original lease (1725) is mentioned a famous marl pit at Parkloughy, from which all tenants on the estate were privileged to draw sand for manuring purposes.

1762. A reference in Tuckey's *Cork Remembrancer*, p. 351, to three Levellers or Whiteboys who were found guilty out of 60 apprehended. They were on 23 June, 1762, carried in two hackney chairs, attended by the Rev. Standish Barry, who gave them in charge to the priest of Rathcormac, when they were respectively executed at Mitchelstown, Glanworth and Fermoy, their respective residences. They were escorted to the place of execution by nearly a regiment of soldiers, and hanged in white shirts drawn over their clothes.

1790. John Crone, of the City of Limerick, in his will, dated 11th April, 1790, charged an annuity of £40 on the lands of Kilgullane and Killinmoreene for the use and benefit of the poor of the parishes of Mitchelstown and Glanworth, and directed a sum of £25 a year to the parishes of Kilgullane and Glaworth and £15 for the parish of Mitchelstown. This is still paid.

1824. The road to Mitchelstown past Castle and Abbey was made, and bridge at Ballykenly built. It was said many of the stones of both were used by the contractors in making the road.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Glanworth, a parish, partly in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons, but chiefly in that of Fermoy, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Mitchelstown, on the new road to Cork, containing 4,455 inhabitants of which number 1,098 are in the village. This place, which is situated on the river Funcheon, and also on the road from Fermoy to Limerick, was anciently called Glanore, or "the golden glen," from its great fertility.

The seats are Ballyclough, the residence of General Barry, a handsome mansion, in the Elizabethan style, situated in a fine and well-planted demesne, and Glanworth Glebe, of the Rev. John Brinkley.

The parish comprises 11,232 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £9,878 11s. 7d. per annum; the land is in general good, and chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is gradually improving, and there is abundance of limestone, which is quarried principally for agricultural purposes.

Several brass coins bearing the date 1565, with the inscription "Paul Maylor, mayor of the city of Cork," have been found in this parish (under Glanworth, i. 654).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—

Glanworth Townland is the property of Lord Midleton, held by deed

for ever. Pays County Cess yearly, including the glebe of Glanworth, £46 8s. 10d. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Smith (pub. 1750) writes:—Philip Blake<sup>2</sup> died in the Parish of Johnstown, near Glanworth, in 1746, aged 115 years, and was perfect in all his senses to the last (ii. 305).

#### LEABBA CAILLE.

Smith (pub. 1750) writes of the famous sepulchral monument near Glanworth as follows:—“On the road from Fermoy to Glanworth, a mile from the latter due east, is a sepulchral monument called Labbacally, i.e., the ‘Hag’s Bed.’ The Irish say it belonged to a giantess, of whom they relate some ridiculous fables. This monument, by its size, seems to be designed for some celebrated person of antiquity, but for whom or when erected the least traces are not to be found either in history or from tradition. It consists of several broad flagstones supported by others, which are pitched in the ground. One of these stones is of an enormous size, being no less than seventeen feet long, nine feet broad, and in the middle three feet thick, from which it slopes away to the edge, like the roof of an house. But, as if this prodigious stone was not a sufficient cover to the tomb, there are two others, the former eleven feet broad and seven feet long, and the latter seven feet square. There was a fourth huge flag, which lies at the west end, and covered that part. On each side are several large broad flags, pitched in the ground in two ranges, on which the upper stones rest, as a tombstone on the side walls. Some of these pillar stones are six feet high, and four broad. The length of this vast tomb, it being hollow underneath, is forty feet on the outside and fourteen broad. The whole was enclosed within a circle of flagstones, pitched in the ground at about fourteen feet from the centre of the tomb. This rude piece of antiquity was probably erected by the ancient Irish long before the making of stone walls with mortar was discovered. The bringing of these stones hither must have been a work of immense labour, as there are none of the kind, being a coarse grit, nearer than the mountains which divide this county from that of Limerick, viz., five or six miles distant; and as they were destitute of engines to raise such massy rocks and carry them so far, no wonder the simple Irish should attribute such a work to the performance of a giantess.

From the shape of this monument it seems to have been the tomb of some noted person, probably one of the ancient kings of Fermoy, in whose territory it stands, and from its lying east and west it is not improbable that it was erected in the ages of Christianity (ii. 295).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives a somewhat similar account of “Labacally” as Smith.

Windele, writing in 1834, describes the formation of the Leabba Caille, and towards the end of his description writes:—

“A little from the west end of the altar is a large flag, partly buried in the ground, which inclines from west to east. It is 3 feet high and 8 feet broad by 2 feet thick. This probably was the ‘sacrificial stone.’

<sup>2</sup>Mr. James Byrne, J.P., asks:—Is this the Philip Blake who is buried at Wallstown, and to whom an Irish epitaph is inscribed?”



LABBA CAILLEE CROMLECH.  
*(Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee, 1912.)*



WEST SIDE OF LABBA CAILLEE CROMLECH.  
*(Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee, 1912.)*



SHOWING SWORD CUT ON STONE AT ENTRANCE  
TO LABBA CAILLEE.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., standing.  
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, Aug., 1912.*)



MONEEN CROMLECH.

(*Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee, 1912.*)



GRAINEY'S FINGER STONE, GLANWORTH.  
Lord Castletown, K. P., etc. in foreground.  
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th June, 1913.*)



RATH ALIGNMENT, GLANWORTH.  
(*Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee, 1912.*)

“A little to the west of this, adjoining the road, and forming a continuation of the seven pillar stones, is another large upright, with a deep natural incision in the slab. This leads us to the legend: The altar cave was the bed of Diarmeid and Greine, celebrated Fenians of old. One night Greine awoke and missed Diarmeid; filled with jealousy, she looked round, raised her head off the ‘stone of sacrifice’ (her pillow), and imagining she saw Diarmeid stepping off, took her sword, which lay at her side, for in those days ladies wore swords, and aimed a blow at the imagined traitor, which, proving to be only the last described upright stone, the incision above noticed was produced, and remains to testify the nerve of her arm. Perceiving that it was the stone, she started from her bed, and really seeing Diarmeid running down the field, she took up a large stone, several feet long, which stood near, and flung it after him; fortunately she missed her aim, and the stone fell into the river at the foot of the hill, where it still (1834) remains erect. Notwithstanding all this Diarmeid and Greine lived here well enough. Their 14 children are buried round. Witness their grave stones (the outer circle).” (Windele MSS. 12, I. 11, R.I.A.)

Windele gives a sketch of Labba Caille.

About 1849 Windele wrote:—Passed Leabba Caille. *Leabba* is certainly an old Pagan word, and this monument to which the term is applied is unquestionably Pagan. There is a *Leaba na cum* somewhere in the County of Kilkenny, of the Cromleac character. *Caille* is supposed to be the Hindoo Cali, the wife of Siva. Its resemblance to the Irish term *calliach*, an old woman, or a nun, has corrupted the legend connected with this monument (*Journal* for 1897, p. 377). He again writes with reference to Leabba Caille: “When Graine found that Shearla, her faithless husband, had escaped the quoit which she had flung after him, and which to this day stands a monument of her wrathful jealousy in the middle of the Funcheon which flows in the glen below, she consoled herself by turning in her bed, exclaiming, ‘Well, as bad as Shearla is, I might be worse without him’” (*Journal* for 1898, p. 74).

I visited this wonderful Cromlech on 15 Aug., 1912, in company with Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Dr. Philip G. Lee, M.D. (Hon. Sec. Cork Hist. and Arch. Society), and Mr. R. W. Evans, B.L., of Carker, Doneraile.

A stone circle can still be seen on the east side of the Cromlech. Windele says that the altar stood within a small circle still (A.D. 1834) tracable, and he counted on the S. side of this circle nine stones, all more or less sunken in the ground, the highest of them above the surface being only 1½ feet.

Mr. James Byrne pointed out a stone (see photo) at top of a stile in front of entrance to the cromlech. It has an indentation, like a sword cut, where, according to local legend, Greine aimed a blow with a sword at her husband. She missed him and hit the stone and cut a dent in it, as described by Windele above.

He also showed us a stone, said to be the third that Greine threw at her husband. It is called “The Finger Stone” (see photo). It lies about 1,000 yards in direct line S.E. from the Labba Caille, or the townland of Cornhill. It also lies 150 yards N. of the junction of the roads, which is 1,050 yards S.E. of Labba Caille.

MONEEN CROMLECH.<sup>3</sup>

There is a cromlech in this parish in the townland of Moneen, which lies about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. (by road) of Glanworth Railway Station. Its measurements are as follows, taken by me on 15 June, 1908:—Top slab, 6 ft. 8 in. x 5 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; height from ground, 3 ft. 5 in.; 1 ft.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick on north side.

Formed of conglomerate sandstone, the cromlech is on limestone land. So this sandstone is foreign to the neighbourhood, probably brought down by glaciers.

The top slab rests on two stones one at each side, and one at east end. The west end is open.

Stone on south side, 5 ft. 8 in. long x 1 ft. 8 in. high (above ground).

Stone on north side, 5 ft. 1 in. long and 2 ft. 2 in. high (above ground).

End stone, east, 2 ft. wide x 1 ft. 9 in. (over ground).

These three stones are limestone.

Canon J. F. Lynch and I were informed that in Gleasure was a graveyard, and between the graveyard and a ditch was a small legane stone, which Mr. Barry of Ballynamona (N. of Glanworth) considered was brought there from Moneen cromlech. We were also informed that in former times Mass was celebrated at Moneen Cromlech, and that the field in which it is was named the "Altar Field"; that there had formerly been a graveyard in Ballynaraha, which adjoins Moneen, and that stones were found on the site by David Foley of Ballynaraha about 1868 when digging potatoes near the cromlech. Between it and the road is a field named Parc an Chnuic, and in this field were found human bones many years ago.

The ruined cromlech of Curraghoo is described under the Castle of that name (see photo).

## MONEEN STONE CIRCLE WITH CROMLECH.

In the corner of a field on Moneen Townland, opposite (and to S.W. of) Mr. Hawe's house, and on Mr. Glazure's farm, lately sold by Mr. Green of Air Hill, I saw on 15 June, 1908, a cromlech more than half buried in the ground, and covered with earth and bracken. It was partly surrounded by a stone circle on the N.E. side, 8 to 9 paces in diameter (see photo).

It lies 650 yards N.N.E. from Moneen Cromlech aforementioned. Not shown on Ord. Sur.

## RUINED CROMLECH ON BALLINROE, GLANWORTH T. L.

On 15 Aug., 1912, I was shown a ruined cromlech on Mr. William Hawe's farm. It is on a sub-denomination of Glanworth townland called Ballinroe.

It lies about 100 yards behind his house, and about 150 yards S.W. from Trigonometrical station shown on 6-inch O.S. map as 233. The stones are very much weather worn. A long heavy stone forms the N. side, while three small ones form the S. side. There is no covering stone, nor any at ends (see photo). Not shown on Ord. Sur.

<sup>3</sup>Mr. Eric Peet in his work "Rough Stone Monuments" (1912) states:—"What we call cromlechs should be dolmens."



MONEEN STONE CIRCLE NER GLANWORTH.

Miss Green of Air Hill in background.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 15th Jan., 1908.)



BALLINROE RUINED CROMLECH, GLANWORTH TOWNLAND.

Lord Castletown, K.P., in the foreground.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th June, 1913.)





MANNING CROMLECH, NEAR BEE-HIVE CAVE.

Major H. H. Woolright near Stone.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 19th Sept., 1909.)*



THE BEE-HIVE CAVE, GLANWORTH.

*(Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee, 1912.)*

## MANNING CROMLECH.

About 200 yards east of the Bee Hive Cave on a furzy height is a ruined cromlech. Mr. Michael Molan of Manning House informed me in 1909 that he heard from the old inhabitants that about 50 years ago the top stone (a flat one) was broken (see photo). This cromlech is not shown on Ord. Survey.

## THE SOUTERRAIN AT MANNING (BEE HIVE CAVE).

It lies about 1,200 yards E. of Glanworth village, and has the local name of "The Bee Hive Cave." It is on the townland of Manning, on the farm of Mr. Michael Molan, D.C., a few yards from the road leading to Glanworth, and 350 yards west of the junction of the Ballyclogh and Dunmahon roads with that from Glanworth village. The farm formerly belonged to Mr. M. Rialli.

The entrance of the souterrain is on the side of a mound, and is 3ft. 2 in. wide and 3 ft. 4 in. high. A passage 13 ft. 8 in. long, 5 ft 10 in. high and 4 ft. 4 in. wide leads to the entrance to the chamber. Flat flags form the roof of the passage; side walls neatly built of rough stones, no mortar being used. The entrance to chamber is very small, being 2 ft. 2 in. wide and 2 ft. 3 in. in height.

The chamber itself is formed like a straw beehive, and very well built of rough stones, brought to a point at the top; width N. and S. 8 ft. 5 in, E. and W. 9 ft. 6 in., and about 8 ft. 3 in. high. I visited this souterrain 15 June, 1908. It may be an ancient sweat-house. (See photo.)

Mr. Railli<sup>4</sup> informed Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., that another souterrain, similar to this one, was closed because a cow had been killed by thrusting herself into the entrance, and could not be extricated alive. He considering that Manning farm was rich in antiquities, and when ploughing a certain field he had struck on a large stone coffin, which he believed contained the remains of several skeletons. Not shown on Ord. Sur.

## BALLYLEGAN DALLAUNS.

There is a dallau on the townland of Ballylegan, about a mile and a half N.W. of Glanworth village. It is standing, and is in good preservation. There is no inscription on it. It is shown on the 6-inch O.S. as a "pillar."

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"About half a mile north-west of the village is a stone pillar, about 12 feet high, supposed to have been an ancient boundary, and at a short distance to the east is a similar (*mentioned below*) pillar of smaller dimensions, forming part of a series between the Awbeg and Funcheon" (under Glanworth, i. 655).

About a quarter of a mile to the east of the Ballylegan dallau is one on the townland of Ballynamona. This dallau is now under ground. A few years ago the farmer of this townland, noticing that it leaned at a dangerous angle, dug a trench about a couple of feet deep, and undermined the stone and allowed it to fall into the trench. He then covered it in with the ex-

<sup>4</sup>See "Journal R.S.A.I." for 1900, p. 373.

cavated earth. I had the turf taken off and a part of the dallau exposed when I visited it in 1906. In the same field, and on the south side of the fence a few yards N. of the buried stone, I noticed some substances resembling glass, and which appeared to have been formed when burning some gorse.<sup>5</sup> This dallau is shown on the 6-inch O.S. as a "pillar." Windele states that this stone was standing in 1856, and that there was no inscription on it, and that it was 12 ft. in height. (*Journal* for 1898, p. 75.)

#### AIR HILL DALLAUN.

Windele, writing about 1851, gives:—"Under Councillor Green's (at Airhill), in the field towards the river, a large coarse dallan, which I examined; no inscription; it is about six feet high." (*Journal* for 1898, p. 73.)

It is situated near the N.E. corner of Boherash Townland, about 150 yards N.E. of Air Hill House, at foot of slope towards the Funcheon River.

It is red sandstone. There are no Ogham marks on it. It is 5 ft. 11 in. high on east side; 2 ft. 7 in. broad on S. side; 2 ft. 4 in. broad on E. side; 4 ft. 4 in. width of base on N. side; 1 ft. 10 in. width of base on W. side. I took these measurements on 15 June, 1908. Not shown on Ord. Sur.

#### BALLYNAMONGREE TOWNLAND.

Dr. Joyce (*Irish Names*, ii. 120) says:—"Mangaire is another Irish name for pedlar, and we find it in Ballynamongree near Glanworth in Co. Cork, "the town of the pedlars." It is probable that pedlars formerly lived in these places, or were in the habit of exhibiting their wares there to tempt the passengers, which gave rise to the names."

Canon J. F. Lynch adds: "Mangaire may be from 'mang,' a bag or budget, which also means glove, and in Welsh 'maned' is a hand basket, and 'maneg' or 'menyg' means glove or gauntlet, or the word may be connected with the English word monger, a trader, a dealer, which is traced to the Anglo-Saxon mangere-mang, a mixture."

This townland contains 201a. 1r. 21p.; it lies about a quarter mile west of Glanworth village.

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Ballynamongree, 'town of the pedlars or mongers,' property of Lord Middleton." (Ord. Sur Off., Dub.)

#### THE MANOR HOUSE.

Just below "Leabba Caille," near the right bank of the Funcheon, is a ruined house, formerly known by the name of the "Manor House." When I visited it in Sept., 1909, I was informed by the local people that it was haunted; that it was built long ago by some person unknown, never finished and never inhabited. A neighbouring farmer pulled down two side walls, as he wanted the stones for building purposes. He got ill, and did not interfere any further with the ruins.

Below this ruined house are the remains of a very long weir and old mill race—the old "Manor Mill" as it was once called. They are on south bank of the river.

<sup>5</sup>I think Timothy Barry, of Ballylegan, informed Canon J. F. Lynch and myself that at this spot there was formerly an old limekiln.



**AIR HILL DALLAUN.**

Viscount Doneraile standing.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1st April, 1910.)*



**BALLYEGAN DALLAUN, NEAR GLANWORTH.**

Timothy Barry, of Ballylegan, near Stone.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 29th March, 1907.)*



OLD "MANOR" HOUSE BETWEEN LABBA CAILLE  
AND RIVER FUCHEON, NEAR GLANWORTH.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1st April, 1910.)*



AIR HILL, GLANWORTH.

1914.

## MANNING HOUSE.

Now the residence of Mr. Michael Molan, who told me it was supposed to have been built by a member of the Condon family. Mr. Matthew Reali lived here.

It is situated on the left bank of the Funcheon opposite "Leabba Caille."

## GREEN OF AIRHILL.

This family, originally from the County of Northampton, England, has been settled in the County of Cork since beginning of the 18th century. William Green m. 1734 Mary de Burgh; in 1762 assigned his land at Gortroche to his sons Christopher and Thomas, and died 1780. His son Thomas m. 1777, Mary Haines, of Grange, and was killed by a fall from his horse at Ballyhooly, where he is buried in the old church, 1797. His only child, Thomas, b. 1779, m. 1804, Mary Sullivan, dau. of James Sullivan, of Ballintober, Co. Limerick, by Margaret, his wife, d. of Denis O'Connor, of Ballyire (see Burke's "Landed Gentry," 1904, under Sullivan of Tullilease) and by her, who d. 1861, had issue:—

I. Thomas, d.s.p. 1834.

II. JAMES SULLIVAN, of whom presently.

I. Susan, m. her cousin, Wm. Sullivan, of Tullilease, and has issue, d. 1892.

II. Eliza, d. unm. 1896.

III. Anne, d. unm. 1850.

Thomas T. Green d. in Dec., 1860, and his only surviving son, James Sullivan Green, Q.C., J.P., of Air Hill, Glanworth, Co. Cork, b. 17th March, 1814, m. 8 Aug., 1858, Anne, only surviving child of James Francis Comerford, of Kinsale, Co. Cork, by Marcella, his wife, daughter of Joseph Maxwell, of Dublin, and by her, who d. 1883, had issue:—

I. THOMAS SULLIVAN, J.P., B.A., T.C.D., b. 1860, is an Assistant Land Commissioner (1899).

II. James Sullivan,<sup>1</sup> Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps, B.A., T.C.D., b. 1861.

III. George Comerford, B.A., T.C.D., b. 1863, appointed County Court Judge of Armagh and Louth, 1909, m. 1911 Gladys, youngest daughter of Reginald Vaughan, of Glentrothy, and granddaughter of Mr. Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire, and has one son, James Reginald, b. 1912.

IV. Maxwell Sullivan, B.A., T.C.D., M.I.C.E., b. 1864, Engineer to Irish Prisons Board 1896; Private Secretary to H.E. the Earl of Aberdeen, 1907 to 1912; Chairman of Irish Prisons Board 1912; m. 1913, Johanna, youngest d. of John E. Redmond, M.P., and has twin sons, James Sullivan and John Redmond.

I. Mary Marcella.

II. Annie, d. unm. 1909.

III. Marcella.

IV. Suzanne.

Arms—Azure, three bucks trippant or.

Crest—A buck's head, erased or.

Motto—Nec timeo nec sperno.

See also "Green," Burke's "Family Records" pub. 1897).

<sup>1</sup>Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Green served with the Manipore Expedition in 1891 (medal with clasp); and with the Burmese Expedition 1891-2, including the operations of the Irrawaddy Column (clasp); served in the South African War in 1889-1902, took part in the operations in Natal, including actions at Elandsblaagte, Reitfontein and Nicholson's Nek; the defence of Ladysmith; the operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Cape Colony, Jan. 1901 to May 1902, with Colonel Plumer's Column (medal with five clasps, King's medal with two clasps). (Hart's "Annual Army List" for 1907.

## GLANWORTH PARISH (R.C.).

From *Cork Remembrancer*, Tuckey, p. 271 :—"In the year 1288 Pope Nicholas IV. granted the tithes of Great Britain and Ireland towards defraying the expenses of an expedition to the Holy Land."

Extract from the valuation of Dioceses of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, completed in year 1291 :—"Prebend of the Chancellor Richard de Barri: The Church of Glanowyr, 28 marks and a half, whereof a tenth is thirty shillings."

Archdall, in his *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 70, A.D. 1786, gives :—Glanore or Glanworth (the Golden Vale) has its situation on the river Funcheon, in the Barony of Fermoy. The family of Roche founded a monastery here in the year 1227 (Smith, i. 317) for friars of the Order of St. Dominick (War. mon.), but Bourke says this foundation (dedicated to the Holy Cross) was at some later period (Bourke, p. 334).

#### FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

3319. In a lease to Wm. Pratt, Arland Ushere and Chas. Hewet of several lands, &c., “the house of friars preachers of Glannor and land there” (15s.) is included, 10 June xx., A.D. 1578. To hold for 21 years.

5409. In a lease to Henry Sheffylde, gent., “the house of friars preachers of Glannor” (leased in 3319) is included, to hold for 31 years 17 April xxxii., A.D. 1590. (P.R.O., Irl.)

In 1609 James I. granted this parcel of the estate of the late house of Friars Preachers of Glanar, rent 15s., to Sir Edmund Fitz Gerald, Knight. Pat. 6, Jac. I., P.R.O., Irl.)

Inquisition 3rd of St. Hillary, 31st Elizabeth, finds that a grant was made of this priory and the possession thereof to Maurice Visct. Fermoy, at the annual rent of 15s. Irish, but that the same was forfeited by non-payment of the rent. (Ord. Survey, Cork, R.I.A., vol. iv., p. 73.) From Archdall’s *Monasticum Hib.*

In an account of the Dominicans of Co. Cork the following reference to this Abbey occurs :—“The Abbey of Glanworth (Anglicised from *Gleann Ambnach*, ‘the Glen of Waters’ from the Funcheon which flows through the district). This was dedicated the Holy Cross, but little has been written regarding its history. Interesting remains of the buildings still exist.” (*Journal for 1894*, p. 106.)

Smith (pub. 1750) adds :—“Here was an abbey of Dominicans or Friars Preachers, founded by the Roches in the year 1227,<sup>4</sup> of which the nave of the church, with a low steeple, remains (vol. i., p. 317).

Circa 1614. 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 preaching friars of Glanworth, with the lands belonging to them, were once in this 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.)

The Right Rev. Matthew McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, in his *Ancient and Modern Names of the Parishes of Cloyne*, published in year 1785, gives :—“Glanworth, dedicated to the Invention of the Holy Cross.” (Brady, vol. i., lxviii.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) describes the ruins of the abbey as follows :—“They (the ruins) consist of the nave and chancel of the church, between which rises a low square tower, supported on four finely pointed arches; the

<sup>4</sup>The Rev. James A. Dwyer, O.P., in “The Dominicans of Cork City and County” (Guy & Co., 1896) p. 132, states that this date, i.e., 1227, must have been an error, as no mention is made of their existence there in the “Catalogue of the Convents in Ireland” drawn up by a member of the Order in 1300. It must have been therefore after this catalogue had appeared that the Order was introduced.



THE CHURCH OF THE LEPERS.  
*(Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee, 1912.)*



HOLY WELL AND OBELISK AT GLANWORTH.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, Oct., 1906.)*  
Canon J. F. Lynch in foreground.



windows are square-headed on the outside, but finely arched in the interior." (Under Glanworth i. 655.)

Windele, about the year 1847, gives a good description of these ruins :—

"The abbey<sup>5</sup> stands near the parish church, and is an extremely plain and uninteresting building. Its site is pleasant, upon a fine green eminence above the Funcheon, looking out upon the Ballyhoura, the Galtee, and the Nagles mountains. The abbey, properly so called, has entirely disappeared. It stood at the north side of the chapel, and, judging from the latter, must have been a very plain edifice. The chapel consists of a nave and choir of small proportions, divided in the centre by a plain, heavy tower, built upon four plain arches. The principal doorway, a plain pointed arch, leads from the site of the abbey into the structure under the tower by its northern wall. The nave was lit by two windows in the south wall, each consisting of two lights ogee-headed, and divided by a single mullion. Another square-headed window occupies the western gate. The choir was lit by three ogee-headed windows, of two lights each, in the south wall; a door in the north wall led into the abbey. Of its eastern window only the arch and form remain—the mullions are gone. One solitary tomb (the only symptom of an interment in the whole fane) occupies the south-east corner of the choir. Neither niche nor ornament of any kind belongs to this structure. The walls are in tolerably good preservation." (*Journal* for 1897, p. 170.)

#### TEMPLEALOUR.

At the S. end of Glanworth village is a small portion (see photo), all that remains, of an old church—Templealour. It is shown on 6-inch O.S., map 27. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., visited it in 1909, and writes :—"Templealour is Irish for "Church of the Lepers." It is evident from this that leprosy was very prevalent at Glanworth at one time, so much so that the monks had a special church erected for those who suffered from that dreadful malady. I know three places which derive their names from leprosy, viz., Dromalour near Kanturk, Knockalour near Glenville, and Longalour near Castletown-roche."

#### PARISH PRIESTS, ETC.

Dermot Daly, residing at Ballynecaharagh, 51 years of age, was Parish Priest of Glanworth, Killgullane, Ballyhooly, and Derrivoylane in 1704. He received Popish Orders in year 1673 at Lisheen from William Burgott, Archbishop of Cashel. His sureties were Morris Fitz-Gerald of Four-mile-Water, £50, and Arthur Keefe of Ballyomihill, £50. (*Journal* for 1900, p. 57.)

In 1731 we find that "The Parish of Glanore had one masshouse, one Popish priest, no convent of Fryars or Nuns, and no Popish school." (*Journal* for 1893, p. 50.)

Patrick Nagle and Edmond Dwyer were Popish priests, and James Leddy, friar, 15 April, 1766. (*Journal* for 1909, p. 38.)

1776. Mr. J. Casey made his will, with sole executor Dr. Patrick Nagle, P.P. of Glanworth.

<sup>5</sup>On Sheet 27, Ord. Sur., the Abbey is shown as "Rock Abbey," and about 250 yds. S.S.E. "Friary in ruins" is printed.

The parish of Glanworth and Ballindangan was divided towards the end of August, A.D. 1870.

The Revd. Daniel Casey was the first Parish Priest of Glanworth after the division. Father Casey died on the 13th day of August, 1876, after a brief pastorate of six years. He was succeeded by the Revd. Denis O'Connell, who was translated to the parish of Kildorrery on the 1st of April, 1886.

Father O'Connell's successor is the Very Revd. Canon Cornelius Cahill.

The Parish of Glanworth is a Canonry or Prebend of the Cathedral of Cloyne. It comprises the Parish of Dunmahon. Religious Institutions before the suppression of Monasteries were—Dominican Abbey, the Friary. Close by is St. Dominic's Well.

Graveyards or cemeteries are Glanworth and Dunmahon (Ballyclogh, Manning and Templealour, &c., wherein no interments take place).

Before 1870, the Revd. Dr. Dilworth was P.P. of Glanworth and Ballindangan, and was afterwards appointed P.P. of Doneraile and Vicar Forane of the Deanery of Buttevant.

His predecessor was Revd. J. W. Moore, who was Pastor from 1842 till 1863. He succeeded the Revd. Stephen Murphy, who was appointed Pastor in or about 1836.

Father Murphy succeeded Father Kelleher, who died on the 3rd November, 1835. His predecessor was the Revd. Dr. Brown, buried in Kilcrumper.

Previous to Father Brown we find the Revd. Dr. Nagle, who built the present R.C. Church at Glanworth, and was believed to be a relative of the saintly "Nano Nagle."

It was enlarged by the Rev. D. Casey, and further greatly improved, seated and roof timbered about 1877 by Rev. D. O'Connell. New windows and many other additions have been made by Rev. Canon Cahill.

#### BALLINDANGAN.

The Parish of Ballindangan includes the Parish of Kellenemur, a Prebend; Parish of Kilquillane, Parish of Kilphelan, and Parish of Ballydeloughy.

The Revd. William Daly was appointed Parish Priest in 1870. The Revd. T. Murphy was his successor, and after his promotion to the Parish of Cloyne, he was succeeded by the Revd. E. O'Riordan, P.P., and on his death in 1909 by the Revd. Wm. Lillis.

Graveyards are—Kilgullane, Kilphelan, Killenemur, Derryvillane, and Ballydeloughy.

National Monuments—"Cahirdrinny Castle."

Lewis (pub. 1837), referring to Glanworth Parish, gives:—"In the R.C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Derryvillane, Kilgullane, Downmahon, and Killenemur; the chapel in the village was built on a site given by Carden Terry, Esq., of Prospect, near Cork; and there is also a chapel at Ballydangan, in the parish of Ballydeloughy.

About 30 children are taught in the parochial school, which is wholly supported by the rector; and there are seven private schools, in which are about 350 children, and a Sunday School. The late Rev. J. Kelleher, P.P., bequeathed £100, one-half towards the erection of a school-house, and the other for repairing the chapel (under Glanworth, i. 654).



CONVENT OF GLANWORTH.



DOORWAY IN TOWER, CONVENT OF  
GLANWORTH.

The writer in the Dublin University Magazine on the "Funcheon" mentions the chapel as having a long roof, surmounted by a stone cross" (Feb. 1847, p. 184).

The school was built by Rev. J. W. Moore about the year 1846, on a site given by Mr. Green, and placed under the National Education Board. It was much enlarged by Rev. D. O'Connell, who also built teachers' residences.

#### ST. DOMINICK'S HOLY WELL.

Smith (pub. 1750) states:—"Near Glanworth Abbey, on the verge of the Funcheon river, is a fine spring, bubbling out of the limestone rock, of limpid water, held in great esteem as a holy well by the superstitious Irish; it is dedicated to St. Dominick, and visited on his festival. Over the well is a large old tree, on the boughs of which an infinite number of rags of all colours are tied, as memorials of their devotion to this water, which, they affirm, has performed several miraculous cures" (i. 317).

Windele, writing in 1849, gives this account of the Holy Well:—"There is a famous holy well at Glanworth, the water of which has this virtue, that anyone drinking will ever after have a longing desire to return to Glanworth. Somewhat of a similar virtue has the moat of Kilfinnan. Anyone once standing on it will wish to return to Kilfinnan again. I stood on it, but my yearnings do not justify this." (*Journal* for 1897, p. 379.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Tubbernacruinahur Holy Well, "St. Dominick's Well," or perhaps "the well of the priest," is situated in the south part of the townland of Boherash (about one chain west of the river Funcheon). There were patrons held in it formerly, but it is now done away with. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds:—"Regarding the structures erected near Cronee or Cronany well, I was at Glanworth yesterday (15 April, 1908) and went to see the place. One of the structures is in the form of a tower; its height is about 18 or 20 feet, square in form and tapering to a point. Several crosses are built into the work, and at one time it was surmounted by an iron cross. There is an arched chamber at the base. It was erected about 70 or 80 years ago by a labourer named Sheahan. I knew him. On Sundays he used to decorate his head with a wicker cap made into the form of a tiara. The idea of building the tower was to form a chamber into which the devotees coming to the well could retire in case of bad weather. There were stone seats in it. Still closer to the Holy Well is another smaller structure, on which is fixed a little wooden case containing statues. The well was surrounded lately by a wooden paling, but I noticed some of it was thrown down as if by cattle" (see photo).

#### GLANWORTH PARISH (C. of I.)

Brady gives the following succession of clergy:—

1591. "Phil. Gold, Preb. de Glanore."

1615. "Glannor prebenda est corpus prebendae Archidiaconi Clonensis, Valor antea in Archidiaconatu, Ecclesia et cancella ruinate, Archidiaconus tenetur ad repandum." (R.V., R.I.A.)

1627, Nov. 13. Rawleigh Bellott, A.M. (F.F.).

1661. Edward Wade.

1694. P. de Glanor, val. 35 pounds, Mr. Edward Wade, curae animarum incumbit in privatis aedibus, ecclesiis in ruinam lapsis, Ecclesia de Glanor in ruinam lapsa, in ceteris nulla ecclesia. Dominus Epus patronus, V. Killathie, val. 6 pounds. Dony Meschamp, Impropropriator. Legane, val. 2 pounds. All Mr. Wade's livings lie contiguous, and are united pro hac vice. (Pallisser.)

1700. John Armistead.

1716. Robert Carleton. The V. Glanore was for this time severed from the Prebend, and given to the Rector of Litter.

1721-2. George Strobe, A.M.

1759. James Stopford. Yearly income of Glanworth, &c., £700, out of which he pays two curates £40 each.

1774. Glanore, with the particle Legane. It lies part in the bar. of Fermoy, and part in that of Condon and Clangibbon, value £400 per ann. Church in repair. Pat. the Bishop. Glebe, 1a. 3r. plant. Proxy, £1 6s. ster. Taxed in King's books £6 ster.

1774. Killgullane rec. It lies part in the bar. of Fermoy and part in that of Condon and Clangibbon, value £100 per ann. Church in ruins. Pat. the Bp.; Glebe, 6a. 2r. 10p.; Proxy, 10s. Taxed in the King's books, the rect. £6, the vic. £6 ster. Incumb, James Stopford, A.M. (Hingston.)

1774. Ballydeley, otherwise Ballylogh vic., in the bar. of Fermoy, value £50 per annum. Church in ruins. Patron the Bp.; Proxy, 3s. Incumb., James Stopford, A.M. The rect. is inappropriate. Impropropriator, John Hely Hutchinson, Esq. Proxy, 3s. (Hingston.)

1774. Derryvillane, vic. It lies part in the bar. of Fermoy and part in that of Condon and Clangibbon, value £80. Church in ruins. Pat. the Bp.; Proxy, 2s. 6d. Incumb., James Stopford, A.M. This rect. is impropr. John Hely Hutchinson, Esq., Impropropriator; his proxy, 1s. 3d. (Hingston.)

1780. Henry Baggs, A.M.

1785. Protestant population, 15. (Baggs.)

1795. John William Bennett, A.M.

1799. Richard Woodward, A.M.

1805. 11 Protestant families in Glanworth union (Abp. Brod.). "Curate is Oliver Lodge, at salary of £75. A glebe-house is being built. The Rector is in Dublin." (Rep. 1806.)

1828. John Brinkley.

1830. Protestant population of Glanore, 100; of Kilgulane, 8; of Ballyloghy, 10.

1837. Glanworth union, 6 miles long by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  broad, with cure, consisting of—(1) Glanworth rectory, 6 miles long by 2 broad. (2) Derryvillane,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad. (3) Killgullane rectory and vicarage,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles long by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  broad. (4) Ballylough vicarage,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  broad. The union contains 16,436a. 2r. 32p. Gross population, 7,135. One Curate employed, at a yearly stipend of £69 4s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. British. 29a. 25p. of glebe in said parish, valued at £3 per plan. acre, £54. 9a. 2r. 35p. of glebe in said parish, valued at 40s. per plan. acre, £12. Incumbent resides in the glebe house. One church, situate in Glanworth parish, capable of accommodating 150 persons, but when, or at what cost built, unknown. No charge on the union in 1832 on account of the church.

1847. John Aldworth (F.F.).

1860. The church and glebe house in order; 28 acres of glebe in Incumbent's use. The Protestant population is about 60

Cole (pub. 1903) continues:—"Rev. John Aldworth died on the 12th of June, 1878, and on his death the parish of Glanworth was united to Kilworth" (p. 209).

NOTE.—Brady and Cole give the family history of the clergy of this parish.

In the Vestry Book I notice that the steeple and spire of this church was built at the expense of Rev. Dr. Woodward. The church bell was given by Lord Middleton, and the weather-cock by R. Barry, Esq. (Glanworth Par. Reg., P.R.O., Ird.)

Smith (pub. 1750) writes:—Circa A.D. 1663. Preb. of Glanmore alias Glanworth (to which belongs the particle of Legans). Ch. in repair. Pat. the Bishop. Taxed in the K.B. £6 (vol. i., p. 49).

Again, Glanmore or Glanworth—a preb., which see. The vic. belongs to Ballyhea (vol. i., p. 51).

Again, Smith (pub. 1750), under his account of Glanworth, states that the "parish church was lately rebuilt" (i. 317).

Brady, writing on the state of the Diocese of Cloyne in 1813, states that since 1800 a glebe house has been built at Glanworth (iii. 31).

Townsend (pub. 1815) gives in reference to the glebe-house:—"The objects worth notice at Glanworth are a new and very handsome glebe-house, with appropriate embellishments, built by the Rev. Dr. Woodward" (i. 477).

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions:—"Glanworth Glebe, the Rev. John Brinkley, Prebendary, a large and handsome mansion adjoining the village, and commanding a picturesque view of the bridge and ruined castle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of Council at a period unknown to the vicarages of Ballydeloughy and Derryvillane, the rectory and vicarage of Kilgullane, together with the particle of Legane (which has long since merged into the parish), constituting the union and the corps of the prebend of Glanore in the Cathedral of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The glebe-house was built by the late incumbent, at an expense of about £2,000, aided by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1,000 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1809; the glebe comprised nearly seven acres, but it is all lost except one acre, which has been given to the master of the parochial school by the incumbent. The church is a plain edifice with a low tower and spire (i. 654).

Windele, writing circa A.D. 1849, remarks that near the abbey of Glanworth are the ruins of the old parochial church, very ruinous; a vault beneath it inhabited by some poor family. (*Journal* for 1898, p. 73.)

The parochial records of Glanworth are kept in the Public Record Office, Dublin. They are contained in two volumes—Baptisms, 1808 to 1877; marriages, none apparently; deaths, 1847 to 1874.

The Communion Plate of Glanworth Parish is in the custody of the Rev. Louis R. Fleury, M.A., Rector of Kilworth and Glanworth. It consists of a massive silver paten and chalice, each respectively having engraved thereon a large episcopal mitre surrounding the date 1723, and bearing the following

inscription, viz. :—"The gift of Doctor Charles Crow, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, to the Church of Glanore."

The church, which is situated 200 yards south of the old abbey, is unused and a ruin.

#### GLANWORTH VILLAGE.

Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, writing in 1687 on the Barony of Ffarmoy (Fermoy) mentions "Glanner (Glanworth), an antient Corporation, now a small decayed village." (*Journal* for 1902, p. 176.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes:—"The village is said to have been formerly a corporate and market-town, but no existing records afford any evidence of the fact, though probably its inhabitants may have obtained extensive privileges from the founder of the castle, and continued to enjoy them under several of the succeeding lords. In 1831 it contained 215 houses, mostly thatched; it is pleasantly situated on the south-western bank of the river, over which is an ancient narrow stone bridge of twelve arches,<sup>6</sup> and as seen in the approach from the Fermoy road, with the thriving plantations around the glebe house half concealing the spire of the church, presents a beautifully picturesque scene, of which the most interesting features are thrown into bold relief by the chain of mountains in its rear, on the confines of the County of Limerick. Near the bridge are two large flour-mills, the property of Messrs. Murphy and Kelleher, producing on an average 10,000 barrels of fine flour annually. The Funcheon is remarkable for the abundance and excellence of its trout; it also affords some salmon. A Constabulary police force is stationed in the village, &c., &c." (under Glanworth, i. 655).

Glanworth village has much improved of late years, and is not now the miserable village described by Windele. There is a railway station near the town on the Mitchelstown and Fermoy Railway, having five trains to and from Cork daily. There is a post, money order and telegraph and telephone office, National Schools, a butter market on Thursdays, a corn market daily during the season. It has woollen mills, John F. Quinlan & Co., proprietors, and a creamery of the Newmarket Dairy Co.

No cattle fairs appear to be held at Glanworth now. (Guy.)

Mr. Chas. D. Oliver, of Rockmills, writes:—"The E. side of street from ball alley to near rectory gate was within my memory the remains of a Protestant quarter. It had been colonised by Palatines, and was in 1870 very distinctive.

There are remains of three mills, viz., the present tweed mill, one just below the bridge burned many years ago, and one opposite the former rectory, I think a tuck or a scutch mill.<sup>7</sup>

There was also, I think, a mill<sup>8</sup> of the Hydes near Labby Caille of probably earlier date."

<sup>6</sup>Father M. O'Sullivan, now (1914) C.C., Banteer, states this bridge was completed in 1446 ("Journal" for 1913, p. 95). See also Rev. Precentor Moore's notes on "John Long" of Glanworth ("Journal" for 1913, p. 156). The bridge is so narrow that only one carriage or cart can go over it at a time.

<sup>7</sup>Mr. James Byrne, J.P., tells me this was a corn mill.

<sup>8</sup>The mill is referred to in Mr. James Byrne's article on Glanworth, "Journal" for 1912, p. 165.



REMAINS OF GLANWORTH C. OF I. CHURCH.  
*(Photo by Colonel Grove White, Oct 1906.)*



GLANWORTH CASTLE AND BRIDGE.  
*(Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee, 1912.)*



Miss Green of Air Hill tells me that a village hall, 20 feet and 50 feet, was erected in 1913.

## Castles at or near Glanworth.

### GLANWORTH CASTLE.

The Flemings built a castle at Glanworth on the site of the chief fort of the Hi Caimh, named Dun Maelclaigh. (The Notes ii. 188, Canon J. F. Lynch.)

In a re-grant from King James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, of all his property, for the purpose of securing a Government title, the following is mentioned:—"The manor, castle and town and lands of Glannor, containing  $9\frac{1}{2}$  plowlands and 10 acres of demesne." (See these Notes, ii. 164.)

In the Rev. Urban Vigor's account of the Rebellion of 1641-2 he mentions:—"The Lord Roche's Castle of Glannor is a strong place, yet I heare but a weak ward in it, &c." (*Journal* for 1896, p. 305.)

Smith (pub. 1750) states that at Glanworth are "the magnificent ruins of a sumptuous castle, built by the Flemings, and afterwards possessed by the Lords Roche, which consisted of several buildings and a large high tower, all strongly erected on arched vaults, and built of very massy stones. This castle is environed with a strong wall, flanked with turrets; near it is a stone bridge over the Funcheon" (i. 317).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"On a rocky eminence on the western side of the Funcheon are the extensive and interesting ruins of Glanworth Castle, an ancient seat of the Roche family, and occupied in 1601 by Lord Fermoy, by whose descendant it was forfeited in 1641. They consist of an ancient square tower of considerable strength, supposed to be the keep, and the remains of another building of more recent date and superior construction, apparently containing the state apartments; they are within a quadrilateral area, enclosed by strong walls, nearly six feet in thickness, and defended at each angle by a round tower" (i. 655, under Glanworth).

Windele wrote in 1847 on this castle:—"The castle, in describing which Smith uses the words 'magnificent' and 'sumptuous,' stands in bold decay and relief on a steep and precipitous rock on the western bank of the Funcheon; from its site it must have been a place of great strength. It consists of a considerable area, forming an irregular square, enclosed within ramparts once rejoicing in their strength, but now shattered and crumbling in decay; three of the angles are defended by round towers, containing an arched chamber, lit by narrow slits or shot holes; these arches are at present greatly fallen in. The north-west angle of the enclosure was defended by a square tower.

Within the area are two distinct dungeons or keeps, different in their masonry and structure. One stands in the middle; it is a square, built with limestone (like all the rest of the buildings), but the stones rudely jointed and strangely intermixed with a small rubbly stone of the same kind. There is nearly a total absence of windows, and the few openings remaining evince that all ornament was repudiated; one of them is a plain lintel-headed perforation. What the distinction of this structure was I know not.

What I would call the keep proper is a ruinous pile of superior workmanship, but greatly delapidated and fallen in hugh masses, which lie scattered about, covered with grass and briars. It occupied a large part of the breadth of the northern portion of the area, and seems to have consisted of one oblong building, from which projected to the north a slender tower, containing small chambers and offices. (*Journal for 1897*, p. 169.)

In the History of Clidhna, Queen of the Fairies in South Munster, it is stated that "she resided in her father's palace, which was situated in a place now called Glanworth, and on the spot where a castle was erected many centuries after by the Roches (? Flemings) over the clear Funcheon, with its pure and healthy springs. The water there is of the purest quality, particularly a copious spring in the cliff under the palace which was erected in the time of the Druid, who was induced to build it near the spring for its very salubrious quality; it is even now admired and much frequented." (*Journal for 1897*, p. 88.)

In an article on the "Funcheon" in the Dublin University Magazine for February, 1847, is the following account of Glanworth Castle:—

"The castle of Glanworth was built by a chieftain named Fleming, to whom, on the invasion by the English, the territory of Fermoy was assigned. In the year 1200 Sir William Fleming was the inheritor, whose daughter, the beauteous Amy, was an only child. She was, of course, an idol with her father; and in contemplating the now crumbling ruin, fancy requires only the prompting of history to call forth from the tomb of oblivion the proud scenes of pomp and pageantry which the castle of the Golden Glen was wont to exhibit when Amy was its mistress and Sir William its lord; when gay silken banners floated from each of these flanking towers, and the pennons of many a knight fluttered in the court-yard below; when steel cap and buckler glanced in the sunlight as the men-at-arms marched to and from; while a numerous retinue of sylvan attendants invited the noble to go forth with hawk and hound. We can imagine the graceful girl riding by her martial sire, enjoying the sports of the field, and her upturned gaze as her favourite merlin struck the quarry, and then swiftly returned to her wrist and received her caress. In due time, or the chroniclers speak false, fair Amy had suitors, and they courted her in ardent guise, for the scene changes, and the castle gates no longer throng with the expected guests, and the halls no longer re-echo the harper's song; but the drawbridge is raised and well guarded, the walls are lined with yeomen in fighting array. The knights marshal their men-at-arms, and the esquires in full armour, and every moment the assault is expected. A powerful baron of the district, Sir William Condon, enamoured of the heiress of Fleming, had received a most positive refusal to his proposal of marriage, and, enraged at the obstinacy, as he termed it, of the lady, joined the other chieftains, O'Keefe and O'Cosgra, and besieged the castle of Glanworth, resolved to win by force what was denied by love. In this extremity, Sir William had despatched a trusty messenger, and summoned to his aid Sir Richard De la Roche, whose trusty band of knights he expected would suffice to disperse the numerous but undisciplined forces of his foes.

"'Let but De la Roche free my lands from that rabble,' said Sir William, 'and the best reward which knighthood ever won is his.'

“‘What reward do you propose to requite his services with,’ asked Amy. “‘Nay, then, would you guess, my sweet bird.’”

“The young maiden blushed, and declared she could not, and while thus parleying a loud shout arose from the lofty watch turret, which gathered strength as it descended, and then was caught up in the courtyard till the tumultuous shouts seemed to rock the castle to its foundations.

“‘Ha! here comes our foeman; heaven protect my child,’ cried the father, clasping his daughter to his breast.

“‘Fear not for me, father; I shall pray for the coming of the brave knight you look for; and while I go to the chapel do you appear on the walls, for these are our proper places while the foe is at the gate.’ So saying she lifted the arras, and opened the door leading to the castle chapel, while Sir William repaired to the ramparts. The sight which there awaited him was an anxious one. The sun shone in a gleam of gold, as a dense squadron of knights in complete armour stream down the hill from Fermoy. Pennons fluttered in the air, and a cloud of dust hid their numbers, but their steel-pointed spears flashed like a forest of fire, and the tread of their steeds was like the rumbling thunder. At the head of this band proudly careered Sir Richard De la Roche, and at his side an esquire bore his banner, with three Roaches naiant. Several of the knights who held command in the castle now thronged round their chieftain, and seemed confident of success, meanwhile the besiegers were busily awaiting the onset. The fierce Sir William Condon was seen driving furiously his coal black steed along the lines of his retainers, marshalling their battalions of foot and squadrons of horse, to impede the approach of the forces of De la Roche. The long lances of the knights now appeared in menacing posture, the riders gave their horses the spur, the brazen trumpets sounded a charge, “‘De la Roche to the rescue” was shouted, and the besieging forces reeled at the shock as every lance found a victim. Then the squadrons of Condon advanced to the charge, and a severe struggle ensued; the superior bearing and discipline of De la Roche’s knights, however, prevailed over the undisciplined valour of those who oppose them; the besiegers’ cavalry fled after a stubborn conflict, during which every eye in the castle was fixed on the battle plain in an agony of suspense. The troops of De la Roche found little difficulty in dispersing the infantry of Condon and his associates. These were not able to withstand the repeated and well-sustained charges of the mailed riders, against whose armour and well-defended steeds their arrows and javelins fell powerless. De la Roche himself, as though conscious he fought in the presence of one who was to lend life every charm, was to be seen wherever the battle raged. His sword forced a passage, through the thickest ranks, dealing death in every blow, until at last his presence sufficed to make the enemy retire with precipitation. Close beneath the castle wall De la Roche encountered Condon.

“‘Vile stain to chivalry,’ cried De la Roche; ‘take now thy deserts; let no man interfere,’ he exclaimed, ‘while I give this plunderer his due.’”

“‘Proud youth, you shall rue your words,’ replied Condon; ‘let me teach this knave how to fly,’ he said to his vassals, and at the words of their respective leaders both sides mutually refrained fighting, to watch the result of the combat. It was long and desperate; both knights were perfect masters of their weapons, and fought with the resolve of men who staked

life on the issue. Their horses fell dead under blows intended for the life's blood of the riders, and the riders fought on foot; their spears were cast aside, and they fought with swords until the blades were broken to the hilts. Devoid of weapons still they fought, striking each other with their gauntletted hands; then grappling each other in their arms, they strove to crush each other in fierce embrace. Condon, by placing his foot behind De la Roche, and taking advantage of the inequality of ground, flung him headlong a considerable distance, and a loud cheer burst from his men, while the hearts of the knights who thronged the walls sunk within their breasts. In falling De la Roche grasped at a weapon which lay beside a dead man-at-arms. It was a cross-bow, with an arrow fitted to the string. He hastily turned the point towards Condon, whose armour was unloosed in their violent struggle, and discharged the weapon. It passed through his body, and with a loud shriek, he fell to the ground a dead man."<sup>9</sup>

"Need we recount the scene that ensued—the joy of the victors, the retreat of the vanquished. The festivities on the occasion of the wedding between the fair Amy Fleming and Sir Richard De la Roche, who, on the death of Sir William Fleming, succeeded to his barony of six thousand nine hundred Irish acres, and the magnificent Castle of Glanworth" (p. 184).

Two cannon balls of unequal size and a portion of another was found at the foot of the N.W. tower of the castle.

One weighing 5½ lbs. is now (1914) in possession of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Green at Air Hill.

#### BALLYHINDON CASTLE.

Is situated on the right bank of the Funcheon, about 5½ miles S.E. of Glanworth village (by road), and stands boldly on an elevation above the river. This was a castle of the Roches.

The 4th son of Lord Roche, in reign of Ed. IV. and Hen. VII., was Theobald of Ballyhindon and Clash. (These "Notes," ii. 161, and ii. 164.)

In *Fiants of Eliz.*, 2243, David fitz Jas. Redmond Roch, of Ballihenden, gent., A.D. 1573, is mentioned, as well as "Roches" in other *Fiants of Eliz.*

In 1662 William Brooks lived here, and also in 1665. (*Subsidy Rolls, P.R.O., Ird.*)

In 1899 this castle was visited by Windele. At that time the greater part of the castle had fallen. The remains were about 40 feet in height, and well ivied. Near it was the remains of a strong house of the 17th century. Windele was told it belonged to a person named Cooper, and was dismantled about 1809. This Cooper was killed by riding his horse when drunk down the castle hill towards the river. Windele also mentions some caves or crypts of Ballyhindon fort, which figured in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, and the plan is given by O'Flanagan in his *Blackwater*, page 101.

#### BALLYLEGAN CASTLE.

This old castle is now in ruins, and lies about two miles by road N.N.W. of Glanworth village. It was one of the Roches' castles, and with the townland of the same name formed part of the property which Lord Roche,

<sup>9</sup>Also see Smith, I., 21.



BALLYHINDON CASTLE, NEAR GLANWORTH.  
Miss Bridget and Miss Kate Gowing in foreground.  
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th Aug., 1914.*)



BALLYLEGAN CASTLE, NEAR GLANWORTH.  
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 29th March, 1907.*)



BALLYNAHOW CASTLE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th Aug., 1914.)*  
Lord Castletown, K.P., in foreground.



BALLYDEROWN CASTLE.  
*(Photo by Mrs. Geraldine Collison, 18th August, 1914.)*

Viscount Fermoy, surrendered to King James I. for the purpose of obtaining a re-grant, with a Government title (16 Dec., 9 James I., A.D. 1611, p. 209, folio, Patent Rolls, P.R.O., Irl.).

Ballylegan Castle is shown in the map of the Down Survey, circa A.D. 1656-9 (P.R.O., Irl.).

In the Decrees of Innocence granted after the Restoration of Chas. II., Harl. MSS., Roll 4, fol. 206, or Roll 5, fol. 245, we find mentioned Catherine Roche alias Donovan, widow of Wm. Roche of Ballyanlegan and Killeenayanelle, in Par. of Glanor, &c.

Windele writes, circa 1849:—"At Ballylegan is a very small round fort in a field near the road, which looks very like a follock." (Windele's MSS., 12 i. 4, p. 134, R.I.A.)

In 1662 Maria Sicklemore lived here. In 1665-1667, Thomas Allen. (Subsidy Rolls, P.R.O., Irl.)

In the year 1907 I found in the next field to the west of the old castle a red stone glacial boulder, with curious lines cut on it. They are not in any sense like Ogham marks. They may have been caused by ice action. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. Reynolds, of Ballylegan, this stone was sent to me, and is now at Kilbyrne.

It measures 18 inches by 14 inches by 12 inches

I have come across similar stones in South of Ireland.

#### BALLYNAHOW CASTLE.

A castle of the Condons, situated about three miles by road from Glanworth village on the right bank of the Funcheon river. It probably guarded a ford where the bridge is now built.

#### BALLYDEROWN CASTLE.

The ruins of this castle lie about 2 miles S.S.W. of Kilworth village, on the road from Fermoy to Lismore, and is situated on the townland of Ballyderown, Parish of Kilcrumper. The townland is recorded in the Fiant of Eliz. as follows:—

Ballenahowe alias Ballenderawyn, 1 plow, is included in a large grant (see Cloghleigh Castle) of 12,000 acres to Thomas Fleetewood, Esq. (Fiant of Eliz. 5033). 3 Sept. xxix., A.D. 1587.

Under Fiant 5567 (4543) it passed on 7 March, 1591, to Sir Rich. Greyneville, Knt.

Fiant 6486 (5310). Pardon to Wm. buoy m'Gerrott Condon, of Ballydirraown, Patr. m'Peirs Condon, Jas. m'Peter Condon, of same. 28 March, xliii., A.D. 1601.

In the article of "The Condons of Cloghleigh," by P. Raymond (*Journal for 1896*, p. 515), it is stated that "after the Conquest the surrounding lands were granted to the De Cauntons (Condons), who were called "The Barons of Ballyderawne." The ruin is opposite Ballymacpatrick or Careysville. It covers a large quantity of ground, and is overgrown with ivy.

#### CAHIRDRINNY CASTLE.

It lies about 6 miles N.E. of Glanworth village by road.

I was informed locally in 1908 that the castle was on the Kingston property, and on Mrs. Ray's farm.

Windele writes, circa 1852 :—"Somewhat more than midway up the hill to the castle we met with a great stone wall, which encircles the hill; it is of considerable thickness, and formed a part of the ancient defence of the *Cathair* crowning the summit platform. The space between the two walls, upper and lower, is about 400 paces. When I determined on visiting this hill I had not dreamt that there still remained on it any vestige of the ancient "cahir" which gave its name. Such a structure, I conceived, had long since disappeared, perhaps before either O'Keeffe or Roche (whichever it was) had changed the aspect of the place by the erection of the castle, whose ruin now formed such a remarkable land-mark to all the country around. What then was my surprise and pleasure to find, on gaining the summit, that the veritable old "Cahir" still retained its place in very considerable perfection, and that the chieftains of later ages, whether Melician or Anglo-Norman, had, in selecting this elevated and commanding site (the hill is 694 feet above the sea level in height), chosen in a military sense one of the finest situations in the country for their stronghold. The constructor of the *Castle* found nothing necessary for him to execute to increase the strength of the position. The wall of the *Cathair* enclosed an area which formed the *barwn* of this castle and formed the level summit of the hill. If there were any buildings on this area appurtenant to the *Cathair*, as no doubt there were, they were all removed and substituted by the castle and its lesser buildings.

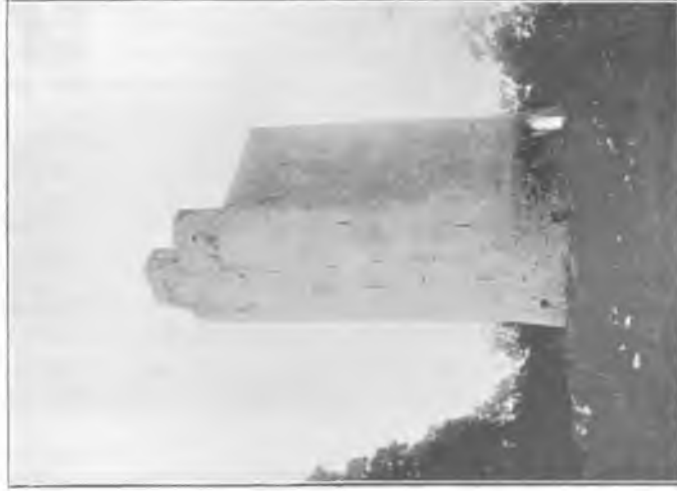
The *Cathair* or surrounding rampart consists of a great irregular circle formed of loose uncemented stones of an ordinary size. The exterior is in tolerable condition, but the interior face has much fallen in wherever it retains its perpendicularity. I examined it for those flights of steps or stairs found in the Kerry Cahirs, but observed no vestiges, nor of a projecting ledge or set off. The wall is 15 feet thick and 8 feet high. I could not ascertain where the original entrance was. No doubt it must have been in some one of these dilapidated breaches which occur in several parts of the wall.

The castle, which forms so conspicuous an object, stands not exactly in the centre of the enclosed area. The distance between it and the western side of the *Cathair* is 36 paces (100 feet). The N.E. angle of it now (in 1852) only stands. The interior had been doubly arched; the basement area measures 23 ft. x 13½ ft.; the wall here is 7 ft. thick. The other walls, E., S., W. and part of N., have fallen in great masses, which now strew the ground about. The ruin was probably caused by the violence of storm and wind, which must rage on this exposed elevation with enormous force.

From an ancient shepherd, who tended a flock of sheep within this *Cahir*, I learned that this castle is called *Caislean Cathair Cinnntslea*, i.e., the Castle of the *Cahir* of the mountain summit or head. That it was built by the O'Keeffes (Smith says the Roches), and in modern times inhabited by the Hydes of Castle Hyde, to whom the property still belongs. Sir Arthur Hyde, Smith says, lived in it, and was often attacked here by the Irish. He could not have chosen a more secure fastness, or one better fortified between Castle and *Cathair*, and its great concentric enclosure lower down.

*Cathair Droinne* is mentioned in the Topographical Tract of the "Two





CLOGHLEIGH CASTLE.  
(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1909).



CAHIRDRINNY CASTLE.  
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 28th May, 1900.)

Fermoys," i.e., Fermoy proper and Condons, in the Book of MacCarthy Riach at Lismore, and its tribe or occupants are called the Hy Annrathain, or O'Hanrahan, a name still known at Mitchelstown. This tract was written before (?) the Anglo-Norman Invasion. "It was Drinne, the don of Luachair, who made the Innevin of the Daghdha" (Petrie's *Tara*, from an ancient MS. in T. C., Dublin).

Dughdha was a monarch of Ireland of the Danann race; and if this Drinne here mentioned was the person who gave name to the Cathair, it gives that monument an extreme antiquity.

The O'Hanrahans were descended from Mahon, the brother of Brian Boroimbe, the sons of Kennedy." (Windele MS. 12 i. 10, p. 147, R.I.A.)

Circa 1849, he writes:—"It is related that once on a time the White Knight gave a party. 'There is,' said he to his steward, 'one dish wanting. Go and bring me the head of that vagabond at Cahirdrinny.' He was obeyed, and the deed was done, and under the cover on the well-supplied board was found the bleeding head of his unfortunate neighbour. This castle is the boundary of what until lately was the Kingston and Hyde property. It was agreed that the pretensions of Hyde and King to certain disputed lands at either side of the border should abide the issue of a pitched combat, and whoever gave way should have the land in dispute. They fought, but it was a drawn battle; neither would yield, and here were they both standing unconquered. After that the spot became a recognised boundary." (Windele MS. 12 i. 11, p. 281, R.I.A.)

Circa 1699. Hugh Hyde resided here with three English and 38 Irish. (Petty's Census, R.I.A.)

In 1908 at Ballyclogh Cross Roads, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Caherdinny Castle, I saw a stone fixed in the wall of Mrs. Ellen O'Brien Moakley's house. It had this inscription cut on it:—

1784.  
The forge of  
GARRET GOW.

I was told that Garret, the blacksmith, had a forge at the cross roads, as mentioned on the stone.

#### CLOGHLEIGH CASTLE.

This castle is shown on Sheet 27, 6-inch O.S., and is situated in Moore Park Demesne, on left bank of Funcheon River, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. of Glanworth village. It was a castle of the Condons. It appeared in very good preservation when I saw it in 1908. On the south side are remains of the old bawn wall and also of an inner wall.

Patrick Condon of Cloghleigh having joined in the Desmond Rebellion, was attainted, and a grant of Cloghleigh in 1587 passed for Thomas Fleetwood with other lands. A very full account of this Fleetwood family is given in the *Journal* of R.S.A. for 1908. During the great Rebellion in 1642 it fell into the hands of Richard Condon (see *Journal* for 1896, p. 484). On 3rd June, 1643, it was retaken by Sir Charles Vavasor (see *Journal* for 1896, p. 509, and also Manning Castle hereafter).

The castle was sold with the Cork estates by Henry Fleetwood to Stephen Moore in 1684, whose descendant was raised to the Peerage (see

Earl of Mountcashell, Burke's Peerage). The castle was repaired by Viscount Kilworth (*Journal* for 1896, p. 513-14). It is now in the possession of the War Department.

The legend of "The Enchanted Horse of Cloghleigh Castle" is given by O'Flanagan in his *Blackwater*, page 64.

#### CURRAGHOO CASTLE.

It is situated near the left bank of the River Funcheon, about two miles up the river and north from the village of Glanworth.

Carraghoo is the Irish for "the marsh of the cave."

Currywho (? Curraghoo),  $\frac{1}{2}$  ploughland, part of the grant to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, from James I., 1611, on his surrendering his possessions to obtain title.

Revd. J. F. Lynch adds:—"According to 'Topography of Two Fermoy's,' Corr Tuath is name of place near Glanworth, but I suppose this could hardly be corrupted to Curraghoo, and may be only a mere coincidence. Corr Tuath may mean "smooth or wind district."

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes:—"A portion of this castle stands on a rock overhanging the river Funcheon, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Glanworth. The property belonged to Mr. Robertson, but was sold to the tenants under the Ashbourne Act. The castle stands on the lands of Edmund Burke."

There are two stones standing a few hundred yards south of the castle; they are probably remains of a ruined cromlech (see photo). There are no inscriptions on them." These are not shown on Ord. Survey.

I visited this castle in 1908. Mr. E. Burke told me his father, about 1858, found two cannon balls when ploughing near the castle; also about 1904 were found one silver coin of Elizabeth, perfect, and one scotch coin and a flint arrow head.

Mr. Edmund Burke kindly gave me two stone implements that were found on his land.

#### MANNING CASTLE AND BATTLE.

On Manning Townland, a couple of fields west of Manning House, are the remains, a heap of stones, of Manning Castle.

Mr. Michael Molan in 1909 told me that about 80 paces north of S.W. angle of the castle a stone showed above ground, and when his man was ploughing near it human bones were exposed and found under this stone. They were carefully put back.

The stones and some of the oak rafters were used in building Manning House.

This was a castle of the Condons, and was granted to Arthur Hyde, A.D. 1588 (see these Notes, ii. 89). In 1659 Robert Tennell was here with three English and 11 Irish (Petty's Census). In 1662 Arthur Sherley was living here (Subsidy Rolls, P.R.O., Irl.) The will of Alexander Fennell of Manning was proved in 1709 (Cloyne Wills). A battle was fought at Manning Ford, close to the castle, in the summer of 1643, by the troops of the Kilkenny Confederation (i.e., the Irish Army), under Lord Castlehaven, against one of the armies of Murrough O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, commanded by Sir Chas. Vavasour. Early in June, Vavasour took the castle



CURRAGHOO CASTLE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 28th May, 1908.)*



CURRAGHOO CROMLECH.

Mr. E. Burke of Curraghoo Castle near Stones.

*Photo by Col. Grove White, 28th May, 1908.)*



RUINS OF MANNING CASTLE, NEAR GLANWORTH.  
Mr. Michael Molan, D.C., sitting.  
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 19th Sept., 1909.*)



GLENANORE HOUSE.  
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 10th Sept., 1914.*)

of Cloghleigh (see this place) on the north bank of the river Funcheon, after a brave defence by Condon, the owner, and all that were found in the castle, viz., 20 men, 11 women and 7 children, were stripped and massacred. On next day, 4th June, Vavasour, seeing Castlehaven's army approaching him from the north, hastily retreated southward across the Funcheon at the Ford of Manning, intending to reach Fermoy. But he had barely time to cross the ford when Castlehaven was down on him and fell on his rear, composed of a "forlorn hope" and a party of horse. The horse fled and galloped in among the main body of retreating foot as they were making their way towards Fermoy through a narrow passage or laneway. Utter confusion and defeat followed. Vavasour himself was taken prisoner, 600 of his men fell, and all his principal officers were either slain or captured. His standards fell into the hands of the Irish, together with his baggage, his artillery and a great supply of small arms.

A poem, entitled "The Battle of Manning Ford," is included in Dr. R. D. Joyce's "Ballads of Irish Chivalry." (Borlase, *Hist of the Rebellion*, p. 115; Castlehaven Memoirs, 1643, and R. D. Joyce's Ballads, &c., p. 166.)

## Glenanore.

RAGHANEENE OR RAHANEEN OR RATHYNEEN.

Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Castletownroche.

Glenanore lies immediately east of the village of Castletownroche, near the left bank of the river Awbeg.

It is partly in the townland of Ballygrillihan and partly in that of Ballyadeen (see those places in these "Notes.")

Glenanore means "Glen or valley of the gold." (O'Donovan.)

The main portion of the demesne of Glenanore, and on which the residence, garden, &c., are, is in the townland of Ballyadeen, the old original name of the entire of which was Rathyneen or Rahaneen<sup>1</sup>; it appears in the old Down Survey as Raghaneene. From the deeds and documents of title in the possession of Mr. T. E. Hoare, it appears that in 1696 Thomas Tuckey, of the City of Cork, merchant, let the whole of the lands of Rathyneen or Rahaneen to Richard Verling under a lease renewable for ever. Richard Verling appears to have lived there till his death, which occurred either in 1724 or 1725, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, William Verling. There is no doubt that the original lessee, Richard Verling, was the Richard Verling, M.A., who is stated in Brady's *Records of Cork*, vol. ii. p. 105 (1863), to have been R. V. of "Castletown" from 1686 till 1724, and who was married to the "relict"<sup>2</sup> of John Widenham, Esq., and whose eldest son was William Verling. In the year 1742 the said William Verling let, under a lease renewable for ever, that part of the lands of Rathyneen or Rahaneen then known as

<sup>1</sup>Raghaneene, 1 plow. 364a., was part of the forfeited property of Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, and formed part of the grant to Lt.-Col. John Widenham in 1666 (P.R.O., Dublin, and Vol. II., p. 166, these "Notes"). In 1663 John Hodder of Rathynine, is mentioned, as being in Parish of Castletownroche, and having goods valued at £5 8s. 7d. (Subsidy Rolls, P.R.O., Dub.).

<sup>2</sup>See these "Notes" II., 167.

Glananore to Belcher Pedder, described as then of the City of Cork, and from recitals in the lease it appears that William Verling was residing at Glanore till the lease to Pedder. Early in the 18th century, if not before, the place was known as Glannanore or Glanore. Belcher Pedder appears to have resided at Glanore, till 1748, when he sublet to William Freeman,<sup>3</sup> who resided there till his death, which must have occurred previous to 1760,<sup>4</sup> for in that year Belcher Pedder renewed the sub-lease to Elizabeth Freeman, widow and executrix of William Freeman, "late of Glanore," and Elizabeth Freeman is described as then living at "The Elms," a small place at the other side of the road from Glenanore, a portion of the Brasier Creagh estate in the townland of Loughruhane, and now in the possession of a Mr. Matthew O'Callaghan; the residence there has disappeared. Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman re-sublet Glanore to the Rev. Richard Purcell in the year 1763. It would appear from the sub-lease that Mr. Purcell was in possession of the place before that date. He was R. V. of Castletown and Coole from 1759 till his death in 1797, and was buried in the church at Castletown (Castletownroche). Mr. Purcell in 1784 purchased the interest of his immediate landlord, Mrs. Freeman, thus becoming direct tenant to the representatives of Belcher Pedder, and in 1794 purchased their interest, and so became the direct tenant of the representative of the Verlings, who for a long number of years have been the Johnson family. The late Colonel Wm. Johnson, D.L., of Castle Lyons, derived a head rent out of the greater part of Rathyneen, now called Ballyadeen, a large townland. Belcher Pedder, under another lease held from Wm. Verling the residue of Rathyneen. He died in or about 1760. His daughter Elizabeth succeeded him. She married Charles Furlong, of Ballybeg, in the Buttevant country, and a large portion of Ballyadeen is still in the ownership of the Furlong family, Mr. Charles J. Furlong, J.P., of Richmond, Fermoy, being the immediate landlord.

As we have seen, the Revd. Richard Purcell came to the place in 1763. He was P. Coole and R. V. Castletown(roche) (Brady, ii. 173), and was succeeded in 1797 by his grandson, George Purcell, J.P., whose eldest son was Revd. James Geo. Purcell, Vicar of Worminghall, Bucks.

George Purcell, J.P., was eldest son of Goodwin Purcell of Spring Grove, Kanturk. He subsequently went to reside at Lohort Castle as agent to Earl of Egmont, and Glenanore was occupied by his brother, Richard Purcell, Major Cork City Militia.

Garrett Nagle<sup>5</sup> rented Glenanore from Revd. Rich. Purcell, and was there about 1812. (*Post Chaise Companion*, 4th Ed., about 1812.) He died 1816.

In 1819 Major Thomas Cornelius Holmes<sup>6</sup> became tenant of Glenanore

<sup>3</sup>See "Roberts of Kilmoney Abbey" (B.L.G., Irlid., 1912 Ed.); also "Saunders of Tullig" (B.L.G., Irlid., 1912, Ed.); also these "Notes" II., 69.

<sup>4</sup>Probate dated 1760 (Cloyne Wills, P.R.O., Dub.).

<sup>5</sup>Ned Nagle, the gentleman piper, died at Glenanore, 1816 (Mrs. Cath. Stawell's Diary).

<sup>6</sup>Captain Francis Holmes, 60th Rifles (Commission dated 19th Sept., 1811), 3rd son of Cornelius Holmes of Shennanagh, near Buttevant, lived at Glenanore. He succeeded to the Ballyhoura and Shennanagh, etc., property on the death of his elder brothers. He married Phoebe Bevan, a French Canadian, who survived him. He d. 14 March, 1834, leaving issue (see Holmes' pedigree under "Shennanagh" in these "Notes" later).



GLEN MOUNT.

Mr. Geo. Sharp Bolster and Daughter in foreground.  
*(Photo by late Rev. H. Swanzy of Castle Magner.)*



to George Purcell of Lohort, the then successor in title to the above-mentioned Rev. Richard Purcell, and in 1829 the Rev. Thomas Hoare, grandfather of the present owner, purchased from his representatives (he having shortly before died) the tenancy of Major Holmes. In 1835 the Rev. Thomas Hoare purchased the interest of the Purcells, and thus became the direct tenant to the representatives of the Verlings, who, as before stated, are now the Johnson family. The place is now held by Mr. Thomas Edw. Hoare, B.L., under a fee farm grant.

The Rev. Thos. Hoare (who was the youngest son of Sir Edward Hoare, 2nd Bart. of Annabelle, M.P. for Carlow and Banagher in the Irish Parliament) was curate of Youghal from 1805 till 1807, when he exchanged curacies with the Rev. Robert Bell and became curate at Castletownroche. He resided at Bridgetown House (now demolished) from 1807 till 1829, when he went to reside at Glenanore. He was R.V. of Castletown from the death of the Rev. the Hon. James St. Leger (April 1st, 1835) till his death in December, 1835 (see Hoare, Bart., of Annabelle, Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*). The demesne of Glenanore also comprises, and did from the earliest times, portion of the townlands of Loughruhane and Ballygrillihane. The back portion of Glenanore House is very old, with very thick walls, of a date anterior to the ownership of the Rev. R. Purcell, and was the residence of the Verlings, Pedder and Freeman. Mr. Purcell largely added to the house, and built most of the out-offices and the demesne walls. The present front of the house was extended by Major Holmes, and on the cut stone supporting the fan-light over the hall-door is cut the date which was the commencement of his tenancy, 1819.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Glenanore, the seat of the representatives of the late Rev. T. Hoare, is beautifully situated in the midst of picturesque and romantic scenery" (under Castletownroche, i. 312).

The Field Book of 1839 states:—"Glenanore House. The residence of Mary Anne Hoare, and is pleasantly situated on a rising ground in the N.W. corner of Ballyadeen Townland; is in good repair; bounded on the N. and W. by a plantation." (Ord. Sur. Offi., Dub.)

The pedigree of "Purcell, late of Glannanore," is given in Burke's L.G., Ird, 1912 Ed., and that of Hoare under "Hoare of Annabella, Bart." (Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*.)

Entries to families of Holmes and Hoare of Glenanore are given in Castletownroche C. of I. Par. Reg., and to Hoare in Bridgetown Par. Reg. (P.R.O., Dub.)

The present residents (1914) are Mrs. Hoare and her sons, Thomas Ed. Hoare, B.L., and Edward Lloyd Hoare, and her daughters, Mrs. Rebecca Eliz. Mansergh, widow of Major Hen. Chas. Mansergh, late 27th Innis. Fus., and of Rocksavage, C.T.R., and Miss Mary Anne Cornelia Hoare.

## Glenmount (Glenlohane).

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.  
Townland of Glenlohane, which contains 63a. or. 31p. statute measure.

to George Purcell of Lohort, the then successor in title to the above-mentioned Rev. Richard Purcell, and in 1829 the Rev. Thomas Hoare, grandfather of the present owner, purchased from his representatives (he having shortly before died) the tenancy of Major Holmes. In 1835 the Rev. Thomas Hoare purchased the interest of the Purcells, and thus became the direct tenant to the representatives of the Verlings, who, as before stated, are now the Johnson family. The place is now held by Mr. Thomas Edw. Hoare, B.L., under a fee farm grant.

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## Glenmount (Glenlohane).

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.  
Townland of Glenlohane, which contains 63a. or. 31p. statute measure.

An adjoining portion of the townland of Ballintober, of somewhat larger area, forms part of the Glenmount property.

Glenmount lies about two miles by road east of Kanturk town.

Mr. George Sharp Bolster, J.P., writes:—"Glenmount House was built in 1760 by John Sharp, who had acquired by fine or purchase (at a nominal rent), on the 25th March, 175 , a lease of lives renewable for ever of the lands of Glenlohane, now Glenmount, granted by John Lysaght, Esq., of Mountnorth, who was afterwards created Baron Lisle. It stands on an eminence looking east over a pleasant country. On the north side is a narrow glen, steep in places, and picturesquely wooded, forming a striking feature of the landscape, and from which doubtless the name Glenlohane is derived. This glen is deep in proportion to its length. It begins abruptly a little in advance of the house, and its direction is westerly. Some 200 yards behind the house it opens out, and the sides gradually dip to the level of the surrounding country. Through it runs a small brook alongside a narrow road. If this curious opening in a limestone barrier was caused by water it seems difficult to realize that a little stream that generally fails in summer could even in countless ages have cut its way, making so large a breach through the solid rock. In 1860 the house was newly roofed, and later the interior was reconstructed, and some additions made by the present owner and his father.

John Sharp was not a new comer in the district. For an uncertain time his family were in possession of some adjacent townlands which they retained until the latter third of the 18th century, when they were alienated. The title is not extant, but there is a family tradition that it was the same as that by which they held Glenmount. He died in 1776, leaving an only son.

William Sharp, b. 1750, m. Mary, dau. of John Lancelot Bolster, of Tullerboy, Co. Limerick, and had issue:—

I. William Sharp, of whom hereafter.

II. Henry Sharp, of Mount Conway, Douglas, Cork, m. and had issue two daus. who d. young.

III. George Sharp, M.D. of Cork, d. unm.

And three daus., two of whom m. — Mayberry of Kenmare, and — Justice respectively.

William Sharp, b. 1780, d. 1841, m., first, Anne, dau. of the Rev. John McCormick, Vicar of Ballyclough and Dromdowney, and had issue:—

I. Mary, m. Edward Ledger, of Kilbreedy, Co. Limerick, Sub-Inspector Irish Constabulary.

II. Sarah, m. John Hawkes Bolster, of Egmont (see infra).

He m. secondly Barbara, dau. of Thomas Nash, of Rockfield, near Kanturk. She d.s.p.

He m. thirdly Eliza, dau. of Thomas Nash (see Nash of Finntown, B.L.G., Ird., 1904), and had issue.

William Sharp, b. 1834, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, who saw active service in the Crimea, and was afterwards in India. He d. unm. in 1869.

By the Field Book of 1838 Eliza Sharp, residing at Glenmount, is described as the proprietor. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to the Bolster pedigree, John Hawkes Bolster was third son of George Bolster of Curraghbow, born 15th Sept., 1810, died 15th May, 1887. By his marriage with Sarah, daughter of William Sharp of Glenmount he had issue (with three daughters) George Sharp Bolster, J.P., of Glenmount and Egmont House, who married in 1894 Georgina Annie, elder daughter of William Flint Fritchley, of Hemington Hall, Derby, and has



GORTMORE COTTAGE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1907.)*

Burned down July, 1911.



GORTMORE HOUSE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1907.)*

Shown as Gortmore Castle on Ord. Sur. Maps.

issue—George Granville Sharp Bolster, born 20th May, 1905; (a) Alice Florence Emma; (b) Muriel Mary; (c) Dorothy. (See Bolster pedigree under Curraghbower of these "Notes.")

The Sharp family tomb is in Castlemagner Churchyard. There is a free pew in the church in connection with Glenmount House; Ballygiblin, Lohort Castle, and Assolas being the other houses in the parish that apparently enjoyed a similar right.

### Gortmore Castle.

Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Only the site is shown in 6-inch O.S. sheet.

It was situated about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. of Banteer village, and about 450 yards N. of Gortmore House.

On the 6-inch O.S. 32 Gortmore House is shown as "Gortmore Castle," and Gortmore Castle as "site of castle," which is confusing. I cannot find any history of this castle.

### Gortmore Cottage.

Sheet 31, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

It lies about three miles by road E. of Banteer village.

The Rev. Philip Townsend lived for many years at Gortmore Cottage. He was fifth surviving son of Rev. E. S. Townsend, Vicar of Clonmeen. He was licensed to the curacy of Clonmeen and Roskeen on 17 April, 1810, and held that curacy along with Kilcorney rectory for some time. He m., 30 Nov., 1824, Helena, eldest dau. of Rev. Arthur Keily of Bellevue, near Youghal. She d. 1840, and was buried at Castlemagner. He m. 2ndly, 1846, Elizabeth, dau. of Sandford Palmer, Esq., of Ballyknocken Castle, King's Co. He had no issue by either wife. He lived afterwards at Fernhill or Betsborough near Mallow. He d. 1853, and was buried at Castlemagner. (Brady, ii. 253.)

He was there in 1837 (Lewis).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Gurtmore Cottage. In the N.W. of Gurtmore. A good thatched house, built in the cottage style, with some ornamental ground about it, the residence of the Rev. Philip Townsend, &c. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

When Revd. P. Townsend left Gortmore Cottage the interest in the place was bought by the family of the present occupier, Mr. Denis O'Callaghan.

The cottage was burnt down on the 12th July, 1911, and Mr. O'Callaghan went to reside at Ballymacquirk near Banteer village. The walls are still standing (1914), to which is annexed a temporary dwelling occupied by the present owner, Mr. Coakley.

### Gortmore House

Shown on Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S., as "Gortmore Castle," whereas the site of the castle is about 450 yards to the N., and shown thus on Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

It lies about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. of Banteer village, and is on townland of Gortmore, Barony of Duhallow, Parish of Clonmeen.

Edward, third son of Richard Foott of Millford, near Mallow, was of Gortmore. He married in 1771 Ellen Charlotte, dau. of Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Cork, and had issue. His daughter, Ellen O'Callaghan Foott, was subsequently of Gortmore.

According to Lewis (pub. 1837), E. Foote, Esq., was living here (i. 368).

E. Foott was also at Gurtmore in 1867 (Munster Diry., p. 3).

Mr. Edward Foote lived to an advanced age, and survived his two sons. The eldest of these sons was Dr. Edward C. Foote, who was accidentally killed by the fall of a wall in 1875 or 1876. His only child (a daughter) was made a ward in chancery after her grandfather's death. Dr. Foote was a popular sportsman and kept a pack of harriers for many years at Gortmore House. Mrs. Edward C. Foote was sister of the late Denis R. O'Callaghan of Killinleigh, Kanturk, and Brackenstown House, Co. Dublin.

Miss Foote's property has been sold to the tenants under the Land Purchase Act of 1903. Mrs. Archdeacon states that the house was enlarged by the Footes, and it has that appearance, being a long two-storied building.

In 1886, Joseph V. Carpenter, solicitor, lived at Gortmore House. The post town was Banteer (Guy). He was son-in-law of E. Foote, and went to reside at Gortmore House after Dr. Foote's death.

In 1892 John Archdeacon was residing at Gortmore House (Guy).

In 1907 Mrs. Anne Archdeacon and Matthew Archdeacon were occupying the place (Guy).

Mrs. A. L. Irwin, of Roskeen, wrote in 1910:—"My great-grandfather, John Power, of Roskeen, inherited quarter of Gortmore townland, which was sold to one of the Footes. The present owner, the Archdeacons, bought this property under the Land Purchase Act from Ellen or Eileen Charlotte, only child of Edward O'Callaghan Foott, M.D. who was killed by the falling of an old wall. He was the only surviving son of Edward Foott, brother of Henry Foott of Carrigacunna." (See pedigree Foott of Carrigacunna, these "Notes," ii. 40.)

### Gortmore Towland.

Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Clonmeen.

It lies about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Banteer village.

It is a large townland, consistinig of 1,684a. or. 38p.

Gurtmore is the Irish for "big field or garden." (O'Donovan.)

In 1881 the pop. was 284; val. £1,133 15s. od. (Guy).

Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, 5903 (5983). Surrender by Conogher O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan, of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent., of his large property, including  $4\frac{1}{2}$  carucates, viz., Gortmore, Dromrahye, Kylewoy, Kooolekiltyh, Nymonane &c., &c. Dated 2 Dec., xxxvii. (Cal. P. R., p. 335), A.D. 1594.

Fiant 6558 (5261). Pardon was granted to Conogher and Donell M'Teig M'Owen and Donell m'Shane I. Connell of Gortmore, A.D. 1601.

The Book of Dist. and Survey, circa 1657, gives :—Gortmore (Clonmeene P.). The owner previous to the 1641 rebellion was Donnogh O'Callaghan, described as an Irish Papist. It consisted of 458a. 1r. op. It was forfeited by him on account of rebellion, and granted to Dame Eliz. ffenton. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Mr. Charles Haines of Mallow purchased, 1st Jan., 1793, Mr. Humphry Homan's interest in that part of Upper Gurtmore which he held from Messrs. Pierce and John Power. Mr. C. Haines, on 20th July, 1805, purchased Mr. John Power's interest in lands of Upper Gortmore for £1,010. (Haines Family Papers.)

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) states :—“South of the bridge (Roskeen) is Gurtmore, the seat of E. Foot, Esq., surrounded by a good screen of trees. Near this, on the south bank, is a lofty ledge of limestone rock, descending perpendicularly into the water, here of considerable width, and divided into two channels by an island thickly covered with furze. This is called Gurtmore Rock, and contains several caverns, none of much size. The well-cultivated land from this to Clonmeen is the estate of George Grehan, Esq. Near the church the sight rests on a well-cultivated farm, and close by the comfortable farm-house belonging to Mr. Sheehan. The thatched roof is met near the eaves by creepers covering the white walls; a little plot of ground in front of the house is broken into flower beds, and a small screen of trees surrounds this neat dwelling. The neighbouring hay-yard bespeaks good produce. There is little doubt that the principal cause of inferiority in the farms of the country arises from the farmer grasping at too much; consequently, having more land than his capital enables him to till properly, some portion is neglected, and, in many instances, the entire is but half cultivated. It should be an invariable rule with every person taking land not to bind himself to pay for a rood more than he can manage. He should keep neither horses, sheep, nor pigs more than he can feed. It is the worst of all economy to have half-starved pigs or cattle of any description. By having such a quantity of ground as he can bring into cultivation by his own labour and means he is always independent and punctual with his rent.”

Before leaving Clonmeen we must not omit to mention the famous robber, Daniel the Outlaw, who formerly had his lair in the cave of Gurtmore,<sup>1</sup> and the hapless fate of the companion who softened the horrors of the rocky dwelling—the unfortunate lovely Margaret Kelly. Daniel O'Keeffe the Outlaw was a follower of O'Keeffe, lord of this district. Having accidentally slain McDonough, the chieftain of Duhallow, he was obliged to retire into these wild unfrequented districts to avoid the anger of the chieftain's clan. The bold adventures he encountered in making good his retreat, and his daring soul, soon found sympathy in other minds, and he became captain of a formidable band of freebooters, the terror of the neighbourhood. Their usual plan was to carry off whole herds until a certain sum was paid for their ransom, and they levied a regular black mail, like the border chieftains of England and Scotland. The river then swept the base, and a few rude steps cut in the limestones led to the cave. The outlaw was of a fine manly form, and his bold irregular life found favour in the sight of a beautiful girl named Margaret Kelly, who shared his lonely cell and outlawed fortunes. The affections which induced her to leave all and follow the object of her love

<sup>1</sup>Donnellaroska cave. Sheet 31, 6ins. O.S.

seems to have waked finer feelings in the heart of the O'Keeffe, as he frequently made sonnets and rude ballads in her praise. "*Sed varium et mutabile semper.*" The offer of a large reward induced Margaret to betray her lover. Her duty being to manage the domestic concerns, she was accustomed to go to Mallow to buy provisions, and always crossed the river in a boat concealed in the cave. She agreed for a certain sum with the officer in command at Mallow to betray O'Keeffe into his hands. When next O'Keeffe crossed the river in the boat to enable his companions to proceed to Mallow, the soldiers were to shoot him on his way across to the cave; for this she received a written order for a considerable sum of money, which was to be paid her on O'Keeffe's death or apprehension. After this wicked agreement she returned to the cave. Her unsuspecting lover pressed her to his bosom; his eye caught a glimpse of the paper concealed in her breast; he snatched and read it. Stung to madness that she, whom he loved so passionately, should be capable of such perfidy, he drew his skein and buried it in her heart.

The lament which *Donal na Casca*, or Daniel the Outlaw, is said to have made on this occasion is as follows :—

"At the dance in the village  
Thy white foot was fleetest,  
Thy voice 'mid the concert  
Of maidens was sweetest;  
The swell of thy white breast  
Made rich lovers follow;  
And thy raven hair bound them,  
Young Mauriade ni Kallagh.

"No more shall mine ear drink  
Thy melody swelling,  
Nor thy beaming eye brighten  
The outlaw's dark dwelling;  
Or thy soft heaving bosom  
My destiny hallow,  
When thine arms twine round me,  
Young Mauriade ni Kallagh.

"The moss couch I brought thee  
To-day from the mountain  
Has drunk the last drop  
Of thy young heart's red fountain;  
For this good skein beside me  
Struck deep and rung hollow  
In thy bosom of treason,  
Young Mauriade ni Kallagh.

"With strings of rich pearls  
Thy white neck was laden,  
And thy fingers with spoils  
Of the Sassenach maiden;  
Such rich silks enrob'd not  
The dames of Moyalla;  
Such dear gold they wore not  
As Mauriade ni Kallagh.

"Alas! that my lov'd one  
Her outlaw would injure;  
Alas! that he should prove  
Her treason's avenger!  
That this right hand should make thee  
A bed cold and hollow,  
When in death's sleep it laid thee,  
Young Mauriade ni Kallagh!



“And while to this lone cave  
 My deep grief I'm venting,  
 The Saxon's keen bandog  
 My footsteps is scenting;  
 But true men await me  
 Afar in Duhallow.  
 Farewell, cave of slaughter,  
 And Mauriade ni Kallagh.”

—Translated by Edward Walsh (p. 153).

I visited the Outlaw's cave in 1907, and found that a great part of the front of it had been quarried away. Adjacent to it, to the west, is another cave, known as Norah Meechanah's cave. A countryman described her as a fairy who used to inhabit the cave. It has a small entrance, but he told me that it is large inside, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. It is said that she used to jump from the height above her cave over the Blackwater river, which flows a short distance to the north. The cave are on Michael Sullivan's farm.

The Revd. M. O'Sullivan, C.C., of Banteer, writes 7 May, 1914:—  
 “With regard to the Robber's Cave, or Cave of Slaughter, I have made a close investigation of the surroundings of the alleged stronghold. I have come to the conclusion that what was hitherto known as the Robber's Cave was not it in reality. Within the past three years an extraordinary cave has been discovered within about 200 yards of the hitherto generally recognised cave. The opening to this newly-discovered cave was no larger than a rabbit burrow, but on investigation the opening easily yielded to excavation, with a wonderful result. The opening, which is at the base of a solid rock about 80 feet high, easily gives access to a very large cave. To enter one must crouch for about two yards; when a descent is found of five steps, evidently made by man, and leading to a ground floor about 8 feet from the upper surface. This is a small chamber, but where one can stand and move about with ease. It opens to the west on a chamber of extraordinary dimensions. A man of over 6 feet high could walk along uninterruptedly a distance of about 40 yards, the average width being 10 feet. In this chamber or tunnel there are some beautiful stalagmites, bearing the exquisite tracery of nature. The entrance seems to be guarded by what in artificial light would appear to be the statue of a man, and towards the end of the cave there is a good representation of an angel's wing—the most beautiful white crystal. A portion of this large chamber has been appropriately styled the Cloister. At the end of this cave there is a cavity which has measured in depth 30 feet and about 8 feet in diameter. At the bottom is water, the depth of which I am unable to ascertain. I may mention that Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, in whose property this cave is situated, takes great care to preserve it from vandalism. An iron gate, securely locked, is at the entrance, and a ladder is placed inside to obviate the difficulty of descending the steps. I have heard that Mr. Ronayne, B.L., of Youghal, made this cave the subject of a very interesting article in the *Cork Examiner* about two years ago.”

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Gurtmore Townland. On this townland are Gurtmore Cottage, Gurteen Kreen Castle, site of an old castle in the north end, the property of the Earl of Kingston.

Gurtmore Cross, on the north side of the townland of Gurteenore, a place where four roads meet, 14 chains N.N.E. of which cross it is said the

McCarthy's were building a castle, and that they were attacked by the O'Callaghans, who killed a good many of them; the rest fled to Mount Hillery, but were killed before they reached the top of it. Mr. Foot of Gurtmore found a great many human bones near where the castle was about being built.

Mrs. A. L. Irwin, of Roskeen, writes in 1910:—"Gortmore at one time belonged to the Powers, and I think a David Power (living in 18th century) lived at Gurteen Kreen, which for some reason is called a castle, but I think it could never have been one. He died intestate, and Gortmore was divided up into portions according to the families of his brothers and sisters. Some of these portions are still known by the extent of the divisions as the one-eighth, the one-fourth, &c.

Pierce Hayes, who was grandson of David's niece, Mrs. Mockler, one of the three daughters of Francis Power and his wife, Mary O'Callaghan, of Roskeen, inherited his grandmother's portion, which was partly at the foot of the mountain, being the S.E. portion of the townland of Gortmore. The house and trees are still to be seen below the road leading from Laharan to Gortmore—an old gabled slated house. My grandmother, I think, knew Pierce Hayes, who was second cousin of her husband."

### Gortnacross.

Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Mallow.

It lies about two miles by road west of Mallow town.

Gortnacross is the Irish for "field of the crosses." (Joyce.)

Canon J. F. Lynch writes:—"Gortonocross, i.e., Gortnacross, is mentioned in Pipe Roll of Cloyne. The old name of Monroe in Ballyclough parish was Gortnacross. In 1713 this Gortnacross was demised to Edward Hawkins by Benjamin Lawton. In 1754 Edward Hawkins was succeeded by his son-in-law, John Lynch, of Mallow, who had two sons; the elder, William, was my great-grandfather; the younger, John, was father of Robert Lynch, of Mallow, and of Anne Lynch, whose second husband was Edward Sullivan of Mallow, by whom his eldest son was the late Sir Edward Sullivan."

#### FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

2928 (2427). Pardon to Dermot m'Teige I Kallaghan, of Gortenegrosse. Co. Cork, Thady m'Teige I Kallaghan, of same. 16 Nov., xviii., A.D. 1576.

5903 (5983). Surrender by Connoghor O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan of Dromynyne. Co. Cork, gent., of his property, including 2 car, in Gortnygrosse (the extent and boundaries of his large estate is given in this Fiant). Dated 2 Dec., xxxvii. (Oal. P.R., p. 335), A.D. 1594.

Conor O'Callaghan of Clonmeen also surrendered it to James I., and obtained Title, 23 March, 1610. (These "Notes," i. 231.)

It contained 812a. or. 32p., and was owned before the 1641 rebellion by Donagh O'Callaghan, Ir. Pap., who was attainted. It was granted to Sir Nicholas Purdon, 120a.; Col. Randal Clayton, and later Lawrence Clayton, 261a.; Jerome Beasely, 43a.; John Coming, 125a. 1r. 4p.; Richard Curtis and Rich. Hawkny, 73a. 2r. 14p.; Lord Kingston, 188a. 2r. 10p. (Dist and Sur., P.R.O., Dub.)

In 1662 John Commins of East Gortnegross was valued in goods £11 7s. 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. (Subsidy Rolls, P.R.O., Dub.)

According to 6-inch O.S., Gortnagross contained 962a. 3r. 29p., and the following places are in it:—Firville, Cloverhill House, Summerville House, Eden Hill, and Righi Beg.

### Gortroe.

Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilshannig.

It lies about a mile south of Lombardstown Railway Station.

The townland consists of 376a. 1r. 12p. statute measure. In 1881 pop. was 67. Val., £256 15s. od. (Guy.)

Gortroe is the Irish for "red field" (Joyce)—an old denomination—now represented by townlands of Gortroe, Curraghbower, Kilgobnet, and Drompeesh. (Berry, *Journal* for 1905, p. 38.)

From No. 5903 (5983), Fiants of Elizabeth, it appears that "Gartrowe, containing 3 carucates, viz., Dromfise, Kilegortroe, Kilechobenet, Gortnygadderye and Kuolerysyne," formed part of the property of Conoghor O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan, of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, which he surrendered to Queen Elizabeth, on 2 Dec., xxxvii., A.D. 1594. (Cal., P.R., p. 335.)

On 23rd March, 1610, there is enrolled in the Patent Rolls of Chancery a surrender by Conner O'Callaghan, of Clonmyne, Esq., Cahir O'Callaghan, of Drominine, gent., and Brian McOwen, of Cloghda, gent., of all their estates in County Cork, so that same might be granted to them by letters patent. Among the lands is a quarter of land in Gortroe.

The O'Callaghans forfeited this estate after the rebellion of 1641, and on 4th June, 19 Charles II. (1667) Sir Richard Kyrle or Kirle (in 1654 a Richard Kirle is found resident in Cahirconlish, Co. Limerick, "Chan. Enrolled Decrees") had a patent under the Act of Settlement for a great part of the property, of which "Gortroe and Drumfeife, 98 acres unprofitable, and 611a. or. 5p. profitable," in Barony of Duhallow, formed part.

The depositions as to losses during the Rebellion are to be found in Trinity College, Dublin. In vol. iv., p. 89, we find:—Concerning Dermot O'Callaghan, of Gurtroe. Richard Baniard, Mallow, 30, lived at Gurtroe in 1641. Deponent was stripped by O'Callaghan, being in actual rebellion, and turned naked to the garrison of Mallow; he also saw him strip Peter Drake, an Englishman, keeper of a park to the then Lord President. (English Settlement in Mallow, by Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., *Journal* for 1906, p. 22.)

According to the Book of Dist. and Survey, circa 1657, it appears that the owner of Gortroe (Kilshannig Parish) was Dermot O'Callaghan, described as an Irish Papist. It contained 1,083a. or. op. On this townland being forfeited by Dermot O'Callaghan for rebellion, it was granted as follows:—611a. or. 5p. to Sir Richard Keirle—it subsequently passed to Richard Newman; 472a. or. op. to Lord Viscount Baltinglass—this also eventually passed to Richard Newman. (P.R.O., Irl.)

By a patent dated 28 August, 1686, in consideration of £60 paid to the Crown, a large grant of the O'Callaghan forfeited lands was granted to

Richard Newman in socage for ever. Amongst the townlands we find "Gortroe and Dromfisse (now Drompeesh), three plowlands, with all mountain and appurtenances, 1,088 acres profitable and 528 acres unprofitable, all in the Barony of Duhallow." (Article by Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., *Journal* for 1905, pp. 59 & 60.)

Dr. George Bolster, R.N., J.P., Springville, Kanturk, writes in 1908 concerning Gortroe, that in 1759, on the marriage of Isabella Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Richard Newman, of Newberry, Mallow, to the Rt. Honble. Silver Oliver, M.P. for Co. Limerick, of Castle Oliver, near Killfinnan, a strip of the western side of the Newberry Manor estate was leased in perpetuity to Mr. Oliver, subject to a small head rent, and with certain limited game rights reserved. This letting comprised Gortroe, Curraghbower, Drompeesh, Laheran, and other mountain townlands. Lady Colthurst, of Blarney Castle, is the great-great-granddaughter of Rt. Hon. Silver Oliver, and inheritor of his property, which she has lately sold to the tenants.

In 1743, John Boulster and Eleanour, his wife, were in Gortroe.

1780. Joseph and Eliz. Foukes are of Gortroe.

1795. George, son of Widow Bolster, of Gortroe, mentioned. (Kilshannig Par. Reg., C. of I.)

Glantane, seven miles from Mallow, was the sub-post office for Gortroe in 1875, and the following occupied the townland, viz. :—Cornelius Owens, Daniel Buckley, Maurice Carey, Thomas Waters, Timothy O'Mullane, and George Bolster, J.P., of Curraghbower (who held about 100 statute acres). The above or their representatives were there in 1908, but Mr. Bolster's farm was the property of Mr. Henry Smith of Lombardstown House. Lombardstown is now (1914) the sub-post office for Gortroe.

### Graig.

Sheet 18, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Templeroan.

Graig is the Irish for a "village." (O'Donovan.)

In 1881 is recorded :—Graig, 381a. 2r. 29p. statute; pop., 63; val., £186 5s. od. Graig Upper, 600a. 2r. 24p. statute; pop., 52; val., £52 15s. od. (Guy.)

Grant from the King to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in Cork Co., Fermoy Barony, for purpose of securing a Government Title. Graige, one plowland, is included in this large grant. 16 Dec., James I. (A.D. 1611), page 209 folio, Patent Rolls of James I. (P.R.O., Ird.)

Before the Rebellion of 1642, the owner of Graig was John Roche of Ballynemona, described as an Irish Papist. It consisted of 238 acres. It was granted circa 1657 to Lord Kingston. (Survey and Distribution Book, P.R.O., Ird.)

In the C. of I. Doneraile Parish Register is given :—"Births. John, son of John Purcell, of Graig, 23 Dec., 1776."

In 1766 James Hill (Graig) was a member of the Doneraile Rangers. (Smith, i. 341.)



DANIEL O'KEEFFE'S CAVE, GORTMORE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1907.)*



GRAIG HOUSE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th July, 1907.)*

In 1796 he was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry. (Smith, i., 496.)

Graig House was built by Arundell Hill for his son James, who planted the place, &c.

In 1814, James Hill, Esq., resided at Graig. The post town was Done-raile (D.N.P.).

On 11th April 1823, the house of James Hill, Esq., of Graig, was visited at night by the Whiteboys. (*Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier*, 15 April, 1823.)

The Whiteboys sent Mr. Hill the following notice:—

NOTIS.

Notis to Mr hill, And, all whoe it May Consarn. that When, Capton Rock and his Adicongs visit you next, you will take Kare to have Plenti of mate, and praties, not Forgetting a Smol drop of The Creter.

Sind. J. ROCK, R.T.L.

Given at our  
Counsel this  
10th day of April.

(The original in possession of Major L. J. Kiggell, Cahara, Glin, Co. Limerick).

According to the Field Book of 1840, the townland was the property of Revd. Matthew Purcell. Co. Cess, including Graig Upper, was £14 9s. 8d. yearly.

Graig House, being the residence of Arundel Hill, Esq., with a demesne attached to it, containing about 300 acres. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

1867. Arundell Hill, Esq., J.P., was residing here (M.D.).

Capt. J. W. Evans, of Carker, informs me that his great-great-grandfather, Nicholas Green Evans, of Carker, sold the Graig property to Mr. Nash, who sold it to Mr. Purcell, of Burton, near Churchtown, Co. Cork, and that one of the Nash's married into the Newtown branch of the Evans (Doneraile) family. One of the family was Rector of Farahy,<sup>1</sup> and now a Mr. Nash, a farmer near Kildorrery, has £5 a year to keep Rev. Mr. Nash's grave in order.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"On Graig mountain are about 450 acres of reclaimable land, at present affording coarse pasturage; limestone abounds, and is quarried both for building and agricultural purposes, and at Graig are some indications of coal. Graig, the residence of James Hill, Esq., is beautifully situated on a gentle declivity, in the midst of an extensive and highly improved demesne." (Under Templeroan, ii. 614.)

The Hill family have not resided at Graig for several years, and the place is very much out of repair. A labourer now (1907) lives in the house.

I understand Mr. Purcell of Burton pays Mr. Hill, the present owner, head rent for Closthogue, and when the Hills held Graig Demesne, which contained about 70 or 75 statute acres, they paid rent for it to the Purcells.

The pedigree of "Hill of Graig" is given in B.L.G., 1886 Ed.

There are entries to the Hill family in C. of I. Parish Registers of Done-raile, Rahan and Farahy (two last at P.R.O., Dub.).

<sup>1</sup>See Farahy Parish of these "Notes," III.

## Grange.

Sheet 24, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

It lies about two miles S.W. by road from Buttevant town.

In 1881 is recorded:—Grange West, 425a. or. 20p; pop., 43; val., £472 15s. od. Grange East, 513a. 1r. 4p. statute; pop. 84; val., £616. (Guy.)

Grange, from Gransha, corresponds to English Grange, old French Grange, Low Latin granea from Latin granum, grain. (Canon J. F. Lynch.)

In 1659, on the townland of Grange, Parish of Temple Bridge, there were 1 English and 32 Irish. (Petty's Census.)

In 1662, Denny Muschamp<sup>1</sup> of Grange is mentioned, and again in 1663. (Subsidy Rolls, P.R.O., Dub.)

In 1700, Abraham Webb of Grange and Ballybeg m. Sarah, dau. of Wm. Crofts. (These "Notes," i. 267.)

1778. Jas. and Eliz. Carpenter	}	were living at Grange, by Buttevant (C. of I. Par. Reg.)
1787. Jas. and Mildred Glover		
1792. Wm. and Marg. Rogers		

In 1814 Philip Barry, Esq., resided at Grange; the post town was Buttevant (D.N.P.).

In August, 1824 an armed party of between 30 and 40, under Capt. Rock, attacked 8 or 10 farmers' houses at Grange, Buttevant, and wounded some of the farmers and their labourers, the latter Kerry men, who were forced to return to Kerry. (*Cork Constitution*, 1st Sept., 1824.)

The following were residing at Grange in 1875:—George Greene, Grange East; William Greene, Grange East; Philip Greene, Grange East. Post town, Buttevant. (Guy.)

In 1886, John Barry, Grange; George Greene, Grange East; Philip Greene, Grange East; William Greene, Grange. (Guy.)

In 1892, George Carley, William Greene, Thomas Lynch, Patrick Mortell. (Guy.)

In 1907, Mrs. M. Blake, Michael Greene, Julia Leahy, John Madden, D.C.; James Stack, Patrick Stack. (Guy.)

In 1914, Michael Green, Julia Leahy, John Madden, D.C.; Patrick Stack, Timothy Stack, and John Blake. (Guy.)

## Greenfield (Cloutyfurcal).

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Clonfert.

It lies about 1½ miles by road W.N.W. of Kanturk town on the Dalua Stream.

Greenfield consists of 249a. 3r. 22p. statute. In 1881 the pop. was 40; val., £166 15s. od. (Guy.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., gives derivation of Cloutyfurcal as follows:—"Cluan means a lawn or sequestered place. Farca, a beetle or mallet.

<sup>1</sup>See these "Notes," I., 302, 335, 347.

Farcan, the common oak. I do not know any word named farcal. The Irish for Greenfield should be Pairc Glas."

Probate of Kyrila Allen of Greenfield was proved 1795. (Cloyne Wills, P.R.O., Dub.)

William Allen, Esq., erected a handsome gallery in Kanturk Church at his own expense between 1794 and 1798 (Brady, ii. 241). He was then residing at Greenfield. He was here in 1814 (D.N.P.)

In 1824, Philip Allen, Esq. (Pigott.)

In 1892, John Boyan (Guy). He still resides at Greenfield in 1908 (Guy).

Mr. Maurice Molony, who was Court Valuer to Sir John Neligan, lived here for a few years before his death, circa 1900.

Greenfield was originally part of the Aldworth estate. At some distant date a branch of the Allens of Liscongill obtained a lease of lives renewable for ever. Before 1840 their affairs were in Chancery, and in that year Mr. Michael Boyan bought the place in that Court from the widow of Philip Allen, subject to a rent of 1/10 per acre. This is still being paid to the present Major Aldworth, and the property is held in fee farm.

Mr. M. Boyan added considerably to the house, and re-planted the lands, the timber on which had been cut down before the sale. He married Miss McCarthy of Woodview, Newmarket, whose mother was the elder sister of Daniel O'Connell, "The Liberator," and had issue a son.

Mr. John Boyan, mentioned in Guy in 1911, is now dead, but his sister, Mrs. Molony (widow of the late Maurice Molony, J.P.) is the representative of the Boyans. Mrs. Phayre is a cousin, and resides with her at Greenfield (1914).

### Gurteen House.

Sheet 35, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Killathy.

It lies about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles by road S.E. of Ballyhooly village.

The townland of Gurteen consists of 256a. 3r. 35p. In 1881, pop. was 31; val., £126. (Guy.)

Gurteen is the Irish for "a small sort or cultivated field." (O'Donovan.)

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Gurteen townland (Ballyhooly) is the property of the Earl of Listowel, held by deed for ever. It contains about 40 acres of wood; the remainder is under a middling state of cultivation. Houses and roads in good repair. Co. Cess, £8 11s. 6d. yearly.

Gurteen House, the residence of Mrs. Campion. It is beautifully situated on rising ground. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "Gurteen House, the residence of Luke G. Campion, Esq., is finely situated on an eminence overlooking the river, and commanding an extensive and richly diversified view of this truly picturesque country, combining a wide range of mountain, wood and water, with the fine ruins of Creg and Ballyhooly Castles. The house has been greatly enlarged and improved." (Under Ballyhooly, i. 138.)

In 1851, John Campion, Esq., of Gurteen, died (Ballyhooly C. of I. Par. Reg.), and in 1858 Miss Ellen Campion, formerly of Gurteen, was buried (same).



In 1875 the following were on townland of Gurteen :—Denis Hartnett, John Roche. (Guy, 1875.)

In 1886, Adam Roche had evidently succeeded John Roche. (Guy, 1886.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds that Adam was John Roche's son, and that they were both stewards formerly to the Earl of Listowel at Convamore.

The same tenants were there in 1892. (Guy.)

In 1907, Michael Hartnett had succeeded Denis Hartnett. (Guy.)

Adam Roche died in the early part of 1908, and was succeeded by his brother Charles. I am informed by a friend that Gurteen House has disappeared; not a vestige of it remains. The farm on which it stood is now (1908) in the occupation of Charles Roche.

### Gurteenard.

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Clonmeen.

The townland consists of 329a. 2r. 33p. statute measure. It lies about a mile by road south of Kanturk town.

Gorteen-ard is the Irish for "high little gort or field." (O'Donovan.)

According to the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, 5903 (5983), it appears that in 1594, Conoghor O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan, of Dormynyne, Co. Cork, gent., surrendered all his property for the purpose of obtaining a grant with a Government Title. Amongst the townlands are mentioned 3 car. in Kilecascane, Dromecurnyre, Lirmohilie, Kilrusse, and Gurtinarda. Dated 2 Dec., xxxvii. (Cal. P.R., p. 335, P.R.O., Irl.)

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur. of circa 1657, the owner of Gorteenard before the rebellion of 1641 was Donnogh O'Callaghan, described as an Irish Papist. He forfeited it for rebellion. The townland consisted of 135a. 3r. 8p. There were granted to Lord Kingston 55a. 1r. 30p., which portion passed subsequently to Richard Conran. Also Richard Strongman got 80a. 3r. 0p. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Mary Leader, eldest dau. of Henry Leader of Mount Leader, m. 1711 John Purcell, of Gurteenard. ("Leader of Dromagh Castle," B.L.G., Irl., 1904.)

Ralph Marshall, of Callinafercy, Killorglin, Co. Kerry, m. Jane, dau. and heiress of John Purcell of Gorteenard, Co. Cork. (See B.L.G., Irl., under Leeson-Marshall.)

John Purcell of Gurteenard's will was proved 1744. (Cloyne Wills, P.R.O., Dub.)

In 1814, Denis Begly, Esq., was residing at Gorteen-ard, and Kanturk was the post town (D.N.P.)

1851. Windele records Daniel Bastable as living here (Windele MSS., 12 i. 10, p. 194, R.I.A.). He was a parishioner of Clonmeen in 1870 (Par. Reg.). Daniel C. Bastable was buried 1890 at Castlemagner (Par. Reg.)

Miss Marguerite Bastable resides in Gurteen-ard House.

Also the following farmers are on the townland :—Timothy Guiney (Clerk of Kanturk Union, 1908), Michael Lyons (Guy, 1908), also Patrick Cronin.

I am informed by Dr. G. Bolster, R.N., of Springville, Kanturk, that



GURTEENARD HOUSE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 8th May, 1909.)*



GURTEENARD DALLAUN.  
*(Photo by Colonel Grove White, 8th May, 1909.)*

Mr. Denis Begly was succeeded by Mr. John Collins, who resided in Gurteenard House some years, and built a house on same townland, at present (1908) occupied by Mr. Michael Lyons. Subsequently he sold his interest to Mr. Daniel C. Bastable, father of Miss Bastable.

Mr. Collins was grandfather of the Rt. Honble. Sir Richard Henn Collins, Master of the Rolls (England).

The superior interest in Gurteenard belonged in 1907 to Henry D. Connor, Esq., K.C., Manch, Co. Cork. There was a middle interest owned by Mr. Purcell, Carrigmore, who surrendered his right. The tenants have now (1908) purchased under the Land Act of 1903.

#### GURTEENARD DALLAUNS.

There is a legend that Fion Macoul threw these stones inland from the seashore, and they fell here.

One stone is 3 ft. 2 in. high x 7 in. x 2 ft. 4 in.

The other, 1 ft 6 in high x 3 ft. 9 in x 2 ft.

They are 4 ft. apart. (See photo.)

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Gurteenard townland is the property of General Annesley. There is a dalaun on the N. side and two Danish forts. The 'dalaun' consists of two standing stones." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

#### Gurteenbeha.

Sheet 31, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.

The townland consists of 296a. 2r. 13p. statute. In 1881 the pop. was 45; val. £195 10s. od. (Guy.)

It lies about 4 miles S.E. of Kanturk town by road, and 4 miles N.W. of Lombardstown Railway Station by road.

It is the estate of Viscount Lismore, now sold to the tenants.

Gurteen-baha is the Irish for "drowned, inundated, or watery cornfield; bahe is for "baithe," for which see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, ii. 412. (Rev. J. F. Lynch.)

Smith (pub. 1750) mentions Gurteenbaha as a good house and improvement of the Wrixons (i. 285).

The will of Edward Wrixon, of Gurteenbaha, Co. Cork, gent., 1788, is mentioned in the Index to Prerogative Wills in Ireland (P.R.O., Irl).

In 1814, William Cahill, Esq., was residing at Gurteen-baha, and the post town was Kanturk (D.N.P.).

The Field Book of 1839 gives: "Gurteenbaha House. The name of an old house which has been re-built, and is now occupied by a farmer." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Under "Cecilstown," Guy gives the following farmers as occupying the townland in 1907:—John Hanlon, Cornelius Lane, and Daniel Mullane.

In 1875, Daniel, Daniel J. and Jeremiah Lane were here. (Guy.)

<sup>1</sup>Dr. George Bolster, R.N., writing in 1908, states:—"This is misleading. The original walls are standing, but it may have had a new roof. In one of the lower rooms there is a finely moulded ceiling in excellent repair. It is supposed to have been the work of an Italian, who decorated some other houses in the neighbourhood."

In 1886, Daniel J., Jeremiah and Patrick Lane are recorded. (Guy.)

In 1892, Daniel J. Lane, Land Agent, &c., lived here (under Kanturk, Guy).

In 1908 Mr. Cornelius Lane was residing in Gurteenbaha House.

1914. John Keeffe and Daniel Mullane are on the townland. (Cecilstown, Guy.)

### Gurteen Kreen Castle.

Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Clonmeen. Townland of Gortmore.

It lies about 4 miles by road E. of Banteer village.

The Field Book of 1838 gives: "In west of Gurteen Kreen, about 2 chains east of the road which leads through it from Millstreet to Mallow, an old castle (in ruins), with a dwelling house built against the gable of it; some say it was built by the Hayes, others by the Powers. Nothing more about it is known." (Ord. Sur Off., Dub.)

"The Castle lawn" is the third field eastward from Mrs. Archdeacon's house.

It is doubtful if this ever was a castle. The site of Gortmore Castle is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to N.W.

Gurteen Kreen is Irish for "withered little cornfield" (Rev. J. F. Lynch). (See Joyce, ii. 352.)

Mrs. A. L. Irwin thinks that her ancestor, David Power, lived here. She states that the Hayes's had nothing to say to this place.

### Gurteenroe (near Buttevant).

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Churchtown.

The townland consists of 433a. 2r. op. In 1881 the pop. was 33; val., £239 10s. od. (Guy.)

It lies about 2 miles by road S.E. of Liscarroll town.

Stream Lodge is situated in the townland.

"Gurtincroe" is mentioned in a schedule of lands for which Sir Philip Perceval compounded in 1637. (Egmont MSS., i. 95.)

In 1814, Henry Allen, Esq., resided at Gurteen-roe, and the post town was Buttevant (D.N.P.).

In 1886, the following were on the townland:—David Flynn, Michael Fleming. They were there in 1892 and in 1907 (Guy); also Daniel Sullivan (1908).

1914. Michael Fleming, Thos. Flynn, Denis Hawe, Patrick Noonan, Patrick O'Sullivan are farmers on this townland. (Guy.)

### Harrietville.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mourne Abbey. Part of the townland of Lower Quartertown.



GURTEEN KREEN CASTLE.  
N. W. Angle.  
(*Photo by Co. Grove White, May, 1907.*)

Harrietville lies about 2 miles (by road) S.S.W. of Mallow town.

The Rev. John Lombard of Harrietville was J.P. for Co. Cork in 1823. (*Journal* for 1893, p. 201.)

Rev. John Lombard was still residing at this place about 1837. Lewis states that the house commanded a picturesque view of the town of Mallow.

The Rev. John Lombard was Rector of Kilshannig from 1800 to 1847, during which time he resided at Harrietville.

Mr. Lombard was respected and beloved by all who knew him. He was son of John Lombard of Gortmalyre by his wife, Lucia, dau. of John Fielding of Tralee, Co. Kerry. He m. Dorothea, dau. of William Purefoy, of Cork, and died 3 Jan., 1847, leaving issue, Edmund, John and Martha. Rev. John Lombard was also Prebend of Kilmaclenine. (Brady, ii. 289.)

1834, June 2. John Farmer, of Newberry, married to Elizabeth Bolster, of Harrietville. (Kilshannig C. of I. Parish Register.)

1856, Nov. 23. Two daughters of George and Mary Webb, of Harrietville, were baptised. (Mourne Abbey C. of I. Par. Reg.)

Mr. James S. Hunt, of Ballymagooly, adds:—"The place was bought, with some more of the townland of Lower Quartertown, by Kingsmill Brady, when Mr. Croker's property was sold. Mr. Croker was the owner of Upper and Lower Quartertown, and lived at Quartertown House.

Mr. Abrahall, manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland in Mallow, rented it from representatives of Mr. Brady, who, it is believed, never lived there, but worked it as a farm with a caretaker, which was also done by Mr. James S. Hunt, when he bought Mr. Abrahall's interest in 1878. He sold his interest in 1898 to the late Daniel McCarthy, whose widow, Mrs. A. McCarthy, now (1914) occupies the place. I hear she re-roofed the house and did some new work to it about 1907.

### Harrisgrove.

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

It lies about 800 yards S.E. from Templemary House. Townland of Farrancotter.

Richard Harris of Harris Grove married Barbara Purcell.

Pierce Purcell of Altamira married in 1768 Barbara, dau. of Thomas Harris of Harrisgrove.

Thomas Harris died 28 March, 1766, aged 63, and was buried in Buttevant churchyard. (See Atkins of Firville, Purcell of Altamira, and M.D.I. for 1905, p. 234.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds: "Harrisgrove belonged to the Annesleys of Annesgrove. It was sold by them to Capt. Casey, circa 1880. The Cowheys of Annagh farmed it for some time; it then passed into the hands of J. O'Brien, circa 1852. Patrick O'Brien, of Sallypark, near Liscarroll, held it about 1892. It now belongs to James Frawley (1914).

### Hawthorn.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow.

It lies about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile S.W. of Mallow Railway Station on the townland of Annabella.

According to the Field Book of 1839, Mrs. Lombard was living at Hawthorn (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.) Mrs. Ellen Lombard of Hawthorn, relict of W. Lombard, Esq., was buried at Kilshannig, 15 Sept., 1850. (C. of I. Par. Reg.)

The house was built on part of the Annabella property, which belonged to the Braddell family. Mr. John Waller Braddell purchased the house subject to a head rent. He was an extensive Land Agent, and one of the estates that he had charge of was that of Colonel the Hon. Henry R. Hare, situated in Co. Tipperary. As usual, he went to Dobbyn's Hotel, Tipperary, to receive the rents of the estate. One of the tenants named Hayes walked into the room at the back of the hotel, just after all the others had paid, and shot Mr. Braddell. It was about 12.30 or 1 p.m. He died next morning about 4 o'clock. The murderer escaped and was never brought to justice.

The following have resided here :—

Mr. John Waller Braddell, before and from his marriage in 1857 to his death in 1862.

Sir James Lawrence Cotter, Bart., from 1864 to 1871.

Mrs. John Waller Braddell (widow), 1871 until her death in 1903.

Major Bromelow, 2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1903 to 1908.

Major J. Creagh, North Cork Militia, 1908 to 1910.

Mr. James J. Dudley, solicitor, from Feb., 1910, to 1914.

It was then occupied by the owner, Lieut.-Colonel Monckton O'Dell Braddell, R.A.M.C., 3rd and youngest son of John Waller Braddell.

Capt. Edward B. Braddell, late 70th Regt., brother to John Waller Braddell, lived at Vittoria, now (1910) occupied by Dr. Edw. H. Montgomery, M.D.

## Hazlewood.

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

It is situated on the townland of Twopot House, containing 419a. or. 39p., and to this is joined the home farms of a small portion of Curraghkerry, 10 acres; part of Grange about 107 acres; and part of Ballymague, 82 acres, making a total of about 619 statute acres.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Cahirduggan.

It lies between Mallow and Buttevant, Mallow being the post town. Twopot House was a well-known place in the "coaching days."

Hazlewood was Atkins property, and came into the Lysaght family by the marriage of William Lysaght of Fort William, etc., and Frances, daughter of William Atkins of Fountainville (adjoining Hazlewood) in 1819. Hazlewood House was built before this marriage took place.

I am informed that in the time of the Whiteboys a company of soldiers was stationed at Hazlewood. The officer in command had received the money to pay the men. The rebels, hearing this, determined to attack the garrison and take the money. The officer in command, being informed of the intended attack, is said to have buried the coin, with the help of another officer. Both were killed during the subsequent fight, and the money has never been found.

According to local tradition, Hazlewood, or rather Twopot House, was once a military encampment. A field adjoining the screen or plantation next to the fox covert is called "The Review Field," and in one of the fields at the back of the house a battle is supposed to have been fought.

Edward Lysaght, generally known as "Pleasant Ned Lysaght," was a member of another branch of this family. His father was John Lysaght of Brickhill, Co. Clare. He was born 21st December, 1763. (See p. 263, *Poetry and Legendary Ballads of the South of Ireland*.)

There are a great many notices of the family in the Marriage Licence Bonds of Cork, Cloyne and Ross (published by Guy, Cork), and also in the Index to Prerogative Wills, edited by Sir Arthur Vicars.

Mr. David Roche, a farmer at Caherduggan, found about 1811 a stone perforated bead. He was carting some firewood from Hazlewood covert, and found it under the root of a tree. It is now (1914) in the possession of Colonel J. Grove White, to whom Mr. D. Roche kindly gave it.

Copy of the only remaining sheet of a narrative of his life, written by William Lysaght (who married in 1750 a daughter of James Knight of Ballynoe, my grandfather.

John (N) Lysaght, 2nd March, 1846.

"after her father's death, Thus . . . stanced . . .  
sed God perfectly recovered without loss of eye: tho'  
greatly marked . . . will follow me to the grave, I  
was weak and naked some old friends advised me to  
quit the house in time that I had no business there  
and that it may end badly, etc."

Note.—The words "that I had no business there" was an expression common in those days and are even now used in the South of Ireland to denote that a person's presence is not desired, or, that it would be neither safe nor prudent to remain in or go to the place mentioned—and here I may mention what my father and the old members of the family related to me as having taken place immediately previous to the above part of my grandfather's account of his early days, and which is corroborated by this document as far as it goes.

The relation above alluded to is as follows:—

William Lysaght of the County Clare (my great great grandfather) had two children: the eldest a daughter (whose name I have a faint recollection of having heard from my father was Elizabeth) was many years older than the second child, who was a son called Patrick, after his grandfather Lysaght. For this son, his father contracted a marriage with the daughter of an old friend of his, whose name I either did not hear, or now forget, but when the preparations for carrying the contract into effect was ready, he (Patrick) privately married a young lady (Barbara Arthure, a portionless relative of the Arthures of the County Clare) to whom he was long attached. This so exasperated his father that he never saw him afterwards, or saw him only to renounce him.

They had two children, a daughter and a son (William, my grandfather) who was about a year and a half younger than his sister. Deprived of his father's favour, and with the prospect of poverty for his wife and children, he died, broken-hearted, a few years after his marriage, and was followed to the grave, in a few months, by his wife, leaving my grandfather and his sister mere infants.

Upon the death of their parents they were taken to their grandfather's and treated most inhumanly by their aunt (their father's sister), and by their grandfather's second wife (Ann Reddan), whom he had married in his old age.

It was believed in the family that the old man thought that his two grandchildren were kindly treated, but that from his great age he could not know the truth, or that it was easily concealed from him.

Their step-grandmother (Reddan) and their aunt, who married a relation of this Miss Reddan, had kept up the old man's displeasure against his son for the purpose of getting the property, and for the same reason kept the children out of his presence, so determined were they to exclude these two children from any part of the property, and so fearful that the old man, at the hour of his death, might repent of his



hastiness to the son and revoke, in favour of the innocent children, his renunciation of their father, that they engaged an Algerian pirate and smuggler, who was in the habit of visiting the coast of Clare, to take the two children away and dispose of them. This would have been carried into execution but for the fidelity of an old servant and follower of the family, who by some chance heard of it and secreted the two children until the departure of the pirate. The two children were, however, left to the mercy of their aunt and step-mother, who did all but deprive them of life. This brings me to the period to which my grandfather alludes in the following passage, and which is a continuation of the narrative from where I left off.—J. L.

“my own inclinations joined with what they said . . . determined me and quitted, went to some friendly . . . neighbours. I learned since, some followers and other relations gave me some little clothes, went with their own children to school learned to read write a little and read grammar, in which I was instructed by a good humane friendly gentleman, a distant relation, a Mr. Bourk, to whom God was pleased to put in my power afterwards to show him and children some . . . remembrance of the gratitude, I ought to remember, but God be pleased for the means.”

Note.—The only information I have been able to obtain as to my relationship between the Bourks and Lysaghts is, that a Grant (date 24th Novr., 31st Charles II.) was made to Nicholas Lysaght (who, I have strong grounds for believing was brother to old William, my grandfather's grandfather) and Margaret his wife, as one of the daughters and co-heirs of George Bourk. This grant was enrolled 19th February, 1680. This would of course create but a connection between the families, but as my grandfather knew him in after life, and calls him a relation, I daresay there was some previous connection by blood between them. The narrative goes on thus:—

“About the age of twelve, some good people, and this Mr. Bourk, was chief advised me to apply by petition, to a relation of mine, the then Mr. Lysaght of Mount North which I did accordingly and presented myself with the said petition which set forth who I was, my situation and distress and loss of protection when my grandfather would die, begging his aid, relief, and protection. He very humanely read”

Note.—Here a piece of the sheet is quite gone, and only part of each line to the bottom remains.—J. L.

“harkened to my most piteous story, he some days gave me . . . money and as he year 1736, going to Dublin desired the spring following to him when he wd and in the meantime to im I cheerfully took his adv kindled in me, I returne received me sent me in foster . . . master me to lodge at Mr. Rader I with I remained at Co . . . and recovered wanting, when he would it gave me a particular l a Mr. Wade who lived to Mr. North and Benefactor”

children.”

Note.—The first side of the sheet ends here, on turning over the narrative goes on thus:—

“ . . . children I went after . . . o the County Clare . . . my grandafther having died, the Annuity he received out of the general wreck of the estate dying with him leaving his aforesaid daughter and children: being deprived of the former means and to complete my utter ruin, she had for . . . possession of the family deeds and all manner of papers an . . . she had a cousin germain of her own, John Reddan, who had no small share of the estate. This

Reddan knew full well the precarious titles that he and the several purchases and mortgages had of the respective estates they got possession of from my grandfather as I was born when my father joined his father in conveying some of the lands."

Note.—My impression is that he did not actually "join" his father in conveying the lands, but that he "confirmed" some of the sales made by his father. In the Office for the Registry of Deeds, in Book 3, p. 276, there is the memorial of a confirmation by my grandfather's father, Patrick, described as son and heir of William Lysaght, of all his remainder and reversion in the lands of Gragahane, Ballymarkagrane, Feakle and Shandangan to William Butler (of whom hereafter). The consideration was £20 in hand, £10 secured, a good nag, and a rentcharge of £2 10s. 0d. payable out of the said Butler's lands.

However, my grandfather only says, that his father joined in conveying some of the lands, and as old William Lysaght's property was very large, it is probable that my grandfather (who was always most accurate in any thing) was correct in his statement.—J.L.

"she, this never to be forgotten woman and this Mr. Reddan examined all sd papers destroyed the marriage settlement, and not being register'd and all manner of evidence that could serve or trace out my rights, and she got a promise of some annuity during her life.  
 "Thus, I was at once deprived of any means to recover any part of my birthright, let my means be ever so powerful. Some years after this, my Benefactor inquired and wrote some letters about me and my affairs to this Mr. Reddan and others.

see folds. rance guardian to minors Butler and Bridge  
 oir grandfather Wm. Butler  
 fathers Attorney together with a Mr. England  
 om fell a large share of my Estate. I think  
 ll if mine, my friends had no means to  
 recover my rights let his inclinations be ever so."

Note.—William Butler was one of the persons to whom old William Lysaght sold and mortgaged a portion of his property, and the Title to which or a part of which his son Patrick (my grandfather's father) purported to confirm as before-mentioned. Mr. England also appears in the registry as a purchaser of some of the property and as a witness to the sale of some of it.—J.L.

"or some years where Mr. Lysaght business beyond my years in wh an are to bear my imperfections. In Lisbon to some relations, Jos Lysaght cousins to me my half uncle will dfather had by Ann Reddan, his major of horse at whose house I lived some months a wife one of the Carews of maids of honour to King James Queen came into their misfortune my cousin Jos gave me some money. In choice. I bought some lemons."

Note.—This sheet ends here.—J.L.

"lemons as I thought to make some profit in re . . . ing home but a . . long passage of 22 days one . . . ships got into Cork many days before our ship and lowered the price, which was in the month of Nov., 1742, and many of my fruit being damaged I lost considerably of my first cost."

Note.—Old William Lysaght had, as before stated, taken for his second wife, a Miss Reddan, by her he had some children, one of whom was William, half uncle to my grandfather, either he or his sons were connected with the Carews, and through them mixed up in the troubles consequent on the defeat of King James at the Boyne. They fled to Portugal, and by their abilities (aided by their religion, for they were Roman Catholics) acquired in that country both wealth and respectability. It was to these relations that my grandfather went, and he could have remained with them had he chosen so, but having left his only sister in the Co. Clare, and having promised her

that he would return to protect and support her, he gave up, for her sake, the advantages he was certain of possessing had he remained with his relations at Lisbon. I may here mention that this sister displeased my grandfather exceedingly by her marrying (during his absence, and notwithstanding a promise she had made him to the contrary) a young man in the Co. Clare of the name of Hennessy, of a most respectable family, but without any means to support a wife. But to return to my grandfather's relations in Portugal: when my grandfather married and had several children, these relations (who had no one to represent them or inherit their wealth) wished to have two of my grandfather's children sent to them. Two were sent, a girl, Grace, and a boy, Joseph, named after the cousin who received my grandfather when he went to Lisbon. They were very young at the time. The girl was educated by a female relative, Superior of a Convent. When she was grown up she returned to Ireland intending to go back to Portugal, when she had stayed a short time with her family. Her return to Portugal was however, prevented by her marrying very soon after her arrival in this country, the Revd. Mountfort Longfield. With respect to this marriage, my father often told me that my grandfather, who always retained (even in his prosperity) the most lively sense of any kindness shown him when he was in need of it, was so grieved at his daughter by her marrying, putting it out of her power to return to her relations, who had adopted her and to whom he had promised to send her back, that he did not attend at the ceremony, but feigned indisposition, and kept his room. After the death of their relations in Lisbon, nothing satisfactory or authentic was heard of my uncle Joseph. The answer to the enquiries made about him was that he had died, but it was believed that he was shut up in some religious house, and the property which he should have inherited from his relations taken possession of by the Crown.—J.L.

The above-mentioned marriage will be found in "Burke's Landed Gentry" under "Longfield of Longueville."—J. G. W., Col.

"Councillor Weeks lived in Cork, who was ever my fast friend, received me most kindly, where I stayed some days. He went with me to Mt. North, where I was also received most kindly, where I remained without going to School. In June, 1743, Mrs. Lysaght died, a most amiable lady, the best of wives and mothers. In some months after Mr. Lysaght went to Bath with most of his children, lived there some time, left me at Mt. North and gave a charge beyond my years, with a reasonable salary, in some time after his return to Ireland, he married a Miss Moore, an accomplished Lady: After she came into the family, I got a true friend. I always had a great turn for industry: after I came from Lisbon, I bought some lambs and heifer calves with what I had left after my loss, which was but little. I grazed them in sundry places. I increased my capital. I took about 12 acres of land from Mr. Nicholas Purdon of Ballykit, but the land being in trouble, I was obliged to take off my little stock. In May, 1714, I took East Johnnea 202 acres at 10s. pr acre for 3 lives from Mr. Lysaght, which improved by ditching, and in 1748, I took Kileranathan from Exrs. of Minor Purdon. In 1749 I took Clogheen from Lady Middleton, 348 acres at 10s. & 3d. pr acre, a lease of 3 lives renewable for ever, 5 guineas renewal fine, fined it down to 9s. per acre. Councr. Weeks, Agent to Lady Middleton took my Bond for the fine, and I paid it by degrees. In 1749 I took West Johnnea, 110 from Mr. Lysaght at 10s. per . . . during his life and 12 shill afterwards, and I gave him in exchange Kileranathan for his convenience, and he paid half a year's rent by way of a fine to me. In 1749 I built a pretty little thatched house at Clogheen, a parlour, kitchen, cellar, dairy and little hall, 3 lodging rooms over and garrets. I was ever fond of industry and improvements, which I showed now to some purpose. The times were low, lands very dear for the prices, but I both paid the rents and improved the lands. For 5 years before this period, I contracted a great liking for the eldest daughter of Mr. James Knight of Newtown, a near relation of Mr. Lysaght, and by her permission, I spoke to her father . . . fortune and age not fit to engage in that state."

Clogheen lies between Buttevant and Doneraile, in the Parish of Cahirduggan.—J. G. W., Col.

Note.—Mr. Knight was first cousin to the then Mr. Lysaght, afterwards Baron Lisle.—J. L.

“ . . . king continue . . . for Mrs. Kni . . . asked me if . . . should speak to Mr. Knight about his daughter to wh . . . . assented with thanks, but it came to nothing, then I continued my industry for myself and business for Mr. Lysaght, with whom I lived. In some time Mr. Knight finding that his daughter had also fixed her liking for me and would not hear of any other, and that I did not come to his house, etc., he came to me to Clogheen and invited me to his house to renew the family intercourse w . . . . before and said he would send for his daughter who was then from home, and that he would contribute all in his power to make us happy. Tho' I was sensible by this time, that I was not in a proper situation both in years and fortune to marry, yet from what engagement subsisted between Mr. Knight and me, I received the proposal cheerfully. She came home. I went, when I promised Affairs were settled. I was promised £350, viz., her Grandmother Gubbins gave her £200; an uncle, Blakeney Gubbins, she had, left her £50, and her father £100. The 24th Feby. we were married at her father's house (her mother being dead since 1744) privately. I am sure no one felt the satisfaction we both did.”

Note.—The marriage must have taken place in 1750, for, from a preceding part of the narrative, it is clear that my grandfather was not married in 1749, and in the registry office book, 147, p. 437, there is the memorial of a mortgage dated 29th Sept., 1750, by James Knight, of Ballynoe, Co. Cork, to James Lysaght, of Clogheen, Co. Cork, for £350, the fortune above mentioned. James Knight, of Newtown and Ballynoe, was eldest son of Christopher Knight, of Ballynoe, his (James Knight's) wife was a daughter of Joseph Gubbins, by his second wife, Catherine, eldest dau. of Blakeney, of Mount Blakeney, and sister of Major General Lord Blakeney.—J.L.

“ I had now a great deal of business, my own and Mr. Lysaght's, who lived then in Dublin with his family and to . . . . until he returned. In some little time her father's house became not pleasing to my wife some unhappy bickering, etc., and my house at Clogheen not finished nor furnished, low in cash, getting none on my marriage, keeping it on mortgage on part of his land as provision for his daughter, until there was an opportunity to lay it out in some lasting interest: my lands then not appearing to be . . . . interest and my personal fortune computed by Mr. Knight to be but £600, as per Marriage Articles. She lived with me at Clogheen until December following, when she went by kind invitation to her uncle Henry Knight of Ballynlina, both to lie in and to Xmas. The 21st Dec. she was safely delivered of a daughter, when I heard of the happy event was at Mallow Fair. She sent the child to nurse. In Feby. she came to Clogheen and brought her grandmother home with her dif . . . . increased in her father's house and we kept much asunder . . . . Henry Knight and wife behaved affectionately to her . . . . se tho' their situation was not very opulent, My wife commencing a family and much business could not . . . . the care of maids . . . . affairs.”

Note.—Her grandmother, her md was sister to Lord Blakeney.—J. L.

END.

Note.—The narrative here breaks off, one sheet of four sides having only come into my possession. I got it in the following manner:—

Having heard from my father and Bess Sayers that my grandfather had written a short account of his life and early days, and that my uncle, John Lysaght, had it at one time, I applied to his widow, Mrs. John N. Wrixon, about it, and she told me that

many years ago, my uncle had given it to a man of the name of Pierce Mansfield, who was an Accountant and Receiver in the family, and taking an interest in them wished to read his narrative, which he saw amongst my uncle's papers. It appears he forgot to return it. This Mansfield had been dead for some years. However, I went to his widow who kept a baker's shop in Mallow and asked her about it. She recollected the circumstance of her husband having got it, but had not seen it for many years. She said she believed her husband's brother had a box of his papers and directed me to him. At the bottom of this box, which lay on a wet mud floor, was this single sheet which I have copied above. The damp had absolutely melted away all except what I got.

2nd March, 1846.

JOHN LYSAGHT.

Note.—The John Lysaght who compiled the above was my grandfather's first cousin. The James Lysaght to whom he writes was my grandfather's younger brother.—Sydney Royce Lysaght. 1904.

"To James Lysaght, Esq., Carrigmore, Enniskean, Bandon.

"My dear James,

"As you were anxious to see what I had collected concerning our immediate family and those into which it married, I send you all I am able to collect at present, from some notes which I happened to have with me here.

"I have not attempted anything like order in the arrangement, as I have not suft. materials here for that purpose. The correctness of what I do give you may depend upon. I have also copied for you the only remaining sheet of a narrative of his life written by our grandfather, with such observations on it as might explain some allusions on it, and fill up some voids in the sheet itself.

"Very faithfully yours,

"2nd March, 1846."

"JOHN LYSAGHT,"

Grant 2nd Nov., 30 year Chas. 2nd, 4 Nov., 1678, to William Lysaght, son and heir of Patrick Lysaght, of the following lands in Co. Clare:—Feakle, and in Ballymulcannagh, Ballymarcagrane, Ballyroughane, Granahane, Lecarrowscobe, Carrowgar, Ballynevanebegg, and Bouleivan, in Baronies of Tullagh, Bunratty and Inchiquin.<sup>1</sup>

765 Plant (1,239 stat.) acres. Total rent, £11 12s. 4d.

The Lysaghts were originally O'Briens about the time of Brian Boru. The meaning of the name is doubtful. The earliest spelling is Mac Giolla seachta.

The following are some of the ways in which the name was spelt in former days:—

"R comis Leyssagh Ormothe custod trar que fuer Pat de Rupeforte apd Kilde Crenyn in Leys."

28 Jany. Rotolus Putens de annis 3 & 4 Edw. 2nd. This Leyssagh O Morthie is also mentioned in a Roll of the Irish Princes sent to England (in the next reign, I think).—J. L.

From Inquisitions preserved in Rolls Office:—

Co. Wexford. Cillpatricus Oge M'Lysagh, 21 Jany., 1627. Murrough M'Lyshagh, 8th Oct., 1629, Novo Ross.

<sup>1</sup>The lands above-named formed part of the property of William Lysaght, to whom the grant was made. The policy of the Government of that day was to oblige the Irish owners of the soil to hold immediately from the Crown, in order that forfeiture might the more easily follow defection on the part of the holders. The method adopted, where the original owners had committed no act which the Government could take hold of, was to oblige these owners to surrender to the Crown and take a grant from it at a nominal rent. Many grants were made at the same period to "soldiers and adventurers and to purchasers," but where lands were granted to the original owners, they were always described as "sons and heirs" of the previous owners, as above. In the other cases the grantee was never so described.—J. L.

Co. Clare. Murtagh Roe M'Gilliseacht, 20 Oct., 1630, Six Mile Bridge. Donogh M'Lissadgh O Nolane, Rathville.

In a Map of Ireland, called Ortelius improved or a new Map of Ireland, wherein are inserted the principal families of Irish and English extraction who possessed that Kingdom on the commencement of the 17th century, is the name of Mac Gillysaght, as possessing a large tract of country in the north-west of the Co. Clare, near Inchiquin.—J. L.

Lysaght to Stephen Creagh, in 1684. Do. A lease of sd. 32 acres by sd. William to Richard England, for 31 years, from 1711, at a rent of £4. Do. a Bond by sd. William to Stephen Creagh in 1689, for 4 years, registered 1st July, 1712.

From Index of names to the enrolment of Connaught. Certificates in the Chief Remembrancers' Offices :—

Lysaght, Margaret, 11, 10, 111, 69.  
 ,, Nicholas, 11, 10.  
 ,, Patrick, 111, 69.  
 ,, William, 111, 69.

The numeral letters refer to the original roll; the arabic to the skin.

The Connaught Certificates were the Certificates of such of the owners of Irish property as had not committed any act of treason or forfeiture.

I have not had an opportunity of looking at these certificates, but do not doubt from the Christian names they refer to our immediate branch of the family.—J.L.

Extract from deed in the possession of Michael Creagh :—

“William Lysaght of Strandangan, Co. Clare, sold to Stephen Creagh, John Dury, the lands of Ballymubranagh, Bar. of Bunratty, 16 May, 1682.” Not registered.

The Irish motto of the family was “Lamblaidir an nachtar,” pronounced “Lawm lauther an nachthar,” meaning “The strongest hand uppermost.”

O'Flanagan, in his *Munster Circuit*, page 152, referring to Ned Lysaght and Jerry Keller, writes :—Full of fun, bon mot, jest, they were the delight of the Bar mess, and preferred the social board to the board of green cloth on which the witnesses were placed. Lysaght was a native of the County of Clare, born at Brickhill in 1763. He first intended applying himself to practise as a barrister in England, and was called to the English Bar in 1798, and in the same year to the Irish, and had some practice in Westminster. But the steady, technical, and matter-of-fact habits of the English Courts were not suited to the jovial, social temperament of the devil-me-care man. He told a friend “he had not law enough for the King's Bench; he was not dull enough for the Court of Chancery, and that before he could make his way in Old Bailey he must shoot Garrow (then the most celebrated practitioner in criminal cases), which would be very unpleasant to him.”

Accordingly, Ireland became the scene of his labours, and her politics the theme of his ready pen.

He got business on circuit, but was never in much repute as a lawyer. He laughed an opponent out of court rather than overthrow him by legal weapons.

He was great at the Bar mess, full of anecdote and epigram (for many anecdotes, vide *The Irish Bar*, pp. 205-213).

He left circuit in 1810. He was then appointed one of the Divisional Magistrates of the City of Dublin, but he was not destined long to enjoy the

emoluments of office. He died that same year, leaving a widow and three daughters. One became the wife of the Right Rev. Dr. Griffin, Lord Bishop of Limerick.

As a substantial proof of the respect felt for him and his amiable family by the Bench and Bar of Ireland, the very handsome sum of £2,484 was subscribed for them.

Copy of a letter from Mr. James Sayers, a son of a daughter of William Lysaght, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James Knight, of Ballynoe:—

(No place; no date).

"Old Mr. Lysaght, of Feakle, Co. Clare, had 4 sons.

"The eldest, William, continued at Feakle, but of him more anon.

"The second (no name) got the West Country estate. His line ended in a daughter married to a Mr. Stacpole.

"The third son, John, got his portion in money and went into Co. Cork, where either he or his son acquired large estates and founded the family of Lord Lisle.

"The fourth son, Joseph, went to Portugal, where he married a grandee's daughter, changed his religion and became a great man. This son, or his son, sent to my (Mr. Sayers) grandfather (William), at that time a wealthy man and a large landed proprietor, to send him two of his children of the twelve he had, saying that he (Joseph) would provide for them, which he did most handsomely, in the way of money. He sent his son Joseph and his daughter Grace. The son Joseph was placed in a convent where he died, and the monks got all his money. The land went to his sister Grace, who had been left to the guardianship of the Princess of Brazil, afterwards Queen of Portugal. This young lady (Grace) got leave from her Royal Guardian to visit her parents in Ireland, under charge of an Irish priest, and stepping out of the Packet at Cork she fell into the water. She was rescued by a Mr. Mountiford Longford, a young clergyman; he prevailed on her to accept his protection, instead of that of the Irish priest; she changed her religion, by which she lost all her Portuguese possessions; her only fortune being the produce of her jewels and the golden toilette equipage, which sold afterwards for £4,000. My grandfather, of course, gave her afterwards £4,000, the same as he gave his other daughters. She was mother of Dr. Longford of T.C.D., and at present 2nd Commissioner of the Encumbered Estates Court, and of some other sons and daughters.

"Now having got rid of the junior branches, let us fall back to the old Feakle line. The representative of the elder son, William, married firstly a Miss Macnamara, of D . . . n (illegible). He had an only son, Patrick, who married Barbara Arthurs, of Glenomra, and died before his father, leaving an only son (William). The old grandfather in his dotage married 2ndly a young woman, barely a gentlewoman (Ann Reddan) but far beneath himself, who treated his child very harshly, so much so that an old follower of the family either wrote or went to Lord Lisle in Co. Cork to interfere, which he did but for the time without any effect. The old man died when my grandfather was a mere boy, and the widow secreted the title deeds and settlement, and got possession of a Will of the old dotard, leaving our poor ancestor penniless. Lord Lisle then interfered again and took the boy and put him in a merchant's office in Cork,<sup>2</sup> and ultimately he realised as large a fortune as he had lost.

"My mother (his daughter) and the heiress of the 2nd branch, who afterwards married a Stacpole, passed every winter in Dublin for several years, in Lord Lisle's house, for the benefit of Masters.

"I remain, with best love,

"Yr affectionate father,

(sd.) "JAMES SAYERS.

(No date).

"To E. R. Sayers, C.E.,

116 High Street, Croydon."

The accompanying pedigree has been compiled from searches in Public Record Office, Dublin, Ulster Office, Family Papers, &c., and notes supplied by Dr. Macnamara, of Corofin, Co. Clare, Mr. Sidney Royse Lysaght, of Raheen Manor, Tomgraney, Co. Clare, and the late Mr. Michael Lysaght of Ennis:—

<sup>2</sup>This is not correct. He remained at Mt. North and became Lord Lisle's agent and managed the property. See his autobiographical fragment.—S. R. L.

## LYSAGHT OF HAZLEWOOD.

The Lysaght family is a branch of the family of O'Brien, the earlier names which appear on this pedigree being O'Brien of the Royal Line, the second Teige in the list being a grandson of Donal, King of Thomond, A.D. 1115. As was the custom of the times, it was a frequent occurrence for men of note on adopting the Christian Faith, or on signalling their adherence to it, to choose distinguished surnames, styling themselves the "Servant of Christ," the "Servant of John," or of other saints—the Scottish "Gilchrist" being a case in point. The Lysaght records assert that this Teige O'Brien, grandson of Donal, King of Thomond, adopted the name of Mac Giollaiseachta, which means the son of the servant of , possibly some saint obscure or unrecognisable in the derivation. This Teige was the founder of the Lysaght Sept, the name first appearing as Mac Giollaiseachta, subsequently Mac Giliseacht, Gáiliseacht, Lysacht and Lysaght. Mr. T. J. Westropp in describing the remains in the Burren, Co. Clare, mentions that at a later date than 1641 a branch of the Lysaghts (Gillisaghta settled in the Kilcorney Valley (R.S.A. for 1899, p. 368).

The Mac Giollaioisaghts, a name abbreviated to Lysaght, are placed on the map of Ortelius about Ennistymon. (Four Masters, p. 154, 1846, Ed.)

The actual authenticity of the pedigree has not been established and verified prior to the 16th century, and about the very early generations there is naturally some obscurity, but the latter parts are quite reliable.

As regards the Hazlewood branch of the family, the descent is proved back to Patrick Lysaght, who had a son, William, of Feakle. There is some reason to believe that this William was a younger brother of Patrick Lysaght, of Creagaun, in the parish of Kilfenora (whose father's name, as in the case of William, was also Patrick) who died in 1741, aged 85, and whose tomb is still to be seen in the churchyard of Kilfenora Cathedral, with the following odd epitaph:—

" Non quemquam defraudavi, me saepe	" I have never deceived anyone, but I have
febelli, // Et Marti, et Baccho, saepe	often deceived myself, and I have played
tributa dedi // Patricius Lysaght,	my part in war and conviviality. Patrick
obiit anno Dmni 1741, Aetate sua 85."	Lysaght died A.D. 1741, aged 85."

If William Lysaght, of Feakle, and Patrick, of Creagaun, were brothers, and sons of the same Patrick, then the connection of the Hazlewood branch of the Lysaght family with the County Clare branch is established, but this is a point which wants actual verification. The question of the connection of Lord Lisle's branch of the family with the County Clare branch is nearly in the same position. The evidence suggests that the Lisle branch is descended from John, a younger brother of William of Feakle, from whom the Hazlewood branch descends.

Another interesting point for verification is this:—About the same date as William Lysaght, of Feakle, who got the grants (1678) lived, there appear records of William Lysaght, a Lieutenant in Lord Clare's Regiment of Infantry, who was one of the County Clare Lysaghts (see D'Alton's "King James's Army List"). Whether this Lieut. William Lysaght and William Lysaght, of Feakle, were one and the same man or not is also of interest, as it has been suggested that this Lieut. Lysaght was brother of Patrick of Creagaun. The fact that John Lysaght of Brickhill (the father of the Poet), died at Mallow, and was buried in Lord Lisle's vault at Mount North, has erroneously created the impression that he was a near relation of the Lisles; but, as shown in the Pedigree, this was not so. Until about 100 years ago, the Lysaghts in the County Clare remained large landholders in the neighbourhood of Kilfenora, and the remains of several houses, until recently occupied by the family, are still standing—Ballybreen, Ballykeale, etc., being among them—but it may be said generally that the County Clare Lysaghts have ceased to exist in their old position, and have disappeared to other places. The memory of the family is held in great respect in the west of Clare, where many of the peasantry claim to have sprung from the old Sept, and this is no doubt correct. Edward Lysaght, it will be seen, came of this, the oldest, branch of the family, and it is probable that the Lisle branch comes from the youngest.

The derivation of the name of "Lysaght" given above is most probably the correct one, though others have been suggested, one of these being "lae saecht," which means "seven days," which is made to fit with a legend of a celebrated battle around a fortress which lasted for this period; and another "lent men," the Gaelic equivalent of which resembles the name. Both these derivations have been preserved in the traditions of the family; but the contraction from Teige Mac Giollaiseachta has much more definite authority.

Under a parchment engrossment of the Coat of Arms of William Lysaght, 1680, appears a curious note as follows:—



"Arma Armorialia LYSAGHT, originim haubere a Normanni (ut ait Fordon) Anno 1246 ob praeclarum actum commissum a Duobus Fratribus Randolpho et Rogero Lysaght Apud Trenchbray in Normannia pro suis insigniis habuere . . . . . de Verre filiam comitis Oxeniensis Reliquit post se Henricum, Petrum, Rogerum, Constantinum, Filias Mauld, Isabellam etc."

On this point Mr. Sidney Lysaght remarks:—

"The only work of Fordum I have any knowledge of is his 'Chronicles of the Scottish Nation,' and this contains no reference to the family; but, whenever the Coat of Arms dates from, there is no doubt that the family is a branch of the O'Briens, and is Celtic in origin."

Teige O'Brien (great grandson of Brien Boru) had a son Donal, King of Thomond, who had a son Shane, who had a son Teige Mac Giolla iseachta, who had a son Donal, who had a son Conor, who had a son Shane, who had a son Teige, who had a son Shane, who had a son Thomas, who had a second son Shane, whose descendants settled in Lower Thomond and Limerick, and an elder son Donal, who had a son Thomas, who had a second son Teige, whose descendants also settled in Lower Thomond, and an elder son Conor who had issue:—

I. Conor.

II. William.

The eldest son Conor had issue:

I. Andrew, of whom hereafter.

II. Revd. Daniel A.B., T.C.D., ordained 1618, vide Dayer's "Hist. of Killaloe," pp. 171, 179,

III. Conor.

The eldest son Andrew had four sons:—(1) Thomas, (2) James, (3) John, (4) Patrick of Feakle, of whom hereafter.

The eldest son Thomas had a son John, who had a son Andrew, who had a son John, who had issue:—(1) Andrew of Kilcornan, of whom hereafter, (2) Thomas of Ardna cullia or Woodmount, near Ennistymon, (3) John of Knocknaskeagh, ancestor of the LYSAGHTS of Ballyvodra, Parish of Kilmacreehy, (4) Daniel, (5) Several daughters.

The eldest son ANDREW of Kilcornan, Parish of Kilmanaheen had issue:—

I. CHARLES of Ballybreen, of whom hereafter.

II. Donal cum of Ballygoonan, parish of Kilfenora, godfather of Christopher of Woodmount, High Sheriff of Clare, 1803.

III. James of Kilcornan.

IV. Conor d.s.p.

I. Margaret.

The eldest son CHARLES of Ballybreen, parish of Kilfenora, had issue:—

I. ANDREW of Summerhill, near Ennistymon, Head of his name in 1766.

II. John of Brickhill, parish of Kilfintenan, ob. at Mallow 1780, buried in Lord Lisle's vault, Mount North. He had a son Edward B.L., M.P., "Pleasant Ned Lysaght," the poet, b. 21 Dec., 1763 (see page 263, "Poetry and Legendary Ballads of the South of Ireland," pub. by Guy).

III. James of Ennis, d.s.p.

IV. Thomas.

V. Rev. Nicholas, d.s.p.

VI. Patrick of Annefield.

This ends the elder branch, and prior to this the pedigree is not reliable.

PATRICK, 4th son of Andrew, who took part in the early Stuart Wars, and was of Feakle, Co. Clare, in 1660, had amongst other issue a son WILLIAM, of whom hereafter. According to Mr. James Sayers (grandson of William Lysaght who married Miss Knight) Patrick Lysaght of Feakle had other children besides William, and the Mount North Lysaghts spring from the second of these sons, John, who was a cornet in a dragoon regiment under Lord Inchiquin. His son Nicholas was a Capt. in William of Orange's Own Regiment, and fought at the Battle of the Boyne; he settled in Cork and married Miss Grace Holmes. His eldest son, John, was created Baron Lisle in 1758. In the pedigree notes of the Clare branch of the family, compiled by Mr. Lysaght of Ennis, it is suggested that the Mount North branch was descended from William, younger brother of Conor, grandfather of Patrick of Feakle, but there appears to be no reliable evidence for this.

WILLIAM, in the year 1678, received grants of land at Feakle and elsewhere in the Baronies of Bunratty, Inchiquin and Tulla, Co. Clare. He married secondly Anne Redan, by whom he had, with other children, a son William, who settled in Portugal; he married and had a son Joseph. William married 1st, Miss Macnamara and by her had issue, with other children, a son PATRICK, who married Barbara Arthure of Glenomra, Co. Clare, by whom he had issue (with a daughter who

married Mr. Hennessy) a son WILLIAM, J.P., of Clogheen and Fort William near Doneraile, who was brought up at Mount North. He commanded 40 Yeomanry, who were stationed in the neighbourhood of Mount North. He met his death when out one night in search of Whiteboys. On going through a farmer's yard, his horse trod on a pig, lying covered up in some straw, and, rearing, fell back and crushed his rider. He only lived a few days afterwards. He mar. 1749, Elizabeth dau. of James Knight of Ballynoe, near Charleville (see C.M.L.B. and Ballynoe in these Notes), and had issue:—

I. WILLIAM, of whom hereafter.

II. Henry of Elmvalle and Clogheen near Doneraile, mar. 28 Nov., 1799, at Buttevant, Jane Norcott (Cloyne M.L. Bonds). He inherited Clogheen under his father's will. Mrs. Jane Lysaght d. 29 June, 1629, aged 53 (she left 2 daus and 2 sons) and was buried at Clogheen (from Mrs. Cath. Stawell's Diary). He d. 14 April, 1832 (Mrs. Cath. Stawell's Diary) leaving issue:—

1. William of Clogheen, bap. 6 Oct., 1800, at Buttevant. He d.s.p.
2. James, bap. 10 Jany., 1803, at Buttevant, d. unmar.
3. Hugh Norcott, bap. 26 April, 1812, at Buttevant, b. 29 March (Mrs. Cath. Stawell's Diary) d. unmar.
4. Henry, bap. 2 Oct., 1804, at Buttevant, succeeded to Clogheen on death of his brother William. He mar. 1838, Maria, eldest dau. of late Robert Hooper,<sup>3</sup> in Tipperary (she d. circa 1859). He d. 1865, aged 45. He sold Clogheen and bought a place in Tipperary named Bellewood. He left it and went to reside in Dublin. He had issue five daus:—
  - a. Maria, mar. 1858, Thomas Eyre Powell, eldest son of John Powell of Limerick, and had twelve children, all living in 1908. The fourth, L. Eyre, mar. 1903 Charles Allen, V.S., of Dublin.
  - b. Jane Norcott d. unmar.
  - c. Elizabeth, d. unmar.
  - d. Martha, d. unmar.
  - e. Belinda, d. unmar.

5. Nicholas.

He d. leaving issue:—

- a. John N., who mar. Caroline Beatson (sister of Mrs. James Lysaght).
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.
1. Jane, bap. 22 Jany. 1802, at Buttevant, d. unmar.
  2. Elizabeth, bap. 1 Sept., 1806, at Buttevant, d. unmar.
  3. Martha, bap. 5 May, 1817, at Buttevant, d. aged 7 years.
  4. Martha, d. at lmvale, 5 Aug., 1824, aged 7 years (Mrs. Cath. Stawell's Diary).

III. John.

IV. Joseph, who settled in Portugal.

I. Elizabeth mar. 1774 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Edward Sayers, of Saffron Hill, near Doneraile, and had a son James.

II. Grace mar. 1 Nov., 1796, Rev. Mountfort Longfield, Vicar of Desertsarges, County Cork, and for many years J.P. for that County. He was third son of John Longfield of Longueville, near Mallow. He had issue by her two sons and two daughters. (See Longueville in these Notes).

WILLIAM, J.P. for Co. Cork, and Counsellor at Law. He lived at Fort William and then at Mount North, of which latter place he had a lease from Lord Lisle. He mar. May 1791, at Nantenan, Co. Limerick, Catherine, only dau. of Thomas Royse of Ballinvirig, Co. Limerick, and sole heir to her brother Vere Royse. He had issue:—

I. William of Hazlewood, of whom hereafter.

II. Thomas, M.D., He mar. 1st Miss Carte, and had issue four sons, who all d.s.p. He mar. secondly Miss Benison, who d.s.p.

III. John, bap. 14 Ap., 1800, at Ballyclogh, mar. Miss Carte. She d.s.p.

IV. James, J.P. for Co. Cork, and of Carrigmore, Co. Cork. He mar. secondly Adelaide, dau. of General Beatson, and had issue by her:—

1. James Douglas, Colonel Army Pay Dept., mar. Amy, dau. of the Hon. George Vane, C.M.G., Treasurer of Ceylon, and has issue:—
  - a. Alice, mar. Alphonse Puget, eldest son of Judge Puget of Paris.
  - b. Evelyn.
2. Davidson, Lieutenant 21st Hussars, who d.s.p. 1881.

He mar. 1st, Miss Royse, and by her had issue, Rev. Edward, who mar. Mary, dau. of Daniel Conner of Manch, and who d. without issue in 1853.

<sup>3</sup>Mrs. Catherine Stawell's Diary (Kilbrack).

- William of Beechmount, Mallow, b. 1825, mar. 21 Feb., 1857, Elizaeth Jane, dau. of Daniel Conner, J.P., of Manch, Co. Cork. He d. 1887, having had issue:—
- a. William Conner Lysaght, M.D., b. 8 March, 1861, d. 1887.
  - b. Edward Mountiford Longfield Lysaght, b. 24 Dec., 1862.
  - c. Daniel Conner Lysaght, of Portskewet House, Monmouthshire, b. 5 Dec., 1868, mar. 5 June, 1895, Helen Agnes, 3rd dau. of Capt. Chas. Stafford Jones, 58th and 83rd Regts., of Canynge Road, Clifton, and had issue:—
    - (a) Charles William Conner Lysaght, b. 6 Feb., 1898.
    - (b) Arthur Conner Lysaght, b. 14 Dec., 1900.
    - (c) Edward Conner Lysaght, b. 13 July, 1902.
  - a. Elizabeth Anne, mar. 26 Nov., 1890, Alan Grenville Malet, son of Col. George Grenville Malet, and grandson of Sir Charles Malet, Bart., and has issue:—
    - (a) Hugh Arthur Grenville Malet, b. 1898.
    - (a) Elizabeth Enid Malet.
    - (b) Margaret Mary Malet.
  - b. Grace Adelaide, m. 2 Nov., 1886, Capt. George Lyle, Royal Artillery.
  - c. Mary Louisa, m. 4 Sept., 1896, Major David Simpson, Indian Medical Service.

WILLIAM (rented Mount North) of Fort William and Hazlewood, Lieut. 93rd Highlanders, J.P. for Co. Cork, b. 1800, m. 20 Oct., 1819, at Ballyclogh, Frances, dau. of William Atkins, of Fountainville and Hazlewood, near Doneraile. He d. 1838, and had issue:—

I. William, of whom hereafter.

- II. Thomas Royle, b. 21 Feb. 1827 (Mallow Regr.) mar. 1854, Emily, dau. of Lieut. Sidney Moss, R.N. (godson of Sir Sidney Smith of Acre). She d. July 22, 1905. He d. 1890, and had issue:—
1. Sidney Royle (author of "His Majesty's Rebels," &c.) b. May 25th, 1856, of Backwell Down, Flax Bourton, Somerset, and Raheen Manor, Tomgraney, Co. Clare. He mar. June 6th, 1886, Catherine, dau. of J. Clarke of Waddington, Lincolnshire. He continues the literary traditions of the family begun by "Pleasant Ned Lysaght," and is the author of several works of fiction and poetry. He inherits his father's property at Meentinna, near Newmarket. He has issue:—
    - a. Edward Edgeworth, b. 1887, m. Sept. 1913, Maureen, dau. of W. Pattison.
    - b. Patrick Nevil Royle, b. 1893.
  2. William Royle, of Castleford Chepstow, born July 23, 1858, mar. 1890, Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. John Gladstone (first cousin of William Ewart Gladstone), and has issue:—
    - a. Alison, b. 1899.
    - b. Desmond Royle, b. 1903.
    - a. Marjorie.
  3. Herbert Royle, of Sydney, N.S.W., b. 1862, mar. 1892, Ellen, dau. of C. Lydiard, of Bathurst, N.S. Wales. He has issue:—
    - a. Douglas Royle, b. 1896.
  1. Frances Emily.
  2. Grace, mar. 1888, Rev. H. Adamms Williams, son of W. Adamms Williams of Llangibby Castle, Monmouthshire, and has issue:—
    - a. Donald Arthur, b. 1896.
    - a. Eileen.
    - b. Imogen Royle.
- III. John, b. 1832, J.P. for City of Bristol, and High Sheriff of Bristol in the year 1883. He was founder of the Firm of John Lysaght, Limited. He mar. 1858, Ellen, dau. of Lieut. Sidney Moss, R.N., and d. 1895. She d. 1882. He had issue:—
1. St. John George, b. 1861, d.s.p. 1892.
  2. Cuthbert Vere, b. 1862, d.s.p. 1883.
  3. Frederick Percy, b. 1863, of Beach Court, Deal, d. 1905.
  4. Arthur Royle, of Sydney, N. S. Wales, b. 1864, mar. May, dau. of Colonel Prendegast, and has issue:—
    - a. John Lisle, b. 1889.
  5. Godfrey Hastings, b. 1868, d.s.p. 1887.
  6. Gerald Stuart, of Nyncehead Court, Wellington, Somerset, b. 1869, mar. 1893 Nina, dau. of J. L. Press. He has issue:—
    - a. John, b. 1906.

1. Florence Katharine, m. 1890, G. de L. Bush, of Standish Court, Gloucestershire, and has issue:—
    - a. Godfrey, b. 1892.
    - b. Claude, b. 1894.
    - c. John, b. 1896.
    - a. Vera, b. 1891.
  2. Ethel Marian, mar. 1888, Capt. A. M. B. Gage, son of General the Hon. Edward Gage, and has issue:—
    - a. John, b. 1901.
  3. Beatrice Ringrose, mar. 1894, Major D. F. Boles, Devon Militia, and has issue:—
    - a. Hastings, b. 1895.
    - b. Gerald, b. 1900.
    - a. Violet
    - b. Doreen.
- I. Sarah Grace (co-heir of William Atkins of Fountainville) mar. 14 March, 1861, Christopher Crofts, of Velvetstown, near Buttevant (see Crofts of Velvetstown, Burke's L.G., where she is described as the fifth dau. of William Lysaght of Hazlewood), and had issue.
- II. Maria, b. 13 Sept., 1821 (Mallow Regr.).
- III. Elizabeth, b. 24 Nov., 1824 (Mallow Rer.).
- IV. Catherine Ann, b. 15 Feb., 1823.
- WILLIAM of Hazlewood and Fort William, near Doneraile, Kilbury near Fethard, Co. Tipperary, Castle Wrixon near Charleville, Mintinna,<sup>4</sup> near Newmarket, b. May, 1826, J.P. for Co. Cork, mar. 1st, 1850, Fanny, dau. of William Murphy, M.D., Dublin. She d. leaving a daughter, who died young. Mr. Lysaght married secondly, 1868, Charity Elizabeth, dau. of John S. Haines, J.P., of Lakeville, Douglas, Co. Clare, and had issue:—
- I. William, born 1870, mar. Edna, dau. of L. Woods of Topeka, U.S.A., and has issue:—
    1. William, b. 1903.
    1. Helen, b. 1905.
  - II. John, b. 1871, Capt. Cork Art. Militia, d.s.p. 1900.
  - III. George, b. 1873, living at Kilbury, near Fethard, mar. Jane, dau. of George Hewson, of Ennismore, Co. Kerry, and has issue.
    1. Grace.
    2. Sheela Patricia.
    3. Primrose.
  - IV. Christopher, b. 1875, d. 8 July, 1914, at Hazlewood.
  - V. Henry, b. 1878, of Fort William, near Doneraile, mar. 28 April, 1910, Ethel, dau. of Sir John Jackson, C.V.O., C.E., and has issue:—
    1. Gertrude Ethel.
    2. Violet Ellen.
  - VI. Robert, b. 1879, of Castle Wrixon, near Buttevant, mar. 4 Nov., 1913, Dulce Evelyn, youngest dau. of late Graham Burnand, of Worth, Sussex.
- I. Rosalind.

ARMS:—Argent, three spears erect proper, on a chief crenelle azure, a lion passant guardant between two lozenges or. Mantling—Azure and Argent.

CREST—On a wreath of the colours issuant from clouds, a naked arm embowed, the hand grasping a dagger by the point all proper.

MOTTO—Auxilium de superis (Fox Davies's "Armourial Families," 1905.).

### Hermitage (Claraville) near Mallow.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. (not shown). Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

(not shown).

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Kilshannig.

It lies about two miles south of Mallow town (by road), and is close to Harrietville.

<sup>4</sup> Mintinna is a townland about 6 miles from Newmarket. It formed part of the Lisle Estate, the head rent of which was purchased by Mr. Lysaght from Lord Lisle about 1869.

It is on the townland of Lower Quartertown.

The house was built about 1860 by Mr. Rogers Johnson of Lisnagourneen (about 4 miles by road N.E. of Castletownroche). He called it Claraville, after his wife. He sold the tenant right to the late Mr. Beresford Massey, who named it Hermitage. Mr. K. B. Williams, the present owner, bought it from Mrs. Massey, his widow, in the year 1903.

## Highfort.

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Liscarroll.

Highfort lies about a mile (by road) south of Liscarroll village.

Highfort House is situated on the townland of Knockbarry.

Highfort is celebrated for the gallant defence made by John Purcell against an attack by the Whiteboys. The house he then lived in was a thatched one, situated a short distance to the north of the present building. Dr. Richard Purcell built the existing house about 1837. He was the 3rd son of the "Knight of the Knife," and married Eliza,<sup>1</sup> a sister of William Purcell of Altamira,<sup>2</sup> but had no issue. His widow lived here for some time. This place has been in the possession of the Purcell family for generations. They are still (1907) head landlords. Mr. Daniel Stephen Wigmore, J.P., the present occupier, purchased Miss Longfield's interest.

There is a tradition that Dr. Purcell removed all the trees to the north of the house that were obstructing the view of Altamira,<sup>2</sup> where his fiancée lived. The house is surrounded by trees on all the other sides.

Burke states that Sir John Purcell of Highfort, Co. Cork, was knighted for the gallant defence he made when attacked by a gang of robbers. He married Gertrude, dau. of Matthew Franks, Esq., of Moorestown, Co. Limerick, and had issue (see Franks of Westfield, B.L.G., Ird, 1904). His eldest son, Rev. Mathew Purcell, of Burton, Rector of Churchtown and Dunggourney, married Eliza, dau. of William Leader, Esq., of Mount Leader; their dau., Margaret, married her cousin, William Purcell, Esq., of Altamira, in 1832; their only child, Eliza Augusta, heir of Highfort, married, 1857, Henry Longfield, Esq., of Seacourt. (Purcell of Burton, B.L.G., Ird., 1904.)

The following have resided at Highfort:—In 1814, Sir John Purcell (D.N.P.). In 1839, the Field Book describes Highfort as a good house, the residence of Doctor Richard Purcell (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.). About 1866 Robert Weldon, J.P., son of Robert Weldon, of Cooline, near Charleville, lived there. He was still at Highfort in 1886. (Guy.)

In 1908 the place was occupied by Daniel Stephen Wigmore, J.P.

In 1876 James Wigmore lived at Knockbarry, and Mrs. Wigmore was there in 1892. (Guy.)

<sup>1</sup>Mrs. Elizabeth Purcell of Highfort was buried at Kilbrin, 27th Oct., 1858.

<sup>2</sup>Altamira lies about 2½ miles, in a direct line north of Highfort.



HIGHFORT.

D. S. Wigmore, J.P., D.C., in foreground.  
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1st Aug., 1907.)



HARRIETVILLE.

(Photo by Mr. K. B. Williams, of Mallow, 1908.)



**HAZLEWOOD.**

(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 28th August, 1914.*)  
Mr. Wm. Lysaght in the foreground.

From O'Flanagan's *Munster Circuit*, pub. 1880, page 272 :—

“GALLANT DEFENCE OF HIGHFORT BY SIR JOHN PURCELL.—  
ANECDOTES OF HIM.

“At the Summer Assizes in Cork in 1811, Maurice Noonan was indicted for that he feloniously and burglariously did break and enter with intent to steal from the dwelling-house of Highfort the goods and chattels of one John Purcell in the said dwelling-house, then and being, and that the said Maurice Noonan then and there, in the said dwelling-house, in and upon the said John Purcell, in the said dwelling-house, feloniously did make an assault with intent to kill and murder John Purcell, against, &c.

“The case was one of considerable interest, and attracted much public attention, and when the following facts were elicited on the trial, we ceased to be surprised at this.

“Highfort, the house in which the burglary was committed, lies in a secluded place between Charleville and Kanturk, in the County of Cork. This was the dwelling of John Purcell, Esq., a gentleman past the middle life, in the year 1811. He was a man of somewhat peculiar habits. Though much employed as a land agent and receiver of rents over extensive landed estates in his neighbourhood, he attended fairs and other places of public resort, where he was sure to meet the tenants, and to take from them their various rents without ever making any entry as to the parties who paid him. He gave the tenants memorandums of the sum paid, which he placed in a bag, and never gave a stamped receipt.

He acted as agent for the Earl of Egmont, and for landed proprietors and others, and was always most accurate in accounting for the rents.

“His family consisted of himself, his daughter-in-law, and her little child. His domestics were two maids and a servant-man. Though his house was in a lonely spot in the country, he had no fears of any seeking to injure him, and considered himself highly popular and perfectly safe. He was soon undeceived in this respect.

“He had a fatiguing day collecting rents on the 11th March, 1811, and it was long past dinner and tea time as he rode home hungry and tired. Some cold meat and bread formed his solitary supper, which was served in his bedroom, and he told the man-servant not to sit up, as he need not remove the tray till next morning. Mr. Purcell's bedroom was adjoining the parlour on the ground floor. A door communicated between the rooms, but this had been nailed up, and some of the parlour furniture, chairs and tables, placed against it.

“There was access to the bedroom from a passage, which was preferred to going through the parlour to the bedchamber.

“Having partaken of his supper, Mr. Purcell undressed and retired to rest. About one o'clock he was aroused by a noise, as if someone approached the windows of the adjoining parlour. He listened. The windows of the parlour were pushed in, and several men climbed through. As well as he could judge, as each man came down with a fall on the carpet, he reckoned that about fourteen men had entered his house.

“Mr. Purcell resolved to ascertain what they came for, and to defend his house. He arose, but was disheartened when he recollected all his weapons were in his little office, out of his reach, and the only implement



available was the knife<sup>3</sup> he used at supper, which lay on the table beside him. He found this knife before any attempt to enter his bedchamber was made. When thus armed, he heard the table placed before the nailed door dragged away, and the long-disused door was pulled open. Through the space the round, full, silvery moon looked brightly in from the open window, and while Mr. Purcell stood, shrouded in darkness, he saw a number of men, many of them bearing fire-arms, with blackened faces, as if for concealment, crowding the room. Purcell, knife in hand, stood motionless by the side of the open door until one of the burglars entered his bedroom. Swift and true, the blade of the knife was plunged into the intruder's body, and the robber reeled backwards amidst his comrades, swearing 'he was killed.' Another took his place to receive a like stab, and he too fell back, crying out 'he was done for.' Then some one, who seemed to act with authority, called out 'fire,' and the loud report of a short gun or blunderbuss was the reply. Luckily it did no more harm than lodging a brace of balls and a number of slugs in the opposite wall, while, almost ere the smoke cleared away, the intrepid Mr. Purcell struck the marksman with his knife and sent him also wounded to his companions. A rush was then made, which Mr. Purcell had not counted on. He was resolved, however, not to flinch, and struck a fourth robber, when he received a blow on the head and found himself tightly grappled. The floor, rendered slippery by the blood so copiously shed, made footing insecure, so in the struggle Mr. Purcell and his adversary both fell. Still thrusting with the knife, the owner found it did not act as effectually as formerly, and, on passing his finger along the blade, was dismayed to find it was bent near the point. As he lay struggling with his foe he tried hard to straighten the blade, and soon the hold of his assailant grew relaxed. He lay dead. (Another account states that Mr. Purcell straightened the bent blade with his teeth.—J. G. W.)

"This man carried a sword, which Mr. Purcell gladly seized as a substitute for the now useless knife. The gang, finding so many of their party killed or wounded, began to bear away the bodies on chairs through the parlour windows; the darkness in the bedroom prevented them seeing they were only opposed by one man.

"When all were gone, Mr. Purcell aroused his man-servant, who lay in his bed, and never came to assist his master in this terrible conflict.

"The man was loudly reproached for his dastardly conduct. The daughter-in-law and child were placed in safety for the remainder of the night, but the attack was not renewed.

"Next morning Highfort could not be accounted lonely. The news of the attack and gallant defence spread far and wide, and men of all ranks, creeds and classes came to offer their expressions of abhorrence at the attack, and admiration at the courage, bravery, and skill with which Mr. Purcell had acted.

"Mr. Purcell was sure he recognised one named Maurice Noonan, who lived in his neighbourhood. He went himself to Noonan's house; beneath Noonan's bed was the gun fired the night before. Mr. Purcell identified it—a short gun with the butt broken off, and the barrel secured by a cord. This, of course, caused Noonan's arrest, and he admitted "Mr. Purcell had like to do for him."

<sup>3</sup>This knife is in the possession of Mr. Raymond John Purcell, of Burton Park, Churchtown, Co. Cork.

“It transpired the party consisted of nine men, all armed. Two were killed in the affray, and three severely wounded. Some became panic-struck during the conflict and fled, as they believed a strong force defended the house.

“Noonan was tried at the Cork Assizes, found guilty, and hanged on the 9th September at Gallows Green, Cork. He acknowledged his guilt, but declared that on the morning of the day of the attack he had no idea of taking part in it; but, being sent for by another of the gang, he joined them in it. He never was engaged in any other attack.

“When the Irish Government was apprised of the gallantry of Mr. Purcell of Highfort, from a laudable desire to manifest a sense of his courage, he was offered and accepted the honour of knighthood. He was called in the country “the blood-red knight,” by some ‘the knight of the knife.’

“A daring murder had been committed in his vicinity, and he took an energetic share in bringing the murderer to justice. The mode he adopted to identify the guilty person was creditable to his acuteness. Going to the house of the suspected criminal, Sir John Purcell asked ‘if he could see him?’

“Oh, no; he’s very sick,” was the reply.

“‘I must see him,’ insisted Sir John.

He was then introduced into the cabin, and in bed was the man ‘taken,’ he alleged, ‘with a bad colic.’

“‘Let me see your shoes,’ was Sir John’s next request.

“‘Och an troth, they’re gone to be mended,’ was the reply.

“‘What are these under the bed?’ asked the inquisitive knight, seizing a pair of soiled brogues, the shoes he wanted.

“Bearing away the shoes, he left the sick man well watched by a couple of policemen, while he repaired to the scene of the murder. It was winter, and congealed snow covered the ground. Sir John found many footprints, but enough to connect the sick man with the deed of blood. A nail was deficient in the heel of one of the shoes, and the tracks in the congealed snow showed a like want. This led to further evidence, until the guilt of the pretended invalid was satisfactorily established to the jury who convicted and the judge who pronounced upon him the sentence of death.

“Most probably these deeds made Sir John Purcell an object of dislike to the peasantry. While at a country fair he received intimidation ‘that his life was in danger, and he had better get home with all speed.’ Satisfied of the bona-fides of this intelligence, he put spurs to his horse, and soon a hot pursuit told him the warning was not made too soon. Being well mounted, he escaped to a farm-house, where he sought and found shelter.

“On another occasion, when riding with a gentleman named Seward (probably Capt. John Grove Seward, of Nursetown, near Mallow.—J.G.W., Col.) near Mallow, both were hemmed in by a party of Rockites. These men bade Mr. Seward ‘not be in dread, for it was Sir John they wanted.’ They forced him to alight from the horse he rode, and while considering what they could do to him, he said in a low voice to his friend Seward, ‘Your horse is better than mine; lend me yours, and I’ll make a rush for it.’

“‘Do, in God’s name,’ said Mr. Seward, jumping from the saddle.

“He was no sooner out of it than Sir John was in, and despite his four score years, leaped the next fence like a centaur. The Rockites ran here

and there, but he was soon lost to them, and they wreaked their vengeance on Mr. Seward in making him ride to his house, *sans culottes*, sitting on a furze bush tied to the saddle."

### Howard's Grove.

Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S. (not shown). Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.  
(not shown).

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Castletownroche.

It is situated in the townland of Naglesborough.

It lies by road about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Castletownroche village.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me that Howard's Grove was named by a solicitor who built a lodge there about 100 years ago, and that a daughter of his resided there until about the year 1874.<sup>1</sup> Mr. David Reynolds now resides there (1914).

According to the Order Book of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, it appears that Mr. Richard Howard was a member of the corps in 1797 (Smith, i. 498).

### Hunting Hill or Hunting Hall.

Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Castletownroche.

It is situated in the townland of Ballyhimock.

Hunting Hill lies about 3 miles N.W. of Castletownroche village (by road).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me the house was built by the Dwyer family.<sup>1</sup> It was originally a thatched house, but Mr. Thomas Dwyer built a slated front to it circa 1840. Another correspondent adds:—One thing is, however, certain, that the thatched portion at the back, comprising the kitchen, &c., must have been very old, for when Mr. Roche was getting some repairs done to a window near the back door about the year 1879, the workmen found that the lenthil supporting the wall was a timber axle.

Mr. John Dwyer of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry was residing at Hunting Hill in 1797; also the Rev. William Dwyer, who was chaplain to the corps. He was appointed Rector of Templeoran.

In 1814 it was inhabited by Mr. William Dwyer, the post town being Castletownroche.

Later a Mr. O'Loughlin, an Inspector of National Schools, resided here.

In 1863, Feb. 15, Joshua, son of Henry and Elizabeth Benn, of Hunting Hill, was born.

The Field Book of 1859 states:—Hunting Hill. This house is pleasantly situate on the south side of a hill. It is in good repair; consists of one storey, and is the residence of Mrs. Thomas O'Dwyer. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

<sup>1</sup>Elizabeth Georgina Howard, of Howard's Grove, was buried at Castletownroche, 3 January, 1874. Aged 50 (Par. Reg.).

<sup>1</sup>Elizabeth Maud Dwyer, of Hunting Hill, was buried at Castletownroche, 31 Aug., 1849, aged 44 (C. of I. Par. Reg.).

In the year 1863 Mr. William George Roche of Annakissa became tenant of the place, the landlord being Mr. Richard Grove Annesley. Mr. Roche farmed the land until the year 1890, when the landlord claimed his right of pre-emption under the recent Land Acts, and paid Mr. Roche the sum fixed.

Mr. Richard Grove Annesley let the place in 1890 to Mr. Edward Vaughan. He had been many years in Queensland and New South Wales. He died in 1905, and was succeeded by his wife and family.

The place contains a fine walled-in kitchen garden; also a large orchard, and there are some good ornamental trees in the lawn.

It has been bought under the Land Purchase Act of 1903, the landlord being Mr. Richard Grove Annesley of Annesgrove (adjoining).

Mrs. Margaret Vaughan (widow of Mr. Edward Vaughan) also owns the adjoining lands of Skenakilla and Ballyhimock.

A creamery and a National School are situated on Skenakilla.

Mr. Edward Vaughan re-built and slated portion of the dwelling-house, now known as "Hunting Hall." He also erected very extensive farm buildings. He was a very successful agriculturist. His sons, Albert and Richard, have taken prizes at Horse Shows, and are well known with the "Duhallows."

Mr. Edward Vaughan was a brother to Mr. Patrick Vaughan, R.D.C., of Caherduggan, Doneraile, and to Mr. Cornelius Vaughan of Kanturk. He was also cousin of the late Dr. Vaughan Keneally, Q.C., M.P., of "Tichborne" fame. His daughter Beatrice married Mr. D. J. Buckley, C.E., M.R.I.A.I., of Cork, in 1893, and has issue two daughters, Ena and Eveleen.

### Imprick Parish (Ballinigurragh als. Ballynageragh).

Sheets 7 and 8, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, but mostly in that of Fermoy.

O'Donovan gives the English of Imprick as "Dam of the trout," but adds, "this is very doubtful."

In a grant from James I. to Lord Roche Viscount Fermoy of all his lands for the purpose of obtaining a Government title to same, we find, "Ballinigurragh, containing eight plowlands called Imerick," mentioned. (16 Dec., 3 James I., A.D. 1611, p. 209 folio, Patent Rolls of James I., P.R.O., Irl.)

On the Down Survey (circa 1657) a castle is shown at Imprick, also the parish is marked as "Protestant Land." (P.R.O., Irl.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that Imprick or Emerick is a parish, partly in the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, but chiefly in that of Fermoy. It lies  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles S. from Charleville, near the road to Buttevant, and contained in 1837 about 1,385 inhabitants. It comprised  $4,064\frac{1}{2}$  statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and valued at that time at £3,057 per annum, of which  $3,209\frac{1}{2}$  acres were in the barony of Fermoy. The land is described as of medium quality and chiefly in tillage, and that the state of agriculture was progressively improving (vol. ii., p. 13).

The Field Book of 1840 describes the parish as middle sized, containing a small portion of mountain and a small portion of road, rest arable; also containing about a dozen Danish forts, five gentlemen's seats, one glen, an old church and graveyard, and several wells. The rivers Awbeg and

Awlahee bound its west side. The townland of Imperick is a small one, containing 181a. 3r. 38p. statute measure. It contains the ruins of the old church and graveyard, a holy well, and a Danish fort. The G. S. & W. Railway runs through the townland. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Regarding the Castle at Imperick, Mr. Patrick O'Brien of Ballinagrath states that according to tradition a man named Hunt once lived in it, period not known; also that the stones of the old castle were used in building Castle Harrison house.

When making some walks in his garden, Mr. O'Brien came across a deep trench faced with masonry, and as this trench would retain water at all seasons, it was probably made in connection with the castle.

The Holmes family had property in this parish. (See i. 240 and Shinanagh.)

### Impherick Parish (R.C.)

The ruined church at Impherick lies about  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles north of Buttevant Station, G. S. & W. Railway, and on the west side of the line.

The Rev. Michael Dee was priest at Impherick in 1812.<sup>1</sup> (*Journal* for 1898, p. 213.)

In 1837, according to Lewis, Empherick formed part of the union or district of Ballyhay (vol. ii., p. 13).

With regard to the old ruined church at Impherick, a gentleman wrote to me in 1906 describing it thus:—"The old ruin, as you see at a glance, represents three different styles or periods of architecture. One must be extremely old, reminding one of Aglishdrinagh (see p. 28, vol. i). The second must be very old, too; but the more recent improvements of the building must be comparatively modern, and were executed by the Holmes family, whose monument is to be seen in the graveyard, and is so conspicuous an object from the passing trains. The inscription on it is:—

"This tomb was erected by Mrs.  
Mary Holmes for Robert Holmes  
And their posterity.  
He died Sept. . . . , 1757,  
Aged 45 years.

Adjoining the old ruin, and forming, in fact, a part of the building, you can see quite distinctly the foundations and part of the walls of some structure that must have been used in connection with it. It is on the southern side, and runs nearly 30 feet by about 12 feet wide, parallel to the old church. There is a doorway from the main building into it near the eastern end. This side building is too large for a sacristy and too small for a Chapter House, so I really do not know what its use may have been. But it appears to be quite as old as the main building itself."

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes in 1908:—"The church and graveyard of Impherick are peculiarly situated, being in a low-lying boggy place, although there is abundance of fine dry land adjoining, and, stranger still, until some comparatively late time there was no roadway leading to it, the nearest road being nearly half a mile off. This fact probably gave rise to the

<sup>1</sup>This date is doubtful, as he died in 1811.



⦿ RUINS OF IMPRICK CHURCH.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)*



TUBBERADECLA, HOLY WELL AT IMPRICK.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)*

legend that the church, which was formerly built on the hill at the east, Lisballyhay, miraculously moved to its present site, and persons say that some few of the stones belonging to the structure which dropped off in the journey can be pointed out yet in Mr. Malone's farm."

A holy well, named on the Ordnance Survey map as "Tobernadeecla," lies about a hundred yards N.E. of the ruins of Impherick church. It is situated in the garden at the back of Mrs. Boddy's house, the landlord being Mr. Malone.

I visited it in 1906, and was informed that people still came to the well to pay rounds for all kinds of sickness, especially for sore eyes.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Tubberadeecla or Tobernadeeha," which O'Donovan translates as "well of the vat or keeve," is situated in the townland of Impherick. The name of a holy well of some repute. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

A gentleman informs me that this holy well is known locally as "Tubberdecla," and is in much repute for diseases of the eyes. It is dedicated to St. Matthew.

### Impherick Parish (C. of I.)

According to Lewis, Impherick, or Emerick, is a rectory and vicarage in the Diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Lisgoold and of the corps of the precentorship of the Cathedral of Cloyne; the tithes amounting in 1837 to £129 4s. 7½d (ii. 13).

Brady, under Lisgoold, gives the following:—

1591. Alexander Gough appears as Precentor. "E. de liscowell spectat ad Precentor et Ballibeg." "E. de Ballicarany spectat ad Precentoriatum." "E. de Ymfrick locus vastatus, vicaria vacat." (MS. T.C.D., E. 3, 14.)

1615. Inffrick, residens, Rec. Precentor Clonens, Vicarius, Thomas Holford (afterwards Treasurer of Cloyne), Valor 4 li., Ecclesia in ruina, cancella ruinata. (R.V. 1615.)

E. de Inffricke spect' ad Precentor' Cloine, Vic. John Shenguine (V. Aglishdrinagh, q.v.); val., 6 li. (R.V., 1634.)

1661 and 1662. Vicaria de Ymfrick vacat. In 1663 and 1665 Mr. John Eveleigh is Vicar (V.B.).

1664, June 16. Benjamin Cross is admitted to the Precentorship, consisting of Ballygourney, Ballycarana, Lisgoold, and Imphrick (D.R.), vacant by the resignation of John Eveleigh (V.B. 1669). In 1666 and following years "Precentor tenet vicarium de Ymfrick pro sequestr" (V.B.).

1694. "Precentor ad quem spectant R. de Kilcredane, V. de Ballycarany, V. de Lisgoole, R. de Imphricke (perpetually united, and appropriate to the Chantorship, but not contiguous, yearly value about 40 pounds); also R.V. Ballygourney, and V. de Imphricke, impropriated to Chantorship, but not contiguous, yearly value 28 pounds, &c., &c. (Palliser.)

1774. The rectory and vic. of Impherick, value £400, &c., &c. (Hingston).

1785, the Protestant population of Impherick was 1 (Dr. Atterbury).

In 1834 the Protestant population of Impherick was 17. In 1837 Impherick Rectory was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  broad. A curate for the occasional duties of Impherick parish got a stipend of £40 per ann. 1a. or.  $34\frac{1}{2}$ p. of glebe in said parish, valued at 42s. per plan. acre, £1 11s. 6d.

Brady also gives the family history of the clergyman of the Lisgoold Union (ii. 306).

Cole continues the history of the Lisgoold Union to 1903 (p. 228).

According to the Field Book of 1840 the glebe of Impherick was a very small square piece of land, containing nothing, and all arable (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Lisgoold is near Watergrass Hill, a long way from Impherick.

The C. of I. Parish Register, which is in Public Record Office, Dublin, commences in 1847 and ends in 1875. All the entries refer to Lisgoold.

### Johnny Roche's Castle.

Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Wallstown.

Townland of Doonawanly. The castle lies about 3 miles by road north of Castletownroche village, and is close to St. Bernard's Well, or as some call it Branil's Well, on the south or right bank of the River Awbeg.

A full account of Johnny Roche and his doings are given by J. W. B. in the *Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal* of 1896, from which the following account is taken:—

John Roche, familiarly known in his own locality as "Johnny Roche," was born early in the 19th century at Wallstown, near Castletownroche, and during his boyhood was engaged in the ordinary duties connected with the management of his parental acres, when he gave evidence of the natural taste for the working of various handicrafts that afterwards evinced itself so conspicuously. Although he received (if any) but a very rudimentary education, and never served an apprenticeship to any particular trade, he seemed at an early age to have been principally engaged in the joint business of carpenter and blacksmith at his father's home. There he continued with much assiduity to turn out all manner of useful work, until the commencement of the 'forties, when, allured by the charms of a neighbouring farmer's daughter, he quitted his workshop, entered the holy bonds of wedlock, and eventually sailed with his wife for America, where the pair lived together for a brief period, and then separated, to meet no more during the course of their long lives. Johnny was much affected by the unexpected developments of his married life. He travelled through many parts of the great Western Continent, and in his wanderings acquired much experience and knowledge of the ways and works of man. Unsettled and romantic—Bohemian if you will—as was his natural disposition, he returned again after an interval of three years to his old home, and there,

“ . . . Amongst the coolly shade  
Of the green alders by the Mulla's shore,”

during the remainder of his days he continued to exercise his marvellous genius, to the delight and amusement of some, and to the wonder and amazement of others. Soon after his arrival from America he erected a mill for a variety of useful purposes. It was first utilised for the preparing of wool





JOHNNY ROCHE'S CASTLE AT WALLSTOWN.

Circa. 1868.

*(Photo by Major H. T. F. White.)*



SCULPTURED FIGURES BY JOHNNY ROCHE.

Left to Right—Mirth, War, Folly.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, August 1914.)*

and homespun flannels—an industry then common throughout the South of Ireland—next for sawing timber, and after some time again the additional duty was imposed on it of sawing flags that were intended to supply the local graveyards with tombstones. This latter innovation created quite a sensation, and aroused the attention of his neighbours to such an extent that one of those mischievous wags in whom the locality abounded scribbled on the mill door the following uncomplimentary lines :—

“ This is another of Roche's toys,  
That does little work, but makes a great noise.”

This caustic couplet so nettled Johnny that the humane but noisy project was soon afterwards completely abandoned. The mill was then fitted up with the necessary appliances for grinding corn, and thus it remained until Johnny's death, when its operations were suspended. To erect this, and subsequently get it into working order, occasioned Johnny much trouble. Stones had to be quarried and conveyed to the site ; lime and sand for mortar had to be procured, while a roof, a door and jambs, windows and window frames, inside fixtures, and a most powerful wheel, which set the machinery of the whole concern in motion, were all constructed by him, as well as a weir and mill race with the necessary flood gate.

In the course of some time, probably about the summer of 1847, he laid the foundation of a castle that is accounted to be his great masterpiece of handicraft. This he intended should serve as his residence and workshop during life, and afterwards as a monument to associate his name with fame and future ages, when all other minor recollections of him had vanished in the mist of time. It is located close to the mill on the south bank of the Awbeg, a short distance from the village of Shanballymore, about three miles below Doneraile, and about the same distance from Castletownroche, which is situate lower down the stream. It has been not inaptly, although it may be fictitiously, yclept “Castle Curious,” and of a verity is one of the most stately and picturesque of the many historic edifices that adorn the banks of the “shiny Mulla” from its source in “old father Mole” to its junction beneath the venerable walls of Bridgetown Abbey with that noble flood the Blackwater.

The plan of the castle is made up of a rectangle, 12 feet by 17 feet, to each side of which is added a semi-circle of 7 feet 6 inches radius, which represents an addition at each side of the main portion of the building, in the shape of a semi-tower. These circular structures project very much at the base, and gradually incline as they approach the top, where they end in two turrets that lend an air of feudal grandeur and importance to the entire fabric. On one of these turrets a staff is still to be seen, whereon floated a flag, which, instead of bearing the national emblem as anyone may reasonably suppose, displayed the effigy of a flying angel. The castle measures twenty-seven feet long, seventeen feet broad, and forty-five feet high, and is lighted by thirteen windows, each about two feet six inches high and one foot six inches wide, in the construction of which a wealth of design is exhibited, some being arched, while others are spanned with stone lintel placed horizontally, the weight on which in a few instances is relieved by an arch, an architectural feature observable in many of our earlier buildings. In addition to these windows the two turrets are each lighted by three circular openings, about three feet in diameter, which appear in contrast to the others

rather quaint and novel. The ground floor was divided into three apartments; one was used as a smithy, another as a general workshop, and the third does not appear to have been devoted to any special purpose. The fireplace is situate at the southern end of the castle, and the flue is brought up through the outer wall to the top of the turret, where it terminates in the shape of a baluster, while a doorway, with a massive panelled door, occupies the northern end. This doorway is of the usual height; its timber jambs are wrought with curious ornaments, and is lighted overhead by a semi-circular fanlight, fifteen inches high. There are three stories in the building, and as they are of such an intricate construction, each forming various apartments, nooks and corners separated by cross walls, pierced with arched openings, a detailed description of them would lead to confusion, and for all practical purposes is here unnecessary. A staircase leads from the ground floor to the point where the southern turret rises above the roof of the main building, and as there was no internal means of access to the tops of the turrets, the assistance of a ladder was always resorted to whenever the occupier ascended them, which he very frequently did for the purpose of surveying the surrounding country, or to divert himself in the somewhat peculiar pastime of loudly blowing a horn. The roof of the main building is vaulted, and springs from a string course, on which a battlement of about three feet six inches high, connecting both turrets, rests; it is carefully cemented on the exterior, and perfectly secure, the water being conveyed away by means of gargoyles. The erection of the entire structure occupied three summers, and when all the inconveniences and difficulties attending its construction are taken into account, it will be admitted that an amount of curious, toilsome work was accomplished within a short space of time. During this interval he sought nor obtained the slightest assistance from aught human, and appeared all through to entertain a secret satisfaction—nay, even a selfish pleasure—in raising the necessary stones in an adjoining quarry, which he did with much difficulty, and afterwards conveying them to the scene of operation. The lime used was drawn in very small quantities from the town of Mallow, which is about six miles distant, by means of that slow and tedious conveyance, an ass and cart, while the necessary sand was procured with no slight exertions from the bed of his own river. As the erection of the castle proceeded, the builder's labours increased; a windlass had to be constructed for the purpose of raising building materials, and the utmost that could be hoisted at any one time would be about five or six stones, and alternately a correspondingly diminutive quantity of mortar. When these were utilised fresh supplies had to be obtained, which obliged the builder to again descend and reload, and so an incessant journeying up and down was gone through before the day's labours were at an end. The castle is unadorned with mouldings or inscriptions of any sort, save in the exterior of the south wall, where, about three feet from the ground, is inserted a polished limestone resembling marble, bearing the simple inscription, in large, clear, and remarkably well-formed characters—

JOHN  
ROCH.  
1870.

This formerly acted as the keystone of a long archway or viaduct that at one time cut the steep declivity approaching the mill from the high road. It was inserted quite recently in the castle by a friendly hand, and although

now in a very proper place it has a slight drawback, inasmuch as it leaves the reader to infer that the castle, and not the archway, was constructed in the year indicated.

The castle is uninhabited since the founder's death, and, as might be expected, is still in a fair state of preservation, although the framework of some of the windows has completely disappeared.

In many of Johnny's works there is evidence of the attentive study he bestowed on his personal convenience—for instance, we find an old well in the ground floor of the castle which he used for domestic and trade purposes. This well was supplied by means of an underground drain with a stream of water that flows from a rocky slope about twelve feet from the castle, and the surplus water was conveyed off in a sewer, portion of which may still be seen. A few yards from this latter fountain is the holy well of Wallstown, St. Bernard's or St. Branil's Well. Pilgrims affected with various ailments have been known to resort thither from time immemorial, and, as is the prevailing practice at such places, have decorated the bushes overhanging the well with a variety of differently-hued ribbons, which gaudy display affords the visitor an index to the reputed sanctity of the waters beneath. At the early morn Johnny would often behold beneath his window a motley congregation assembled round the well, and half annoyed at their constant presence, or dreading their pillaging, was wont to exclaim in an audible tone, wherein familiarity breathed somewhat of contempt, "It won't leave a vagabond in the country but it will draw round my place!"

Poverty in his case was unquestionably the reward of genius. The mill was his only practical source of a scanty livelihood, and while it accomplished little more than keeping soul and body together, he was contented and gay, and apparently considered wealth and his own welfare as matters only of minor importance.

In the capacity of carpenter, blacksmith, miller, and mason, Johnny was competent to eke out an existence, but his genius knew no bounds, and always soared aloft in search of something new and unusual. His constant experiments in mechanics led him gradually on to be a self-existing institution. He constructed a machine for the purpose of threshing the corn that grew on the plot of land attached to his castle, that was worked by water power; and were it not for the kindly interference of an admirer of his genius would have sown flax seed in his plot, with a view of producing a strong rope which he intended to fasten to a plough at one end, and to the machinery of his mill at the other, and so till his land by water power. This would certainly have been a novel experiment had it worked.

In almost every craft his varied and inventive genius enabled him to succeed. He acted as his own butler, cook, and general attendant; he was a skilful gardener and an excellent baker, while as a clothier he never experienced the absolute necessity of a tailor, as he was known to make his own clothes, and actually in his desire to excel at home manufacture, even in its most limited sense, constructed his coat buttons out of horn and leather, and always delighted in wearing boots and brogues of his own make. He was likewise experienced and successful in regulating the erring clocks for miles around his residence, that afterwards indicated the hour with wonderful accuracy. As a dentist, Johnny established a reputation long prior to the invasion of our shores by Anglo-American dental companies, and not only did he extract teeth, and what is admittedly far more difficult, parts of

teeth, but he actually supplied their vacant chair with a grinder carved by himself from horse bone. In this he possessed much confidence, and recommended its use whenever his patients murmured over the departure of their own natural growth. He made several violins, fifes, bagpipes, clarionettes, drums, tambourines, &c., and repaired all the musical instruments of the local musicians. He also made a fishing rod, and tied his own flies, presumably with the necessary amount of deceptive delicacy, but his piscatorial labours, notwithstanding, do not appear to have been attended with success, at all events not sufficient to warrant a prosecution of them. 'Tis well nigh fifty years (about 1846) since he constructed and rode his first velocipede, a machine that admitted of vast improvements, and which he afterwards considerably altered for the better. On this he appeared at all the popular gatherings in the country, and even late in life accomplished journeys of twenty miles to and from the residence of his landlord, the late Mr. John Newman, of Dromore, Mallow, to whom he paid the rent of his castle and garden in a most punctual manner. Johnny also made excursions into the fine arts, and turned out some sculpture and wood-carving, while many-visaged monsters, his own creation, grinned and gaped from the pier-tops approaching his mill, and kept stern vigil on the battlements of his castle. He was never known to purchase a trade implement, as he also made all his tools, with the exception of an anvil. In fine, his ingenious brain was scarcely ever allowed to wander in the regions of rest and vacancy, but was generally engrossed in planning out some invention, no matter how insignificant, and, like ten thousand people of the present day, a considerable portion of his time was employed over the perpetual motion problem, needless to say with the usual fruitless results. As a specimen of his minor performances might be mentioned the construction of a water-clock in the stream, which he diverted under his castle. Where he borrowed the design of this ancient time-piece is unknown, but it was certainly not from any local source. A still more ingenious contrivance, which bears the stamp of originality, might here be mentioned as throwing a side light into the subtle workings of his busy intellect. This was a trap for catching rats, and so varied and exhaustive have been the means and appliances for the destruction of these vermin that few would even dream of adding to the number. An ordinary barrel was placed standing on one end, the lid of the end uppermost turned on a pair of pivots, by which it maintained a horizontal position; the slippery contrivance was then placed in some well-known rat walk, and as the unsuspecting animal rambled in danger's way it stepped on the lid, which instantly over-balanced, depositing the intruder safe and sound in the bottom of the barrel; the lid then revolved into its original position, and thus prevented the rat's escape.

A humorous story to the following effect is related of him in connection with this invention. At one time he found some four or five rats imprisoned, and as he was in the act of dispatching them with a stout stick, a particularly light-coloured one, seizing its opportunity to prolong its existence, sprung on to the stick, ran up it on to Johnny's arm, and away. The would-be executioner, struck with amazement, remarked that after such a gallant escape it was only due to the companions of such a clever animal to liberate them, at the same time turning the barrel on its side to allow of their escape. His intercourse with rats was rather extensive. A story runs to the effect that he was once presented with a white one, and after feeding it for a while



JOHNNY ROCHE.

expected some show of gratitude in return. Johnny attempted to stroke it, but the rat, true to its old instincts, caught hold of his finger, on which he exclaimed, "Rats, black or white, should not be trusted!"

Notwithstanding his strange mode of existence, the multiplicity of his avocations, and the gloom that his wayward marriage was naturally calculated to throw over his path of life, he possessed an endless fund of humour and merriment, and his abode was always the centre of attraction for the boys and girls of the district, where they danced away their idle hours to his music, which he supplied gratuitously, while those too old to take the floor and trip it "on the light fantastic toe,"

". . . With greedy, listful ears,  
Did stand astonish'd at his curious skill."

His company was most sociable and agreeable. He could play, dance, whistle and sing, and was withal very gentle in his manner, and no festive gathering in the neighbourhood was considered complete in his absence. He played on the violin a variety of tunes. Whiles he would play his own native airs with a depth of feeling, and then again relieve their monotony by instantly rattling up such lively ones as "The Rakes of Mallow," "The Humours of Bandon," or "The Rocky Road to Dublin." He also successfully performed on the ordinary fife, and, like the miller in the *Canterbury Tales*,

"A baggepipe well could he blow and soun."

In fact, he had an especial fancy for this instrument, from which he could squeeze out quite an immensity of music for the pleasure of others, or to while away his own solitary hours. Many an odd story is related of him. His adventure to the Cork Exhibition in 1883 was very amusing. He was anxious to see all the wonderful sights collected there, but, like a true son of genius, was short of the wherewithal, and in order to reduce his hotel bills, filled his pockets with boiled potatoes and fried eels, which he got from a neighbour. This store he considered sufficient for a three days' visit, but alas!

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley."

Johnny this time availed of the inducement in the shape of a cheap trip held out by the railway, and forsook his favourite tricycle. This necessitated his taking a return ticket, and as he had no ticket-pocket he had to place it among the potatoes and fish. When he arrived at Blarney the ticket was demanded. Johnny put his hand into one of his pockets, but the ticket could not be found. He then searched a second, a third, and a fourth pocket, but still could not discover the missing ticket. The collector was growing impatient; there was no alternative, the pockets should be disgorged, and amidst the laughter of the crowds in the carriage the potatoes and eels had all to be turned out before the missing passport was found. On his return journey, to avoid a scene like this, he resolved to keep the ticket in his hand, but, unfortunately, while replenishing his pipe at the Cork terminus he laid his ticket by, and of course forgot it until challenged at Rathduff by the collector. Here Johnny found he had neither ticket nor money; he was in an awkward predicament, and did not know what to do, until at the last moment a friend in the train paid his fare, so he escaped, but ever afterwards vowed vengeance on railway travelling.

Johnny loved his glass, and it may be drew inspiration therefrom. One of his jovial companions, a "wet" soul named Nixon, whilom sexton of Wallstown church, died and was buried in Wallstown. In a pliant hour Johnny promised him if he survived he would raise a monument to his memory, and true to his word he erected a flag with the following telegraphic inscription :—"Here lies Nixon."

Johnny's appearance was somewhat striking. Of a medium height, well formed and unencumbered with flesh. He was gifted with unusual activity, which perhaps an unevenly balanced intellect kept in a state of constant motion. His face was full of life and expression. His eyes, undimmed by years, reflected the subtle working of his mind, while his silvery locks were allowed to stray far beyond their proper confines, and added a weirdness to his countenance. From the photograph shown, in which he is very appropriately represented with a violin in one hand and a trowel in the other, it will be observed that his hat formed no unimportant portion of his attire, and on closer inspection his waistcoat appears to have been fastened by only one button, which must have taken some pains to tie, and no ordinary amount of exertion to undo. In his old days he generally travelled about and visited the neighbouring towns and villages, snugly ensconced in a curiously-shaped vehicle. This was altogether his own design and make, and resembled to some extent a small circus van, shorn of the ornamental dragons usually seen at the sides and rear. It was fitted up with many culinary appliances, including a fire place, and, to add to its grotesqueness, was drawn by a pair of asses, usually yoked in tandem. He was presented with one of these asses, which was a hermaphrodite, and principally on account of its extreme rarity took an especial delight in driving it. His patriarchal appearance was well known for many miles round, and no matter whither he turned the onlooker, young or old, was always full of anecdote concerning him which his presence seemed instantly to awaken. His end at last arrived. While attending the funeral of one of his friends—a respect he religiously paid to the departed—he was delayed late in a wintery afternoon, and on his return homewards in the night-time contracted a cold that developed into pneumonia, to which in the course of a few days he succumbed on the 10th day of February, 1884, at the advanced age of 80 years. It was one of his favourite notions to be buried in a tomb in the river, within view of his castle, and had the stones collected for the purpose, but a wag satirised the idea, which stung him so much that he relinquished the intention. The epitaph he intended to inscribe on it ran in the following doggerel rhyme :—

" Here lies the body of poor John Roche,  
He had his faults, but don't reproach;  
For when alive his heart was mellow,  
An artist, genius, and comic fellow."

He now reposes amongst his relations in the quiet churchyard of Temple-roan, not far from the spot immortalized by the achievements of his active moments where his name has long since grown "a household word," and where his memory is not likely to be forgotten at the peasant's fireside, as the aged sire relates to his attentive child the stories and legends of the olden times. A pithy obituary notice of him appeared at the time of his death in the columns of the *Cork Examiner*. It was a matter of surprise to him that nobody had ever penned what he called "his history," as he considered



## JOHNNY ROCHE'S CASTLE. JORDANSTOWN (BALLYJORDAN) 195

there was nothing hitherto accomplished with stone and mortar to equal the appearance of his castle, and as his life abounded in as much, if not more, incident and originality than that of many others whose slightest actions were carefully chronicled. He dreaded lest he should go down to his grave unsung, leaving the labours of a long lifetime unknown to posterity, and his grandest actions unrecorded to fade away unto forgetfulness.

In a material light the varied career of this strange and mysterious being presents, after all, little more than genius travelling in the dark. Had he possessed the advantages arising from a course of education properly directed, and had his energies been concentrated in acquiring a knowledge of some particular science, it is a matter for conjecture to what world-wide eminence he might have attained, but as his fertile fancy was allowed to exert itself in its wildest mode and display itself in the most outlandish form, the labours even of the most powerful intellect under such circumstances usually terminate in little more than the trifling toywork of children. View him, however, amidst his own rural surroundings, as he played his many parts on life's great stage, with his violin in one hand and his trowel in the other, and not as what he might have been had the supposed acquisition already enumerated intervened, and more extraordinary ingenuity, more varied resource, and more singular originality, it will readily be conceded, have rarely been displayed in any one man" (p. 160).

He sculptured four heads out of blocks of limestone, which he called War, Folly, Mirth, and Peace. The three first are now (1914) in my garden at Kilbyrne, Doneraile, while the last is with Mr. James Byrne, J.P., at Ballyhooly.

War is a soldier's head with helmet and shoulders.

Folly is a head with part of face broken.

Mirth, a head with mouth open.

Peace, the head of a bishop.

### Jordanstown (Ballyjordan).

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Kilbroney.

The townland of Jordanstown contains 142a. 3r. 25p. statute measure.

It lies about two miles by road N.W. of Buttevant Station, G. S. and W. Railway.

#### FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

6515 (5229). Pardon to (amongst others) Donnell O Leyne, of Bally Jordane, 14 May, XLIII. (Cal. P. R., p. 576) A.D. 1601.

An inquisition held at Bandon Bridge, in the County of Cork, the 13th January, 1630, the sixth of Charles II., found that Nicholas Barry, of Annagh, &c., in 1590, Sept. 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, Fitz Nicholas, 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 Fitz Nicholas Barry, Nicholas Barry, junior, John Lombard, and David O'Keiffe, by their deed bearing date 31 August, 1629, demised and granted to Philip Perceval and Edmond Perceval the castle, town and lands of Annagh, and the towns and lands of Imogan, Kilbridy, Knockilbridy,

Ballynamucky, Downebarry, Jordanstown, Kilgrogan, Rochestown, Culleagh, Lackin, alias Lackynyne, Garrynard, &c., &c., for a term of a thousand years, &c., &c. (*Journal* for 1901, p. 10.)

The Egmont MSS. gives a few notices of Ballyjordan in connection with the estates of Sir Philip Perceval. In July, 1637, "Jourdanstowne" is mentioned in a schedule of the lands and hereditaments for which Sir Philip Percivall compounded (p. 95, vol. 1).

Sergeant Thomas Reymond stated before the English Commissioners in Munster that on 15 Sept., 1643, the Irish carried away the corn from some townlands of Sir Philip Perceval, including that of "Ballyn Jordan" (p. 206), and that it was in the quiet possession of Sir Philip until the 16th Sept (p. 208).

Guy's Directory gives James Buckley as occupying Jordanstown in 1875; Mrs. Buckley in 1886. She was still there in 1892, while the Rev. Cornelius Buckley, C.C., is shown as being in possession in 1907.

There is a tablet in the R. C. Church in Buttevant erected by Mrs. Hanora Buckley of Jordanstown to the memory of her deceased husband and children. (See Buttevant Parish, R. C.)

### Kanturk District and Townland.

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

The townland is situated near the town of Kanturk and consists of 325a. or. 38 p. statute measure.

It is in the barony of Duhallow, 27½ miles N.W. from Cork  
Ceann-Tuirc is the Irish for "boar's head."

"The people of Kanturk have a legend to account for the name. They say that O'Donoghue chased a boar of great size from Lough Lein, Kil-larney, which was killed by him at the junction of the Ealla and the Dalua. In a note "Transactions of the Ossianic Society," vol. v., p. 62, the writer connects the origin of the name Kanturk with boar worship. He says, "It is remarkable that most of these legends (Fionn's achievements against boars) prevail at sites which in Hindostan are considered sacred—the junction of rivers." Dr. Joyce gives a more prosaic origin of the name. He says, "The name shows that the little hill near the town must have been formerly a resort of one or more of those animals (boars.)" According to this explanation Ceanntuirc means "boar's hill," and not "boar's head," as is usually supposed to mean.

In the Annals of Lough Ce, under year 1510, Garrett, Earl of Kildare, is said to have marched from Carraig Cital, county Limerick, to the castle of Ceann-tuirc, which he captured. This castle can hardly have been the present castle of Kanturk, whose imposing ruins frown not far from the Irish Rhine ("Journal" for 1896, p. 327).

According to O'Donovan, Kanturk is Irish for "head of a hog."

#### FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

368 (220). Pardon to Dermot M'Donoghoe O'Cary alias M'Donoghoe, of Keantoirke, gent, lord and captain of Dowally, co. Cork, Sped at Kilmainham, 17 June, 111, 18 June, 111, (A.D. 1561).

2248 (1826). Pardon (with others) to Donigh m'Donill M'Carthy alias m'Ny Colly, of Kantork, Donill ryog O Kif, of same, Donogh m'Conoghoe O Kif, of same, Conoghoe

- m'Shane M'Teig, of same, Donigh m'Shane M'Teig, of same. 6 May, xv. (A.D. 1573).
- 2251 (1834). Pardon (amongst others) to Owen m'Tirlagh m'Donogh M'Swyne, of Kantork, Eryvan m'Tirlagh m'Donogh, of same, Maurice O Koman, of Kantuirk, yeoman, Rory O Coman, of same, 6 May xv. (A.D. 1573).
- 2252 (1835). Pardon (with others) to Owen M'Donogh McCarte alias M'Donoghe, of Kanturk, gent, Onorina M'Cartie, his wife. 6 May, xv. (A.D. 1573).
- 2257 (1850). Pardon (amongst others) to Moragh M'Brein of Kenturk, galloglas, Glasse, of Kenthurke, Donald buy M'William, of same, Donald buy M'Cahill, of same, butcher, John m'William M'Morish, of same, William O Regane, of same, and Donogh O Riegan, of same yeoman. 6 May xv. (A.D. 1573).
- 2261 (1856). Pardon to Donogh O Grane, of Kenthurk, yeoman, Tirrelagh M'Bren, of same, Donogh more, of same, and Edmund m'Donill M'Gillkirry, galloglasses, Donald on Kantee, of Kenthurk, yeoman, Dermot m'Shane Brenagh, harper, Rowry O'Kanavan, of Killonan, galloglas, Dermot O Scolly of Kenthurk, Teig buy M'Enganny, of same, Teig ro O Konnyll, of Kenthurk, yeoman, John M'Dermod, of Kenthurk, carpenter. 6 May xv. (A.D. 1573).
- 4533 (3973). Pardon to Donogho m'Cormocke M'Cartie, of Kantorke, Moryaghe M'Aulyvve, of same, gent, & several others. 23 Nov., xxvii. (A.D. 1584).
- 5304 (4254). Livery to Dermot m'Owen, son and heir of Owen M'Donoghue alias M'Donghe, late of Keanturke, co. Cork, gent. Fine £6. 18 Feb., xxxi. (A.D. 1588-9).
- 6499 (5276). Pardon to Dermot mac Owen M'Carthy alias M'Donoghe, of Keanturke, Amy Roche, his wife & several others. Lord Deputy's warrant dated 25 April, 1601.
- 6505 (5226). Pardon to (with others) Jovan oge Gibbon, of Keanturke, widow, Cormock m'Donogh Cartie, and Fynine m'Donogh Cartie, of same, gentlemen. 6 May, xliii. (Cal. P. R., p. 576) A.D. 1601.

There are a good many references to Kanturk in Smith. He states that MacDonough's chief residence was at Kanturk, near which are the sumptuous ruins of one of his castles. Anno 13th of James I. letters patent were passed to Dermot Mac Owen Mac Carthy, of the town and lands of Keantwirke, Lohort, and divers other lands, etc., containing the greatest part of the territory of Duhallow, with the chieffy and other duties and customs, out of the territories of Poble O'Callaghan, Poble O'Kief, and the lands of Donough-oge, with the royalties of all waifs, strays, courtleet, and court-baron, etc. Dated at Dublin, June 6th, 1615.

Upon 1st February, 1666, it was certified, by the Court of Claims, that Sir Philip Perceval, knight, deceased, had lent more money to Dermot Mac Owen Carty, alias Mac Donough, upon the territories of Duhallow, and manor of Kanturk, than they were worth; and that the said Sir Philip was in actual possession of them, upon the 23rd of October, 1641. That the equity of redemption, which was of no value, was forfeited by the said Dermot's engaging with the rebels, and that Sir Philip Perceval, bart., then a minor, grandson and heir of the said Sir Philip the elder, was legally entitled to the said lordship and manor.

On the 20th of February, 18 Car. II., 1667, the said Sir Philip Perceval, bart., passed patent for the said lordship and manor, to him and his heirs for ever.

On the 10th of December, 27 Car. II., 1675, the said Sir Philip Perceval, bart., lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, passed another patent for the said lordship and manor.

On the 15th January, 36 Car. II., 1683, Sir John Perceval, bart., lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, brother and heir of the said Sir Philip Perceval, passed another patent for the same. From whom the same descended to John, late Earl of Egmont, etc., son and heir to the said Sir John Perceval, bart., from whom it descended to John, now Earl of Egmont, etc., Lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, son and heir to the said earl.—Penes Comit. de Egmont, Vol. I. 20.

Smith states that the MacCarthys, called MacDonough, forfeited the Kanturk estate for aiding the rebels in 1641 (Vol. I. 280).

According to the Dist. and Sur. Book, circa 1657, Clonturke (Kanturk), the whole parish belonged to MacDonnogh but mortgaged to Sir Philip Percival, 2100 acres. Granted to Sir Philip Perceval<sup>1</sup> (P.R.O. Ireld.).

The following are extracts from the Egmont MSS., Vol. I. :—

Decree of the Court of Castle Chamber, Dublin :—

1592, Nov. 24. Donogh McCormocke (McCarthy) alias McDonogh of Kyntwecke (Kanturk), co. Cork, esq., v. Teig McOwen, Owen McTeig, Cormocke McTeig and Donogh McTeig (McCarthy) of Dryshane, same county, and others. Teig McOwen (being the leader of the rest) to pay a fine of £6 13s. 4d., and the other three above-mentioned defendants a fine of 20s a piece for riot, they having expelled complainant by force from the "towns and lands" of Dromscokan, Gortnegowny and Killecloubarry, co. Cork, and "manured" the lands themselves. The said Teig McOwen to be imprisoned until the several fines are satisfied and to pay all costs and charges of the court (p. 24).

In a letter from John Hodder to Lady Percivall, 29 December, 1649, he writes that he has 4½ ploughlands of his own inheritance about Cantorke and Newmarket which he dare not own, for although before the wars it yielded him £150 a year, the charge upon it is more than he could make of it (p. 491).

In an interesting letter from Col. Randall Clayton to his brother-in-law, John Percivale, dated 8 Nov., 1654, Mallow, he informs him that of all his, Sir John's, projects, none are likely to prove so advantageous as his woods in Dowhallo and plantation in Canturk, which with his countenance would suddenly become a thriving colony (p. 361).

Justice John Cooke to the Sheriff of County Cork.

1655, May 29. Court of Assizes sitting at Cork. Warrant for levying 12s. 6d. from Col. John Hodder, to be paid to John Galway and Lieut. Richard Beare, being costs allowed by the Court to them as defendants in an action brought by Col. Hodder against them for preventing him from "ripping, sawing and carrying away" bark from the woodlands of Kanturk for maintenance of a tan yard (he declaring himself to have liberty so to do by virtue of a lease bearing date May 20, 1623) which suit has been dismissed 'for the present' upon hearing."

<sup>1</sup> A temporary break in the Earls of Egmont possession of the Kanturk Estates occurred in 1843, when Sir Edward Tierney, Bart., who had been the agent and friends of the 5th Earl, obtained probate of the latter's will whereby he became owner of the Kanturk and Churchtown Estates. On Sir Edward Tierney's decease these estates passed to his son-in-law, Sir William Lionel Darell, Bart.

In 1863, the 6th Earl of Egmont disputed the will, and after some litigation, a compromise was reached and judgment given on June 8th, whereby the estates passed to the Earl of Egmont, who paid the sum of £125,000 to Sir Lionel Darell in full settlement of his claims. An Act of Parliament was necessary to ratify this compromise, which was entitled "Egmont Estates Act":—"An Act for giving effect to a compromise of Suits affecting the Estates in the County of Cork in Ireland, late of Henry Frederick John James Perceval, Fifth Earl of Egmont deceased." [25th July, 1864—27<sup>o</sup> & 28<sup>o</sup> Victoriae Cap. 4.] In 1889-90, the 7th Earl of Egmont sold his Irish Estates to his tenants, under "The Ashbourne Act." Also see III. 9 (Egmont) of these "Notes."

Signed 1 sheet. Large seal with harp and scales, and inscribed "the seal of Munster and Leinster" (p. 568).

In a letter full of good advice from William Dobbins to John Percivalle, dated February, 1655-6, he writes:—"My advice is, get thirty or forty oxen and set up some ploughs, cut down Kanturke, and the other best wood of your mortgage lands and carry it off to your free lands and there let it lie till you and your neighbours are in case to build. Do not meddle with building these seven years; wise men consider half their lifetimes before they begin it; neither be enticed by the common bait of good bargains of land, but go on silently and slowly, clear that rugged way your father (by these ill times) hath left you in, secure your own estate first and vindicate your father's reputation, and creep out of debt by degrees," etc. (p. 575).

Kanturk Volunteers, 1 May, 1788. Colonel John James, Earl of Egmont; Lieut.-Col., James Purcell; Capt. Charles Fennel; Surgeon, Daniel Williams. One company. Uniform—Scarlet, faced light blue (Smith, Vol. II. 326).

Smith gives an account of Kanturk Spa, situated at a place called Corra, about half a mile N.W. of the town of Kanturk. It is a chalybeate sulphurous spring, situated on the banks of the river Alla, which in great floods overflows it, etc. (Vol. II. 215).

At Knightfield, three miles S.E. of Banteer railway station, is a quarry, commonly known as "Kanturk Quarry." Used for the quoins and cills of the Lismire school, six miles from Kanturk (Smith, Vol. II. 285).

In the carboniferous limestone, three miles east of Kanturk, there is a boss of agglomerate (Smith II. 288).

Croker describes a most extraordinary removal of a bog near Kanturk (p. 278) in December, 1839. But the Cork "Standard" of that time gives a fuller description, the main facts being:—"A Mr. Robert Swayne, of Kanturk, was shooting upon the bog and narrowly escaped being lost, as "he saw the impetus commence in the centre—in fact the centre of the bog moved to the side until it forced the higher part into a neighbouring declivity." Mr. Swayne, having got on terra firma, ran to give warning of the danger, "but all his speed was in vain, and one house was overwhelmed before he could call out;" fortunately no lives were lost. The bog descended the valley between Derrygallon and Ballyholahan, from Colonel Longfield's property at Farrandoyle to the extent of fully 300 acres, and passed over a distance of four miles. The course of the Brogeen stream was soon impeded and its waters so swollen, that the bog stuff and timber was distributed over the adjacent farms, and it is calculated that over 1,200 acres of meadow and pasture were covered at an average of ten feet. The "Standard" informs its readers: "That a cow, belonging to a farmer named Flannery was swallowed up in the bowels of the bog, and he looking on at the circumstance" (Smith I. 300).

The Cork "Constitution" of 1st June, 1841, Vol. XX. No. 2986, gives:—"A man named John Sullivan, whose age was 106, came by his death on Friday morning. He wished to cross the ford of the Blackwater near Dysart, near Mr. Leader's mills, of Nashville. In attempting to do so, the old man became weak, fell, and was carried away by the stream. He was the only surviving son of the celebrated Sullivan, the horse whisperer, who died about 25 years since in Kanturk (Smith II, 310).

In the "Journal" of 1908, page 22, Mr. R. W. Evans of Carker, Doneraile gives an account of a Kanturk barber poet named Edward Holland. He was a rival of Pat O'Kelly, the author of the "Curse of Doneraile" (see III. 41, of these "Notes").

#### KANTURK PARISH (R.C.).

Writing in 1837 Lewis gives:—

In the R.C. Division the town of Kanturk is the head of a district, which comprises about one-third of the parish of Clonfert and the small ecclesiastical parish of Kilcorcoran. The chapel is a remarkably neat cruciform building, erected on a site given by the Earl of Egmont; the chapel-yard, which is tastefully planted, and forms an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants, is entered by a handsome gateway formed of pillars of hewn stone, surmounted by richly crocketed pinnacles, the work of a native artist, who also executed a beautiful font for the chapel (II. 33).

In 1824, Rev. Timothy Ryan was P.P. for Kanturk.

According to Guy and other sources, we find clergy at Kanturk as follows: the establishment being one P.P. and two C.C.—

The Very Rev. P. D. O'Regan<sup>2</sup> was appointed P.P. on the 20th Sept., 1849—he was translated to Mallow in 1874, and to Mitchelstown in 1881. He died, Dean of Cloyne, on June, 23rd, 1898, aged 91—a priest for 66 years.

The Very Rev. Henry E. Dennehy was appointed P.P. in 1847, and remained in Kanturk until his death on Sept. 19th, 1902. He was Arch-deacon of Cloyne for some years.

1875. Rev. C. Buckley, C.C., Rev. E. Murphy, C.C.

1886. Rev. J. McSweeney and Cornelius Cahill, C.C.

1892. Rev. B. O'Keeffe, D.D., C.C., and Rev. M. P. Norris, C.C.

1895. Rev. M. Brew, C.C.

1899. Rev. J. Sexton, C.C.

1903. Rev. William Lillis, C.C.

1904. Rev. Eugene B. O'Connell, V.F., P.P., Rev. E. Griffin, C.C.

1907. Very Rev. Eugene B. Canon O'Connell, V.F., P.P., Rev. Joseph O'Keeffe, C.C.

1914. Same clergy with Rev. Edmund Griffin, C.C.

The chapel mentioned by Lewis was replaced, during the pastorate of Dean O'Regan, by a handsome church, built by subscriptions of the parishioners, made during eight years, on a site to the westward of the old building.

The new church is of Gothic design, with unusually high pitched roof, supported by pillars of polished local limestone. It is 145 feet in length, nave 40 feet wide, and each aisle 20 feet wide. Capacity to seat 1,400 people.

The inscription on the foundation stone is—

“ A.M.D.G.

Immaculatæ Conceptioni

B.V.M.

A.D. 1860.

<sup>2</sup>The Rev. Michael O'Hea, afterwards Bishop of Ross, was one of the C.C. in Kanturk in 1849.

Joannes Hurley, Architect. Joannes O'Callaghan, Builder."

The church was opened for service in 1861. Cardinal Cullen preached on the occasion.

In front of the building is a vault with this inscription—

"Marmoreo hoc tumulo conduntur ossa Parochorum inscriptorum—

Revdi Timothei Ryan, obiit die 10 Feb., 1824.

Revdi Edwardi Nagle, obiit die 1 Feb., 1829.

Revdi Jacobi Ryan, obiit die 15 Junii, 1849."

These priests had been buried in the old church.

A convent has been built in the old chapel-yard, and a girls' school, conducted by the nuns, now stands on the site of the chapel described by Lewis.

#### KANTURK PARISH (C. of I.)

Brady states:—In Kanturk, formerly a village in the parish of Clonfert, there seems to have been some place of worship in 1772, where the Curate of Clonfert used to preach about one Sunday in four. Between 1794 and 1798, during the incumbency of Richard Woodward, the Bishop's son, at Clonfert, a chapel was erected at Kanturk, on a site granted by the Earl of Egmont, a little below the confluence of the rivers Allo and Dallua, the Earl gave also £50 towards the building, and William Allen, Esq., of Greenfield, to whose zeal and attention the completion of the church may in a great measure be ascribed, erected in it a handsome gallery at his own expense. In 1805, Oct. 11, the Rev. George Maybury seems to have been licensed to the curacy of Kanturk by the Vicar of Clonfert, and at the Clonfert vestries of that period a parish clerk, etc., for Kanturk was regularly appointed. In 1808, however, Mr. Hewitt, the Vicar of Clonfert, took steps to have Kanturk made a perpetual cure.

1809. Robert Bullen is curate.

1809, July 12. The Bishop of Cloyne and Francis Hewitt, V. Clonfert, sign the deed for erecting Kanturk into a perpetual cure. The Bishop assigns to the Cure of the church or chapel of Kanturk the following townlands: "Kanturk, Geradeen, Curragh, Mylihiragh, Rosline, Coolevotas, Kilnockin, Knockelly, Knockshehy, Knockshesane, Gooseberry-hill, Carrigcashel, Barleyhill, Lismire, Duarrigle, Callaghan's Rosacon, Callaghan's Lismealcummin, Murphy's Lismealcummin, Two Clontimacades, Greenfield, Gortnaconroe, and Gortnascreggy, which several ploughlands shall belong to the Cure of the church or chapel of ease so erected in the town of Kanturk as aforesaid, which shall hereafter be one parish, to be called and known by the name of the parish or chapel of Kanturk. At this time the Vicar of Clonfert allocated for the stipend of the Curate the tithes of two farms, called Coulacousane and Curragh, amounting to £54 per an. The Board of First Fruits gave an equal sum, and also gave £450 to fine down the rent of 10 plantation acres for a glebe, and an additional £450 for a house. The Bishop allows the Curate to perform the occasional duties of Tullilease, a non-cure, for which service £10 per an. is allowed. This provision for the Curate is, in every way worth £150 per an. The Earl of Egmont allows annually £30 to Mr. Bullen, as schoolmaster at Kanturk" (D.R. and Hewitt MSS.) (See also Clonfert Vestry Book.)

1809. Kanturk church was consecrated.

1809. £5 2s. 4½d. for a silver salver; £9 2s. 1d. for a Bible and two Prayer-books, and £1 14s. 1½d. for table-linen, were apportioned for at Clonfert vestry, for the chapel of Kanturk (Clonfert Vestry Book).

From 1809 to 1817, Robert Bullen was P.C. Kanturk.

1818. John Emmanuel Orpen, P.C. Kanturk.

1820. Sept. 2. A grant was made from Lord Lieutenant's Fund of £46 3s. 1d. for a school house at Glebe hill, in the parish of Clonfert, to Rev. John Orpen, local subs., £18 9s 2d; land 2a. or. 30p., worth £4 2s. 7d. In 1858, "the house in bad repair, and no school was held for twelve months past." (Parl. Rep.).

1837. Kanturk: gross population 5,356. No asst. Curate employed. From stipend payable by Vicar of Clonfert Parish, £46 3s. 1d.; ditto payable by Impropiator, £46 3s. 1d., augmentation allowance payable by Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of Boulter's Fund, £46 4s. 10a. or. 31½p. of glebe in Incumbent's use at 40s. per acre, £20, but for this land a rent of £12 is payable. Kanturk glebe house, built in 1818, under the new acts, at the cost of £415 7s. 8½d. Brit., granted by the late Board of First Fruits, etc. Incumbent, who is resident in the glebe house, reports he has expended £100 in enlarging and improving the house, etc.

One church, situate in the town of Kanturk, capable of accommodating 300 persons, built about the year 1792, but at what cost is unknown, further than that £184 12s 3¼d. Brit., was granted as a gift by the late Board of First Fruits for that purpose. No charge on the parish in 1832 on account of the church. Rectorial tithes, are impropriate, Vicar of Clonfert nominates to this curacy (Parl. Rep.).

1852. John Galbraith, P.C. Kanturk.

1854. At this time the old church, built about 1792, had fallen into decay, and exertions were made to collect funds for a new one. The following sums were, in addition to many smaller contributions subscribed: "£50 by Sir Edward Tierney, Bart., £30 by Mr. Longfield, of Longueville, £20 by William Leader, Esq., of Rosnalie, £20 by Nicholas Leader, £10 by the Earl of Cork, and £5 each by R. C. Aldworth, Esq., Leeson Marshall, Esq., the Bishop of Cork; Walter Berwick, Esq., Q.C., Rev J. Morton, Vicar of Clonfert, Miss Nash of Bath, and Mrs. Leader.

1858. The new church of Kanturk (built on new site, granted for ever for that purpose by Sir Edward Tierney to the Vicar of Clonfert and the Curate of Kanturk and their successors) was consecrated under the name of St. Peter.

1860. The church, the windows of which are adorned with stained glass, the gift of the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell, is in order. A glebe house and 12 acres of land in the occupation of the curate. No school. Protestant pop. of the district, 69. Income of the Perpetual Curate, a total of £102 6s. 2d., besides a house and 16 statute acres, worth, after payment of head rent, £12 (Vol. II. p. 241).

Cole continues:—

1869, June. William Frederick Archdall, P.C.

1871. Robert Cooper Wills, R. Kanturk.

1873. Thomas Hare Brady, M.A., R. Kanturk.

1879. Edward Carr Carroll



1885. John Alfred Kennedy.

The church population is about 60.

The whole church of Kanturk underwent considerable improvements, particularly in the year 1896. The chancel was especially beautified, laid in mosaics and marble, handsome rails, etc. A new pulpit and prayer desk were erected of Caen stone and marble. The parish is under diocesan scheme. The assessment is £134, and stipend of rector, £250. There is a glebe-house, with 15 acres of land, at a rent of £12 a year.

1903, June 6. Hugh Frederick Berry, B.D. (p. 241).

1905. Aylmer C. Martin, B.A.

Besides the above, both Brady and Cole give notes on the family history of the rectors.

Brady states that a glebe-house was built at Kanturk between 1800 and 1813 (III. 31). Townsend states that a chapel was built at Kanturk in 1794 (Addenda, p. 134), this is confirmed by Brady afore-mentioned.

Lewis also gives a short notice of the parish.

Three chancel windows, representing "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity," were erected in 1906; these replaced the old stained glass windows presented by the late Rev. Sir Lionel Darell, Bart. The figures are of chaste and handsome design, with ornamental borderings taken from the Book of Kells.

The following memorials are in the church:—

1. Mural Tablet.—A white marble cross with plinth, having the following inscription:—"In loving memory of Thos. H. Brady, M.A., for six years the faithful and beloved Rector of this Parish. Died July 9th, 1879. Aged 33 years. 'What I say unto you—I say unto all, watch.'—Mark, xiii., 37 The text of his last sermon. Erected by his scrowing wife and sisters."

2. Handsome Brass Lectern, with the following inscription on base:—"In loving memory of John Hawkes Bolster of Glenmount. Died 15th May, 1887. 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I shall fear no evil, for thou art with me.'"

1908. Owing to the exertions of Mr. C. Fetherston, C.P.S., sufficient funds were raised to purchase and enclose a small strip of land to add to the churchyard, so that burials may be made there. On the 28th September, 1908, Dr. Meade, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, consecrated the churchyard for the burial of the dead.

The following Parish Records are in the Public Record Office, Dublin:—  
One volume.

Baptisms - - - 1818-1877.

Marriages - - - 1819-1843.

Burials - - - 1820-1824.

#### KANTURK CASTLE.

A.D. 1510. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with the nobles of the English and Irish of Leinster, marched with an army into the province of Munster, and fortified a castle at Carrick Cital, in despite of the Irish of Munster. O'Donnell, with a small force, followed him through Meath into Munster, westward, until he joined his at that place, from thence they proceeded to

Ealla (Duhallow, Co. Cork), took the castle of Cean Tuirc (Kanturk), and plundered the country, after that they marched into Great Desmond (Kerry), took the castle of Pailis, etc., etc. "Four Masters," p. 359.)

According to O'Hart, the last lord of Clanawly (of Duhallow), Florence MacAuliffe, was attained in 1641 by Oliver Cromwell, with MacDonogh MacCarthy, lord of Kanturk, who was nephew of MacAuliffe, and their lands given to the Aldworths and other English families. (I. 104.)

Smith (pub.) 1750, states that the castle, with the town and manor of Kanturk, belonged to the Right Honorable the Earl of Egmont, who has also the title of Viscount from this place. (I. 280.)

Dr. George Bolster, R.N., J.P. adds—

The castle stands on the lands of Poal East, now (1908) called Castle Park, and the property of Mr. K. G. Priestley. The old building itself was conveyed to the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, when Lord Egmont sold his Irish estates in 1889-90. Much of the fine timber which surrounded the castle was cut down at the time of the sale, but Mr. Priestley has re-planted the ground.

The following interesting account of Kanturk Castle<sup>3</sup> is given by Miss M. T. Kelly, in the Cork "H. & A. Journal" for 1896, p. 257:—

The territory (round Kanturk) originally was in the possession of the MacCarthys, the former kings of Desmond, who contrived to preserve Kanturk until the seventeenth century.

About a mile from the town or village, a tiny tributary, called the Brogueen joins the Dualloa, and at the distance of two fields from this rivulet stands Kanturk Castle, which was built (but never completed) in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This edifice, raised by an overbearing and savage chieftain, Donogh McCarthy, was built in a quadrangle, three storeys high (one hundred and twenty feet long by eighty in width), of common brown stone, with the windows, mouldings and coigns of dressed limestone. It went by the name of Carrig-na-Shane-saor, or "the rock of the court of the seven masons named John," owing to a legend that the seven masons employed there all happened to have the same name, Shane or John, and that they were forced by Donogh McCarthy to work without any wages. There was, besides, another tradition that this brutal chief stopped all wayfarers and compelled them to labour at his castle until they dropped down dead from fatigue and starvation. Not satisfied even then, McCarthy caused the blood of these poor victims to be mixed with the mortar used to cement the stones of the building.

Ambitious that his castle should excel all others in the neighbourhood, McCarthy determined it should be roofed with glass, the works for which were situated (wrote Mr. Windele) on the banks of the Brogueen.

So stately and massive was the appearance of the castle with a fine tower at each of its four angles, that McCarthy's heart swelled with pride, and he sent one day for his step-brother, a McAuliffe, to hear what he would say in its praise. This gentleman, who was troubled by the uncanny faculty of "second sight," on his arrival gazed in silence at the building, and on being impatiently pressed for his opinion, he replied sententiously, "'Tis too good for the crows to live in, and it will never be finished.'"

<sup>3</sup> See O'Flanagan's "Blackwater," p. 158.



**KANTURK CASTLE.**

The seer's words were verified, for the English settlers established on the lands of the Geraldines, ruined by their great insurrection, became suspicious of Donough McCarthy's ulterior motives, and complained to the Privy Council that the castle "was much too large for a subject," whereupon an order was sent to McCarthy to stop his work just as the battlements were about to be raised. Unable to defy the Government, Donough McCarthy in his furious disappointment, gave orders that the glass roof, then nearly ready, should be smashed in pieces and thrown into the Brogeen.<sup>4</sup> When Mr. Windele, in the early part of this century, unable to gain admittance into the ruins, peered through a window at the pointed arched doorway into one of the towers, he also observed the existence of three very thriving rookeries within the precincts of the old half-built castle.

During the rebellion of 1641, it is said, Donough McCarthy was killed by O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and that his estate was seized by his kinsman Dermot Mac Owen McCarthy, who mortgaged the castle and land of Kanturk to Sir Philip Perceval, and this Englishman in turn obtained full possession at the time when property was forfeited by Dermot McCarthy for his participation in the rebellion.

However, there is a much more curious tradition respecting the death of Donough McCarthy, who was a rough and most tyrannical man, hated alike by his English and Irish neighbours. His step-brother, McAuliffe, the seer, besides foretelling the fate of the castle, had also predicted that some day McCarthy would be shot dead, which was rather a safe prophecy at a period when few, except monks and women, died peaceably in their beds "after the victory of penance and unction," according to the quaint phraseology of the old annalists.

McCarthy consequently paid little attention to this prediction, and he continued his usual mode of life, until one day he resolved to go to Dublin. On reaching Ball's Bridge, outside the city, one of his horses having cast a shoe, a smith, who had his forge at that place, was ordered to shoe the horse afresh. The man pleaded that he had no iron, being exceedingly poor, but McCarthy, falling into one of his diabolical rages, swore that if there was no iron, the smith should make a shoe out of his own tongs. Much grieved at the prospect of losing such a necessary implement, the smith suddenly recollected that he had in his possession an old rusty gun-barrel, and going into the forge he put it upon the fire, which he blew into a white heat, while McCarthy remained at the open door watching the work. Higher and fiercer grew the fire, when a sudden explosion occurred, alarming all who were present, and Donough McCarthy was seen lying dead of a gunshot wound. The muzzle of the old gun had been unwittingly pointed in his direction, and the fire having heated the metal, a charge which had lain there unknown to the smith had gone off, and thus in a most unexpected manner the prediction of McAuliffe was fulfilled, and Munster was delivered from one of those ferocious petty chieftains whose proceedings inflicted so much misery upon the country.

<sup>4</sup> O'Flanagan writes:—"The people in the vicinity call the place M'Donough Folly. Close by is a small stream called the Brogeen, or Blue Pool, so designated, I am informed, from a load of coloured glass having fallen into it, while on its way to adorn the windows of the castle; and glass being proverbially brittle, was smashed, of course, and the particles remaining in the bed of the river gave a blue tinge to the water (p. 158).

Windele writing in 1840, states:—The ground on which the castle stand were lately held by a Mr. Egan, who had a life interest in them, and would not allow Lord Egmont to plant trees round the building. On Mr. Egan's death, Lord Egmont built a neat lodge for a caretaker, and planted. He also repaired and strengthened the castle. (Windle MSS. 12, I., 11, R.I.A.). See these "Notes," I., 92.

### Kanturk Town.

In 1679, Sir Philip Perceval describes how he proposed to settle Kanturk as an English Plantation (Egmont MS., II., 85).

After King James's forces were beaten at the Boyne, the seat of war was removed to Munster. The village of Kanturk<sup>5</sup> was reduced to ashes; much of the woods of Sir John Perceval's estate were destroyed, as well as a great quantity of sound oak timber (Egmont MS., II. 187).

Smith (pub. 1750) gives:—"The town of Kanturk is in a thriving condition, several well-built houses having been erected in it. Here is a neat market-house, but no church nearer than Newmarket. It is tolerably well peopled by persons mostly employed in the worsted manufacture."

The "Cork Constitution" states—"Friday, May 7th, 1824. Kanturk. The Earl of Egmont, under the direction of his respected agent, Matthew Tierney, Esq., has for the advantage of his tenantry ordered a hotel to be erected at the village of Kanturk, in this county, and has given ground for the Sessions House and Bridewell. The extensive brewery there, lately occupied by the Messrs. Callaghan, will shortly be in full work.

Lewis (pub. 1837):—Kanturk, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of Kilbrin, but chiefly in that of Clonfert, barony of Duhallow, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 27½ miles (N.W.) from Cork, on the Bogra road to Abbeyfeale, and 131¾ miles (S.W.) from Dublin, containing 1,349 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Allua and Dallua, which here flow through a fine open valley, in the midst of gently rising hills, and the vicinity is studded with comfortable farm-houses and young plantations. Each river is crossed by a good stone bridge; that over the Allua consisting of six, and that on the Dallua of five, segmental arches. It is irregularly built, consisting of several short streets chiefly diverging from the centre; and in 1831 contained 238 houses, many of which have been lately rebuilt, and a new street has been formed between the two rivers, terminating towards the north by a commodious hotel, surrounded by a thriving plantation. These and other improvements have been effected under the auspices of the Earl of Egmont, the proprietor of the greater part of the town, which is considered extremely healthy as a place of residence, and is well supplied with water. A news room is supported by subscription. Public cars, from Tralee and Abbeyfeale to Cork, pass through the town, and a car goes thence direct to Cork. The market is on Saturday. A small brewery has been lately established in the town; and in the immediate vicinity, on the river Dallua, are the extensive boulding mills of Dr. Barry, a portion of the produce of which, and of another on a smaller scale near the

<sup>5</sup> See these "Notes" I. 330.

castle, is sent to Cork, where it is shipped for England; the former of these mills is capable of manufacturing 12,000 bags of flour annually, and has been proved of great advantage to the neighbouring farmers, by affording them a ready market for their corn, which previously they were under the necessity of sending to Cork. The Sessions house and bridewell are substantial and commodious buildings: the former has a handsome front of hewn stone, consisting of a pediment supported by broad pilasters, with a Venetian window between them; the latter is on a large scale, consisting of several wards, and having separate day-rooms and yards adapted for the proper classification of the male and female prisoners. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The celebrated lawyer, Barry Yelverton, afterwards Lord Avonmore, was born in Kanturk (I., 33).

The Field Book of 1840, gives a description of Kanturk as a good market town, having a pretty market-house, a good National school, a church, and a good R.C. chapel in it. A poor-house, built on an eminence a short distance N.W. of the town. Also two good bridges (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin).

O'Flanagan, writing about 1844, states that Kanturk town is small, but very rapidly extending in size and commercial prosperity, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Tierney, the excellent agent of the proprietor, the Earl of Egmont (p. 159).

Dr. J. J. Coppinger died in Mrs. O'Connor's house in Kanturk, 10 December, 1890, aged 77, and was buried in the graveyard there. Mr. James Coleman gives his biography in the "Journal" of the C. H. & A. Society, Vol. for 1895, p. 261.

In 1908, population, 1,583; public houses, 62; houses in town, 328.

Dr. G. Bolster, R.N., J.P., of Springville, adds:—1908. Since the days when Lewis and O'Flanagan wrote the town of Kanturk has prospered. If the population is not on the increase, the material welfare of the majority of the inhabitants has much improved.

On the termination, in 1864, of the Purcell leasehold interest in the demesne lands of Kanturk, a new line of shops was built on the south side of Strand Street, and within the last twenty years, several new houses have been erected in Perceval Street, a thoroughfare which has grown in importance since the opening of the Kanturk and Newmarket railway.

Up to 1889, Banteer (G.S. & W.R.) was the nearest station, but on April 1st of that year, a branch line, with baronial guarantee, connecting Kanturk and Newmarket with Banteer was opened. This line was later leased to the G.S. & W.R., who continue to receive the amount guaranteed, as the line does not, as yet, pay expenses. Three trains daily run each way from Kanturk.

In 1890, on the sale of the Egmont Estate, the majority of the residents became owners of their houses, and the sentiment engendered by proprietorship has encouraged the townspeople to improve the appearance of their dwellings.

The fine R.C. church, with its detached campanile, standing on high ground, is visible from all points, and adds to the attractive aspect of the town. During the proprietorship of Sir Edward Tierney, and of his son-in-law, Sir Lionel Darell (see Notes on Kanturk District and Townland),

the appearance of the town and its environs was much improved—a handsome foot bridge was constructed over the Dallua River, some 200 yards above the main one, and opposite the approach to the new R.C. church. Several of the roads leading from the town were fenced with solid mason-work walls, and these were flanked by extensive plantations, giving to the town its well-wooded appearance at the present day. As regards trade, Kanturk remains a good centre, and although the milling industry has declined here, as elsewhere, Messrs. Barry and John Bourke & Son keep their mills still going. Messrs. Cleeve Bros., of Limerick, have established a creamery in Strand Street, and they do a large business.

The water supply from wells having been condemned in 1905, an excellent supply of pure water was laid on, in pipes, for the use of the town—it is obtained from a copious spring on the land of Mrs. Keller of Grenane House, Kanturk. A pumping station, worked by hydraulic power, forces the water up to a reservoir on Kilroe Hill, which is of a height sufficient to command all the buildings in the town and its vicinity.

The social needs of the town are met by the Kanturk Young Men's Society, which rents the large room in the Egmont Arms Hotel, and there from time to time organise entertainments. The residents of the town and neighbourhood support a tennis and hockey club.

In 1903, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Commanding the Forces in Ireland, made the Egmont Arms Hotel his headquarters for some days, on the occasion of a staff ride in the vicinity.

The present Recorder of Cork, Matthew J. Bourke, K.C., is a native of Kanturk.

#### THE BRIDGES OF KANTURK.

1.—Dalua Stone Bridge.—The date of construction is not recorded. The roadway is supported by six segmental arches, not five as stated by Lewis (see Notes on Kanturk Town). The camber is considerable.

In the coping of the northern parapet are large quadrangular polished limestones, placed at intervals, and these bear on their faces the following quaint lines, the spirit of which seems utterly remote from the sentiment of the present day.

1.

"I, from my womb on Windmill Hill<sup>6</sup>  
Great Egmont's order to fulfil,  
Was brought with seven of my race  
His lordship's honoured town to grace.

2.

See Kanturk Castle and Fermoyle—  
Retreats of Perceval and Boyle,  
Illustrious in their country's cause,  
And guardians of its rights and laws.

3.

Secur'd from surly wind and rain  
The gentle nymph and amorous swain  
May here their tender vows repeat,  
Which I shall surely ne'er relate.

<sup>6</sup> A limestone quarry near Churchtown.

## 4.

See Daluo rolls its flood along,  
And Allo, famed in Spenser's song—  
Where lordly swans in wanton pride  
Expand their plumes or stem the tide.

## 5.

Hence Bluepool's<sup>7</sup> waving groves delight,  
Amuse the fancy, please the sight,  
And give such joy as may arise  
From sylvan scenes and azure skies.

## 6.

The weary here in safe repose—  
Forgetting life's attendant woes,  
May sit secure, serene and still  
And view with joy yon famed hill."<sup>8</sup>

Mr. Fetherstone, C.P.S., Kanturk, states that when the bridge was originally built, the roadway was considerably narrower, but that the piers, from which the supporting arches spring, were of their present width. Over these piers on the northern side, the parapet was increased sufficiently to give seating accommodation; the recesses were stone roofed, the inscribed limestone above-mentioned being to the front. When at a later date the bridge was widened, the old stones were preserved and placed along the coping of the present north parapet, where they still (1909) are; the inscriptions are in a good state of preservation.

2.—Dalua Foot Bridge.—This bridge is situated about 200 yards above the stone one just described. Four low arches of cut limestone support the roadway, which is fenced on both sides by handsome cast iron railings. In the centre of the bridge, on each side, are stone slabs inscribed:—

Erected by  
Sir Edwd. Tierney, Bart.  
A.D. 1848.

Above these slabs, and forming part of the castings of the railings on both sides, are embossed shields, which, no doubt, represent the arms of Sir E. Tierney.

3.—Grenane Bridge over the Allua.—Inset in the centre of the southern parapet is a square stone slab bearing an inscription partly defaced, but the words "Grand Jury" can be read.

## KANTURK HOUSE

Kanturk House was situated immediately south of the town of Kanturk, and was the residence of a branch of the Purcell family.

Dr. G. Bolster, R.N., J.P., Springvile, Kanturk, writes:—Kanturk House was demolished in 1853—a few remains of cut stone still (1908) mark where one of the original walls stood. The old granary is still in repair and is used as the town market house, and the walled-in garden re-

<sup>7</sup> The old Kanturk demesne, past which the road to Kanturk Castle led.

<sup>8</sup> Kilroe Hill, from which Dr. Joyce supposes the name of the town is derived. (See Notes on Kanturk District and Townland).



mains (now the property of Mr. James Barry). In 1864, a range of shops (now a portion of the west side of Strand Street) was built on the lawn.

Within living memory (1908) a member of the Purcell family occupied the house, but the last inhabitant was Sub-Inspector Wade of the Irish Constabulary.

The following is taken from a rent roll of the Egmont Estate in the possession of Mr. H. R. Barry of Kanturk:—"By lease dated 24th September, 1749, Demesne lands of Kanturk were demised to George Purcell, Esqre., for a term of 68 years, to date from 1st May, 1796, at a yearly rent of £24." This lease accordingly expired on May 1st, 1864, since when there has been no Purcell interest in Kanturk. It seems, therefore, that the Purcells only held as tenants the house and demesne lands of Kanturk (the latter of very small area) from the Earls of Egmont, who certainly were the lords of the soil. The Purcell property of Gurteenard, Pulleen, etc., was conveniently near Kanturk House, being only separated from the demesne by the river Allow

Writing about 1844, O'Flanagan gives:—"A horse trainer of this town claims some notice, not so much for his own as his father's fame. He is Sullivan, son to the celebrated 'Whisperer,' and inherits a portion of his father's mysterious power over the horse. The father was a farrier, and acquired such an influence in subduing the spirit of the most vicious and refractory horse, that he obtained the sobriquet of the 'Whisperer.' He is described as an awkward, ignorant rustic of the lowest class. He performed the operation in secret, causing himself and the animal to be shut up together in the stable—after a tête-à-tête of a half-hour's duration, during which little or no noise was heard, the door opened, presented the horse lying down, and the man by his side familiarly playing with him—like a child with a young dog.

"The Rev. H. Townsend and also Robt. O'Callaghan Newenham were witnesses to the success of the 'Whisperer's' methods." (O'Flanagan's "Blackwater," p. 143.)

### Kilbrack House.

Sheets 17 and 25, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

The house lies about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Doneraile village (by road).

The townland of Kilbrack consists of 369a. 2r. 17p. statute measure; this includes Laurentinum and Kilbrack Cottages, the portion going with Kilbrack House amounts to 137 statute acres.

Kilbrack is the Irish for "speckled church wood" (O'Donovan).

Kilbrack is included in a grant of 12,000 acres of the forfeited Desmond Estates to Sir William St. Leger, A.D. 1639 (these "Notes" II., 43). In 1636, Kilbrack, with other lands, had been sold to Sir William St. Leger, by the Synans of Doneraile.

Colonel George Stawell informs me that Kilbrack House was built by Councillor William Stawell, husband of Catherine Creagh, about 1775.

Mr. Francis Stawell states that there was a house at Kilbrack prior to the present one. It was situated in the yard, at the right hand side, as one entered it from the avenue. The two lower rooms were always called

the old kitchen and the old pantry. There were three rooms upstairs; evidently a very small house. Mr. Francis Stawell found a number of old copper coins behind a shutter of one of the windows upstairs.

According to an old deed at Kilbrack House, it appears that William Love, described as "late of Castle Saffron" (see Creagh Castle and Doneraile), and residing at Snugborough, sold his interest in Kilbrack House portion of the townland, to William Stawell, Esq., of the City of Dublin, 1st May, 1788, for £250.

John Creagh, of Creagh Castle, married as his first wife, Rachel Ruddock of Wallstown, and had issue, a daughter Catherine, who married William Stawell,<sup>1</sup> J.P., of Kilbrack, who built the house. She d.s.p. (See Ballyandrew, I., 111.)

Mrs. Catherine Stawell, who outlived her husband, left the reversion of the house and demesne of Kilbrack to William, fourth son of George Stawell of Crobeg, provided the Rev. Francis Stawell and Colonel Sampson Stawell, of the 12th Lancers, had no heirs male (both members of the Kilbrittain branch of the family, and nephews of William Stawell, who built Kilbrack). William eventually succeeded to the property on the death of Rev. Francis Stawell of Kilbrack (see Crobeg).

1824. Rev. Francis Stawell at Kilbrack (Pigott). About the sixties he kept a pack of harriers at Kilbrack.

Catherine Stawell<sup>2</sup> erected a tablet in Doneraile Church to the memory of her husband William, who died 17 Feb., 1830, aged 85 years. He was buried at Doneraile. (See Doneraile Parish, C. of I.)

According to the Field Book of 1840, Kilbrack is described as a large townland, all arable, two-thirds demesne, containing three gentlemen's seats, bounded on S. by river Awbeg, and on N.E. by the Ogeen. Kilbrack House being the residence of Francis Stawell, Esq. (? Rev. F. Stawell), Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.

According to Guy, Kilbrack was occupied as follows:—

1875. William Stawell, J.P. He was Field Master of the Duhallows, under a Committee, from 1863 to 1868.

1886. Francis Stawell (son of the foregoing), J.P.

27th April, 1893, Mr. Francis Stawell sold his interest in Kilbrack to Michael Murphy of Doneraile, the head landlord being Colonel A. H. Vincent, of Summerhill, Co. Clare, who sold it to Mrs. Margaret Cashman in 1895, who, 1st Feb., 1897, sold it to Mrs. Nichols, who has since resided there with her sons, Capt. W. H. Nichols, J.P., 9th Battn. K.R.R.C. (North Cork Militia), and Mr. C. Nichols.

<sup>1</sup> Colonel G. D. Stawell writes:—"The Index to the Marr. Lic. Bonds, Diocese of Cork and Ross, gives the date of marriage of Katherine Stawell and Andrew Ruddock, junr., as 1718. Katherine was dau. of Jonas Stawell of Kilkearns and Kilbrittain, and his 3rd wife, Katherine Honnor of Madame. Betham's Stawell Pedigree in Add. MS. 23,695, p. 131, gives the issue of the marriage as 'Rachael Ruddock [b. 1720] who married [on 20 Augt., 1757] John Creagh [who was born Nov. 1710]. They had an only child, Catherine [b. 20 Aug., 1758.] who married [4 April, 1775] William Stawell of Kilbrack.' The above dates are taken from Mrs. Catherine Stawell's Journal, which is in my possession."

<sup>2</sup> His widow, Catherine, died on 19 July, 1839. The Revd. Francis Stawell lived at Kilbrack during his uncle's lifetime, when he (Rev. F. S.) was Rector of Doneraile. He lived there with his uncle and aunt (vide Brady, II., 397).

When the Stawells owned Kilbrack, the lawn in front of the house was covered with bracken, and stocked with rabbits, amongst which were many black ones. Mr. Cyril Nichols turned part of this lawn into pleasure-grounds, and planted it with shrubs, etc., and laying out tennis and croquet grounds. He also formed the terraces on the slopes south of the house.

### Kilbrack Cottage.

Sheet 17, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

Townland of Kilbrack.

The land going with Kilbrack Cottage amounts to 76a. or. op. (Irish).

It lies about 2 miles (by road) east of Doneraile village.

In 1814, Michael Creagh, Esq., resided at Kilbrack Cottage (D.N.P.

18 Nov., 1819. John Singleton of Quinville, Co. Clare, married in Doneraile Parish Church, Isabella Creagh of Kilbrack. (See also Creagh of Ballyandrew, page 111, Vol. I.).

About 17th March, 1823, the house of Michael Creagh, Esq. of Kilbrack, near Doneraile, was broken into and Mr. Creagh forced to pay some money ("Southern Reporter and Commercial Courier," 18 March, 1823).

Thom for 1835 gives Michael Creagh of Kilbrack as a J.P. for Co. Cork.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives the Very Rev. P. Sheehan, P.P., as living at Kilbrack Cottage (Vol. I., p. 478).

According to the Field Book of 1840 he was still there.

The Doneraile Parish Register gives the following:—

Isabella Cornelia, dau. of Edward C. Murphy of Streamhill and Kilbrack Cottage, and Matilda Anne, his wife, born 15th Sept., 1855 (subsequently wife of Dr. Greene of Mallow).

Another dau., Frances Matilda (afterwards wife of S. Stawell of Crobeg) was born at this cottage.

The above show that Mr. Murphy was living here in the fifties.

A daughter of Capt. Howe of Kilbrack Cottage was born there in 1863.

A daughter (Mabel) of Edmund Boycott,<sup>3</sup> Esq., of Kilbrack Cottage, was born in 1865, also two sons.

According to Munster Directory he was still here in 1867.

Mr. J. B. Binyon lived here and sold his interest to Mr. H. Griffin in 1874.

It was occupied by Humphrey Griffin and Michael D. Griffin in 1886 (Guy).

I am informed that Mr. J. W. Clery, D.L., J.P., of Westboro', Middle Glanmire Road, Cork, is the landlord.

In 1914 it is in the sole occupation of Mr. Humphrey Griffin, a farmer, who came with his father in 1874.

<sup>3</sup> I am informed that after leaving Kilbrack Mr. Edmund Boycott became a clergyman, and eventually Rector of Caistor North, East Norfolk, and died about 1898. He was brother to the famous Captain Boycott.



KILBRACK HOUSE

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, August, 1905.)*



KILBRACK COTTAGE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, October, 1908.)*

## LEGEND—THE LEAP OF THE GIANT VACUN.

About a couple of miles N.E. of Doneraile village there is a steep hill, named Scargannan, which ascends from the Rectory to Kilbrack, and descends thence to the mountain stream known as the Ogeen River, which is crossed by a bridge, near Kilbrack Cottage, called Labbavacun. From the top of Kilbrack Hill to the bridge is about an English mile. In days gone by there lived a giant of the name of Vacun, who was a celebrated jumper. One day he was walking up Scargannan Hill from the direction of Doneraile, when he reached the top, he decided to leap to the Ogeen river at the foot.

Taking a short run, he jumped, and landed on the left of the Ogeen, a few yards to the north of the present bridge.

The holes made by his feet are still visible in the rock on the bank of the river.

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch adds:—"Labbavacun is stated by O'Donovan in the Field Book to mean Leaba or 'bed' of Mac Con, and this Mac Con must be Mac Con Gairbh or 'son of rough hound,' of the same district."

## Kilbolane Parish.

Sheet 1, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

The townland of the same name is situated in the parish, and consists of 420a. 3r. 6p.

It lies about six miles west of Charleville town (by road).

Kilbolane is the Irish for "Church of the round rocky well" (O'Donovan).

## FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

2274 (1839). Pardon (with others) to Edmund m'Maenas m'Conor M'Shyhy, of Kylblayn, co. Cork, gent., Rowry m'Maenas m'Conor M'Shih, of same, Owen m'Muirtagh m'Conor M'Sihi, of same, Edmund caribreaigh m'Owen m'Murtagh M'Sihy, Maenas ruo fitz William M'Shihy, Dermot m'Colla M'Shihy, Owen m'Edmond og M'Shihy, Tirragh m'Edmond og M'Shihye, Matthew Fiant, clerk, Cornelius Seyn, and James Loys. 10 May, xv. (A.D. 1573).

4676 (6637). Pardon to Morris FitzWilliam, of Kilblayn, John Braghmagh, and Moriortagh M'Brien, co. Cork. 31 May, xxvii. (A.D. 1585).

6117 (4959). In a grant (under Queen's letter, 27th Sept., xxxii.) to George Isham of Brianstown, co. Wexford, gent., we find Kilrie, near Kilbolan, 1 carucate (9s.) 16 June, xxxix. (Cal. P. R., p. 413) A.D. 1597.

6558 (5261). Pardon to Wm buy O Caffowe, of Kilballane, hush., Wm. m'Shane begg, of same, John O Honygane, of same, carpenter, Dermot roe m'Teig M'Fynine, of same, Conoghor O Keannely, Dongoh m'Shane ny Twoly, John m'Teig I Glary, Donell M'Teig, Donell M'Dermot, Loghlen O Hyver, and Mahown O Cwony, of same, husbandmen, Melaghlín oge O Leyn, of same. Lord Deputy's warrant dated 5 July, 1601.

At an inquisition held at Shandon Castle, in Cork, Sept. 9, 1588, Thomas MacCarty of Kilbolane, was found to be concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion (Smith, footnote, Vol. I., p. 29).

According to Depositions made at Mallow, 1652-3, after the rebellion, we find:—

"Thomas Bettesworth, Esq., £3,414. Dispossessed of farms at Buttevant, and lands in Mallow, Ballygibbin, and Clanawley. Part of his goods were driven away by soldiers of Dermot Carty, alias McDonogh and Donogh McCahir O'Callaghan; part by Lord Mountgarrett's army, and

more carried to Kerry and Clanlesse, Co. Limerick, and to Kilbolane, belonging to Edmond Fitzgerald and Sir William Power, Knt." (English Settlement in Mallow, by Henry F. Berry, I.S.O. "Journal" for 1906, p. 21.)

Sir William Power of Kilbolane made a Petition to the Lord President of Munster, dated 18 June, 1642, complaining that Sergeant Raymond of Liscarroll, had preyed upon his lands, and prays for relief and restitution.

William Groves (? of Cahirduggan) and Anthony Anktell were deputed to examine into the complaint. They summoned the parties to appear before them at Henry Pepper's house, the sign of the "George" in Doneraile, 20 June 1642 (Egmont MSS., I., 178).

According to the Dist. and Sur. Book of about 1657, the parish belonged, before the rebellion of 1641, to David Power (who appears to have owned 855a. 1r. 24p.) and Morris FitzGerald, who are described as Irish Papists. They were attainted, and the property granted to Sir ffran. ffoulke, Digby ffoulkes, David Power, who got 278a. 2r. 37p., Capt. Hen. Nicholl, 403a. 2r. 27p., Lieut. Marke Weekes, 173a., Thomas Taylor, Lord Kingston, Cornet Simon Gibbon, David Power, a nominee, Walter Baldwin, Daniel Croane, John Russell, Hen. Tynt, Dame Mabel Tynt, Sir Geo. Hamilton, Lieut. Mar. Weekes, Giles Barrett, William Weekes.

The Bowen family owned property in the parish.

Henry Bowen, of Kilbolane, Co. Cork, m. 1716, Jane, only child and heir of Robert Cole of Ballymackey, co. Tipperary, and had issue by her, a dau., Margaret Bowen, and a son, Henry Cole Bowen of Bowen's Court, near Kildorrery, Co. Cork (B.L.G., Irlid., Bowen of Bowen's Court).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Kilbolane, a parish  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.W. by W.) from Charleville, on the road to Rathkeale, containing 4,014 inhabitants." Guy, under Milford, gives the pop. of Kilbolane Parish in 1886 as 1,540. It comprises 10,207 $\frac{1}{2}$  statute acres, as applotted for the county cess, and valued at £7,505 per annum. The land is of good quality and is mostly in pasture; the portion in tillage yields excellent crops of grain and potatoes. There are about 26 acres of woodland, and 100 acres of bog, forming part of the "Red Bog," which extends into the adjoining parishes. The seats are Gibbings Grove, the residence of R. Gibbings, Esq.; Kilbolane House, of Capt. B. E. Barry; Curryglass House, of P. Gould, Esq.; Proughis House, of J. Bruce, Esq., and Hardingville, of C. Harding, Esq. The villages of Milford and Coltycormack are in this parish.

The Field Book of 1839, states:—"This parish is of considerable extent, nearly all arable. The antiquities are about a dozen Danish forts and two old castles. It contains three or four small demesnes, about a dozen gentlemen's houses, a Protestant Church, a considerable village, having a R.C. Chapel, a Dispensary, and a National School. It is divided into two parts by the river Deel. The parish is crossed by the river Deel, and contains several other streams and about 50 pools."

Moanabricka Townland, "bog of the brick;" Killmore Townland, "great church;" Moanarnane Townland, "Farannan's bog;" Lyra Townland, "forked;" Kintura Townland, "headland;" Maine Townland, "a small plain;" Lauragh Townland, "a site;" Moanroe Townland, "red bog;" Ballyhaan Townland, "John's town;" Meenavrouka Townland,

“bog of the hut;” Gurtahedda Townland, “Sheedys field;” Coolnagour Townland, “corner or angle of the goat;” Skart (Scart) Townland, “a copse or thicket;” Gurtnagoul Townland, “field of the hazel,” “field of the English;” Dhuny Townland, “forts;” Delliga Townland, “thorns;” Knocknavorahee Townland, “hill of the ledges or shelves;” Curra Townland, “white moon;” Teeracurra, Townland, “land of the moor;” Ballagharay Townland, “Avery’s pass;” Dellaga Church, the name of the graveyard only, there being no church; Main South Townland, is a large townland, nearly all arable. It contains about 15 small pools and water holes, a Trig. station on its north boundary, one on its east, and one near the middle. A fox covert.

Kilbolane Townland. This is a large townland, 42oa. 3r. 6p. statute measure, containing a small demesne and gentleman’s house. There are several plantations, a Protestant Church, a portion of the village of Milford, in which stands the Catholic Chapel. It also contains a Danish fort and an old castle.

Tubberapunch, a spring well in the townland of Knocknavarahee.

Castle Ishen, “Castle of the Lisheen, or small fort,” an old castle in ruins. (It was occupied by the FitzGeralds up to the beginning of the 19th century.)

Tubberasugart, “well of the priest,” spring well in the townland of Castle Ishen.

Woodview Cottage, in townland of Scart Rev. Robt. Reardan, occupant.

Fort William House, William Barry, Esq., proprietor.

Hardingville House, W. B. O. Harding, Esq., proprietor, in townland of Coolnagour.

Hardingville Cottage, Geo. Harding, Esq., proprietor. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Milford Village. Guy gives the population in 1886 as 184. Dagg in 1893 states it at 158. In 1908 there were 132 inhabitants, and 29 dwelling-houses, including 6 public houses.

The land in the immediate vicinity of the village is calcareous and fertile, and mostly under stock for butter and beef, the remainder requires outlay, and is not so fit to produce beef; some bog.

According to Guy, in 1875, we find on the townland:—Johanna O’Leary of Kilbolane Cottage; Edward Rearden, Kilbolane. 1886—Richard FitzGibbon, John P. Hannigan, Mary Anne O’Leary and Miss O’Leary, both of Kilbolane Cottage. 1907—Mrs. Jane FitzGibbon, John P. Hannigan, Corns. O’Riordan.

1914—Hardingville House occupied by Mr. A. O’Callaghan; Kilbolane House by D. O’L. Hannigan, J.P.; Prohurst House by R. J. Rice; Gibbingsgrove by Michl. Cagney; Castle Lishen by John P. O’Leary; Fortwilliam by Ms. E. Bourke Sheehy.

#### KILBOLANE PARISH (R.C.)

1291. “Ecca de Kylbalyn VImr. unde decia VIIIIs.” (Tax. P. Nic.) (Brady II., 245).

The following has kindly been translated for me from “The Pipe Roll of Cloyne:—

## KYLBLAN (KILBOLANE).

P. 14. Dominus John de Rupeforti (Rocheford) acknowledged that he holds of his Lordship, Kylblan, and the castle in the same place, with all the demesne as it lies in length and breadth, with plantations, woods, scrub lands, marches, waters, mills, meadows, and with other liberties, and with advowson of the church of Kylblan, by service of 26s. yearly at the usual terms, by homage, fealty, ward, and court suit, and in all things he shall do as Maurice Chapel, and his tenants in and through all things at the castle of Kylmaclenyn, and at the court.

P. 23. Dominus John Rocheford, knight, in court at Kylmaclenyn did homage and fealty to his Lordship, viz., on Monday before the feast of St. Peter's Chains in the year XXXIX. (A.D. 1366), and he acknowledged that he holds Kylblan of Kylmaclenyn, by service of 26s. yearly rent, and he acknowledged court suit.

P. 49. Of Dominus Gerald Rocheford, for Kylblan, 13s.

P. 57. On the 9th day of the month of September in the year of our Lord 1403, John son of Thomas son of John Macgybon, in the chapter house of the Priory of St. Thomas the Martyr near Bóthon (Buttevant) did homage to HL (His Lordship) Gerald, by the grace of God Bishop of Clone and acknowledged that he holds the same, the castle and demesne of and demesne of Kylblan, with its appurtenances, by service of 26s. yearly at the usual terms, and of homage, fealty, ward, and courtsuit of Kylmaclenyn, and in all things he shall do as Maurice Chapel, and his tenants in all things and through all things at the court and castle of Kylmaclenyn, and he made oath to the said Lord Bishop about inviolably observing in future, by himself and by his men, fealty to him (the Bishop) to his church, his clergy and his men. ("Pipe Roll of Cloyne.")

According to a List of Popish Parish Priests, registered, 11th July, 1704, Teige Sullivan is given, as living at Clonee, 55 years of age, P.P. of parishes of Kilbolane and Tullolease; received Popish Orders, 1671, at Cloonbarr, from the Archbishop of Toome. His sureties were, Manus Keefe of Cloghnegeehy, £50, and Timothy Sullivan of Churchtown, £50 ("Journal" for 1900, p. 56).

By an Abstract of the state of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, 6 Nov., 1731, Kilbolane is given as having one Masshouse, one Popish Priest, no Convent of Fryers of Nuns, no Popish School ("Journal" for 1893, p. 51).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"In the R.C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Milford, or Freemount; the chapel at Milford is a commodious modern building, there is another chapel at Kilbolane. A public school has been lately established at Milford, and another school is partly supported by an allowance of £6 per ann. from Mr. Gibbings; in these, and in the private schools of the parish, about 160 children are educated" (II. 53, under Kilbolane).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Bowen's Church.<sup>1</sup> Bowen is a family name. It is in the townland of Kilbolane, being the name of a small church in ruins. It is said to have been formerly a R.C. Chapel.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. D. O. L. Hannigan, J.P., informs me:—"It is also called "Toumpleen Church" by the old people in the neighbourhood.





RUINS OF TEMPLEEN OR BOWEN'S CHURCH (TEMLEROBEN?),  
S. OF KILBOLANE CASTLE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th Sept., 1907.)*



RUINS OF KILBRONEY CHURCH.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1905.)*

“Scraanpookan Chapel. In the townland of Scraanpookan, an old chapel in ruins” (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

LIST OF PARISH PRIESTS AND PARISH HISTORY.

I am informed that Father Donoghoe was parish priest of Kilbolane at the old church of Schaanpookeen (?Shronepookeen). He died in 1821, and his monument was removed to the church near the River Deel, formerly an old mill, in possession of the Barrys, which was rebuilt by Father Robert Riordan, and was the first Roman Catholic Church with a slate roof on it in the district. Father Riordan, who died in 1869, was succeeded by Father Cosgrave, and both priests were buried in the church. Father Fitzgerald succeeded Father Cosgrave in 1871, and the present parish priest (1914), Father William Coghlan, who became P.P. in 1888, built the new church in 1904, and removed the monuments erected to his predecessors to the grounds of the new church.

Previous to Father Riordan's time, there was no fixed residence for the parish priest, and the dates of the deaths of Father Donoghoe's predecessors are unknown. He resided at Schaanpookeen with some parishioner, and kept a small school. None of the parish registers are in existence previous to 1827.

When digging for the foundations of the present Protestant parish church of Kilbolane, in 1829, the workmen came across a small slab or tablet of brown sandstone, one side of which being polished, bore the inscription:—

THE BURIAL PLACE  
OF THE SYNANS.

On the left-hand corner of this slab is a shield having in dexter chief a heart, in sinister chief a mailed arm holding a dagger, in base a salmon naiant. This shield has neither crest nor motto. On the corresponding (right hand) lower corner, there is within a border the date 1442. This slab, the then rector, the Rev. Jonathan Bruce, with the true instinct of a gentleman and a scholar, caused to be inserted in the outside masonry of the western side wall of the church, where it will remain while the edifice exists. Beneath this tablet, outside the footpath which runs round the church, lying on the ground, and broken across the middle, is a tombstone which has as armorial bearings:—In chief a pale, in base a fleur-de-lis between two lions rampant combatant. Crest, a dragon passant. Motto: “Confido in Domino et non moriemur,” “Put your trust in the Lord and you shall not die.” The following inscription is in large capitals:—

HERE LYETH  
THE BODY OF  
EDMUND SYNAN  
OF THE HOUSE OF  
DUNERAYL FORMERLY W  
HO DIED MARCH THE 24TH 1720  
AGED 84 YRS ALSO HIS SON  
JOHN SYNAN DIED JULY  
THE 25TH 1747 AGED 71 YRS  
ALSO HIS WIFE ANNE FITZ  
GIBBON OF THE HOUSE OF  
MEIN AND MILLTOWN WHO

DIED FEB. 14 1760 AGED 91 YRS  
 ALSO THEIR SON WILLIAM  
 SYNAN HE DIED JANRY 10 1772  
 AGED 57 YEARS.  
 JAMES SYNAN  
 DIED MAY 1775

Requiescant in  
 Pace, Amen.

(See Doneraile Parish, Vol. III., p. 19.)

Andrew Synan of Kilbolane was one of the twenty-one persons transplanted from Co. Cork (1653-1654).

The Egmont MS. gives a letter from Andrew Synan of Kilbolane, 6 May, 1644, to Sergeant Raymond (of Liscarroll Castle) (I. 230).

And another letter between same parties, Kilbolane, 19 January, 1644-5 (I. 244).

#### KILBOLANE PARISH (C. of I.)

1591. "R. de Kilblayne spect' ad abl de insula, vicaria" (MS. T.C.D., E. 3, 14).

1615. Rectoria impropriata, Richard Boyle, miles firmarius, Ecclesia et cancella repantur. Vicaria vacat et usurpatur p' firmarium (R.V.R. I.A.).

1638, April 30. John Clarke is instituted to V. of Kilblone (F.F.). He does not appear elsewhere.

1661. Kilbolane spectat ad Abb. de Insula, Dominus Orrery, firmarius. Vicaria vacat (V.B.D.R.). The vicarage is vacant from 1661 to 1667 (V.B.D.R.).

1678. Christopher Vowell was curate. He also appears as such in 1681. He was P. Ballyhay (q.v.). The vicarage is still vacant in all the visitation books.

1708 to 1729. Jonathan Bruce appears as Curate (see Ballyhay).

From 1728 Kilbolane was held with Knocktemple.

The Rectors of Knocktemple and Perpetual Curates of Kilbolane were as follows:—

1728. Charles Bunworth, A.M.

1740. Jeremiah King, A.M.

1764. William King, A.M.

1774. Kilbolane, a perpetual curacy, value £6 13s. 4d.

1794. Henry Major.

1799. Thomas King.

1834. Protestant population of Kilbolane, 95.

1837. Kilbolane imp. cure, 3 miles long by 2 broad. Stipend payable by Impropiator out of the parish, £6 3s. 10d. One church or chapel of ease, situate in Kilbolane parish, capable of accommodating 100 persons; rebuilt in 1834, at the cost of £300 provided by the parish. The tithes of Kilbolane parish, compounded for £550, are wholly impropriate, and belong to the Earl of Cork, who nominates the impropriate cure.

1840. William Rogers.

1847. Robert Bastable.

1853. A faculty was granted for repairing the church of Knocktemple and Kilbolane.

1860. Church in order (Brady, under Kilbolane and Knocktemple).

1880. John Sullivan, R. of Knocktemple and Kilbolane.

In 1891 he resigned and resided on his own property at Tullylease House. Tullylease, some miles west of Charleville. On the resignation of Sullivan, the parishes of Knocktemple and Kilbolane, together with Tullylease (which had been joined to those on the resignation of Thomas Gloster, in 1871), and part of Shandrum, were included in the union of Ballyhea (q.v.) (Cole, p. 228).

Both Brady and Cole give the family history of the clergymen.

In 1590, V. de Kilbolane taxed £2 10s. od. (Brady I., xix.).

In Dr. Hayman's account of Raleigh's estates in his "Handbook for Youghal," we find church, rectory and tithes of Kilbolane, and with its advowsons and right of patronage, April 2, 1602.

In 1694, Kilbolane, with Shandrom, Clancore, Cooline, Rathgogane, formed one of the unions in the Diocese of Cloyne. Sitque ecclesia apud Charleville in parochia de Rathgogane huic unioni parochialis (Brady, I. xxxvii.).

Smith (pub. 1750) states that Kilbolane church was in repair (Smith, I. 228).

Over west window on outside of Kilbolane church is inscribed, "Small church built in 1829." I noticed this when I visited it in 1907. For tombstone and monument to Synan Famly, see R.C. Parish.

#### TAMPULLEEN, OR OLD KILBOLANE CHURCH, OR BOWEN'S CHURCH.

It lies a short distance south of Kilbolane Castle. I visited the ruins in 1907. It is about six paces broad, and 14 paces long, no roof, no tombstones visible; apparently a disused graveyard round the ruin of the church; walls intact. Vaults under church at south side, no monument inside or outside the church, mounds of earth in body of church, door at west end.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"It is an impropriate cure, in the Diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the rectory of Knocktemple, and in the patronage of the bishop; the rector is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the tithes amounting to £550, are entirely payable to his lessee, who allows £6 3s. 1d., for discharging the clerical duties. A neat church, with square tower, was erected in 1832, chiefly at the expense of the Rev. J. Bruce, the incumbent, and is now being completed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners" (II. 53, under Kilbolane).

The Field Book of 1840, states:—"Kilbolane alias Ballynakill Church, 'town of the church,' name of a Protestant church (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The disused church plate of the church of Kilbolane is in the custody of the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland, Dublin. It consists of (1) a Chalice, (2) a Paten, and is kept in Box No. II.

The Parish Registers of Knocktemple and Kilbolane are kept in the Public Record Office, Dublin. They consist of two volumes.

Baptisms, 1820 to 1881.

Marriages, 1824 to 1844.

Burials, 1833 to 1880.

On the attainer of Sir Walter Raleigh, 17 Nov., 1603, he was found (with other property) possessed of the tithes and advowsons of the church

of Kilbolane in Co. Cork. These were granted to Sir Richard Boyle in 1604 (Erck's Pat. Rolls of Chancery, Vol. I., part I., pp. 95, 170).

#### KALBOLANE CASTLE AND HOUSE.

Kilbolane Castle is said to have been erected by the De Cogans soon after the coming over of Strongbow. The building was square in form with a circular tower at each angle, two of which are in a fair state of preservation.

According to the Pipe Roll of Cloyne, it formed part of the Church property of the Diocese of Cloyne, and as held from the Bishop of Cloyne by John Rocheford, Knight, in the 14th century; in 1403 by John, son of Thomas, son of John Macgybon (see "Notes" on R.C. Parish of Kilbolane).

It passed into the Desmond family.

Maurice, the White Knight, knighted at Chepstow by the King of England, ob. 14, 1419 (Four Masters). He had eight sons. The writer of the Russell MS. says:—"I must not forget the worthy families of Garrynagronoge, (see Inquisition taken at Cork, 16 Jac. I.), Killmore, Killtogue, and Kilbolane, who are descended from one of these eight brothers. They were all of one inheritance, Garrynagronoge was their stock. He of Killmore was called Lord of Kilmore. He of Killbolane usually called McJohn, was the predecessor of Ellen, daughter of Edmond Gibbon, who married Sir William Power, whose son and heir, John, died before him at Ballymartyr." (Pedigree of the White Knight, Unpublished Geraldine Documents. Also see page 50, "The Whyte Knight," in same work.)

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Maurice FitzGibbon of Milltown, slew John MacJohn Fitz-Gerald of Kilbolane, and fourteen of his followers, being assisted by four of his sons, Fitz-Gerald having instigated the Earl of Desmond to hang one of the Fitz-Gibbon family a little before (Smith, I. 288).

#### PIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

5066 (6545). Grant to Hugh Cuffe, Esq., of Castle of Kilboolane, etc. 14 Nov., xxix, (A.D. 1587. (See these "Notes" II., 82).

5535 (6643). Grant (under letters patent of England, 28 Feb., xxxii) to William Power fitz Peter fitz Nicholas, of Kilmeaden, Co. Waterford, gent., and Helena fitz Edmone Gibbon, granddaughter and next heir of Thomas m'Shane m'Morris alias Thomas ne Scarte, and wife of said William, of the castle and lands of Kylbullan alias Kilblane in Munster, and all lands late of said Thomas, as found by an inquisition taken at Moallo, 29 Jan. xxxiii (Exch. Inq. Cork, Eliz, 41) to consist of Kilbullan alias Kilblane, containing land called the island of Kilbullan, and bounded on the west by Glancurran, being land of O Nownan, and Barnehollis on the east, Kilmooore and Gortinmeris on the north, the land of M'Ineyrie and Deliggibege, land of O Nownan, on the south, etc., etc. The premises were surrendered by Hugh Cuff, esq. To hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the heirs of the body of Helena, remainder to the heirs of William by any other woman of the race of Helena. To hold by service of one knight's fee, 26 Feb. (xxxiii.) A.D. 1590-1.

5066a (6545). The above had been granted to Hugh Cuffe esq., having been the possessions of Thomas Neskartye, attainted. The lands were estimated to amount to 12,000 English acres in Co. Cork. Grantee to erect houses for 91 families, of which to be for the grantee, 6 for freeholders, 6 for farmers, and 42 for copyholders, with other conditions usual in grants for planting the undertakers in Munster. 14 Nov., (xxix.) A.D. 1587.



**SYNAN'S TOMB, KILBOLANE CHURCH.**  
(*Photo by Col. Grace White, 17th September, 1907.*)



**MOAT OF KILBOLANE CASTLE.**  
(*Photo by Col. Grace White, 17th September, 1907.*)

On 31 January, 1594(5) a decree was given in favour of William Poer, of Kylblane, Co. Cork, gent., Capt. Plunket to pay a fine of £20, Richard and Christopher Fitz-Alexander Plunket £10 each, and Gilpatrick and Mahowne O'Gowne and Gilpatrick Moore £3 6s. 8d. apiece, with plaintiff's costs, and to be imprisoned at pleasure, for lying in wait for plaintiff and assaulting and wounding him when he was attempting to distrain their cattle for "damadges fezaunt."

A grant in 1614 was made by King James to Sir William Power, otherwise Le Poer of Kilbollan, Knt., and to Lady Ellen, his wife, Co. Cork, the manor, castle, town, and lands of Kilbullen, otherwise Kilbolane, otherwise called the Island of Kilbolane, otherwise Kilblane, 360 acres, bounded on the W. by Glancarran, on the E. by Barnehollis, on the N. by Gortinimeris, on S. by lands of Dilligibegg.

The lands of Clonemore, Aghram, Cloghynahirie, Barneforirie, Lisletrim, Farran-Walterfinn, Kilcolman, a house there and a parcel of land called the old spittle house in or near Killcolman, Ballesallagh, Kippan, Cowlismuttan, the field called the acre and half in Shandrom parish; parcel of the estate of Theo. McShane McMorrice, otherwise Thomas Ne Skartie, attainted, and were heretofore surrendered to Queen Elizabeth by Hugh Cuffe, Esq.

Out of Ardrubuck 1s. 6½d.; out of Fiddans, 11s. 1¼d., all belonging to the castle of Kilbolane, etc., etc., etc.

To hold court leet and baron within the manor of Kilbolane fairs, impark 1000 acres, free warren, etc., etc.

17 Sept., 12 Jac. I., A.D. 1614 (P.R.O., Dub.).

According to a statement by Richard Boles, made in London, 28 April, 1645, it appears that during the rebellion of 1642, Cnogher Reogh O'Callaghan, Sir William Poore of Kilbolane and David Poore, his grandson, and Edward McThomas Cam of Clenish, did much mischief against Liscarroll, and were in the fight in September, 1642 (Egmont MSS., Vol. I., pp. 27 and 253).

During the rebellion of 1642, Mahoonagh Castle, Co. Limerick, was taken by treachery by the Irish, and 100 English prisoners were in their hands. Four were hanged at the windmill of Mayne, and one near Kilbolane castle, whither the others were allowed to retire after four day's imprisonment in a barn. Dep. of Morris Fitzgerald, 1642, p. 161 (R.S.A.I. for 1907, p. 162).

The Perceval MSS. in referring to the rebellion commencing 1641, state that Sir William Poor (Power) of Kilbolane, tho' he professed great loyalty, was carried away by the tide of rebellion, when it grew stronger (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 27,988).

John Power of Kilbolane, on 18 March, 1685(6), wrote to Sir John Perceval. It appears his house had been burned. He was also in debt to Lord Orrery, and liable to arrest (Egmont MSS., II. 182).

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 gives John Nichols of Kilbolane. Value in land, £14 7s. 6d. In 1663 he is again mentioned (Pub. Rec. Off., Dub).

The so-called Petty's Census of 1659, gives:—Tour land of Kilbolane. Tituladoes—Jno. Nicholas, Marcus Weeks, Lieutenant; 8 English, 27 Irish (R.I.A.).

James Baggott married Juliana, dau. of Sir Wm. Power of Kilbolane (Kerry Records, I. 95).

Mr. James Byrne, writing in 1905, says, in reference to Kilbolane Castle, that he thinks it belongs to Mrs. Watson.

Kilbolane House lies about 100 yards to the N.N.W. of the Castle.

It is occupied by Mr. D. O'Leary Hannigan, J.P.

Smith (pub.) 1750 states that it is "a good house and improvement of Mr. Bowen" (I. 288).

BARRY OF KILBOLANE CASTLE (B.L.G., Ird., 1904.)

LINEAGE.—The estate of Kilbolane has been for four generations in the possession of the family of Barry.

MAJOR BARTHOLOMEW EDWARD BARRY of Kilbolane Castle, late 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, m. 1828, Grace, dau. of Lieut.-Col. William Caulfield, of Benown, co. Westmeath, and d. 1844, having had issue.

I. EDWARD ROBERT CAULFIELD, now of Kilbolane Castle, J.P., b. 1828; educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, s. 1844; mar. 1855, Kate Elizabeth Manley, dau. of Capt. Henry F. Cullen, of Rockwood, Co. Leitrim, and has issue,

1. Grace, mar. 30 Jan., 1890, Percy Algernon Ongley, son of Sarell Ongley, late Consul for Crete and the Morea.

2. Mary.

II. William Henry, b. 1830, Major Reserve of Officers, late senior Major of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), mar. 1861, Julia, dau. of H. Everett, of Rockbourne, Wilts, and has issue,

1. Edward William.

2. Theodore Horace.

1. Florence Julia.

2. Edith Mary.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that the castle was destroyed by Cromwell, and was of square form, with a circular tower at each angle. Also that Kilbolane House was (circa 1837) the residence of Capt. B. E. Barry (II. 53, under Kilbolane).

The Field Book of 1837, gives the castle in ruins, and the house the residence of Capt. Barry (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

In 1842, Capt. B. E. Barry and William Barry were living at Kilbolane House (Nash, p. 42).

According to Guy, we find the following:—

1875. Capt. Ed. Robert Caulfield Barry, Kilbolane Castle, J.P. for Co. Cork.

1886. The same.

1892. The same.

1908. It is the residence of D. O'L. Hannigan, J.P., whose family came there in 1897.

I visited the old castle in Sept., 1907. The southern face is still standing, its moat is in good preservation. A part of eastern face is standing, as also the remains of the towers on southern face. East tower has steps existing. 34 paces between towers on west side. Remains of moat on north side. Wall roughly 30 feet in height. An arched doorway in centre of west face. Loopholes in towers.

Mr. D. O'Leary Hannigan, J.P., of Kilbolane Castle, kindly supplied me with the following notes on this interesting place, in July 1908:—

"John Power of Kilbolane was member for Charleville in James II.'s Irish Parliament, according to Blake-Foster's 'Irish Chieftains.'

"The house and demesne passed from the Powers and Bowens to the Bruce family in Limerick. From the Bruces it was purchased in 1810 by



a Mr. Barry. The Barrys improved the house, planted and laid out the grounds, and resided there until 1896, where Mr. E. C. Barry left Kilbolane and went to Mitchelstown, where he died in 1907. After remaining unoccupied for two years, the property was purchased in 1897 by David O'Leary Hannigan, J.P., of Gardenfield, Drumcollogher. The present owner belongs to an old family, his great-grandfather, Maurice Hannigan, of Castleishen Castle, having been agent to the FitzGerald's (Geraldine) family, from 1766 to 1817, when he died, and the agency passed to the O'Leary family, who are at present in possession of Castleishen Castle.

"The ruins of old Kilbolane Castle, with a few acres of ground adjoining, was a freehold belonging to Major Barry, brother of E. C. Barry, and being sold as a separate lot, was purchased by Mrs. Watson of Milford, in 1898.

"Bowen's Church, the ruined church on the demesne lands of Kilbolane, has remains of a tomb inside the church, in which skulls, etc., can be seen. A legend relates that a quantity of gold was buried under this church, and even within the past seven years efforts have been made to find it, and the mound of earth outside the door, is the result of these 'gold-diggers' exertions."

Mr. H. C. Bowen. B.L., writes:—

When the old castle of Kilbolane was destroyed by Cromwell's army, the four turrets at the corners of the fortifications were left standing. One of these (known as the East Castle) was acquired by Capt. John Nicholl, who built a house immediately adjacent thereto, in which he appears to have resided with his three grandsons, John, William, and Henry Bowen,<sup>2</sup> to the first of whom he devised Kilbolane.

The South Castle, at another angle of the fortifications, was purchased from the family of Weekes by George Evans (M.P. for Charleville), father of the first Lord Carbery, and devised by him to his son Thomas Evans of Miltown Castle, from whom it passed to his son Eyre.

The possession of the West, or "Brandon's Castle," was disputed for at least three generations between the families of Bowen<sup>3</sup> and Evans.

The "freehold," lately purchased by Mrs. Watson from Major Barry, would appear to represent the Evans' holding, a circumstance which would indicate that this latter family were ultimately successful in this protracted litigation.

All the Bowen property in the parish of Kilbolane (except two townland consisting of about 200 acres each, locally known as "Bowensford," or "Deligy" and "Doony") was ultimately sold to George Evans Bruce, a grandson of Thomas Evans of Miltown Castle, in the year 1794. But even this sale, carried out under the decree of the then Court of Equity Exchequer, in the suit of Grove v. Bowen, did not result in a "finis litium." The sale was disputed in the later suit of Bowen v. Evans, which was carried to the House of Lords, on Appeal from the decision of Sir Edward Sugden, then Lord Chancellor of Ireland. in 1844. Sir E. Sugden's decision was upheld, and the Plaintiff's Appeal dismissed with costs.

<sup>2</sup> See these "Notes," I., 297; II., 96.

<sup>3</sup> See these "Notes," I., 296, for Pedigree of "Bowen of Bowen's Court."

Bowensford or Deligy (formerly the property of St. John Cole Bowen, Resident Magistrate at Fauresmith in the Union of S. Africa), was sold in 1913 to Mr. Charles O'Flynn and the other occupying tenants.

Doony was sold by the late Major Charles Cole Bowen, D.S.O., R.E., to the tenants in occupation, Messrs. Denis O'Connell, Michael Geary, Maurice Fitzgibbon, and Mrs. Catherine Fitzgibbon, who are now proprietors in fee simple.

Part of least of the Evans' property in Kilbolane has recently been sold to the occupying tenants.

Capt. John Nicholls of Kilbolane, who was a wealthy man, had to leave Kilbolane during the Rebellion of 1689 or 1690. Before he set off, he buried his silver and gold about the garden, castle and castle bawn. A dispute as to the ownership of this money afterwards arose between John Bowen and his cousin, Mrs. Mary Crofts, by whom the buried treasure was alleged to have been removed. If this were so, the zeal of the excavators mentioned by Mr. Hannigan would appear to have been sadly misdirected.

### Kilbrin Parish.

Sheet 23, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1 inch O.S.

Kilbrin is the Irish for "St. Bran's Church" (O'Donovan).

Also see Canon J. F. Lynch's remarks. (These "Notes" I., 256.)

Kilbrin probably belonged to the Sept of the O'Callaghan, for the Book of Dist. and Survey gives:—

"Island and Gortebagh (Kilbrin Parish). The property of Donogh O'Callaghan, an Irish Papist, consisted of 343a. 2r. 16p. It was granted on forfeiture after the rebellion of 1641-2 to Dame Eliz. ffenton" (P.R.O., Irl.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Kilbrin, a parish in the barony of Duhal-low,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Liscarroll on the river Allua, and on the new road from Liscarroll to Mallow; containing 4292 inhabitants. It comprised 12,302 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £9276 per annum. The land considerably varies in quality, and a large portion consists of hilly pasture. Limestone is found in the south of the parish, and burnt for manure; the state of agriculture is gradually improving. A fair is held at Ballyheene on October 2nd for general farming stock. Two roads have been made through this parish within a few years and have tended greatly to the improvement of the district; one from Drumcolloher through Liscarroll, to the mail road near Mallow, and the other from Newcastle to Castle Cor in this parish where it meets the former road. The seats are Castle Cor, the ancient family mansion of J. Deane Freeman, Esq., situated in a richly wooded demesne, which is particularly remarkable for its fine oaks; Ballyheene, the deserted mansion of the Thornhill family; Ballygrady, the neat cottage residence of J. Purcell, Esq., and Marybrook, of E. Reardon, Esq. (under Kilbrin, Vol. II., p. 56).

The Field Book of 1840 informs us that Kilbrin is a large parish, nearly all arable, rest rough pasture, rocks, and a piece of bog. It contains about 40 Danish fort sites, an old abbey, one holy well, site of an old castle, part of the townland of Kanturk, a mound, fox covert, a small Protestant church in a graveyard. It is in ruins. One old church and graveyard, one R.C. chapel. About nine gentlemen's houses, and eight demesnes, an old cave, several wells, portions of rivers and streams, limestone quarries and lime kilns.

Tubber Eamon.—In the townland of Knockballymartin, the name of a well which has got its name from the builder, Edward Freeman, Esq., over which he got the words, "Tubber Eamon" inscribed (or Edward's Well) from the circumstance of his own name being Edward.

Kylerue Graveyard.—A Danish fort, lately made a graveyard for strangers.

River View House.—John Philpot, Esq., name of a house lately built. Not in good repair in consequence of the proprietor not living in it.

Corbally House.—A good thatched house, with fir plantations around it. Patrick Shine, Esq., occupant.

Corbally Cottage.—A neat thatched cottage with some wood around it, the residence of Mr. Denis O'Connor.

Springfield Cottage.—At western boundary of the townland of Drummin, Alex. Terinane, Esq., proprietor. The name of a gentleman's house without a demesne. A good large house.

Ballymacpierce Cottage.—Rev. Corn. Scully, P.P., occupant. A good house having a demesne attached.

Kilbrin.—Name of a poor hamlet.

The Black Well.—A good spring well in Mr. Shine's lawn, Corbally House.

Knockaunawinna.—"Hillock of the brake or briery," name of a mound or knock. An eminence in townland of Lackaleigh.

Sheehan's Mill.—On townland of Greenaun. A small thatched oat meal mill and tuck mill, nearly a ruin.

Lougheel House.—A good house and residence of Charles O'Daly, Esq.

Chieftain's Ford (Rathmaher).—On the boundary of Lachleigh in Kilbrin and Rathmaher in Castlemagner, about 20 chains S.E. of Rathmaher House. A ford so called from a chieftain<sup>1</sup> of the Irish army, who was killed here on his retreat from the battle of Knocknauus, by a man named "Samuells." Some of the latter's offspring are still inhabitants convenient to this place (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

The larger houses will be treated under separate articles.

Castle Cor is the post office in the parish of Kilbrin. In 1886 the population of the parish was 1,675.

Mr. Patrick Herlihy, National schoolmaster at Ballygrady, informs me that during the tithe war, circa 1830-38, the people of the Kilbrin district resisted more actively the attempts at the tithe collection than those of the surrounding districts, and a detachment of soldiers were stationed here until peace reigned again. They were under the command

<sup>1</sup> Sir Alexander MacDonald, sur-named Alisdrum.

of Sir Hugh Gough, who subsequently distinguished himself in India. They were camped in a field adjoining the village, which, ever since, has been called the "camp field."

The old people claim that the ceremony of "burying the tithes" (compare the modern burning in effigy) begun at Kilbrin.

According to the Directory of Noted Places in Ireland, Robert Crofts, Esq., resided at Kilbrin in 1814 (p. 228).

Dr. George Bolster, R.N., J.P., adds:—

Mr. Robert Crofts resided at Clonribbon, Kilbrin. He was a younger son of Crofts of Velvetstown. He married a Miss Nash of Ballyheen (B.L.G.), and had issue one son and two daughters. The son was the late Dr. Crofts of Cork. The elder daughter married J. Purcell of Ballygrady, and Eliza, the younger, married Richard Bolster of Summerville, Mallow (see Bolster Pedigree under Curraghbowen).

#### KILBRIN PARISH (R.C.)

1291. "Ecca de Kylbryn IImr. unde decia IIs. VIIId."—"Capella Rogi Calin XXs. unde decia IIs." (Tax P. Nic.) (Brady, II. 245).

The rectories and tithes of Kilbrine was granted to Sir John Jephson, Kt., 12th Dec., 10 James I. (P.R.O., Irl.).

The Rev. William Sheehan was P.P. in 1704 (see these "Notes," I. 139).

An abstract of the "state of Popery in the Diocese of Cloyne," 6 Nov., 1731, shows Kilbrin, one new mass-house, one Popish priest, with two Coadjutors, no Fryary, no Nunnery, no Popish School ("Journal" for 1893, p. 50).

See Ballyclogh Parish (R.C.)," Vol. I., p. 139 of these "Notes."

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—In the R.C. Divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, which also comprises the parishes of Ballyclough, Drumdowney and Kilmaclenan; the principal chapel, at the cross of Kilbrin, is a large and handsome slated building of recent erection, lighted with pointed windows; there is also a chapel at Ballyclough. 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 (II. 56, under Kilbrin).

Mathew Horgan, writing in 1839, states:—"It was on the 12th June I happened to pass through the fine demesne of Castlecor, near which I passed by the old cemetery of Kilbrin, which was walled on the south side, and an earthen fence protected it on the north. There were a great many headstones with inscriptions facing the east, and some vestiges of the ancient building as yet existing, and, for the time it appeared to be built, was rather extensive, which was about the beginning of the 15th century. The walls were three and a half feet thick, and about ten feet high, but the ground was much raised about it from the long accumulation of earth and bones. One side door remains as yet perfect, the jambs are well carved, and the arch equilateral, protected or relieved by a counter one. The entire graveyard is overspread with wrought stones, probably taken from

this ruin, so that it appeared to be long since a place of some note, and took its name from the founder, who was called O'Byrne." (*Journal for 1897*, p. 81).

Kilmaco Church.—The site of this church is on the Townland of Curraheen, about 250 yards south of Tubberkilmaco Holy Well.

The Field Book of 1840 records:—Kylérue Graveyard.—A Danish Fort lately made a graveyard for strangers.

Tuberkilmaco Holy Well, "well of the church of Mochua."—A Holy Well in townland of Curraheen. A good ancient well with a few trees around it. It is said to cure many diseases.

The Kyle, "the church or burial place."—An ancient graveyard not used now. In townland of Ballyheen Middle (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

I visited Kilbrin Graveyard in 1905, and the only remains of the old church that I could see was a masonry backing to a tombstone, bearing the following inscription:—

"Erected by Mary and Johanna O'Keeffe of (?Keilluterah), in memory of their beloved husbands, Mich. O'Keeffe, who died Décr. 25, 1843, aged 61 yrs., and Corns. O'Keeffe, died May 17, 1836, aged 74 years, also Margt. O'Keeffe daughter to said Mary and Michl., dept. this life Jany. 15, 1827, aged 18 years." (There is some more writing underground.)

On an upright stone next to above I read:—"Here lies ye body of Darby Savage of Knockalohert, who died Xber ye 26th, 1784, aged 30 years."

This churchyard is still used as a burial place. It has apparently been enlarged. I again visited this graveyard in company of Mr. James Buckley (Chairman Irish Text Society) and Mr. Patrick Herlihv, National Schoolmaster of Ballygrady. We noticed a carved female head inserted in the wall to the right of the gate entrance to the graveyard. According to local tradition it was removed from a monastery in the vicinity. Rounds are paid here, and small stones are placed over the figure, as shown in accompanying photograph.

The following is the inscription on Dr. Rowland Kerby's tombstone:—



"I.H.S.

"Here lies ye body of ye Revd. Doctr. Rowland Kerby, who departed this life the 8th day of April, 1764. Aged 61 years."

I am informed that Dr. Kerby was a Franciscan Friar and came from Wexford. He was probably a tutor at the Freemans of Castle Cor. He is said to have converted one of the young Freemans to Roman Catholicism, who lived a daily life with the Friar, and although he long survived his priest-friend, tradition has it, that he was buried immediately behind the Doctor's grave.

Dr. Kerby's tombstone faces the opposite way to the other tombstones, being a priest he faces his flock.

On a tombstone we deciphered:—

"Here lies the body of Danl. Sheehane of Clash, who deceas'd April ye 10th, 1726, who begs mercy of ye Almighty and intreats ye prayers of all good Christians. Also the body of his wife, Ioan Sheehan, deceas'd

Apr. ye 10th, 1730, aged 60 years. Dane Sheehan of Glouncomaune renewed and regifted this tomb and ground in memy of his . . . ily, may their souls rest in peace. Amen. July ye 10th, 1838."

The following inscriptions on tombstones in Kilbrin graveyard were kindly copied for me by a friend in 1908:—

"The burying place of the family of ye Revd. Ty. Wm. Roche, July 17th, 1742.



"I.H.S.

"The Rev. Mauc. Hallahan erects this stone over his burial place intending to rest amongst his people. May He and They rest in eternal peace. Amen."

It seems he was Parish Priest of the Parish. Though he intended to be buried amongst his own flock, we know not for certain, that Kilbrin graveyard is the "place of his resurrection," a phrase the Irish saints were in the habit of using, with regard to the place of their death. The date of his death is not given, probably he expected that would be added after his demise.

Also see the "Notes," I., 212, as to burial place of the Nash Family of Rockfield (Ballyheen).

Half a mile south of Kilbrin, in the townland of Currough, in farm of Daniel Nugent, J.P., was a white thorn tree which fell about 1887, *Seccáe da Sráig* is the name of the field. Mass was said in Penal times under this tree, and while it stood it was held in extreme veneration. No person passed it without touching his hat.

According to local tradition, the old burial place was at Ballyhast. In ancient times a man was conveying the remains of his child on a foggy morning to Ballyhast churchyard. He lost his way and deposited the corpse by mistake in Kilbrin, which was afterwards used as a burial ground.

Kilbrin Church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

In the townland of Crockballymartin is a field about 25 yards south of the road, which bears the name of "Martin's field," after a jester to the Freeman Family. According to tradition, a large rock in the field was thrown there by Finn Mac Coul from the Musherá Mountain, near Millstreet.

As previously mentioned, Kilbrin was joined to Ballyclough Parish, and information will be found regarding the former parish under Ballyclough Parish (R.C.), Vol. I., p. 139, of these "Notes."

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Wallstown Castle, adds:—In the Catholic Church at Kilbrin, there are tablets to the memory of the Rev. Thaddeus Leader, P.P., and Father Scully, C.C. The latter took a leading part in the anti-tithe agitation.

Translated from Pipe Roll of Cloyne, by Caulfield's Ed. Commenced A.D. 1364. Referring to some Jurors:—

"These jurors say that David Myagh, son of Philip holds Kilbyrne, Killoyne, and Kyllinery; which Kylbryne is held of HL the Bishop of Clone, by service of 40 pence yearly; and Thomas Kyrry holds Kylcornan



FEMALE HEAD, NEAR ENTRANCE GATE TO KILBRIN GRAVEYARD.  
*(Photo by Mr. C. Kiely, Manager Castle Cor Creamery, 1906)*



REMAINS OF WALL OF OLD KILBRIN CHURCH, SUPPORTED BY A  
TOMBSTONE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1906.)*

from the same Bishop by service of 40 pence. And they say that Richard de Myd, senior, and his predecessors paid the said lord Bishop yearly out of Kylbryn 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  pence.

"P. 26. Kylbryne, which Richard son of Thomas de Med and Philip son of John de Med hold, contains iiii. (xx.) iiii. acres and a half paying . . . ."

## KILBRIN PARISH (C. OF I.) OR ROGERI CALVI.

Brady gives the following roll of clergy, etc., of Kilbrin Parish. He also gives their family history in most cases. I have omitted this.

1591. Dermicius Sehully (? Scully) is Vicar. Rectoria de Kilbrin spectat ad Prior Bothon (Buttevant).

1615. Peter Betesworth is Vicar and Emanuel Phaire is Curate. Val. 4 li. Impropiator, Johes Jephson, miles.

1616. Patrick Coyne, V.

1693. Edward Sayers, 1694, Kilbrin, als. Roger Calvi, val. 10 pounds.

1730. Peter Bunworth, A.M.

1735. William Lewis, A.M.

1742. Robert Brereton, A.M. 1762, Brereton, non-resident, yearly income, £200.

1764. Charles Bunworth, A.M.

1773. Thomas Hewitson. 1774, value £100 per an. Church in ruins. Pat. the Bp. Glebe, 4r. plant. Proxy 9s. Taxed in the King's books, £1 ster. John Longfield, esq., Imp.

1782. Francis Clement, A.M. In 1782, Aug. 9, Edward Syng appears to have been instituted to V. Kilbrin, but he probably resigned immediately, as in 1787, Aug. 30, Francis Clement is instituted to Kilbrin V. per cess. ejusden Clement and to V. Liscarroll, per cess. of Jeremiah King. 1785, Protestant pop. of Kilbrin, 22; of Rogeri Calvi, 0.

1789. Ap. 8. An order in Council changes the site of the parish church of Kilbrin.

1802. The new church<sup>2</sup> of Kilbrin was consecrated.

1805. The old parish register begins. 13 Protestant families in Kilbrin and Cooliney.

1809. Sackville Robert Hamilton.

1828. Nicholas Wrixon. The new parish register begins.

1834. Prot. pop. of Kilbrin, 53.

1837. Kilbrin union with cure consisting of Kilbrin and Liscarroll. Kilbrin vicarage, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  broad. The union contains 18,300 a. Gross pop. 6,338. One curate employed at a stipend of £75 per an. Composition for the vicarial tithes of Kilbrin par., £420. 8a. or. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. of glebe let for £10. No glebe house. One church, situated in Kilbrin parish, capable of accommodating 130 persons, built about the year 1790.

1860. N. Wrixon, V. William Stewart, Curate. Church in order. No glebe house. Incumbent resides at Ballygiblin, within half a mile of the parish, and the curate resides also within the same distance of the boundary. No school. Prot. pop., 45. Rent charge of Kilbrin, £315. (II., 245).

<sup>2</sup> See these "Notes," I., 195, relative Legend.



Cole (pub. 1903) adds:—Kilbrin and Liscarroll. These parishes were united from remote times.

1869. Edward George Jones. The church pop. is about 30. There is no glebe house or land. Rev. E. G. Jones resigned and retired in 1899, and the parishes of Kilbrin and Liscarroll were then added to Castlemagner (p. 216). Rev. E. G. Jones resided at Cecilstown Lodge near the village of Cecilstown. His widow and family still live there. Cole gives the family history of the last Vicar.

In 1694, the Vicaria de Kilbrin als. Rogeri Calvi. formed one of the parishes of the union, consisting of Castlemagner, Ballyclough, Subolter, Kilmaclenyn, Roskeen, Sitque ecclia de Castlemagner p'alis. In the Diocese of Cloyne (Brady, I., XXXVII.).

See Vol. I., p. 195 of these "Notes," for a legend regarding the building of the church of Kilbrin.

Townsend (pub. 1815) states that a new church was built at Kilbrin in 1794 (Addenda, p. 154).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—The rectory is inappropriate in Col. Longfield, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Liscarroll. The church, situated at Ballygrady, on the border of the parish, is a plain building with a square tower surmounted by a small spire; it was erected in 1788. There are no remains of the ancient church, but its extensive burial-ground is still used (II., 56, under Kilbrin).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—Ballygrady Church. Name of a small Protestant Church in the townland of Lougheel.

Kilbrin Church.—The name of a Protestant Church in ruins, of which only a small portion of one of its walls now remain, and to which is attached a graveyard (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

It appears by a pamphlet issued in 1879, that the Church of Kilbrin and its burial ground was vested in the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland. The Parochial Records, which consist of two volumes, are in the custody of the Rector of Castlemagner.

Baptisms, 1805 to 1875.

Marriages, 1805 to 1845.

Burials, 1805 to 1875.

(Corrected to 1st May, 1896 at P.R.O., Irl.)

There is an altar tomb in Kilbrin (or Ballygrady) churchyard belonging to the "Purcel Family of Altamira." It is the only one there.

The following tablets are in the church:—

"Erected by Edward Deane Freeman, Esq., to the memory of his affectionate brother, Lieut. Mathew Deane Freeman, late of Her Majesty's 80th Regt., who died off the Cape of Good Hope, Augt. 13th, 1846, from the effects of a wound received in action at Ferozebad, on the night of the 21st Decr., 1845. Aged 23 years. Also to his brother Richard Deane Freeman, R.N., who died on board H.M.S. Iris, 13th day of June, 1843. Aged 18 years."

"In memory of William Norton Barry, Esq. Born July 9th, 1814. Died January 23rd, 1871. This tablet is erected by his widow and son" (scriptural verses).

The church was repaired about 1900, at the expense of £20.

The Communion Plate consists of a Chalice and Paten. The cup is of silver, and bears the following inscription, above which is a coat of arms, with a bishop's mitre:—

“Gulielmus Bennet, Episcopus Clonensis Ecclesiae de Kilbrin in usum mensæ sacræ D D D A.D. 1809.”

The silver Paten bears the same inscription.

The coat of arms is probably those of the See of Cloyne, with those of the Family of Bennet, viz. :—on the dexter side, azure, between three crosses pateé, fitched at the foot, argent, a mitre of the second on the sinister side, gules, between three demi lions rampant, argent, a bezant. No motto. A mitre for crest.

In 1908, the Church Plate was in the custody of Mrs. O'Connor—a Protestant—living near the church of Kilbrin.

Extract from the “Pipe Roll of Cloyne,” Caulfield’s Edition:—

Qui jurati dicunt quod David Myagh filius Philippi tenet Kylbryne, Killoyne, et Kyllinery: quae Kylbryne tenetur de domino Episcopo Clone, per servitium XLd. per annum: et Thomas Kyrry tenet Kylcornan ab eodem Episcopo per servitium XLd.

Et dicunt quod Ricardus de Myd senior et antecessores sui solverunt dicto domino Episcopo annuatim de Kylbryn XVI.d. ob. quad (p. 16).

Kylbryne quam tenent Richardus filius Thomae de Med et Philippus filius Johannis de Med continet IIII. (XX.) IIII. acras terrae et dimidiam reddendo . . . p. 26).

The Rectory of Kilbrin (with others) was granted to Sir John Jephson, Knt., Privy Councillor (Pat. 8, Jac. I. A.D. 1610).

### Kilbroney Parish.

Sheet 16, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

It lies about a mile north of Buttevant Station (G.S. & W.R.) in a direct line.

Kilbroney is the Irish for “Broney’s Church (O’Donovan).

Before the rebellion of 1641-2, the parish belonged to the following:—

Ballyngeele Townland (Ballinguile), 178 acres to Daniel Stapleton, described as an Irish Papist.

Kilbrony Townland, 70a. 1r. op., to Edmund McGuire.

The above were forfeited on rebellion and granted to Sir St. John Broderick (Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, P.R.O., Irl.).

Simon Purdon of Tinerana, High Sheriff, co. Limerick, 1772, m. Mary Anne, dau. of James Nash of Kilbroney, co. Cork, and widow of Hugh Ingoldsby Massy. He d.s.p. 1791 (see Purdon of Tinerana, B.L.G., Irl., 1904).

Lewis (pub. 1837) informs us that this parish lies 2½ miles N.E. from Buttevant, on the road to Charleville, and that it contains 696 inhabitants.

It comprises 1929 statute acres, as plotted under the tithe act; the soil is a fine deep loam, and the land is mostly in pasture; the small portion of bog is now nearly exhausted. At Ballinguile are the ruins of a castle (see Ballinguile, I. 96, of these "Notes;" II., 58, under Kilbroney.)

According to the Field Book of 1840, we find recorded that this is a small parish, containing some patches of rough pasture, rest arable. Its antiquities are ten Danish forts, one old church, and two old castles. It also contains three Trigonometrical Stations.

Ballincurrig, "town of the moor," is a large townland nearly all arable. It contains a Danish fort, etc.

Ballinguile, als. Mahurry (?) Inq. Jac. I., is the Irish for "Staple town" (O'Donovan). Stapleton als. Ballyngwyle, in temp. Jac. I. Is a large townland, all arable, contains two Danish forts and an old castle. See further account I. 96 of these "Notes" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

According to Guy (pub. 1887) the parish contained 1,876a. 1r. 32p.; 45 houses; pop., 236; families, 44; Catholics, 236; valuation, £1,949.

The townland of Kilbroney consisted of 144a. 1r. 11p.; pop., 13; val., £221. The townlands in the parish are:—Ballincurrig, Ballinguile, Ballynadrilla, Ballyvorisheen, Jordanstown, Kilbroney, Knockroundaly, Liskelly, and Templeconnell.

Guy gives the tenants on the townland of Kilbroney, as follows:—

- 1875. Daniel Madden and Owen Madden (under Buttevant).
- 1886. The same.
- 1902. Daniel Madden and Michael Madden.
- 1907. Denis Regan.
- 1914. Denis Regan.

#### KILBRONEY PARISH (R.C.)

1291. "Ecca de Kylbrone IImr. unde decia IIs. VIIId." (Tax. P. Nic.) (Brady, II., 248).

According to a List of "Popish Parish Priests," registered 11 July, 1704, it appears that Redmond Barry resided at Buttevant, aged 66. He was P.P. of Buttevant and Kilbroney, and received "Popish Orders" 1670, at Barrus, in France, from Egidius le Blan, Bishop of Barrus. Sureties according to Act, were, Timothy Sullivan of Churchtown, £50, and Denis Callaghan of Lismecalming, £50 ("Journal" for 1900, p. 57).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Kilbrowney Old Chapel.—Name of an old church with a graveyard (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—In the R.C. divisions also, it forms part of the union or district of Buttevant. The ruins of the church still remain in the burial ground (II., 58, under Kilbroney).

#### KILBRONEY PARISH (C. OF I.)

Brady gives the following roll of Incumbents of Kilbroney. He also gives their genealogical history, which I have omitted.

1591. Thomas Prendergaste appears as Vicar. Rect. de Kilbrowney pertinet ad Bothon (Buttevant).

1615. Thomas Holford. "Kilbrowney<sup>1</sup> rectoria impropriata, Johes Jephson, miles firmarius. Val. 40s. per an. Ecclesia et cancella ruinantur." Holford was in 1637 Treasurer of Cloyne.

1630. John Shinkwin.

1634. "E. Kilbrowney spectat ad Ballybegge, Johes Jephson, impropriator. Valet IX. li. per an. Vicar, John Shenguine. Valet 4 li. per an. Epus confert."

1661 to 1665. The vicarage is vacant.

1667 to 1668. Mr. Mayne tenet hanc vicariam per sequestrationem.

1669. Samuel Alford.

1671. Thomas Wilcox.

1681. Francis Quayle.

1694. V. Kilbrowney, val. 5 pounds. Epus patronus. Nulla ecclia. One Watkins is impropriator. R. Imp. Kilbrowney, val. 10 pounds. Johes Jephson, armiger, olim impropriator.

1721. Kerry Fitzmaurice.

From 1721 Kilbrowney has been always held with Bregoge, q.v. (Brady, II., 248).

In 1694, Kilbrowney formed part of the union, composed of Rectoria de Moyallow. Vicaria de Dromdowney, V. de Kilbowney, V. de Carrigemleary, V. de Rahane, R. de Mourne, als. Temple Michel, R. de Clenor sive Cancellariatus. Ecclia Cath'alis Clonensis. Sitque ecclia de Moyallow p'alis (Brady I., XXXVII.).

Under "Freeman of Castle Cor" (B.L.G., 1846), it is stated that Richard Freeman, Esq., of Kilbarry and Ballinguile, Co. Cork, rebuilt Kilbrowney Church in 1707 (see Ballinguile I., 96, of these "Notes").

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that the parish is in the diocese of Cloyne; the rector is impropriate in J. Watkins, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Buttevant. The ruins of the church still remain in the burial ground (II., 58, under Kilbrowney).

I visited this ruined church in July, 1905, and found it in a very bad state of neglect. The body of the church had the appearance of a cowshed, cattle having used it frequently, probably to escape the flies. The tombs of the "Freemans of Ballinguile" lie on the ground, and cattle walk over, and dirty them.

On one of the stones I made out the following:—

"Here lye John Freeman, son to Richd. dyed Jan. 21st, 1741, aged 63, Alicia his wife Died Decr. 13th 1760, Aged 78. Richd. died Decr. 30th (?1786) aged 28. (Remainder illegible.)

I was informed on the spot, that these ruins are on the farm of the widow of the late John Madden, who fell asleep on the railway line, and was killed by a passing train, about 1901.

There do not appear to be any Parochial Records for this Parish.

<sup>1</sup> See these "Notes," II., 118.

## Kilbyrne.

(Kilberine, Kilbireene, Kilburne, Kilburn, etc.)

Sheets XXV., 2; XXV., 3; XXV., 6, 25 inch O.S.  
Sheet 25, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Caherduggan.

Kilbyrne House lies about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles (by road) S.W. of Doneraile village, which has a post and telegraph office.

Kilbyrne or Kiberine is the Irish for "Beirne's church" (O'Donovan). In the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth (A.D. 1573), the place is spelt "Kilbyrne." In the Distribution and Survey Book (circa 1657), "Kilberine." In Down Survey Maps, "Kilbireene." In an old Survey of 1692 in my possession, "Kilburin." Dr. W. Hennessy of the Public Record Office, Dublin, writing on 20th September, 1883, stated that he found it spelled "Kilbrine" and "Kilbirne, alias Kilberine," in the Patent to Major Ion Grove. In the Certificate of the Court of Claims, on which the Patent was founded, the name of the place is "Kilbirne."

During the 18th century it appears in wills, etc., as "Kilburne," and in 1840, James Grove White gave the name to the Ordnance Survey as "Kilburn."

The original spelling, "Kilbyrne," has since been adopted as more correct. Rev. J. D. Lynch writes:—"Kilbyrne" is written "Kilberine and Kilbireene," and is explained "Beirne's Church," but Kilbyrne is from Irish "Cill Brain," which could be also rendered "Kilbrin" or "Kilburne." A family name of the district of Clenore, Rathan, etc. (not far from Kilbyrne), is Hi Brain Meic Coirtein, or race of Bran, son of Curtin. The Hi Brain Fhinn or race of White (a curious coincidence). Bran is connected with Cill Cluaise (Kilcloosa, at Ballybeg Glen, near Buttevant).

Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood adds:—

The self-same name occurs in Co. Waterford, but it is written Kilburne, alias Kilberne. O'Donovan explains that the Irish from Cill-Brain has been Anglicised Kil-Byrne by metathesis.

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1302, it is written Kilboryn and Kilbrayne (? in reference to Kilbrin Parish.—J. G. W., Col.).

Fr. Dinneen suggests Cill-boireann, Church of the Rocky Place, gen. boirne, just as Burren, Co. Clare.

The townland of Kilburn consists of 204a. 2r. 10p., statute measure. In 1873, Major Hans Thomas Fell White sold Lower Kilburn (otherwise Glashouse), containing about 81 statute acres, to Mr. Edward Vaughan. He retained the fence opposite Kilbyrne Lodge gate (on which some sycamore trees are growing), so that no house nor cottage should be built in the field opposite the Lodge.

Thus 123 acres were retained by the Major. This, with the home-farm, which consists of part of the townland of Clogheen, containing about 200 statute acres, makes a total of 323 acres, now constitutes the landed property at Kilbyrne.



KILBYRNE HOUSE.  
Front, 1914.

(Mrs. C. G. Collison and Mrs. Grove White in foreground.)

From a rough sketch (amongst the Kilbyrne Papers) made circa 1770, it appears that the old house was situated about 150 yards S.W. of the present one. It was apparently a thatched house, and was probably the original building of the Roches. The garden was to S.W. of the old house, and the farmyard and haggart immediately to the south. Immediately north of the house was an orchard, adjoining which was a hopyard field. Opposite to the farmyard, and in the present back avenue, a pond is shown (where, I remember as a boy, the farm horses were always watered). It is now nearly dry, and is in the dyke of the old avenue, the present pond (made by Major H. T. F. White) being in the lawn on the other side of this old passage. Also a spring well is shown in the avenue, a short distance to the south of the old pond.

The avenue to the old house is now used as a back entrance. There was a lodge with small garden at the avenue gate, to the east of it, on the Doneraile road. Opposite the entrance gate, on the roadside, a house is shown, where Grove Cottage now stands, and was called the "Weigh House."

Lower Kilbyrne is shown as "Glashouse."

Kilbyrne, being in the parish of Cahirduggan, was included in the tribal lands of the O'Duggans, the Gaelic rulers, conjointly with the O'Keeffes, of this and the surrounding country, which passed subsequently to the Roche family. We find the townland of Kilbyrne, by the Fiants of Elizabeth, in their possession in 1573.

2244 (1804). Pardon (with others) to John fitz Ullick Roch, of Kilbyrne, gentleman. 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, xv. (A.D. 1573).

2254 (1844). Pardon (with others) to John fitz James gankagh Roche, of Kylbyrne, yeoman. Consideration as in 2244, 6 May, xv. (A.D. 1573).

6302 (5110). Pardon (with others) to John Fitz Ulick Roche, at request of Lord Fermoy. 24 July, xli. (A.D. 1599) (Cal. P. R. p. 536).

In 1611 (16 December, James I.) Kilbirne was part of a large grant of property from the King to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in Co. Cork, Fermoy Barony, on his surrendering his lands, for the purpose of receiving a statutory regrant of them (p. 209, folio, Patent Rolls of James I., P.R.O., Irl.).

Ion Grove of Hendon, Middlesex (the grandfather of Major Ion Grove), resided in Caherduggan Castle, and held the eight ploughlands of Caherduggan in 1603 (see Caherduggan, in "Hist. & Topographical Notes on Buttevant," etc.).

William Grove (2nd son of Ion Grove of Hendon) of Caherduggan, in 1628, bought for £700 the lands of Ballyhimock (now Annesgrove), etc., etc., from Lord Roche and others; in 1632, for £60, he purchased Kilmihill from D. Terry; for £40, Boltane from P. Lumbard; for £60, West Drinagh from John Barry. In 1635, for £200, Kilbyrne from Redmund Roche. In 1632, for £100, Ballymacmurrough from Owen McDonough Callaghan. In every case with a clause of redemption.

After the Restoration the Government claimed the equity of redemption of Ballyhimock, etc., etc., by paying off the mortgage of £700 and £300 for the other lands, which caused William Grove in 1666, by Deed, to grant them to his eldest son, Major Ion Grove (a 1649 Royalist officer),

who then claimed the right of pre-emption, and obtained it by placing on them his own debentures as a '49 officer, and so got a grant under the Act of Settlement. In Certificate of Adventures, etc., XVI., 38. (IV., 74, Innocents XXVI. Adventurers, P.R.O., Irel.).

According to Membrane 34th, part 6 (back), Roll 5, Charles I. (p. 528 of Morrin's Calendar of Patent Rolls, Charles I.), a pardon of alienation was made by David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, to Henry Grove, 19 March 5, Charles I., A.D. 1629. (N.B.—Henry was the eldest son of Ion Grove of Hendon. He married Grissell (she m. 2ndly, Richard Williamson), and he died circa 1630, leaving a son, Charles, and two daughters.

In the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Inquisitions Vol. III., p. 249, David Roche and Henry Grove are mentioned in connection with Kilberrin, 30 March, 1629. Vol. VI., p. 144, William Grove is likewise mentioned, A.D. 1639 (R.I.A.).

The Survey and Distribution Book of (circa) 1657, shows that Redmund Roch forfeited Kilberine (146 acres). It was claimed by William Grove, and granted to his son John (i.e. Major Ion) Grove.

The following lands were granted to Major Ion Grove, 1 Feb., 1666:—West Drinagh, alias Kilcursin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ploughland, 100a. bar. Orrery and Kilmore, Co. Cork; Ballyhymock (Annesgrove) 419a., G. Keatingstowne (Ballykeating), 224a. 1r. 20p.; Ballynemongroe, alias Ballynumare, 255a. 2r.; Ballytolosy, alias Ballytantasy, 43a.; Ballytrasna, 86a.; Kilbirne, als. Kilboirne, 146a. bar. Fermoy, same co.; Ballymcmurragh, 1 plow. 213a. 3r. 8p. bar. Duhallow, same co. Total quantity, 1478a 3r. 20p. plant. (2409a. 2r. 31p. stat.) Total rent, £22 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Dated 1 Feb., 19th year Charles II., A.D. 1666. Enrolled P.R.O., Irl.).

On receiving this grant, the Major made a gift of the lands of Kilbyrne to his only brother John Grove. The Indenture, which is dated 17th April, 1667, states that Major Ion Grove of Lisgriffin Castle (near Buttevant), gives Kilbirne to his brother John, "in consideration of natural affection which he bore to the said John Grove," and "to hold unto the said John Grove and his heirs for ever," who had to pay the Major a peppercorn to mark the gift. The same is still paid to the Annesleys of Annesgrove, who came into the property granted to Major Ion Grove, through the marriage of Mary, only child of Robert Grove of Ballyhemock (Annesgrove), with Francis Charles Annesley, First Earl of Annesley, 8 Feb., 1766. There was no issue by this marriage, and the Countess of Annesley left the Grove property to her husband's nephew, the Hon. General Arthur Annesley, whose family is now represented by Mr. Richard Grove Annesley of Annesgrove, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.

The pedigree of the Grove family is given under "Caherduggan Castle." The original of the following Quit Rent receipt is in P.R.O., Irl.:—

"Received of John Groves by James White, the sum of one pound two shillings 2d., for halfe year's Quitt Rent, due to his Matie at March last, for Kilbrine (Kilbyrne) in ye County of Cork and Barony of Fermoy, I say recd. this 8th day of May, 1699. Two penny Book, Mallow, Revenue District, 1698-9).

John Grove lived at Kilbyrne, on receiving it from his brother, Major Ion Grove. Their father, William Grove, had claimed the eight plowlands of Caherduggan (of which Kilbyrne formed part), under the Act of Settle-



ment, and although the property had been in the occupation of his family since 1603, he failed to secure it, but his son, the Major, got a grant of Kilbyrne. The grantees of the remainder of Caherduggan were Sir Peter Courthorp (afterwards represented by the Middleton Family), Lawrence Clayton, Stephen and Christian Roch, Robert ffoulkes, Hugh Hyde, William Thornhill, and Colonel Randell Cayton.

John Grove getting Kilbyrne.

The former owners were Redmund Roch, described as an Irish Papist, James Roch, for Dominick, deceased, Irish Papist, James Roch m'Henry, Morris Lord Roch, Irish Papist.

John Grove of Kilbyrne, married, and his wife's name was Margaret. She appears to have been connected with the Wilkinson family. An only child, Grace, was the issue of the marriage. She married James White, Junior, described in his Marriage Licence Bond (which is dated 2nd November, 1694) as of "Dromanagh in ye Bary of Decise and County of Waterford, Gentn."

The Census of Ireland, A.D. 1659. Barony of Deaces, Parish of Affane, Townland of Dromana More. 66 people. Titulades names, Richard Franklin, Esq. 4 English and 62 Irish. There are 17 people of the name of "White" in the Barony (R.I.A.).

Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood informs me that Letitia, the only sister of Sir John Fitzgerald<sup>1</sup> of Dromana, married Richard Francklin, Franklin or Francklyn, who was one of the two clerks of the Decrees in the Court of Chancery in Ireland in 1655-58.

John Grove, father of Grace White, made his will, 18 July, 1707, leaving his property (with an annuity to his wife Margaret) to his daughter Grace, then to her husband, James White, and then to his first grandson, John White, and his issue lawfully begotten. This John White married Anne Foulke of Ballinbritteck (now Cecilstown, near Ballyclough), and lived and died at Kilbyrne. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, James, who married Sarah Garde of Glin, Co. Waterford. They lived at Kilbyrne until about 178—, when James White let the place to tenants. He died in 1780. His wife lived in Cork for the education of her children. Their eldest son, John Grove White, succeeded to Kilbyrne, but he never resided there. He joined the army in 1781, served several years in Southern India, in campaigns against Tippo Sultan, in the 101st and 36th Regts. He returned home about 1786, and retired from the army in 1792. Finding Kilbyrne in the hands of tenants, and being annoyed at some fine timber having been cut down by his mother during his absence abroad, he decided to build a house at Flowerhill, near Carker, Doneraile, the head landlord being Mr. Evans of Carker, and the middleman being a Mr. Hannan. Capt. John Grove White spent upwards of £3000 in building the house (which is now, 1907 in ruins), and paid 51s. an acre for the land. When the Napoleonic war was over, land went down in value, and as his landlord would not reduce the rent, he left the place, sacrificing all his improvements, and went to reside in Guernsey and France, and subsequently in the Island of Jersey, where he died in 1825. He married in 1791, Mary, daughter of Anthony Chearnley, Esq., of Salterbridge, Cappoquin, and had an only child, James Grove White, who built the present house of Kilbyrne.

On 25 May, 1823, the old house of Kilbyrne was burnt to the ground by the Whiteboys. Apparently no one was living in it at the time. Mr. P. Healy, on 23 September, 1904, told me the following story of the burning of the house:—

On night of 25 May, 1823, a party of Whiteboys stopped at the cottage of the Corbett family, which was situated near Kilbyrne, having entered, they commanded the frightened inmates to fill a kettle with lumps of turf from the fire. Having obtained this, they instructed the family that the kettle would be found under a whitethorn bush next morning, this bush grew on the roadside near the cottage. Leaving strict injunctions, that no one should follow their movements nor look after them, they closed the door and went off. However, the curiosity of the Corbetts was stronger than their fear, for shortly afterwards, looking out, they saw Kilbyrne House in flames.

The kettle was found next morning at the spot indicated by the Whiteboys. It remained in the family until about 1906, when it disappeared.

Mr. P. Healy's grandmother, who was a sister to Mrs. Corbett, was in the cottage at the time. She afterwards married Mr. Owens. The kettle passed into her keeping, and thence to Mr. Healy's family.

Smith (pub. 1750) states that petrified cockle-shells are found at Kilburne, which lies west of Doneraile (Vol. I., p. 313).

James Grove White writes in his Diary:—"14 March, 1828. This morning at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 9 o'clock, I laid the foundation stone of the house of Kilburn, Michael Maurice and John Lane and John Carlton, being the masons, and John Shea, the superintendent. Agreed to give each mason 8s. per week subsistence, till the work be finished. Gave Mick. Lane 13s. 6d. on laying the foundation stone."

Mr. White built it slowly, using it as a place to collect rents, as he lived for some time after his marriage with his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Charles Tuckey, LL.D., at Parson's Green, Clogheen, Co. Tipperary. The land at that time was broken up into small holdings. He used to collect the rents of Kilburn, Nursetown Beg, Carrigclena Beg, and Kingstown in a room which is now the smoking room.

Major H. T. F. White, his son, added a photographic gallery, two dark rooms and a turning-lathe room. He generally improved the house. The greenhouse was brought from Rockfield, Cappagh, Co. Waterford, in his time.

All the out-buildings were built by James Grove White. During the famine he erected a small mill in one of the out-offices (still called "the mill house"), which was worked by the machinery of the threshing machine, for the purpose of grinding meal for the poor people. He built the cottage in the pleasure-grounds at the time of the publication of Mrs. Becher Stowe's book "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the cottage still goes by that name.

In 1904, his grandson, Colonel J. Grove White, commenced the building of a cottage in S.E. corner of the kitchen garden, to contain a dining and drawing room, kitchen, storeroom, box-passage, four bedrooms, bathroom, etc. (this has been added to by Mrs. Ward, sister to Mrs. J. Grove White).

The large white conglomerate of crystals on the flower garden, was

given to James Grove White (who died 1866) by George Crofts of Stream-hill, Doneraile.

James White (who died 1780) had a favourite white horse. One day a groom was sent with all speed on this animal for a doctor. The horse returned home very hot, the man let him drink at the old pond in the present back avenue, and then put him in the stable. The horse was found dead next morning. He was buried in the ditch of the old avenue, near the pond, between an ash and a horse chestnut tree, with a curse on anyone who disturbed his grave.

Although a gateway from this avenue to the lawn has been always very necessary, no one cared to make it, for fear of the "cuss," as the exact locality of the grave is unknown. The gate was however erected about 1904.

In former times there was a graveyard in a field known as the "oak tree field."

James Grove White (d. 1866) came across some human bones in this field, during some farming operations. There was a fine old oak tree in this field. Major Hans T. F. White incorporated a part of the field in the pleasure grounds, including the oak tree.

In the hall hangs the Broad Pennant of Sir James Saumeraz, K.B., Admiral of the Blue. Also the flags of two Spanish men-of-war, that he captured, viz. :—the "Salvador-del-Mundo," off Cape St. Vincent, 14th Feb., 1797, and the "San Antonio," near Algezeras, 9th July, 1801. His portrait and that of his son James, were brought over from Guernsey, with the flags, by Mrs. Harriet White (nee Miss Carey of Rozel, Guernsey), wife of Colonel Edward James White, 70th Regt., and afterwards Adjutant-General of Guernsey.

Admiral James Saumeraz was created a Bart., 13th June, 1801, and elevated to the peerage as Baron de Saumarez, in the Island of Guernsey, 15th Sept., 1831. The Saumeraz and Carey families are connected.

A large oil painting, "The Card Players," is in the dining-room. During the early Napoleonic wars, Guernsey sent out many privateers, one of these having raided a chateau on the coast of France, and captured another privateer, returned to St. Peter's Port. Mr. John Carey of Rozel (father of Mrs. Harriet White) went on board and saw this picture in the hold. He bought it. It eventually was brought over with other articles by Mrs. Harriet White to Kilbyrne.

Mr. John Carey's brother Frederick lived for many years in Italy, and made there a fine collection of pictures, which he brought to his home at Woodlands, in Guernsey. He gave his niece, Mrs. H. White, two of these, which are now at Kilbyrne, viz. : "David and Goliath," which is probably a copy of No. 418 in the Dresden Gallery, by Giovanni Battista Piazzetta, who was born in Venice 1682, and died 1754. The other is "St. Sebastian," by Giordini.

The grandfather's clock in the inner hall belonged to the Swards of Nursetown, near Mallow, and was given to James Grove White (d. 1866) by his great-aunt, Mrs. Seward (nee White).

Mrs. Harriet White's grandmother was Mary, daughter of General Le Messurier. The heads of this family were the hereditary Governors of the Island of Alderney. Some pieces of china and silver with the Le

Messurier crest were brought over from Guernsey to Kilbyrne by Mrs. H. White about 1867.

Major Hans T. F. White brought home a fine collection of Australian and New Zealand weapons, etc., about 1860.

A collection of Cashmere and North Indian heads, shot by Mr. John Carey, C.E., also heads of animals shot by Colonel Grove White in S. Africa and India are on the walls. A Zulu trophy was moved in 1905 to Rockfield, Cappagh.

The oldest tree in the place is an oak tree (which gave its name to the "oak tree field," before-mentioned, at the S.E. corner of the pleasure grounds); near it to the west is a fine specimen of a "weeping lime."

The large mantel-piece in the hall was brought from Lisgriffin Castle, where Major Ion Grove lived in 1667.

The Family of White came to Ireland with Strongbow in the year 1170, and distributed themselves in different parts of the Island. The branch from which the "Whites of Kilbyrne" are descended, remained in the County of Waterford, settling in the City of Waterford, in Clonmel, near Dromana, and other localities.

A pedigree, entitled "White of Waterford,"<sup>2</sup> having the same armorial bearings as that borne by the White Family of Kilbyrne, is preserved in the Ulster Office, Dublin. It commences at the time of Strongbow, and ends with Nicholas White of Kingsmeadow, Co. Waterford, grandfather of Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls in reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The origin of the Family is given by Monsieur l'Abbe MacGeoghegan, in a work published at Amsterdam in the year 1758-63, of which the following is an extract, and which shows that the family originated from a Saxon tribe named "Vitus," established in England in the fifth century.

Sir Gautier (Walter) Whyte removed with his brother into Ireland in the reign of Henry II., his father being Governor and Justice of South Wales. From Sir Walter Whyte are descended the different Families of White throughout Ireland.

"Origine de la noble famille des Whites d'Irlande (pub. 1762).

Le Chevalier Ware dans une pièce fugitive, imprimée sous sa dictée à Londres en 1657, donne une origine bien reculée aux Whites d'Angleterre et d'Irlande. Le Vénérable Bede dans son Histoire Ecclésiastique de la Nation Angloise, lui en fournit les moynes: voici les paroles de ce saint Prêtre. Advenerent autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus id est, de Saxonibus, Anglis, Vitis, De Vitarum origine sunt Cantuarii & Vectuarii: hoc est ea gens quæ Victam tenet Insulam, et ea quæ usque hodie in Provinciâ occidentaliū, Saxonum, Vifarum natio nominatur. Ware rapporte les sentimens de Polidore Vergile, de Speed, de Campden, de Florent Wigorn, de Gratzius et autres sur cette question: et à force de les comparer ensambles, il conclut avec beaucoup de vraisemblance, que White est un nom Saxon qui dérive de Vitus, Wite ou Weight, selon les différentes variations arrivées dans ce nom depuis l'établissement des Vites en Angleterre au commencement du cinquième siècle.

Le Chevalier Gautier (Walter) Whyte se transplanta avec ses freres en Irlande dans le douzième siècle sous le regne de Henri II., lorsque son Pere gouvernoit en qualité de Justicier ou Proconsul la province meridionale du pays de Galles qui avoit titre de Royaume. Les Whytes s'établirent dans différents Comtes d'Irlande, ou ils tenoient un rang distingue parmi la Noblesse. Campden, dans sa description d'Irlande, les place dans les Comtees de Kildare, Wexford et Down. Entre les différentes familles de Whites, celle de Leixlip fut le plus renommée, tant par la vertu que par l'opulence, la magnificence et les alliances illustres. Le hasard m'a fait tomber entre les mains quelque pièces curieuses et déjà anciennes, qui regardent les Whites en general, mais plus particulierement une branche de ce nom



KILLVYRNE HOUSE.  
South Side, 1993.

établie en Limerick avant la révolution causée en Irlande par le tyran Cromwell. Ces pièces sont des copies authentiques légalisées et collationnées avec les originaux à Bruxelles.

La première est une Patente de l'Empereur Maximilien I, écrite en langue Latine, datée à Tournai l'an 1513. Par cette Patente, l'Empereur érès Dominique White, Baron de Albis, pour lui et pour ses descendans. Les motifs determinans de cette création spécifiés dans le Patente, sont l'origine du nom Whyte tirée des Viti, peuple de la Germanie, attestée par les Lettres de Henri VIII. à cet Empereur, la bravoure que ce Seigneur avoit fait paroître aux sieges de Terouene et de Tournay, la bonté de son ame et enfin la beauté de son corps, qualité héréditaire, dit la Patente, dans cette famille. La seconde pièce est un certificat du Comte de Strafford, Vice Roi d'Irlande. Il est daté à Dublin le 25 Decembre xx l'année 1639. Il est suivi d'un autre en 1640, signé de l'Eveque de Limerick, du Prêtreur et autres magistrats de la Ville. On a déjà parlé de la pièce dresse à Londres en 1657 par le Chevalier Ware. Enfin Charles II., Roi d'Angleterre, donna un Diplome à Bruxelles en 1658, qui est conforme aux pièces précédentes: elles ont toutes pour objet d'établir l'origine et la noblesse de cette ancienne maison des Whytes (l'Abbe MacGeoghegan, p. lxxviii.)

(For a translation of this extract, see MacGeoghegan's "History of Ireland," published by James Duffy, Dublin, in 1844).

The first member of the family to come to Kilbyrne was James White, Junior, who married Grace Grove, only child of John Grove of Kilbyrne, as shown in the following pedigree. He is described in his Marriage Licence Bond (Cloyne), dated 2 November, 1694, as of "Dromanagh, in ye Barony of Decise and County Waterford, Gentn."

As shown before, there were seventeen persons of the name of White in this Barony in 1659.

Captain John White commanded the Royalist Garrison at Dromana Castle in 1644, and about 1698 James White,<sup>3</sup> senior, Esq., was Seneschal of Dromana Manor Court.

The Subsidy Roll of Co. Cork, A.D. 1699, gives Coroners of Co. Waterford:—

William Browning of Old Affane.

Henry Jacques of Ballymachel, Gent.

Jacobus White of Ballynagowne, Esq.

Seneschals of Co. Waterford:—

Roger Power, Seneschal of Dungarvan.

James Medicoat, Seneschal of Bishops court.

Christopher North, senior, Seneschal of Curraghmore.

Jacobus White, senior, Seneschal of Manor of Dromana.

(Public Record Office of Dublin.)

Letters with reference to Captain John White, Commanding the Royalist Garrison at Dromana, Co. Waterford, which Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood, K.S.G., discovered in the Bodleian Library (MSS. Carte XI., fol. 623, and XII., 78).

DEARE LORD,

Yr letters of the 24th by the hands of Mr. Smyth came safe to me the 25th wch had a dispatch the same day. In wch I exrest my intents and resolution in wch yor Lop will find me most constant I do not question before this come to Yor hands. Mr. Smyth will present my former: I will stand upon my garde in the best condicion I can but I feare famine will first surprise me.

If my reliefe may come wth in the power of yor Lops supply I most humbly craue the speedie assistance of the well affected there. I may be easily supplied from

Youghall any thing will helpe. I am not able to retourne yor Lop more then my infinit thanks wch comes wth a hartly affection from my Lo.

Yor Lops most humble Seruant,  
LAU. ESMOND.

From the Forte of Doncannon the 27th of July 1644.

To my worthy freind Captain John Whit commanding the Garison of Drommana, this present.

This is a true Coppy compared  
wth the original by us,  
TAAFFE,  
JOHN BARRY,

(Endorsed) 27 July 1644, Coppie of Io: Esmonds lettre to Captin John White

(The above letter is probably a copy of one sent by Lord Esmond, Commanding Duncannon Fort, to the Lord Lieutenant, and forwarded to Captain John White.—J.G.W., Col.)

(MSS. Carte XII. Bodleian Library, Oxford, f. 78.)

MOST NOBLE,

Yr Lops of the 2d of August came to my hands the eight of the same, in wch yr Lop was pleased to send me the Coppie of my Lo. Mountgarrett and Mr. Plunkettes Lettre, a coppie of Mr. Bealings Lettre, togeather with a Coppie of a Lettre supposed by the adverse partie, to be written by me to my Lo: of Inchequin, but my Lord that Lettre was intended for my Lo. of Broghill in which they mistooke. The reason I directed my Lettre to John White of Drummana, was because my Lo. of Broghilles Lettre to me was directed to one John Deuereux of Mountspill, and for noe other cause.

What the Matter in Mouster is, or by what power they haue resumed their Armes, I doe not take upon me to determine their feares, I understand not their Authoritie, I question if not from his Matie, but my Lo.: I can easilie guess they incline to the Parliament more than I conceive they ought, by howe much they decline from that obedience, and faieeth they owe his Matie, by soe much shall my distance be from them, still makeing yr Lops Commaundes the rule of my obedience and integritie, I answered that Lettre of my Lo: of Inchequins but wth such moderacion, and caution as was fitt for the advantage of his Mates service, a Coppie of which I send yr Lop, all the exceptions that can be taken is, I call them rebels, and that is his Mates owne fraise, but if yr Lop will admitt their accusation against his Mates servantes, yu will not finde a Protestant or subiect in Ireland, free from their Calumnies, and aspercions.

My comfort is yr Lop and the state haue given the right interpretacion to my Lettre my heart intended: which I assure yr Lop is soe firme to his Matie that had he but one servant in Ireland, I would follow and die wth him.

My Lo: this poore exceptions catet at, is but to lengthen yr Lops Commaundes about the warrantes for Corne of which there is not come 24 barrells, wee are growne into extreme wantes for default of paiement insoemuch that I am reddie to be torne in peeces by the souldiers, because I suffer them not to goe into the Countrie, for meanes wch I cannot answere. I soe see the end of my greate care, will come at Length to quitt this place, and then I may conclude, the adverse partie are masters of their cheefest end. I can prevent it noe longer. If yr Lop cannot, I praie take a Course to send for the ordinance and demolish the Forte.

(f. 78b.) There came a gentleman one Captaine Smithwicke yesterdaie againe from Youghall, wth a message to the same effect of my Lo: of Inchequins Lettre, I tould him if my Lo: would be soe charitable to healde vs to some victualls It should be an Act of hor to him, but I would preserve the Forte onelie for his Mates vse, and yr Lops Commaundes. I humblie praie yr Lop to releive me, that I become not a scorne (though I am adged): William Kelly vnto whome yr Lop and the Councell directed warrant, for 150 barrells of corne could not be permitted to send it from Wexford, I wonder at it, I praie yr Lops dirrection, either to the other partie or to him, that I maie haue that corne, otherwise wee shall starve.

I shall request I may haue the Commission for a Troope of Horse: it will be a means for me to drawe some Gentlemen wth horse to me, that I haue a Commission I will not expect paie for them till I make them vp, or till yr Lop haue power from his Matie to put them in paie.

Twas Before I had concluded the writinge of this Lettre I received the Lettre from my Lo: of Inchiquin (a Coppie of wch I present to your Lop) by the handes of Captaine Smithwick whose message was whither I would permitt the Parliament shipping which they verry suddenie expected (if anie came hither) to goe vp the

river, or peaceable to Lie vnder Comaund of this Forte. My Answere to him was, that I had yr Lops speciall dirrection and warrant to the Contrarie and till I had a direction from his Matie or your Lop I would not by anie meanes, which they might take notice of at their perill. This answere I gave him in the presence of Maior Capron. I likewise present yr Lop with a breife taken out of their remonstrance, wch they intezd to present vnto your Lop as the said Smithwick informed me. Their Remonstrance was of a great Leangth, and had I tyme to haue taken a Coppie of it, I would haue presented it to your Lop. Thus my Lo: I conclude, Remaineing,

Yr Hors most humble and faiethfull servant,

Duncannon Forte,

LAU. ESMONDE.

12 Aug., 1644.

(Addressed) For my Lo. Lewetenaunte.

(Endorsed) Ld Esmonde, 12 } August 1644.  
rec. 14 }

(From "Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland," 1912, with additions and Notes).\*

ION GROVE, of Hendon, Middlesex, resided at Cahirduggan Castle, near Doneraile, Co. Cork, which he rented from Lord Roche, 1603, and d. 1617, leaving by his wife, Barbara<sup>4</sup> (who d. 5 May, 1609, and buried at Brigown) issue:—

I. Henry of Cahirduggan, mar. Grissell (who mar. 2ndly Richard Williamson) d. 1630, leaving a son Charles and 2 daus.

II. WILLIAM, of whom presently.

III. Thomas, of Pharihy and Roscike, near Kildorrery, co. Cork.

IV. Ion, d.s.p. before 1633.

V. John of Kilmacome, Cahirduggan, Co. Cork.

I. Dorothy.

The second son,

WILLIAM GROVE of Cahirduggan, in 1623, purchased Ballyhemock (now Annesgrove), Co. Cork, and d. circa 24 March, 1669, leaving by Grace, his wife, two sons:—

I. ION (Major)<sup>5</sup> ancestor of the family of Grove of Ballyhemock, otherwise Annesgrove.

II. John, of whom we treat.

The younger son,

JOHN GROVE, of Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork, which he acquired by Deed of Gift, 17 April, 1667, from his brother, Major Ion Grove, of Lisgriffin Castle, near Buttevant, and Ballyhemock (Annesgrove) near Castletownroche. He made his will<sup>6</sup> 18 July, 1707. By Margaret<sup>7</sup> his wife, he had an only child,

GRACE GROVE of Kilbyrne, she mar. by licence<sup>8</sup> 2 Nov., 1694, James White, junr., described in Marr. Lic. Bond, as of Dromanagh, Co. Waterford, son of James White, Armiger, Seneschal, and one of the King's Coroners for Co. Waterford, and by him had a son,

JOHN WHITE, of Kilbyrne, otherwise Kilburne, Ballyellis, Ardgillibert and Lochinullo. He succeeded to Kilbyrne under the will of his maternal grandfather, dated 18 July, 1707. He mar. (Setts. dated 15 April, 1725) Anne, dau. of John Fowlke<sup>9</sup> of Ballinbrittick (now Cecilstown), Co. Cork. He was buried 24 May, 1754, in Doneraile Parish Churchyard (will dated 18 May, 1754; proved 9 July in that year), having by her (who d. 12 June, 1745) had issue:—

I. James, b. 14 Feb., 1726, d. young.

II. John, b. 29 May, 1727; bur. 26 July, 1741.

III. James, of whom presently.

IV. Grove,<sup>10</sup> of Elm Grove (Ballyellis, near Buttevant, see that place ante), Ardgillibert, Lochinullo, Liskelly, near Buttevant, and Kingstown (Skahanagh) near Doneraile, b. 10 Sept., 1730, d. 1768, and was buried in "family place" in Doneraile Parish churchyard.

V. Yelverton, of Dromdeer, near Doneraile, b. 14 Feb., 1732-3, living 1754.

VI. Francis, b. 4 Nov., 1736.

VII. A son, b. 27 Oct., 1742 (cannot read name on old MS. at Kilbyrne).

VIII. Robert, b. 14 March, 1743-4.

I. Sarah,<sup>11</sup> b. 29 Oct., 1731; mar. 14 July, 1764, William White of Hogstown, Co. Cork, and was buried (a widow) 24 Dec., 1811, leaving issue:—

1. William, bap. 18 Nov., 1773, bur. at Doneraile, 20 Feb., 1774.

2. Grove, b. circa 1773-4; mentioned as one of three lives in lease of part of Kingstown, to Robert Grove White, 26 Oct., 1793.

1. Annie.

\* For Notes see page 251.



II. Annie,<sup>12</sup> of Kingstown, near Doneraile, b. 2 May, 1735; mar. (Setts. 15 Nov., 1771) Matthew Seward of Nursetown Beg and Carriglena Beg, near Mallow, and d. 6 Jan., 1828, having had issue, an only child, John Grove Seward,<sup>13</sup> killed by a fall from his horse while riding from Nursetown to Mallow 4 June, 1825, and d.s.p. He was Capt. in Co. Limerick Militia.

III. Grace, b. 14 Aug., 1738.

IV. Marie, b. 28 March, 1740.

The eldest surviving son,

JAMES WHITE<sup>14</sup> of Kilburne and Ardely, near Doneraile, Co. Cork, b. 11 Feb., 1728-9; mar. 1756 Sarah, eldest dau of John Garde<sup>15</sup> of Glyn, Co. Waterford, and was buried 16 Nov., 1780, in Doneraile Parish Churchyard, having by her (who d. 19 Feb., 1821), had five sons and one dau:—

I. JOHN GROVE, his heir.

II. Thomas<sup>16</sup> b. 9 Jan., 1759, Midshipman R.N., 1783, mar. Sarah Collis of Cork, b. circa 1765. He d. 5 Feb. 1853, having had issue:—

1. William Grove,<sup>17</sup> Lieut. R.N., mar. 15 May, 1822, Rebecca, dau. of Roger Green of Youghal, Co. Cork (she d. Aug., 1826) and sister of the Ven. T. W. Green, Archdeacon of Ardagh. He d. 20 Nov., 1835, leaving (with a dau., Jane Fell, who d. young) a son, Thomas Fell, Solicitor, of Dublin, b. 5 Oct., 1824, mar. Juliet Maria,<sup>18</sup> dau. of George Cullin of Dublin. He d. 11 March, 1872, and by her (who d. 8 Sept., 1860) left issue:—

a. William James Grove,<sup>19</sup> Crown Solicitor for Co. Kildare, B.A., LL.B., Trin. Coll., Dub. (18 Elgin Road, Dublin, and St. Helen's, Lucan, Co. Dublin) b. 20 Oct., 1852; mar. 12 April, 1877, Emily, only dau. of William Wilson, of Dublin, d. 1st March, 1915, buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, and has had issue:—

(a.) William Ernest Grove,<sup>20</sup> B.A., T.C.D., b. 13 Feb., 1878; d. 24 Oct., 1900.

(b.) Ion Alexander Grove,<sup>21</sup> b. 24 Dec., 1879, B.A., T.C.D.

(c.) Robert Grove, b. 9 Sept., 1881, Barrister-at-Law, B.A., T.C.D., Classical Scholar and Senior Moderator T.C.D.

(d.) Gerald Edward Grove, Solicitor, b. 8 Oct., 1883, B.A., T.C.D., mar. 11 Dec., 1912, at Great St. Andrew's Church, Ashley Place, London, Anna Love, dau. of late Col. Sir Chas. Hughes-Hunter, Bart., of Plas Coch, Anglesey, Wales, and has issue, Chas. Wm. Grove, b. 11 Sept., 1913, at 3 Mount Street Crescent, Dublin.

(e.) James Herbert Grove, b. 23 Nov., 1889, M.D., T.C.D.

(a.) Juliet Beatrice Grove.

b. Richard Blair<sup>22</sup> of Ashton Park, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Solicitor, b. 19 Jan., 1857; mar. 25 Sept., 1886, Emily Maud,<sup>23</sup> 2nd dau. of the late Charles Nichols of Dunedin, New Zealand, and has issue:—

(a.) Charles Thomas Blair, b. 19 Dec., 1889, B.A., T.C.D., Solicitor, Dublin.

(b.) Arthur Blair, b. 3 July, 1891, B.A., Senior Mod., T.C.D., 2nd Lieut. R.F.A. (1914), Lord Kitchener's Army; one of Ræquet Pair for Rugby in Public Schools' Cup Competition; got his Colours for Hockey and Cricket in T.C.D., and played for the Gentlemen of Ireland against the Gentlemen of Scotland in 1913.

(c.) John Henry Blair, b. 18 Feb., 1894, 2nd Lieut. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 9th Batt. (1914), Lord Kitchener's Army.

(d.) Cyril Walter Blair, b. 21 Feb., 1902.

(a.) Emily Beatrice, 23 Nov., 1888, mar. 11 Sept., 1913, at Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Stephen Earle, son of Rev. B. Earle of Bilton Grange, Rugby, and has issue Beatrice Maude.

(b.) Maud Eileen, b. 26 Nov., 1896.

a. Juliet Maria, mar. 19 May, 1886, Rev. J. E. Grasett<sup>24</sup> Vicar of Allensmore, Hereford, and has issue.

b. Rebecca (Rabie) mar. 29 Aug., 1889, Herbert Sessions of Gloucester, and has issue.

2. Edward James,<sup>25</sup> Col. 70th Regt., b. at Kilburne, 2 Oct., 1792; mar. 13 Dec., 1830 in Guernsey, Henrietta Dobree, dau. of Thomas Carey of Rozel, Guernsey, (see Carey of Rozel, B.L.G., 1886). She d. 29 April, 1875, at Kilburne, Doneraile. He d. at Kilburne, Guernsey, 17 June, 1865, leaving an only child, Amelia Carey,<sup>26</sup> b. 19 Oct., 1831; mar. 8 Jan. 1852, her cousin, Capt. (afterwards Major) Hans Thomas Fell White of Kilburne (see hereafter).

3. John (Doctor)<sup>27</sup> b. 29th Sept., 1803.

1. Rebecca, b. 2nd April, 1802, mar. Mr. Holland, of Cork. She d.s.p



KILBYRNE HALL.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White. 8th Sept., 1914.)*



KILBYRNE AVENUE GATE.  
*(Photo by Major H. T. F. White).  
Circa 1865.*

- III. James (Rev.)<sup>28</sup> Chaplain, R.N., mar. 1st, 5 Jan., 1801, d. 5 Nov., 1903, Anne Dennis; 2ndly, a dau. of Thomas Garde of Ballynecurra, Co. Cork, by whom he had a son, James Garde, b. 1803, d. unm. 28 Aug. 1883. His 3rd wife was Abigail Poulter,<sup>29</sup> she was bur. 5 June, 1907; he mar. 4thly, 24th May, 1809, Ann, dau. of Richard Drapes, of Waterford; and 5thly, 1821, at St. Werburg's, Dublin, Catherine, dau. of Sir Edward Hoare, 2nd Bart., of Annabella, Mallow, and widow of Henry Prendergast Garde of Youghal. He d. at Sierre Leone, circa., 1825.
- IV. Robert Grove,<sup>30</sup> b. Feb. 1772; mar. 24 April, 1799, Mary (b. circa. 1777) dau. of Richard Gregg (see Ardprior) of Curraghkerry, near Twopot House, Mallow, Co. Cork, and d. 7 May, 1847, having by her (who d. 24 June, 1838) had issue:—
1. James Garde, b. 1880, mar. 29 April, 1826, at Youghal, Prudence,<sup>31</sup> dau. of William Gardiner of Youghal, and d. Jan. 1841, leaving issue. His wife and family settled in America.
  2. William Fell,<sup>32</sup> bap. 15 July, 1803, Ensign 47th Regt., d. of cholera at Burum-pore, India, 2 April, 1828.
  3. Richard Gregg,<sup>33</sup> b. 11 Nov., 1808, mar. 7 June, 1834, Caroline, 3rd dau. of John Sullivan, of Tullilase (see that place) and d. 2 Feb., 1891, having by her (who d. 28 Sept., 1893) had issue.
    - (1) Robert William Costley,<sup>34</sup> b. 3 Sept., 1840, mar. 12 Sept., 1872, at Clifton, Jessie Maria, dau. of Thomas Arnold Marten, J.P., of Swansea, and d. 7 Nov., 1898, at Wimbledon, leaving issue.
      - a. Ernest Costley, B.A., Oxon, Civil Service, Resident Magistrate, South Nyasa District, Nyasaland, b. 9 Aug., 1874, mar. 10 April, 1913, Marguerite, dau. of Alex Bethune, of Tadworth, Surrey, and has issue, Colin Robt. Costley, b. 12 May, 1914, at Zomba, Nyasaland.
      - b. Kenneth Costley, b. 22 April, 1876, mar. 28 April, 1906, at Hampstead, Gwendoline Roberts, and has issue, Elizabeth Margaret, b. 22 March, 1907. Lives at Thorpe Hall, Thorpe Bay, Essex; accomplished golf player and winner of many competitions; handicap plus 1.
      - c. Cyril Costley, C.E., Durban, b. 9 July, 1877, mar. 31 July, 1906, Marguerite, dau. of G. Reitz, of Riversdale, Cape Colony, served in Boer War as a Volunteer, and had issue William Henry, b. 20 Jan., 1909, at S. Church, Essex, who died in 1911.
      - d. Harold Costley<sup>35</sup> (Rev.) M.A. Oxon, b. 9 Nov., 1878, Head Master Bradfield College (1910-1914) mar. 3 Jan., 1913, at Croydon Hope, eld. dau. of Dr. A. W. G. Ranger, D.C.L., and has issue, Cyril Grove Costley White, b. 30 Oct., 1913.
      - a. Jessie Gladys Costley<sup>36</sup> b. 31 Oct., 1880, mar. 11 Oct., 1906, at Rugby, Thomas Camden, youngest son of Robert McClelland, of Hertford, and has issue—John Arnold Camden, b. 29 June, 1909; Eileen Mary, b. 25 July, 1912.
    - (2) John Richard,<sup>37</sup> b. 30 April, 1843, m. 29 June, 1871, at Cheltenham, Mary Campbell Ricketts, only child of James Alder, of Cheltenham, and d. 6 Nov., 1889, leaving issue.
      - a. Sydney Alder Campbell, b. 19 May, 1872. He d. abroad circa 1913, and his wife also dead.
      - b. Edwin Stanley Campbell, b. 5 Dec., 1874, mar. 16 Sept., 1899, Blanche Welch, dau. of Mr. Compton of Cheltenham, and has issue—John Vernon, b. 3 April, 1906; Doris Kathleen, b. 19 Feb., 1903.
      - c. John Dundas Campbell, b. 15 July, d. 5 Aug., 1877.
      - d. John Leslie Campbell, b. 13 Dec., 1888.
      - e. Arthur Llewellyn Campbell b. 26 May, 1890. Is at Medicine Hat, Canada (1912).
        - a. Florence Kathleen Campbell, b. 10 Sept., 1880.
        - b. Violet Lilian Ernestine Campbell, b. 19 June, 1886.
- (1) Annie, of Ballintemple, near Cork.
  - (2) Melian Sullivan, d. 29 April, 1906, at Ballintemple, near Cork.
  - (3) Carrie,<sup>38</sup> mar. 20 June, 1872, Rev. Henry Heineken Marten, Rector of St. Paul's, Glenorchay, Hobart, Tasmania. She d. 11 Oct., 1904, in Tasmania. He mar. 2ndly, 1908, Miss Morley, of Tasmania.

4. Robert Fell,<sup>39</sup> b. 1815, d. unmar., Feb., 1853.
1. Sarah, bap. 2 Feb., 1810.
  2. Rebecca, b. 14 Feb., 1812, mar. 1832, John FitzSimons of Cork (he d. in Cork 14 May, 1868). She d. 17 April, 1855, leaving issue, Robert Henry FitzSimons, b. 5 June, 1837, Inspector of Police and J.P. of Trinidad. He mar., 1st, Anna Maria Rostant, in Trinidad, 8 Oct., 1868. He mar., 2ndly, 1880, Marian, 2nd dau. of Rev. C. W. Hodson, Vicar of St. James's, Hampstead Road, near London. He d.s.p. at Teddington, 7 Oct., 1900.
- V. William Grove,<sup>40</sup> Lieut.-Col. C.B., 48th Regt. and 94th Regt. (which latter he raised). He mar. 2 July, 1799, Elizabeth Chinchin. She d. 10 June, 1846. He d. 3 March, 1844, aged 66, leaving issue.
1. William Grove,<sup>41</sup> b. 12 May, 1800, Lieut. 48th, and Lieut. and Adjt. 94th Regts. He mar. 11 June, 1829, Sarah Talbot at Swanage, and d. 9 Jan., 1884, having by her (who d. 30 Jan., 1887) had issue.
    - (1) Nathan Chinchin, b. 20 Dec., 1832, mar. 26 Feb. 1884, Maria Hardy.
    - (1) Sarah Chinchin, b. 9 April, 1830, mar. 15 Oct., 1862, George Holloway. She d. Feb. 1906, and had issue.
  2. Thomas Garde, b. 1805, d. young.
  3. John Grove, d. young.
  4. Francis Fane,<sup>42</sup> b. 5 Sept., 1811, d. unmar. 19 Sept., 1840.
    1. Ann Bullen, b. 1803, mar. Robert Dugdale Marshfield, and d. 21 July, 1868, at Warham, leaving issue. He d. 20 Aug. 1883, aged 78, at Weymouth.
    2. Elizabeth mar. July, 1850, at Wareham, her cousin Charles Tuckey White, and d. at Leicester, 11 May, 1889 (was bur. in Jos. Roher's family vault) aged 78, leaving issue (see later).
    3. Louisa, b. 26 Sept., 1819, mar. William Smith, and d. at Winchester, circa 1880. She had a large family.
- I. Rebecca,<sup>43</sup> mar. by licence 23 Jan., 1792, John Denis, Alderman of Waterford. She d. 7 Nov., 1834, leaving issue.

The eldest son,

JOHN GROVE WHITE,<sup>44</sup> of Kilburne, J.P., D.G., Ensign 101st and 36th Regts., and Lieut. 73rd Regt., and Adjutant and subsequently Captain of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, Deputy Governor of Co. Cork, 13 Aug., 1803, b. circa 1758, mar. 27 Jan., 1791, Mary,<sup>45</sup> (b. 8 May, 1765) dau. of Anthony Ohearnley of Salterbridge, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford (see that family B.L.G.). She d. 8 Sept., 1849 (will dated 25 Oct., 1844). He d. 27 Aug., 1825, leaving by her one son.

JAMES (GARDE) GROVE WHITE,<sup>46</sup> of Kilburne, b. at Loughna, Co. Tipperary, 15 Nov., 1791, mar. 3 Oct., 1815, Phoebe,<sup>47</sup> 4th dau. of Rev. Charles Tuckey, LL.D.,<sup>48</sup> of Parson's Green, Co. Tipperary. She d. 5 May, 1879, aged 83. He d. 13 Jan., 1866, and was buried at Doneraile, leaving issue.

- I. JOHN GROVE,<sup>49</sup> B.A., T.C.D., b. 31st Oct., 1817, mar. 25 Sept., 1872, Mary Anne, (b. 8 Oct., 1835), dau. of Hiram Camp of Newhaven, Connecticut, U.S.A., and settled in that country. He d.s.p. 23 April, 1891, at Sioux City, U.S.A.
- II. Charles Tuckey,<sup>50</sup> of Kingstown, near Doneraile, Barrister-at-Law, b. 20 June, 1820, mar. July, 1850, his cousin Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut.-Col. William Grove White, C.B., and d. 12 July, 1863, having by her (who d. 11 May, 1889) had issue.
1. James Grove, b. 5 Sept., 1851, d. young, 22 June, 1857, bur. at Doneraile.
  2. Charles Leonard Jackson,<sup>51</sup> C.E., late of Kingstown, Doneraile, b. 19 March, 1853, mar. 1877, Nina Emily, dau. of William Craig Baynes, of Montreal, Canada, and had issue.
    - (1) Francis Alfred,<sup>52</sup> Lieut. 4th Batt., Suffolk Regt., served in S. African War, b. 18 June, 1881; drowned near Ipswich, 7 Aug., 1905.
    - (2) John Grove, C.E., b. 30 Aug., 1882.
      - (1) Isabella Kathleen Dudley, mar. 9 Oct., 1901, Richard Waterfield, Indian Financial Department, eldest son of Sir Henry Waterfield, G.C.I.E., C.B., and has issue:—Ottiwel, b. 25 July, 1902, at Bolaram, Deccan, India; Diana Rosalie May.

III. HANS THOMAS FELL, of whom hereafter.

IV. Henry Grove, b. 26 Feb., 1828, d. aged three years.

- I. Elizabeth,<sup>53</sup> b. 26 Aug., 1824, mar. 16 Feb., 1843, Wills George Crofts (see Churchtown House in Hist. and Topo. Notes, Buttevant, &c., and Crofts of Churchtown, B.L.G., 1886). He d. March, 1857. She d. 16 March, 1892, leaving issue.
- II. Mary, d. young, 1829.

The third son,

HANS THOMAS FELL WHITE,<sup>54</sup> of Kilburne, Nursstown Beg and Carriglena Beg, Major 40th Regt., b. 16 Nov., 1821, mar. 8 Jan., 1852, his cousin, Amelia Carey, only child of Col. Edward James White, 70th Regt. (she d. 11 March, 1913, at Springfort Hall, Mallow, buried in family vault, Doneraile) (see above and Carey of Rozel, B.L.G., 1886), and d. 17 May, 1876, leaving issue,

I. JAMES GROVE, of whom hereafter.

II. Hans Thomas Fell,<sup>55</sup> residing at Springfort Hall, Mallow, and of Nursstown Beg and Carriglena Beg (sold to tenants under Land Purchase Act, 1903), Co. Cork, Commander (retired) R.N., was at Suakim, 1883 (medal and Egyptian star); b. 7 May, 1856, mar. 16 July, 1885, Mary Beatrice, eldest dau. of late Charles Nichols, of Dunedin, New Zealand, and has issue.

1. Hans Grove, of Paddling Lake, Sask, Canada, b. at Bellevue, Mallow, 8 Sept., 1890, m. 11 Feb., 1914, at Mistawasis, Sask, Canada, Rose, dau. of C. Williams, Esq., C.E.
2. Ion Whitefoord Grove, b. at Bellevue, Mallow, 29 July, 1894, Midshipman R.N.
3. Dermot Grove, b. at Springfort Hall, 22 Sept., 1905.
1. Mirabel Grace Grove, b. 6 Oct., 1886, at Benmore, Queenstown, mar., 1st, at Buttevant, 17 March, 1909, Herbert George, son of Thomas Large. She mar. 2ndly, in London, 1912, Capt. John N. de la Perrelle, 7th Batt. (Extra Reserve) Royal Fusiliers, and has issue, Eric Lyndon, b. 28 Oct., 1912, at The Old Farm, Prestwood, Gt. Missenden.
2. Beatrice Mary Grove, b. at Benmore, Queenstown, mar. 24 Nov., 1914, at Buttevant Church, Capt. Geo. Edmund Sackville Cotter, R.A., son of Revd. Dr. Cotter, LL.D., Buttevant.
3. Kathleen Whitefoord Grove, b. at Bellevue, Mallow, mar. at Buttevant Church, 3 June, 1914, Lieut. James Wilfred Lang Stanley Hobart, North Staffordshire Regt., son of Robert Hobart, I.C.S., and Mrs. J. C. C. J. Hobart, The Landscapes, Ticehurst, Sussex.

III. John (Ion) Grove,<sup>56</sup> Capt. 16th Bengal Lancers, and Adjutant Viceroy's Body Guard, b. 1 June, 1869, d. unmar. 26 March, 1900, buried at Darjeeling.

I. Mirabel Bladen Niel, b. on board sailing ship "Donald McKay," mar. 17 Dec., 1881, at Dresden, Major Alexander Towers-Clark,<sup>57</sup> 1st Batt. the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt., and has issue.

1. John William, b. 23 May, 1896, at Highfield, Southampton, 2nd Lieut. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Oct., 1914.
1. Mirabel Stuart, b. at Edinburgh, mar. 9 April, 1908, at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Capt. V. T. Bailey, The King's (Liverpool) Regt.
2. Sibella Heeln, b. at Edinburgh, mar. at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 9 June, 1906, her cousin, Frederick R. N. Curle, of Melrose, N.B.
3. Elspeth Marion, b. at Crosshaven, Cork Harbour, mar. 4 Feb., 1913, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Lieut. H. D. Collins, R.N. Drowned in H.M.S. Monmouth.

II. Henrietta (Reta) Cecilia, b. at the Catel, Guernsey.

JAMES GROVE WHITE,<sup>58</sup> now of Kilburne, J.P., for Cos. Cork and Waterford, D.L. for Co. Waterford, High Sheriff for Co. Waterford, 1910; Substantive Colonel in the Army, late A.Q.M.G., 2nd Div. 1st Army Corps, late Lieut-Col. commanding 1st Batt. Duke of Cambridge's Own (57th) Middlesex Regt., b. 21 Oct., 1852, mar. 1 July, 1880, at Stanmore, Middlesex, Constance,<sup>59</sup> eldest dau. of A. FitzGibbon,<sup>60</sup> C.E., and niece of Maurice FitzGibbon, The Mac An Tsen Ridderly and White Knight, of Crohana, Stoneyford, Co. Kilkenny (see FitzGibbon of Crohana, B.L.G., and pedigree of the Mac An Tsen Ridderly or Old Knight, p. 720, Vol. IV., 4th Series, "Journal of the R.S.A. of Irl.," 1879-1882; also Old Castletown of Hist. and Topo. Notes of Buttevant, &c.; also the Unpublished Geraldine Documents), and has issue.

I. Capt. Pierce Grove,<sup>61</sup> 1st Batt. Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt., b. 13 Oct., 1882, served in the Boer War.

II. Capt. Maurice FitzGibbon Grove,<sup>62</sup> b. 7 Dec., 1887, Royal Engineers.

III. Eric Grove,<sup>63</sup> b. 11 April, 1892.

IV. Terence Grove,<sup>64</sup> b. 5 July, 1901.

I. Constance Geraldine Grove, bap. at Stanmore Church, mar. at Doneraile, 16 May, 1904, Capt. C. S. Collison,<sup>65</sup> West Riding of Duke of Wellington's Regt., now (1914) Lieut.-Col. Commanding 5th Batt. Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.

ARMS, Quarterly—1st and 4th, arg. on a chevron gu., between three roses of the last, barbed vert seeded gold a cross patee 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 patee or.

MOTTO—Nourissez l'esperance.

SEATS—Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork; Rockfield, Cappagh, Co. Waterford.

From information received from Ulster Office, it appears that the White Armorial Bearings were granted by N. Narbon, Ulster, to Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, son of James White, of Kings Meadow, County Waterford, in 1578. It was confirmed in June, 1883, by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster, to James Grove White, Esq., Captain Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt., and the other descendants of John White of Kilburne, son of this marriage, in November, 1694, of James White, junr., of Dromanagh, in the Barony of Decies, Co. Waterford, with Grace, dau. and heir of John Grove, Esq., of Cahirduggan and Kilburne, Co. Cork.

Sir Nicholas White also possessed Duncannon Fort, Co. Wexford, Knocktopher Abbey, Co. Kilkenny, and Leixlip Castle, near Lucan. The Ulster Office was not established until 1552 (see p. 72, Vol. III., Series VI., 3 March, 1913, "Journal R.S.A., Irlid.")

The following pedigree is without doubt a branch of that of "White of Kilbyrne," but I am unable to connect it by documentary evidence. It may possibly refer to the descendants of William White of Hogstown, Co. Cork, who married Sarah White, daughter of John and Anne White of Kilburne in 1764.

?William White, mar. Sarah White, of Greenhills or Greenhalls, Co. Tipperary, his cousin. He mortgaged his property, which was situated on the border of Co. Limerick and Co. Cork, or Co. Limerick and Co. Tipperary, to a Mr. Harding. They had issue, a son, Mr. John Grove White, Asst.-Surgeon, 5th Dragoon Guards, and afterwards Dispensary Doctor of Charleville, Co. Cork. By Army List, 1805, Irish Half-Pay, 7th Dragoon Guards, appears Asst.-Surgeon John G. White. He mar. Dec. 1798, or Jan., 1799, (Saunders "News Letter," 9 Jan., 1799, Brit. Mus.), Elizabeth Bradshaw, widow of William Mason, of Maiden Hall, Co. Limerick, she d. aged 75, circa 1840. One of the Smithwicks of Ballyconree, Co. Tipperary, mar. her sister. Dr. John Grove White was buried in Doneraile churchyard, 1801 (extract from Charleville Parish Register). They had issue a son.

Dr. JOHN GROVE WHITE, of Spa Hill, Kilfinane, Co. Limerick, Dispensary Doctor. He mar. July, 1831, at St. Werburgh's, Dublin, Sophia Millikin. He d. 27 Jan., 1834, of cholera, at Spa Hill, 34 years of age (see Adm. P.R.O., Dub., dated 5 Jan., 1837, Diploma 1825). They had issue.

I. Sophia White, living at Brighton.

II. Elizabeth Grove White, mar. 1858, at St. Werburgh's, Dublin, Rev. G. J. R. Ousley, who lives at Brighton, son of Major-General Ralph Ousley. They have issue.

1. James Ousley.

2. John Grove Ousley.

1. Mary Irene Ousley, mar. 20 Dec., 1883, Arthur Norman, of the Estate Duty Office, Somerset House, London, and have issue a son.

List of Members of the White Family who were buried in Doneraile Churchyard, and to whose memory no Monument or Tombstone exists.

John White of Kilburne, buried 24th May, 1754.

Anne White (nee Fowlke), widow of above, died 12 June, 1745.

John White, second child of above, buried 26 July, 1741, aged 14 years.

James White of Kilburne, buried 16 November, 1780, aged 52.



OAK TREE WITH SUMMER HOUSE AT KILBYRNE.  
*(Photo. by Major H. T. F. White.)*  
Circa. 1862.



SCULPTURED FIGURES BY JOHNNY ROCHE.  
Left to Right—Mirth, War, Folly.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, August, 1914).*  
*(At Kilbyrne, Doneraile, 1914).*

Grove White<sup>66</sup> of Kingstown, Doneraile, died 1768, aged 38. In his will he desired to be buried in the family burial place. There is now no sign of the family site.

Sarah, widow of William White of Hogstown, Co. Cork, buried 24 December, 1811, aged 80 years.

William, infant son of William and Sarah White of Hogstown, buried 20 February, 1772.

Dr. John Grove White of Charleville, Co. Cork, buried April, 1801.

From Parish Register and Wills. Also see p. 468, Memorials of the Dead in Ireland, Vol. II., also pages 50, 51 and 52 same Vol.

About the time of the Famine some Whiteboys, with blackened faces, went to Kilbyrne House for arms. The family were away at the time. The Whiteboys were commanded by Bill Walsh, who lived at Ballyandrew, near Doneraile.

They managed to effect an entrance into the house, where they seized some clothes and some small arms. These were afterwards found hidden in Ballyandrew Glen. While the Whiteboys were searching for arms, Bill Walsh heard one of the maid servants mention the name of one of his men, being alarmed at this, he gave the order to retreat and scatter. He ran as fast as he could to his home at Ballyandrew. He cleaned his face in the stream near that place, and on coming out on to the road, met Colonel Gough, with a detachment of soldiers, from Buttevant.

Bill saluted the Colonel, and said: "Colonel, what time of the day is it?" The Colonel pulled out his watch and said, "One o'clock." About half-past twelve o'clock the Whiteboys were at Kilbyrne.

Most of the Whiteboys were subsequently arrested and tried in Cork, but Bill Walsh, the commander, prove an alibi, by calling on Colonel Gough as evidence that he was at Ballyandrew at one o'clock, and therefore could not have been at the sacking of Kilbyrne, at half-past twelve, and so was acquitted.

Din Downey, an old man, now (1908) in Mallow Union, found the clothes.

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In Buttevant Church there is a gallery which was built about the forties of the 19th century. Owing to some serious misunderstanding 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 Kilbyrne, who were also parishioners of Buttevant, 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 stairs was occupied by Lord Doneraile, the next 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, the churchwardens on 2nd Sept., 1894, allotted the end pew, with fire place, to Colonel James Grove White, as the Kilbyrne pew. His brother Commander Hans Thos. Fell White, R.N., occupied the centre one (old Kilbyrne pew), while Lord Doneraile's pew falls by inheritance to his daughter, Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory.

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When the old house of Kilbyrne was in existence, an ancestress of ours, who suffered from a polypus in her nose, was one afternoon sitting



in an arbour in the grounds, she fell asleep and dreamt that a little old woman came and told her that if she got a certain herb, pounded and used it as snuff, she would be cured. When she went to the arbour the next day for her siesta, she dreamt the same dream. It so happened a third time. Thinking there was something in it, she did as the old woman advised, with the result that she was cured.

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Description of a gold wedding ring given by Mrs. Ann Drury, neé McCraight, to Capt. and Mrs. Grove White (neé Constance FitzGibbon), about August, 1880. Plain gold ring with the following description:—

“July 21, 1742. n.G.A.”

Mrs. Anne Drury died 19 March, 1881, at Clonegal, Ireland. She stated it was the wedding ring of Anne Greatrakes, neé Bagge of Ardmore, Co. Waterford, when she married Valentine Greatrakes of Affane-Quarter, Cappoquin. It had been in possession of four generations of ladies of the name of Anne, viz. :—

Anne Greatrakes, neé Bagge, 1742.

Anne Fudge, neé Greatrakes.

Anne McCraight, neé Coates.

Anne Drury, neé McCraight.

Mrs. Drury's mother was Mrs. Grove White's great aunt.—*Vide* Greatrakes Pedigree by Rev. Canon Hayman.

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A crock of coins found at Kilbyrne, as related by Mrs. Phoebe Mollan (Crofts).

“My grandfather, James Grove White (died 1866), found some coins on top of the ‘oak tree field.’ There was a graveyard there once, and in his time some stones were still there, whether tombstones, or only the wall of the graveyard, I do not know. He had the whole place levelled and ploughed over. The workmen turned over a crock or pot with some coins in it. What became of this receptacle I never heard, but my grandmother gave some of the coins to Jim Tuckey <sup>67</sup> (who had a collection which he was interested in). She gave me the one I showed you.”

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The three heads at kitchen garden door were sculptured by Johnny Roche. They represent “War,” “Folly” and “Mirth.” A fourth, “Peace,” is with Mr. James Byrne, J.P., living at Ballyhooly House, Ballyhooly (1915).

Johnny Roche built “Johnny Roche's Castle” at Wallstown. (See page 195, Notes of Buttavant, Doneraile, &c., vol. iii., and photo, by Colonel J. Grove White.)

## NOTES TO KILBYRNE.

<sup>1</sup> James Fitz Robert White, by his will dated 29 Jany., 1662, bequeathed £40 (a large sum of money in those days) due to him by John FitzGerald of Dromana, Co. Waterford, for the building of a hospital in Clonmel. This James White married Catherine Power (P.R.O. Irl., 1626, L.A.G. 9).

<sup>2</sup> A.D. 1235. Philip White of Mocollop, Co. Waterford.

1290. Elias, brother of Philip.

1303. Geoffrey White acquired lands near Clonmel, i.e., Geoffrey, the son of Elias White.

1525. James White, Bailiff of City of Waterford, a J.P. in 1538.

1540. James White gets a grant of lands in Co. Waterford, 20 May, 1540.

1586. William White, of White's Island, was attained.

1591. Sir Walter Raleigh leased White's Island near Dromana to Robert Balfe, 8 May, 1591.

(Collected by Dr. Grattan Flood).

<sup>3</sup> James White, senr., Seneschal of Dromana Manor Court, was father of James White, junr., of Dromana, who married Grace Grove of Kilbyrne in 1694.

<sup>4</sup> See Caherduggan Castle, Hist. and Topo. Notes, Buttevant, &c., II. 3.

<sup>5</sup> MAJOR ION GROVE of Lisgriffin Castle,\* near Buttevant, Co. Cork, a 1649 Royalist Officer, obtained 1666, under the Act of Settlement, a grant of the lands of Ballyhemock, Kilbyrne, West Drinagh, Keatingstown, Ballynemingree, Ballytolosy, Ballytrasna, and Ballymacmurragh, all in Co. Cork. By deed of gift, 1667, he conveyed Kilbyrne to his brother John (see above). He mar. Jane, 3rd dau. of John Pigot of Dysart, Queen's Co., and d. 1692, having by her had (with a dau. Jane, mar. 1679, William Hodder, of Bridgetown, Co. Cork, and had issue) a son.

ALEXANDER GROVE, of Ballyhemock, mar. 1st, 1681, Dorothy, 2nd dau. of James Mansergh, of Macrony Castle, and by her he had a son Ion, his heir. He mar. 2ndly, Mary Bruce, and d. 1706-7, having by her had Thomas, Robert, John, Christian, all living in 1707.

The eldest son,

ION GROVE, of Ballyhemock, b. 1687, mar. 1710, Arabella Blennerhasset, and d. 1730 (will dated 1728, proved 1730) leaving issue.

I. Robert, his heir.

II. James, of Kilcummer, near Castletownroche, Co. Cork, mar. 1756, Catherine Wilson,† dau. of Ralph Warter Wilson, of Bilboe, Co. Limerick. His will, dated 1773, was proved 1783.

III. Arthur, d.s.p., 1754.

IV. Ion.

V. Blennerhasset, of London, mar. Martha, dau. of Rev. Edward Fanning, and d. 1773, leaving a dau. Elizabeth, living 1793.

I. Arabella, mar. 1st, 1733, Edward Smith, of Kilpatrick, Co. Cork, who d. 1754, leaving issue. She mar. 2ndly Daniel Swayne.

II. Ellinor, mar. John FitzGibbon of Mount Shannon. Their eldest son, John, was created Earl of Clare (see Burke's Extinct Peerage).

III. Catherine, mar. 1762, Rev. Richard Purcell, Rector of Kilcummer, and d.s.p.

IV. Dorothy mar. 1749, William Minchin, of Greenhills, Co. Tipperary, and had issue.

V. Alice, d. young.

\* A limestone mantel piece from Lisgriffin Castle is in Hall at Kilbyrne.

† Henry Cole Bowen (the 1st) of Bowen's Court, mar. (Setts. 8 Jan., 1760) Margaret, dau. of Ralph Warter Wilson. She was sister to Catherine, who mar. James Grove.

The eldest son,

ROBERT GROVE, of Ballyhemock, mar. 1741, Mary, dau. of Richard Ryland, of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, and by her (who d. 1 June, 1758) had an only child,

MARY GROVE, of Ballyhemock, mar. 8 Feb., 1766, Francis Charles, 1st Earl of Annesley. He d. 19 Dec., 1802. She d.s.p. 1791, devising the Ballyhemock estate (now called Annesgrove) to her husband's, the Annesley family.

A fuller pedigree of the Grove family is given under "Cahirduggan," in Hist. and Topo. Notes on Buttevant, &c., II., 11.

The only descendants of this branch of the Grove Family appear to be the White Family of Kilbyrne, and the descendants of the Earl of Clare (Fitzgibbon).

<sup>6</sup> Amongst the Kilbyrne Papers is the will of John Grove; the seal on this will is the White crest and arms, and appears the same as the seal on James White's Marriage Licence Bond of 1694 (his son-in-law).

<sup>7</sup> Mr. Tenison Groves informs me that Grace Grove's mother was connected with the Wilkinson family, from searches he has made in Public Record Office, Dublin.

<sup>8</sup> Cloyne Marriage Licence Bond. The original is in Pub. Rec. Off., Dub.

<sup>9</sup> In 1683, Elizabeth Fowlke, of Ballinbrittick, was a party to the marriage of Ellenor Fowlke and John Wilkinson of Limerick, gent.

Ann White's (Fowlke) father was John Fowlke of Ballinbrittick, now Cecilstown, Co. Cork, who made his will 1702 (P.R.O., Dub.); her mother was Ann. Her brothers were Robert of Ballinbrittick, also Yelverton and Joseph, who were dead and buried in Castlemagner Parish churchyard, Co. Cork, at the time that Robert made his will (in P.R.O., Dublin), 1741. Her aunt was Martha Fowlke.

Sarah, dau. of Jno. Fowlkes, bap. in Doneraile Church, 14 Dec. (?1775), and Catherine, dau. to Mr. John Fowlkes, bap. 23 July, 1777.

The mar. setts. of John White and Ann Fowlke were witnessed by Christian Grove, Isabelle Hely, Bob Fowlke and John Fowlke.

Amongst the Crone Family Papers at Byblos, Doneraile, is the copy of will of Joseph Fowlkes, of Curraghinahinch (on East boundary of Kilbyrne), dated 11 Oct., 1765. He mentions his sons, John, Robert, his wife Mary and his dau. 14 years of age. He appoints Mr. Arthur Bastable and Mr. William Lysaght, overseers.

On a map of the townland of Curraghnehinchy made for Mr. Robert Fowlkes and Mr. John Crone in 1692 (now at Kilbyrne in frame), Curraghinahinch House, the residence of Mr. Robert Fowlkes is shown. It lay about 750 yards east of present Kilbyrne House.

In Feb., 1829, John Fowlkes, Esq., late of Cornahinch, near Doneraile, and eldest son of Joseph Fowlke, Esq., died at Mallow (see Article on Cornahinch).

In Grove White's will, dated 1768, his uncle Yelverton Fowlke, and his niece, Prudence Fowlke are mentioned.

The Fowlke family have entirely disappeared from the neighbourhood. The name does not appear in Castlemagner Church Register, which commences in 1809. From enquiries I made, I heard that a Mr. Fowlkes was in De La Cour's Bank in Mallow, about 1830. This is the last of the name I have been able to trace.

That the Fowlke family were living at Curraghinahinchy about 1775, is shown by the following family story:—"John Grove White of Kilbyrne (b. 1758), when a young man, went for a walk with Miss Fowlke of Curraghinahinch. He managed to entice her on to a shaking bog, where he left her, and told her he would not take her off, unless she gave him a kiss. He got the kiss, but she never forgave him."

<sup>10</sup> Other members of the family also desired to be buried in the family burial place in Doneraile churchyard. I cannot find it.

In his will dated 1768, Grove White mentions his cousin, Clifford Denis, his sisters, Sarah and Annie, his brother James, nephew Grove (i.e., Robert Grove), niece Ann, dau. of Sarah, uncle Yelverton Fowlke and Prudence Fowlke (P.R.O., Dub.).

The Fee Farm Grant of lands of Kingstown (Ballinrea, near Skehanagh, Doneraile) to Grove White, from Nicholas Evans of Carker, Doneraile, is dated 10 June, 1760.

<sup>11</sup> See short pedigree of William and Sarah White, which is given after pedigree of White of Kilbyrne.

<sup>12</sup> Annie Seward died a widow and left the Nursetownbeg and Carriglenabeg property to her nephew, James Grove White of Kilburn. Her husband had brothers, John and Thomas.

<sup>13</sup> James Grove White, in his Diary, mentions that "John Grove Seward was buried at Doneraile, near the South West corner of the church, on Tuesday, 7th June, 1825. He was 50 years of age (and afterwards was added) 'he was removed to the new vault in Doneraile churchyard, where his mother also lies.'"

(Note.—Could "the South West corner of the church" be the old family burial place? I have an indistinct recollection, as a boy, going into the church one Sunday, and some one pointed to the right of the door and said "your old burial place was there." This would correspond with first burial place of John Grove Seward.—J. G. W., Col.)

John Grove Seward resided at Monaperson Cottage, near Mourne Abbey. His mother lived in Mallow. He was Captain in Co. Limerick Militia. His miniature is at Kilbyrne. When I was a boy I remember seeing the ruins of the old house of the Swards at Nursetown. In Ann Seward's will, dated 1828, her late husband Matthew Seward is described as of Bessborough (Betsborough), near Mallow. In a lease dated 14 March, 1798, John Grove Seward is described as of Betsborough (now called Fern Hill) (Kilbyrne Papers).

<sup>14</sup> James White resided at Kilburne, with his family until about 178-, when he let the house and land to two or three tenants. He then lived principally at Ballyboy, Co. Tipperary, with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Beere (she mar. twice) (Kilbyrne Papers).

<sup>15</sup> John Garde was 2nd son of Thomas and Martha Garde (Downing). Sarah White's (Garde) brothers were Thomas Garde of Garryduffe, Co. Waterford, whose son mar. Catherine, dau. of Sir Edward Hoare, Bart., (see B.L.G., 1863, "Garde of Ballynacurra") and William. Her sister was Rebecca, who m. 1st. Rev. Robt. Lymberry, of Villierstown, Co. Waterford, and 2ndly, Rev. Dr. Hans Thomas Fell. Mrs. Fell died 10th January, 1829, at Youghal, and was buried in the old churchyard there.

Sarah Garde was living with her mother, Mrs. Beere, at Ballyboy, at the time of her marriage. Her mother married 2ndly, Mr. Beere of Ballyboy, Co. Tipperary.

Sarah White was buried in the Rev. James White's vault in St. Patrick's churchyard, Waterford.

Rev. John Fell, M.A., collated Prebendary of Lismore, 26 July, 1716, and Treasurer of Waterford, 30 Nov., 1742, died in August, 1754. His son, Rev. Dr. Hans Thomas Fell, LL.D., was collated Prebendary of Lismore, 23 June, 1749, Precentor of Waterford, 13 Feb., 1779, Vicar General of the United Dioceses. He died at Waterford, 1798 (Dr. Grattan Flood).

<sup>16</sup> Thomas White was living at Tallow in 1829. Is described as a conscientious excellent man. In 1783 was at Madras as Midshipman on board H.M.S. Africa, 64 guns (Letter from Ensign John Grove White, 36th Regt.).

<sup>17</sup> Rev. P. W. Drew, of Youghal, informed me in 1883, that Lieut. William Grove White, R.N., had charge of Sir Richard Musgrave's yacht "William," about 1820, at Youghal. I am informed by a relative that he distinguished himself at the siege of New Orleans, where he was wounded, and that he was promoted Lieutenant, 29 March, 1825, for his gallantry there.

He was serving in the Coast Guard at the time of his death, which took place at Lough, Barony of Forth, Co. Wexford, 26 Nov., 1835. His bookplate is in the collection of Mr. Robert Day, J.P., Myrtle Hill House, Cork, and is heraldically incorrect. His miniature in naval uniform is in possession of his grandson, William James Grove White, 18 Elgin Road, Dublin.

<sup>18</sup> Mr. William J. Grove White informs me that his mother was second cousin to Lord Ardilaun and Viscount Iveagh, two of the sons of the late Sir Benjamin Guinness, Bart., M.P., for Dublin.

<sup>19</sup> William James Grove White was bap. at St. George's Church, Dublin., Solicitor for Grand Jury of Co. Kildare, 1887, Crown Solicitor of Co. Kildare, 1889, delegate on the Council of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland for Province of Leinster, elected 1890. He was married in Stephen's Green Church, Dublin. All his children were baptised at Baggotrath Church, Dublin, and educated at Rugby School, England, and Trinity College, Dublin.

The following resolution was passed by the Grand Jury:—Proposed by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and seconded by Mr. George Wolfe:—"That we, the Grand Jury of the County Kildare, desire to place on record our deep grief at the death of Mr. William Grove White, who was for many years the solicitor to the Grand Jury of this county

and Crown Solicitor, and we respectfully tender our sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Grove White at this, our first, meeting since his death."

Mr. Justice Madden—I beg to express my sincere sympathy with the resolution you have passed.

<sup>20</sup> William Ernest Grove White, died at St. Helen's Lucan.

<sup>21</sup> Ion Alex Grove White is on Dublin Stock Exchange.

<sup>22</sup> Richard Blair White was baptised at St. George's Church, Dublin. He is a solicitor, and his brother's partner. County Court Register for Cos. Cavan and Leitrim, 1879 to 1881, and Cos. Armagh and Louth, 1881 to 1887; Commissioner for Oaths, 1888. Past Vice-President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, and Member of Council.

<sup>23</sup> Mrs. Blair White is sister to wife of Commander Hans. Thos. Fell White, R.N.

<sup>24</sup> Rev. J. G. Grasett is 20th in descent from Henry III., King of England (see pedigree of Mrs. Philips, Burke's Royal Families of England and Wales.)

<sup>25</sup> Colonel Edwd. Jas. White served in Spain under Sir John Moore, as a Volunteer, 26th Regt., including the retreat to and battle of Corunna. He was 16 years old at the time, and the men had to carry him across the rivers, as he was not tall enough to ford them. At that battle he was wounded in the leg (16 Jan., 1809); Siege of Flushing (Aug. 16), and capture of Walchern; campaign in Canada from Nov. 1813, to the end of the war; medal with clasp for Corunna, which he did not receive until he was a Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 70th Regt.

Ens. 26th Regt., 30 March, 1809; Lieut. 26th Regt., 5 April, 1810; Lieut. 70th Regt., 25 March, 1811; Capt. 14 July, 1825; Major 14 Dec., 1832; Lieut.-Col. 70th Regt., 23 Feb., 1844; Colonel 28 Nov., 1854; retired on full pay from 70th Regt., 29 Dec., 1845. Appointed Adj.-General of Militia in Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, in which appointment he died, 17 June, 1865. Buried in the Carey Vault, New Cemetery, educated at Fermoy College; bap. at Holy Trinity, Cork, 24 Oct., 1792.

His oil portrait, in uniform of the 70th Regt., his miniatures in uniforms of 26th and 70th Regts., and one in uniform as Adjutant-General, are at Kilbyrne, also his Peninsula War Medal. His wife's miniature is at Kilbyrne, also that of her sister, Amelia, wife of Ernest Le Pelly, Seigneur of the Island of Sark, and that of their mother, Mary, daughter of John Le Mesurier, Hereditary Governor of the Island of Alderney.

<sup>26</sup> Mrs. A. C. White was mar. at the Catel Church, Guernsey. She was the author of "Social Life and Manners in Australia," published by Longman, Green, Longman and Roberts, 1861. She was baptised at Wexford. Her miniature is at Kilbyrne. She died at Springfort Hall, 11 March, 1913; buried in family vault, Doneraile Churchyard.

<sup>27</sup> Dr. John White graduated as a doctor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh. It is believed he married. He was seen by Amelia Carey White in 1843-44, when he visited his brother, Lt.-Col. E. J. White, 70th Regt. at Leeds.

<sup>28</sup> According to family tradition, the Rev. James White married six times. He was Curate in Cathedral, Waterford, appointed Chaplain H.M.S. Maidstone, 6 January, 1824. A child of his was buried at St. Patrick's, Waterford, 6 January, 1807. A daughter born at Waterford, 1 Oct., 1803, and one of his wives died there Nov., 1803 (Saunders' "News Letter").

Anne Drapes (Cashel, and Emily M. L. Bond) was daughter of Richard Drapes, of Waterford, niece of Rev. Robt. Drapes, Chancellor of Waterford Cathedral, sister of Samuel Drapes, of Holy Cross, and aunt of Rev. Vernon Drapes, of Kells Priory, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny. She was married at Holycross.

<sup>29</sup> From Mrs. Catherine Stawell's Diary (Kilbrack).

<sup>30</sup> Robert Grove White and his wife were both buried at St. Nicholas's Church, Cork. He was always known as "Grove" in the family, and his name appears as "Grove White" in Doneraile Church Register, when some of his children were baptised. A portrait in oils of his wife is in possession of his granddaughter, Miss Annie White, 1 Temple Place, Blackrock, Cork.

<sup>31</sup> It is not known what became of Mrs. Prudence White and family after they settled in U.S.A., except it is supposed she went to Boston, and that one of her sons was named Hans, another William, and another James. She also had a daughter named Mary Jane.

<sup>32</sup> Ensign William Fell White's portrait in oils is in possession of Miss Annie White.

<sup>33</sup> Richard Gregg White was baptised as son to Grove White (i.e., Robt. Grove White). He was at Horton, Nova Scotia, 1830. He and his wife are buried at St. Michael's, Blackrock. She was niece to General Costley, H.E.I.C.S.. An oil portrait and a miniature of Richard Gregg White are in possession of Miss Annie White, of Ballintemple, Cork.

<sup>34</sup> Robert W. Costley White resided at Newport, Gloucester, Penarth and Wimbledon. All his children were born at Gloucester. He was Captain in the Gloucestershire Volunteer Artillery. Miss Annie White (his sister) has his portrait in uniform.

<sup>35</sup> Rev. Harold Costley White was elected in 1893, to the Senior Scholarship at Malvern College out of sixty candidates. He was elected Classical Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, Nov., 1896; First Class Honour Moderations, 1899; distinguished mention in the Hertford University Exhibition, 1899; Goldsmith Exhibition, 1900; B.A., 1901; M.A., 1904; Ordained 1902; Capt. in the 3rd Vol. Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt. joint Editor of "Periods of Old Testament History," 5 Vols. (London: John Murray, 1908), and contributor to other publications.

<sup>36</sup> A pastel portrait, three-quarter length, of Jessie Gladys Costley White is in her possession at her house in Hertfordshire.

<sup>37</sup> John Richard White's four eldest children were baptised at St. Andrews, Plymouth, and the last two at Cheltenham.

<sup>38</sup> An oil portrait of Carrie White, three-quarter length, painted circa 1869, is in possession of Rev. Harold Costley White.

<sup>39</sup> Robert Fell White was buried at St. Nicholas's Cork.

<sup>40</sup> Lieut-Colonel William Grove White, C.B., was appointed, 14 April, 1795, Ensign by purchase in a Corps then being raised by the Hon. Col. Warde, and in August removed to the 48th Regt., in which he was promoted a few days afterwards to a Lieutenancy without purchase. The November following he sailed for the West Indies with the Expedition under Sir R. Abercrombie and Admiral Sir H. Christian. He was at the capture of St. Lucia and continued in that island, where he suffered severely from the fatigues of Service and the effects of the climate, until 1797, when the regiment being reduced he was ordered to England. On being recruited in 1798, he accompanied it to Gibraltar; subsequently in the expedition up the Mediterranean, when he assisted at the taking of Malta; and in 1802, was sent to England with the limited service men of his corps, preparatory to their discharge. A few months after the regiment followed and received reinforcements from the Army Reserves. It was formed into two Battalions, to the second of which this Officer was appointed Paymaster, but being promoted to a Company in 1804 he, in 1805, joined the 1st Battalion under orders for Gibraltar, where he continued until 1809, and for the last 13 months acted as Town Major of that Garrison, and part of the time A.D.C. to Lieut-General Drummond, then in Command. During the above interval, this officer, with Battalion Lieut.-Colonel Bailey in the 30th, then Captain of the 10th Foot, raised under the sanction of Lieut.-General Drummond, 500 men and upwards, which were transferred to the Regt. of Mewson, by order of the Commander-in-Chief. In 1809, he joined the Army in Spain and Portugal, with which he actively co-operated during the whole of their transactions, except at short periods, when severe illness, contracted on service, obliged him to repair to England for recovery of his health, and being promoted to Major, by purchase, he commanded the 48th Regt. at the battle of Vittoria. Subsequently in the Pyrenees, where his horse was shot under him, and he was wounded in the leg and dangerously in the ribs, from the effect of which he still suffers inconvenience. For his services on these occasions, he received a medal and clasps, with the brevet of Lieut.-Col., and having joined his Regt., in the course of two months was present at the attack on the heights of Veira, but again was compelled to proceed to England in consequence of his wounds and the damaged state of his health. He shortly rejoined at Bordeaux, and he accompanied

his Regt. to Ireland in 1814. Lieut.-Col. White is a Companion of the Bath. He was placed on half-pay of the 48th Regt. at the reduction of that Corps in December, 1818 (from Royal Military Calendar, 1820). He subsequently raised the 94th Regt. His Commission as Lieut.-Col. of the Regt. is dated 1 Dec., 1823 (aged 49). He sold out in 1826.

His gold medal for Vittoria, with clasp for the Pyrenees, was in possession of his grandson, Mr. N. C. White of Swanage. It was put up for auction on 24 March, 1911, by Messrs. Glendinning & Co., 7 Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, W., valued at £70.

His miniature, in uniform of Town-Major of Gibraltar, is in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Hutchings (nee Agnes Ann Marshfield). She also possesses miniatures of Col. William Grove White's wife holding her daughter Elizabeth, also one of the Colonel's daughter, Ann Bullen, who married Robert Dugdale Marshfield. I have heard that a miniature of the Colonel is possessed by Charles L. Jackson White, with others of the family.

A reed instrument, taken from the French by the 48th Regt. at the battle of Vittoria, is at Kilbyrne. It has a silver band engraved with an inscription to this effect. The French bullet by which the Colonel was wounded is in possession of Mr. N. C. White. The horse he rode at the battle of Vittoria, and which was wounded, the Colonel gave to Mrs. Phoebe White of Kilbyrne. It was a small brown horse. It was turned out to grass at Kilburne, and died at an advanced age.

Colonel W. Grove White, C.B., is mentioned in "Mary Anne Wellington." He married at Swanage and died there.

<sup>41</sup> Lieut. William Grove White died at Swanage. His miniature, as a boy, is in possession of his son, Mr. N. C. White.

<sup>42</sup> Francis Fane White was killed by the accidental explosion of his gun. His miniature is in possession of Mr. N. C. White.

<sup>43</sup> Rebecca White, by her marriage with John Denis, had issue:—(1) William Denis, who mar. Sarah, dau. and heir of Mr. Tottenham, of Woodville, New Ross, Co. Wexford; they had one son, John Denis Tottenham, who lives at Ashfield, Rathfarnham, Dublin, and several daus., who d. young. (2) James, d. unmar. (1) Lucy, mar. Lieut. H. Theballier, 35th Regt., commission 1806, half-pay 1818. She was drowned in 1817, crossing from England to Ireland.

<sup>44</sup> John Grove White of Kilburne, entered His Majesty's Service in year 1781, in the 101st Regt. as a Volunteer, commanded by Colonel Gordon, with which Regt. he went to the East Indies, and in which he received his Commission, and was afterwards promoted, whilst in that country, into the 36th and 2nd Batt. 73rd Regts. He was engaged for seven years in South India, in the Army commanded by Sir Eyre Coote, General Burgoyne, General McLeod, and the Marquess Cornwallis. He took part with 36th Regt. in the relief of Mangalore, and in the siege of the Fort of Cannanore, on the Malabar or West Coast. At this attack of the Fort of Cannanore he commanded an advance party of 36 men, all of whom were either killed or desperately wounded, except a sergeant and private. Ensign John Grove White was wounded in the knee. (As Lieut.-Col. commanding the 1st D.C.O. Middlesex (57th) Regt., his grandson, James Grove White, inspected this Fort in December, 1898, when it was occupied by a detachment of his Battalion). Owing to ill-health, he returned to Ireland in 1787.

According to local tradition, he was a small man, handsome, with black eyes and a very fiery temper, took offence quickly, and prone to fight duels. He retired in 1792, upon half-pay of the 73rd Regt. He had two properties (Kilburne and Kingstown) on which he could have built a house, if he could have got up any portion from the occupying tenants. He did a foolish act. He rented the land of Flowerhill, lying between Kingstown and Carker, near Doneraile, from J. Hannan, for 51 shillings an acre, and spent upwards of £3,000 in building a house there, &c. Mr. Hannan was a middleman, renting it from Mr. Hill, of Donnybrook, who rented it from Mr. Evans, of Carker, Capt. John Grove White eventually gave up the place. The house is now in ruins.

On 16 Oct., 1796, the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry was raised. John Grove White became its Adjutant on formation, was appointed 2nd Lieut., 31 Oct., 1796, Lieut. June, 1797, Capt. March, 1801. A silver salver (at Kilbyrne) was presented to him, and bears the following inscription:—"This was presented by the Doneraile Cavalry to John Grove White, Esq., their first Lieutenant and Adjutant, as a testimony of the high sense they entertained of his zealous and indefatigable exertions to forward and compleat the discipline of the Corps. Doneraile, 2nd July, 1797."

He was the means, when in command of the Doneraile Cavalry, of preserving the peace in the neighbourhood of Doneraile. He was appointed Justice of the Peace for Co. Cork, 20 Aug., 1801, and Deputy Governor, 13 Aug., 1803. Captain John Grove White received the thanks of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of Viscount Doneraile, Lieutenant of the Co. Cork, for his services (letters at Kilbyrne). He appears (from letters at Kilbyrne) to have been promoted to an unattached Company in the Army for having raised a Company of Infantry. He was evidently a good horseman. There is a silver cup at Kilbyrne, which he won at (I am informed) the Youghal Races, riding his own horse. He died in the island of Jersey, and was buried at St. Saviour's. On his tombstone is inscribed:—"Sacred to the memory of John Grove White, Esq., of Doneraile, Co. Cork, and late of 73rd Regt. of Foot, who departed this life 27th August, 1825, aged 67 years."

<sup>45</sup> Mrs. Mary (nee Chearnley) White's sister, Janet, mar. Captain Pierce Hely, 4th Regt., in 1777; he was of Rockfield, Cappagh, Co. Waterford, and was grandfather to Pierce English, of Rockfield.

<sup>46</sup> Mr. James Grove White built the present Kilbyrne house, laying the foundation stone in 1828, and generally improved the place. During his father-in-law's lifetime he lived with him at Parson's Green, Clogheen, Co. Tipperary. He held property at Kilburne, Kingstown, Nursetown Beg, Carriglena Beg, and Clogheen (Doneraile). He was joint heir with Wm. Denis, of Brook Lodge, Waterford, under the will of his aunt, Mrs. Rebecca Fell, of Waterford. He was a very good classical scholar.

<sup>47</sup> Mrs. Phoebe White's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of John Lloyd, of Cranagh, King's County and Lloydborough, Co. Tipperary, by Deborah, daughter of Richard Clutterbuck, of Bannockstown, Co. Tipperary. Mrs. Phoebe White was a very handsome girl and a shrewd business-woman. Her portrait in pastel is at Kilbyrne. She died in Dublin, and was buried at Doneraile in the family vault, which contains the remains of her husband. Her father<sup>48</sup> was noted for playing tunes on ordinary finger glasses, partly filled with water, by pressing his fingers round the rims.\* His miniature is at Kilbyrne.

<sup>49</sup> John Grove White, when a young man, was one of the most active men in Co. Cork. He was of very fine physique. It is handed down, that when hunting, he used to jump off his horse, whilst galloping at a fence, leap with it, and vault on its back, without checking its stride. He jumped his horse over the stone wall and stream on the Buttevant-Doneraile road near Clogheen demesne. He used frequently to jump over Kilbyrne gate, with his gun and bag full of game. It is 5 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height, and made of iron. The late John O'Shea (father of John O'Shea, baker, Doneraile), Steward at Kilbyrne to James Grove White and his son, Major H. T. F. White, often saw him do this feat, jumping it, turning round, and jumping back again, several times. He went to North America, Canada, and U.S.A., in early life, and settled there. He died at Sioux City, Iowa, and was interred in the Evergreen Cemetery at Newhaven, Connecticut, U.S.A. His portrait in oils by D. Weherschmidt is at Kilbyrne. His widow resides at Newhaven, Connecticut. Her photograph is at Kilbyrne, with that of her husband.

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Race between John Grove White (eldest son of James Grove White of Kilburn) and James Foott of Springfort Hall, near Mallow, in 1838 or 1839.

A race took place round Clogher Hill, near Shanballymore, about 1838, between John Grove White of Kilburn, Doneraile, and James Foott of Springfort Hall, which latter places lies between Mallow and Buttevant. It appears that these two gentlemen owned well-known hunters. A match between the two horses, owners up, was arranged, and the course chosen was round Clogher hill, now recognised by the few fir trees which grow on the top of this rise of ground. The event became widely known, and people from all parts of the country assembled there on the day of the race. Several tents were pitched for refreshments and dancing. I am informed that James Foott was a "strong able young man at the time, a stouter and heavier gentleman than John Grove White, but not so active." The two competitors duly arrived at the starting point and got away. They kept together nearly the whole course, but Mr. Foott was leading when they approached a boreen (small road) bounded by fair-sized banks. This was not far

\* Dr. Grattan Flood adds:—"This instrument is called the Harmonica, invented by Richard Pockind of Dublin in 1740.



from the winning post. Mr. Foott jumped in and out of this lane, while John Grove White putting his horse fast at it, cleared the whole obstacle, thus gaining on his adversary, and keeping his lead, won the race, amidst the thundering applause of the crowd on the hill side.

I am informed by a very old man that Mr. Furlong, Mr. Rowland Campion, and Mr. O'Connell from Mallow, ran a race in the same place, but not on the same date as the above.

These races were published as the Doneraile Races, which annoyed Mr. Nagle, the owner of the land, who would not allow any more to take place unless they were called the "Ballinamona Races." Mr Nagle lived at Ballinamona Castle.

<sup>50</sup> Charles Tuckey White was living at Newtown near Doneraile (lately in occupation of Henry and Francis Evans), where his eldest son was born. He was a man of considerable ability. He died at Blackrock, near Cork, 12 July, 1863, aged 43, and was buried at Doneraile. His pencil miniature is at Kilbyrne.

<sup>51</sup> Charles Leonard Jackson White sold his interest in Kingstown in 1890, to Miss Ethel Pennyfather Warren of Monkstown, Co. Cork. He has been employed as Civil Engineer in Ireland, England, South America, West Indies, &c.

<sup>52</sup> Francis Alfred White was a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was drowned whilst yachting on the Orwell, near Ipswich, when the boat was struck by a squall, heeled over on her beam ends, quickly filled with water, and sank. It transpired at the inquest, that Frank White, who was an expert swimmer, was drowned in trying to save a boy named Thornton, who was in the boat with him. Miss Ost and another boy named Havelock, who were also in the boat, were saved by passing craft.

<sup>53</sup> Mrs. Elizabeth Crofts (nee White) after her marriage, lived for some time at Temple Mary, near Buttevant. She was buried at Mount Jerome's Cemetery, Dublin.

<sup>54</sup> Hans Thomas Fell White, joined the 58th Regt. as an Ensign, by purchase, 12 May, 1843. Exchanged to 40th Regt., 24 May, 1844. He went to Melbourne with his Regt in H.M.S. "Vulcan," in 1852, commanded by Capt. Von Dunlop, R.N. He was Captain of the Grenadier Company, and was selected when in Victoria, to command the gold escort, formed of men of the regiment to escort gold from Ballarat to the Bank at Melbourne. The uniform was light blue and silver in full dress. On General Sir Edward Macarthur being appointed to command the Troops in Victoria, Capt. H. T. F. White was made his Aide-de-Camp, which appointment he held until about 1859, when he returned to Ireland on leave in the sailing ship, "Donald McKay," of the Black Ball Line, a well-known ship in her day. The voyage took about three months. His eldest daughter, Mirabel, was born during the voyage. The Regt. having moved to New Zealand, to take part in the Maori War, he rejoined it there before the expiration of his leave, leaving his wife and family, with his father-in-law, Colonel E. J. White, in Guernsey. He sold out 21 Nov. 1862. He built the east wing at Kilbyrne called the Photographic Gallery, and enlarged the lower portion of the pleasure grounds. He died in Guernsey, where he had gone for the education of his daughters. He was buried in the New Cemetery. A tablet to his memory was erected by his widow in Doneraile Church, and was placed over the Doneraile Family pew, by the wish of the late Viscount Doneraile. His portraits in oils, in uniform of 40th Regt., and also in uniform of A.D.C., by D. Weherschmidt, also a miniature in uniform, are at Kilbyrne.

<sup>55</sup> Commander Hans Thomas Fell White, born at Melbourne, bap. at Cathedral; educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey and Lycee Imperial de Caen; Naval Cadet 15 Jan, 1870; Mid. 21 March, 1872; Sub-Lieut. 25 Feb., 1876; Lieut. 30 Dec., 1879; Commander 1 May, 1896. Served in "Immortalite" 1872-74 (Flying Squadron); H.M.S. "Dryad" in West Indies and N. American Station, 1874-76; Royal Naval Coll., 1876, H.M.S. "Active"; H.M.S. "Tourmaline" 1877; West Indies, half-pay, 1880; H.M.S. "Arab," 1881-85; Persian Gulf and Red Sea, H.M.S. "Revenge," May 1885; Flag Lieut. to Admiral, Hon. W. C. Carpenter, Queenstown, until 1888. Went on half-pay, Retired List, 12 Feb., 1891. Inherited Nursetown Beg and Carrigclena Beg, near Mallow, under his father's will. This property, of which his mother had a life interest, was sold to tenants in 1905 under Land Purchase Act of 1903, and purchase money paid in Dec. 1907.

Commander Fell White was Hon. Sec. to the Duhallow Hunt from 1892 to 1899. He was presented with a handsome silver punch bowl by the members and followers of the Hunt, which bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Com-

mander Hans Thomas Fell White, Royal Navy, on his resigning the Hon. Secretaryship of the Duhallow Hunt by members and others, 1899."

He was Lieut. of H.M.S. "Arab" during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Soudan, 1884, Egyptian Medal and Khedive's Star (Royal Navy List, Oct. 1892). Received thanks of Board of Trade for exertions on R.M.S. "Tasmanic," ashore off Ponce, Porto Rico, June, 1878. Portrait in oils at Springfort Hall in Naval Uniform. Also one of his wife.

<sup>56</sup> John (Ion) Grove White was educated at Royal United Services College, Westward Ho, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; 2nd Lieut. 1st Batt. East Surrey Regt., 28 Sept., 1887; Lieut., 10 April, 1889; joined 16th Bengal Cavalry, 1892; Capt., 28 Sept., 1898; Adjt. H. E. Viceroy's Body Guard, 20 Nov., 1898. Died at Kurseong, Himalayas, and buried in Cemetery at Darjeeling. Brass to his memory in Buttevant Church.

<sup>57</sup> Major Alexander Tower-Clark was appointed Lieut. 57th Regt., 22 May, 1874; Capt. 1 Jan., 1885; Major 21 Feb., 1894. Served with the 57th Regt. in the Zulu Campaign of 1879, including the action of Ginghinlovo and relief of Ekowe; served afterwards to the end of the war as Orderly Officer to Lieut.-Col C. M. Clarke, while commanding successively the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, and "Clarke's Column." Made several road surveys, including the road in Zululand from St. Paul's to the Middle Drift of the Tugela River (medal with clasp and mentioned in despatches). Lives at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

<sup>58</sup> Colonel James Grove White was bap. at the Cathedral, Melbourne, educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Lycee Imperial de Caen; joined 5th Middlesex Militia or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry (Militia) 16 Mar., 1871; appointed Lieut. 57th Regt., 12 Nov., 1873; Inst. of Musketry, 4 Dec., 1878; Capt. 2 Jan., 1881; Adjt. 3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, 1 Oct., 1881-30 Sept., 1886; Major 18th Sept., 1889; passed Final Examination Staff College, 1889; Lieut.-Col., 18 Sept., 1898; Brevet-Colonel 18 Sept., 1902; Asst-Qr-Master-General, 2nd Div., 1st Army Corps and Substantive Colonel 24 Nov., 1902; retired 11 Feb., 1903.

Served with the 57th Regt. in Zulu War of 1879, and was present at action of Gingindhlove and relief of Ekowe, and throughout the operations of Clarke's Column (medal with clasp). Served during operations in South Africa in 1896 on Lines of Communications, and commanded Reserve (Imperial Contingent Matabeleland Relief Force) at Mafeking (Hart's Annual Army List, 1907). Appointed 2 Dec., 1914, to command 13th Service Battn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. in New Army. President Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, 1915.

Portrait in oils by D. Weherschmidt at Kilbyrne. In 1905 took over Rockfield from Major Henry Chearnley, the tenant. Repaired house, and added to front of house, a passage to bedroom floor, roofed out-houses, fenced grounds and demesne, &c. In 1904 built Kilbyrne Cottage. In 1911 built the N. wing to Kilbyrne House and laid on water supply from reservoir at Upper Kilbyrne. In 1911-13 installed electric lighting. On 1st November, 1914, Kilbyrne Cottage was rented to Mrs. Florence Ward (sister to Mrs. J. Grove-White, of Kilbyrne), widow of Lt.-Col. B. E. Ward, 1st D.C.O. Middlesex Regt., mortally wounded 21 Oct., 1914, near Lille. In 1914-15 he built a second reservoir (21,000 gallons). In May, 1915, he commenced a servants' wing to north side of Kilbyrne House.

<sup>59</sup> Mrs. Constance Grove White's portrait in water-colours is at Kilbyrne (as Miss FitzGibbon), and in oils by D. Weherschmidt.

<sup>60</sup> Mr. A. FitzGibbon defrayed with his brother (the White Knight) the expenses of publishing "The Unpublished Geraldine Documents." His portrait in oils by D. Weherschmidt, at Kilbyrne.

<sup>61</sup> Pierce Grove White was bap. at Great Stanmore Church, Middlesex; educated at Hailebury College; 2nd Lieut., 5th Batt. (Militia) Manchester Regt., 15 Jan., 1902; 2nd Lieut. Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt., 4 July, 1903; Lieut. 1st Batt. (57th) 16 Jan., 1906. Served in the South African War in 1901-02; first in the Port Elizabeth Town Guard, and subsequently with the 5th Batt. Manchester Regt. in the operations in the Orange River Colony (medal with four clasps), was present with 1st D.C.O. Middlesex Regt. at Battle of Mons. and subsequent fights in retirement on Paris. He was severely wounded above elbow of right arm on 21 Oct., 1914, near Lille. Capt. 11 Augt., 1914.

<sup>62</sup> Maurice FitzGibbon Grove White was bap. at Great Stanmore Church; educated at Wellington College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Passed out of Woolwich, December, 1907, and took sixth place, being recommended for a commission

in Royal Engineers. He obtained "The King's Gold Medal" for highest marks in Military Subjects, and also a travelling clock for being first in Military Engineering. 2nd. Lieut. Royal Engineers, 18 Dec., 1907. Capt. 30th Oct., 1914, now in 54th Field Compy, R.E., in France (May, 1915), VII. Division.

<sup>63</sup> Eric Grove White was bap. at Bushey Heath Church, Herts.; educated at Malvern College, and Macdonald College, Canada.

<sup>64</sup> Terence Grove White, bap. Buttevant Church, educated Wellington College.

<sup>65</sup> Capt. C. S. Collison was appointed 2nd Lieut. Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt., 19 Oct., 1892; Lieut. 7 Oct., 1895; Capt. 14 March, 1900; exchanged to West India Regt. (he became Adjutant to one of the Battalions); Adjutant 1st Vol. Batt. Devonshire Regt., 25 March, 1904; transferred to West Riding (Duke of Wellington's) Regt. in 1907. Retired and appointed to 5th Batt. D.C.O. Middlesex Regt.; promoted Lieut.-Colonel 2 Aug., 1912. Appointed to command 11th Service Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, March, 1915.

Served in South African War in 1899-1900, with 2nd Batt. Middlesex Regt., and took part in the advance through Northern Natal, including the engagements at Van Wyk, Potha's Pass, and Allemann's Nek and subsequent affair (medal with three clasps).

<sup>66</sup> "Died at Kingstown, near Doneraile, Mr. Grove White, a young gentleman of uncommon good principles, and universally lamented by all who knew him." (Faulkner's "Dublin Journal.")

<sup>67</sup> The Rev. James Grove White Tuckey, Senior Chaplain to the Forces, Third Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force in France, 1915, mentioned by Sir John French in despatches.

### Kilcaskan (Kilcaskin).

Sheets 23 and 31, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Clonmeen.

There appears to be two houses of the name of "Kilcaskan." One lies about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Kanturk, and the other about half a mile further south.

Kilcaskin is the Irish for Ceasg, an enigma, Ceasda, "crucified." (Mr. James Byrne, J.P.)

There are two townlands—Kilcaskan North, 333a. or. 5p., and Kilcaskan South, 261a. 2r. 22p., both statute measure.

Kilcaskane belonged to Conor O'Callaghan of Clonmeen, in 1610 (these Notes, ii. 231). It was subsequently granted to Sir William Petty and Dame Elizabeth, his wife (these Notes, ii. 233).

In 1704 Rev. Owen O'Connell, P.P. of Clonmeen, resided at Killcaskan (these Notes, ii. 112).

Kil, near centre of townland of Kilcaskan, is an old rath, in which persons were formerly buried, but not since 1778, except unbaptised children (these Notes, ii. 224).

The Field Book of 1840 states: Killkeaskin House, Mr. James McCullagh, C.A., N.W. of centre of the townland of Killkeaskin North. A good dwelling house, with some plantation adjacent. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, the following were residing on the townlands:—

1875. Mary Hudnor, Mary A. Lane, Thomas Murphy (under Kanturk).

1886. I cannot find any record of these townlands in Guy in 1886, 1892, or 1907.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P. adds: Mr. P. Lane, one of the tenants of Kilkaskan was able to point out to me where the little church was erected. The spot has been spared from the plough, and is marked by a few mounds.

Dr. George Bolster, R.N., J.P., writes: The following are the principal residents in the townlands in 1914:—Mr. Patrick Lane, Mr. Patrick Horgan, Mrs. F. Hudnor, Mrs. Heffernan, and Mrs. M. Lyons.

### Kilclooney.

Sheet 10, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Condons and Clangibbon. Parish of Templemolaga. Townland of Kilclooney.

Kilclooney is Irish for "church of the lawn." (O'Donovan.)

Two of the disciples of St. Ruadhan settled at Kilclooney. These holy men, by name Cormac and Boathen, were ordered by St. Ruadhan to remain in whatever place the tongues of the bells which he gave them would sound of themselves. When they came to St. Barri's Church at Cill Cluain the bells rang out, but they were much grieved, as they did not think there was any chance of their being permitted to remain in that place, as it was already occupied. But St. Barri, knowing the Divine will, at once gave them his own church, while he went elsewhere to found others. (Mr. James Byrne, J.P.'s article in *Journal* for 1902, p. 84.)

In the C. of I. Farahy Par. Reg. I find these entries:—

1776. Feb. 9.—Elizabeth, daughter of John and Susanna Morgan of Killelouney.

1777. Dec. 27.—John Montgomery, Esq., to Arabella, dau. of Mr. John Morgan of Killclouny.

1779. April 21.—George Morgan, son to Mr. Jm. Montgomery of Killclouny.

On the townland of Curraghgorm, near Kilclooney, is a hillock, on top of which a church was built by St. Molaga. When I visited this place on 29th May, 1910, with Mr. James Byrne, J.P., we noticed signs of the foundations and traces of burials, but no inscription.

A stone called the "vanishing stone," which was about the size of a large mangel, used to lay there under a whitethorn tree. We looked for it in vain.

It was sometimes used to cure cattle diseases, and may have been taken away and not returned.

A spa (chalybeate) well is on townland of Baunanoneen, i.e., Daisy Lawn, to the west of Curraghgorm.

On the E. side of Kilclooney wood a monument has been erected to the memory of Peter O'Neill Crowley, who was shot in this wood.

The memorial is in the shape of a Celtic cross, about 12 feet in height. It bears the following inscription:—

#### ON EAST FACE.

Erected A.D. 1898 to the memory of Peter O'Neill Crowley, Patriot, Fenian and Martyr, by the Nationalists of Mitchelstown, as a token of their undying regard for his personal bravery in attempting to free Ireland by

force of arms, in which struggle he lost his life in Kilclooney Wood, March 31, 1867. R.I.P. God Save Ireland.

ON NORTH FACE.

Liberty  
is the Inheritance  
of a Nation.

ON SOUTH FACE.

One true man dead for liberty is worth a thousand men.

Peter O'Neill Crowley was born in the year 1831 at Aughavine, near Ballymacoda, Co. Cork. When he was a fully matured man he joined the Fenian ranks. He had charge of the Ballymacoda district. On the Fenian outbreak on 5th March, 1867, he captured the coastguard station at Knockadon and made prisoners of the coastguards.

After depositing the prisoners at Killeagh, Crowley and his band arrived at Castlemartyr, but found no sign of any movement there. The Fenians had attacked the police barracks some hours previously, and had been repulsed, and Tim Daly killed. Crowley now pushed on towards Mallow, and after enduring many hardships and dangers, he was located in the fastnesses of the Galtees towards the end of March. All hope of achieving anything by force of arms was gone. Among the band were Edward Kelly, Capt. M. Clure, Tom Walsh of Shanagarry, and John O'Neill. Being anxious to obtain information, Crowley was sent to Cork, which place he reached in safety. His comrades, who were sheltering in Kilclooney Wood, moved several miles down the valley on hearing that they were to be attacked from Mitchelstown. Crowley returned on 30th, and was met in Kilclooney Wood by Kelly and McClure, where they lingered for some time. The delay was fatal. The wood was surrounded and the three men trapped. The soldiers, thinking there was a larger number of Fenians in the wood, approached cautiously. At length they opened fire, which was replied to by the Fenians in the wood until their ammunition was exhausted. Crowley received a shot in the breast, but striking a miraculous medal he was wearing, it glanced off. A few minutes later he received a bullet in the hand, which caused him to drop his rifle, and subsequently he received another shot in the breast. The soldiers rushed in and surrounded the three men, Peter O'Neill Crowley, Capt. John McClure, and Edward Kelly. Crowley, knowing his end was come, asked for a priest, and Father O'Connell, late P.P. of Castlemartyr, came to his side and administered the last Sacraments. His words to his Confessor were: "I have two loves in my heart, Father," he said, "one for God, the other for my country. I am dying for my country; I would as willingly die for my God." He was removed in a cart to Mitchelstown, but died on the way. Towards the end the officer, who treated him courteously, remarked to the dying Fenian, "I fear you are dying, my poor fellow." "Ah, yes, I know it," said Crowley, "but if you were half an hour later at the wood we'd give you a good fight," meaning they would have been able to summon their comrades from the valley. His remains were taken to Ballymacoda, his native place. (Abbreviated from an article in the *Weekly Free Press* of 28th March, 1914, by Pilib O'Neill, Kinsale.)



MONUMENT NEAR KILCLOONEY WOOD TO  
PETER O'NEILL CROWLEY, THE FENIAN.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 26th May, 1910.)*



KILCLOUSHA HOUSE, BALLYBEG GLEN.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 3rd July, 1905.)*

## Kilclousha.

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Buttevant.

It is situated in the townland of Ballybeg West, and lies about two miles by road south of Buttevant town, near the main road to Mallow, at the south entrance to Ballybeg Glen.

Kilclousha Fort is the Irish for "fort of the church of the ear," and is the name of a rath lying about 300 yards north of Kilclousha house. (O'Donovan.)

Canon J. F. Lynch states that the name Bran Finn occurs in a description of Tuaith O'Fiannaigh, of which Cill Claise, now Kilcloosa, was the burial place. (These Notes, i. 256.)

Richard Crofts, 6th son of William Crofts of Velvetstown (see that place in these Notes), was murdered by Whiteboys at his house of Kilclousha in Ballybeg Glen, 5th June, 1823. He was b. 7 June, 1767, and m. Sarah (? Eliza), sister of Carden Terry, and had issue,

RICHARD CROFTS, 6th son of William Crofts, of Velvetstown (see that place in these "Notes") was murdered by Whiteboys at his house of Kilclousha in Ballybeg Glen, 5th June, 1823. He was b. 7th June, 1767, and m. Sarah (PEliza), sister of Carden Terry, and had issue:—

- I. William, m. 1818, Mary Anne or Marian, b. 1792, eldest dau. of Richard Gifford Campion of Bushey Park, near Blarney (see Cromore, of these "Notes"). She d. 1803, leaving five daus.
- II. Carden Terry, m. Ruth Crofts (his cousin) of Velvetstown, and had issue, Richard Crofts, d.s.p.
- III. Christopher Crofts of Ballythomas, near Ballyclough, Mallow, m. Alice Walpole, and left issue.

Mr. Crofts was shot by the Whiteboys and died shortly afterwards (*Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier*, 7 June, 1823). He was not shot on account of unpopularity. The Whiteboys having called on him for the purpose of getting money, obtained some, but one of them, fearing Mr. Crofts recognized him, shot him from the corner of the northern screen near the house.

In 1830, Daniel Coghlan, grandfather of Denis Coghlan, the present occupier, got possession of Kilclousha Farm.

Visiting Kilclousha on 2nd October, 1908, I was informed by Miss Coughlan that her grandfather, Mr. Daniel Coughlan, succeeded Mr. Richard Crofts, who was shot at Kilclousha hall door by the Whiteboys. He was taken into a room in the house and died. Kilclousha, "church of the ear." According to a local legend, a chieftain lived in former times in Kilclousha Fort. He had ears like a donkey. He wore a cap over them, and no one knew of the deformity except his barber. The chief threatened him with death if he dared to divulge the secret. The barber, being utterly unable to keep it to himself, whispered it to a small cherry tree in a wood close by. This tree was afterwards cut down, and a fiddle made out of part of the timber. When the fiddler played it for the first time, at a feast given by the chieftain, it brought forth notes like "this man has ass's ears."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A similar story is related of Labhraidh Loingseach, King of Ireland, who had ears like those of a horse. (See p. 173, Vol. II., Keating's Ireland, pub. by Irish Text Society, 1908).

Miss Coughlan, whose brother owns the farm, told me she had heard that the house had a thatched roof in former times, and that Mr. Crofts heightened it and roofed it with slate.

### Kilcolman Castle.

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

The castle lies about three miles N.E. of Buttevant Town in the townland of Kilcolman West, which is the property of Mr. Harold Harold-Barry of Ballyvonare.

The townland of Kilcolman East contains 209a. 1r. 1p; Kilcolman Middle, 233a. 3r. 8p., and Kilcolman West, 751a. or. 21p.

Kilcolman is Irish for "Colman's Church." (Joyce.)

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes:—"Kilcolman Castle was built on the site of an Irish fort named Cathair Gobhann, or 'fort of the smith,' belonging to the Ui Rossa of the race of Mogh Ruith." (The Ford of Ae, *Irish Independent*, 2 Oct. 1908. See also these Notes, i. 238, and i. 21.)

Kilcolman was part of the Desmond property. The manors of Moyallow (Mallow), Kilcolman and Broghill were assigned to Maurice FitzGerald, son of the sixth Earl of Desmond (who died in France about 1421), by James, Earl of Desmond who usurped the title. Maurice's second son, Thomas, succeeded to these manors, and his descendant, Raymond FitzGerald of Broghill, was executed for treason by Sir Henry Brouncker in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

#### FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

5473 (6536). Grant (English) to Edmund Spenser, gentleman, of the manor, castle and lands of Kylcolman, Co. Cork, containing one ploughland, Kylnevalley, 1 pl., Lysnemuckv, 1 pl., Ard Adam, 1 pl., Arden-reagh, Ould Rossack alias Croskaek 1 pl., Carrigyne, 1 pl., Bally Ellis, 1 pl., Kyllmack Ennes, ½-pl., and Ardenbane, ½-pl., Co. Cork, amounting by measure to 3028 English acres; also a rent of 26s. 8d. due to the late lord of Thitmore, out of Ballymacadam, and a rent of 6s. 8d., payable to the late traitor, Sir John of Desmond, out of Ballynloynigh, Co. Cork. To hold for ever, in fee farm, by the name of "Hap Hazard" by fealty, in common socage. Rent, £17 7s. 6½d. from 1594 (half only for the previous three years) and 33s. 4d. for service of the free tenants. Also ½d. for each acre of waste land enclosed. If the lands are found by the survey to contain more than the estimated number of acres, grantee shall pay 1½d. for each English acre in excess. Power to impark 151 acres. Grantee to build houses for 24 families, of which one to be for himself, 2 for freeholders of 300a., 2 for farmers of 400a., and 11 for copyholders of 100a. Other conditions usual in the grants to the undertakers in Munster, 26 (Oct.) xxxii., 1590.

As hereafter mentioned, Spenser got on badly with his neighbours, especially with Lord Roche of Castletownroche. The following extracts are copied from Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. i., page 320:—"In 1593, Maurice Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, petitioned the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, stating:—"Whereas, one Edmund Spenser, gentleman, hath lately exhibited suit against your suppliant for three plowe lands, parcell of Shanballymore (east of Doneraile), your suppliant's inheritance, before the Vice-President and Council of Munster, which land hath bene heretofore decreed for your suppliant against the said Spenser and others under whom he conveyed; and, nevertheless, for that the said Spenser, being clerk of the council in the said province, and did assyne his office unto one Nicholas Carneys, among other agreements, with covenant that during his life he





SPENCER.

(By *Alexander Allori of Florence, d. 1607.*)  
In Rev. S. Baring-Gould's Collection.



SPENCER.

(From an original Picture in the possession of the  
*Earl of Kinnoull.*)

should be free in the said office for his causes, etc., etc." (Original, Rolls Office.)

At the same time Lord Roche presented another petition against Joan Ny Callaghan, whom he states to be his opponent, "by supportation and mayntenance of Edmond Spenser, gentleman, a heavy adversary unto your suppliant." (Original, Rolls Office.)

He again exhibited another plaint, that "Edmund Spenser, of Kilcolman, gentleman, hath entered into three plough-lands, parcell of Ballingearath, and disseised your suppliant thereof, and continueth by countenance and greatnes the possession thereof, and maketh great waste of the wood of the said lands, and converteth a great deale of corne growinge thereupon to his proper use, to the damage of the complainant of two hundred pounds sterling. Whereunto the said Edmund Spenser, appeareinge in person, had several dayes prefixed unto hime peremptorie to answer, which he neglected to do. Therefore, after a daye of grace was given, on the 12th of February, 1594, Lord Roche was decreed his possession." *Original Decree.* (*Journal* for 1894, p. 267, J. C.)

In the *Journal* of the Cork Hist. and Arch. Society for 1908, p. 39, Mr. James Coleman gives an abridgment of an article on the poet and his descendants by Mr. James F. Ferguson of the Pub. Rec. Off., Ird., which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1842. In *Journal* for 1894, p. 89, Mr. Coleman gives a sketch of the poet.

We find in the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1567, the following entry :—

KILCOLMAN AND LISNAMUCKY (Doneraile Parish).

William Spenser, who being an English Papist forfeited his property of 314a. 2r. 16p. The Grantees were Sir Peter Courthorp, 133a. ; Robert foulke, Esq., 115a., and Sir Peter Courthorp, 66a. 2r. 5p. (P.R.O., Ird.)

In 1821 the tower which defended the S.E. angle of Kilcolman Castle remained nearly its original height. (Windele.)

Croker, to illustrate his note upon this castle where Spenser wrote, has inserted in his copy of Smith, a charming little painting in sepia of the castle, taken from the rear, which shows a portion of its internal structure, and gives the outlook from its commanding rock, that carries the eye across a luxuriant plain watered by the Awbeg, and backed up by the Ballyhour hills and the Nagle mountains. It is probably from this sepia drawing that the sketch on page 109 of Crofton Croker's *Researches in the South of Ireland* is taken. (Smith i. 327.)

A poetical account of this castle of Kilcolman (which was burned by the insurgents during the rebellion of Tyrone in 1597), entitled "Spenser's Irish Residence," appeared in the Dublin University Magazine, November, 1843.

The Rev. E. Milner-Barry, of Tunbridge Wells, received the following letter from the late Canon Hayman, dated Douglas, Co. Cork, 1 August, 1885 :—

"Thirty-four years ago, when searching the municipal records of Youghal, I noticed the following entry in Book A :—' *This Indenture made 3 May, 1606, between Sir Richard Boyle, Kt., ffermor of the New College of Our Ladie of Youghell, of one part, and Elizabeth Boyle als. Secker-ton of Kilcoran . . . . widow, of the other part, witnesseth that said R. Boyle hath set to Elizabeth Boyle all the capital messuage of Kilcoran, etc., to have for sixty-one years, etc., etc.*'

“At the time, I fully remember (continues Canon Hayman), the second marriage of the poet’s widow with Roger Seckerston, but failed in identifying her with Elizabeth Boyle, to whom Kilcoran was demised, simply because I could not believe that Spenser’s name would have been ignored by the widow and Sir Richard Boyle. When I drew Dr. Grosart’s attention to this entry in the *Youghal Town Book*, he at once concluded that the grantee of Kilcoran was the poet’s widow, and he was right. My scepticism could not resist the following evidence. Sir Richard Boyle, in his Diary, 3rd March, 1612-13, writes:—‘Capn. Robert Tynt was married in my studdy in Youghal by my cozen, Richard Boyle, Dean of Waterford, to my kinswoman, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyle *als* Seckerston widdow: and I beseech God to keep them in good agreement and having vertuous children.’ Again, 18th October, 1623, he writes:—‘I paid Peregryne Spenser 50 li ster., being his part of the sum my wife did ow the Lady Tynt, 150 li. The Lady Tynt gave by her last Will and Testament . . . [defaced] divided between her two sons, Peregryne Spenser and Richard Seckerstone . . . Peregryne my wife ow Seckerston . . . [rest gone]. Therefore, Elizabeth Boyle was thrice married—(i.) on the 11th June, 1594 (St. Barnabas), to Edmund Spenser; (ii.) (between 1601 and 1603) to Roger Seckerstone; and (iii.) 3rd March, 1612-13, to Robert, afterwards Sir Robert, Tynte.”

Mr. James Coleman adds:—“This was, no doubt, the Sir Robert Tynte whose castle still stands in Youghal, and is now used as a kind of store. The Rev. E. Milner-Barry surmises that the absence of Spenser’s name from the document seen by Canon Hayman, which was somewhat of a puzzle to him, was due to its being a *legal* paper in which, consequently, the first husband’s name would not be given. He also states that Dr. Grosart has come across various important documents relating to Spenser which were unknown to his other biographers, such as Collier, Professor Hales and Dean Church, most of which he has either described or reproduced in his great work, *The Lismore Papers*, published in 1886-8. (*Journal* for 1895, p. 131.)

The following are extracted from some of the latest historians of the poet:—

Bagwell’s *Ireland under the Tudors*:—“Spenser had Kilcolman and 4,000 acres allotted to him, but he complained the area was much less. Less or more, he was not allowed to dwell in peace, and his chief enemy, Lord Roche, who accused him of intruding on his lands, and using violence to his tenants, servants and cattle. The poet retorted that the peer entertained traitors, imprisoned subjects, brought the law into contempt, and forbade all his people to have any dealings with Lord Roche and his tenants. An English settler named Keate asked Morris MacShane, one of Lord Roche’s men, why he had no fear of God; and it is sworn that he answered, ‘he fears not God, for he had no cause: but he feared his Lord, who had punished him before and would have his goods.’ Lord Roche was charged with many outrages, such as killing a bullock belonging to a smith who mended a settler’s plough, seizing the cows of another for renting land from the owner of this plough, and killing a fat beast belonging to a third, because Mr. Spenser lay in his house one night, as he came from the Sessions in Limerick.

Ultimately the poet’s estate was surveyed as 3,028 acres at a rent of £8 13s. 9d., which was doubled at Michaelmas, 1594, making it about five



KILCOLMAN CASTLE, FROM N.N.E.  
*(Photo by Colonel The O'Donovan, D.L., C.B.)*



KILCOLMAN CASTLE AND LAKE, FROM S.E.  
*(Photo by Colonel The O'Donovan, D.L., C.B.)*

farthings per acre. Spenser maintained himself at Kilcolman until 1598, when the undertakers were involved in general ruin. Troubles with Lord Roche continued to the end, and it may be doubted whether even the happy marriage which inspired his finest verses ever reconciled him, to what he has himself described as

“ My luckless lot  
That banished had myself, like wight forelore,  
Into that waste, where I was quite forgot.”

Raleigh, whose society was one of Spenser's few pleasures in Munster, settled a large number of English families upon his great estate of Cork and Waterford.

Passing afterwards into Boyle's skilful hands, this settlement became of the greatest importance, but it was overrun like the rest in 1598. Sir Richard Grenville and Fane Beecher had the whole of the Barony of Kinalmeaky between them, and at the end of 1589 there were only six Englishmen there, upon land estimated at 24,000 acres. The hero of Flores had a very poor opinion of the prospect, unless questions which proved insoluble could be speedily settled, and the English settlers found their position everywhere very disagreeable. Grenville and St. Leger planted a considerable number in the district immediately south of Cork, and Arthur Hyde did pretty well on the Blackwater, but, as a rule, the newcomers were greatly outnumbered by the natives. Nor can it be doubted that many returned to England when they found that Munster was not an Eldorado.

Irish tenants were easily got to replace them, and even to pay rents to the undertakers until it was possible to cut their throats. When the day of trial came, the remaining settlers were easily disposed of; they cried, and there was none to help them (iii. 198).

Writing on the transplantation of the Irish to Connaught by Cromwell, Prendergast states:—“ It has already been remarked that the descendants of those statesmen of Henry VIII.'s day who were so full of schemes for confiscating the lands of the Irish and transplanting or extirpating them, had to abandon their estates and to transplant to Connaught. In Queen Elizabeth's reign there was no more deadly enemy to Ireland than Edmund Spenser: he was secretary to Lord Grey de Wilton, all whose cruelties he justified. He deals with transplantation as if the Irish were beasts of the field, that might be driven from one province to another for the convenience of the English. One can scarce pity his lot, which was to see his castle of Kilcolman, late the abode of one of the Fitzgeralds, burned before his eyes with all it contained, including one of his infant children. The robber was thus robbed, the spoiler spoiled: and he went down to his grave in darkness, in lodgings in London, banished by the Irish, who retook their former lands. By a retribution so common in Ireland, the grandson of this English settler had become Irish, and the very woes his ancestor had contrived for the Irish came to be inflicted on his descendant. Among those seeking to be dispensed from transplantation to Connaught was William Spenser, whose grandfather was that Spenser who by his writings touching the reduction of the Irish to civility brought upon him the odium of that nation. That very estate near Fermoy which was confiscated from the Fitzgeralds, and conferred on him about seventy years before, is now confiscated anew, and set out among the soldiers of the Commonwealth army, and his grandson is ordered to transplant to Connaught as an Irishman.

William Spencer appealed to Cromwell: and Cromwell, out of regard for the works of Edmund Spencer, his grandfather, endeavoured, but in vain, to save his lands for him" (here follows Cromwell's letter on William Spencer's behalf). (Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland*, 1865, p. 43.)

A good account of the Life and Writings of Edmund Spenser appeared in 1904 in *Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century*, by Dr. Sidney Lee, (published by A. Constable & Co., London), from which the following extracts are taken:—

"Edmund Spenser was born probably in 1552 in East Smithfield. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at Pembroke Hall (College), Cambridge, and remained at the latter place for seven years, where he took an M.A. Degree in 1576, being 24 years of age. He then idled away a year with some cousins in Lancashire, and then entered the service of the Earl of Leicester in London, and by him was sent on official errands to France, Spain, Italy, to Ireland (his first visit there), and even further afield.

"He formed a friendship with Leicesters' fascinating nephew, Sir Philip Sidney. At the outset of his literary career he commenced his *Faerie Queene*, and in 1579 he sent some portion to his old Cambridge friend, Gabriel Harvey, who did not give him encouragement, and ten years elapsed before any portion was sent to the Press.

"In 1580 he left for Ireland as secretary to the newly-appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, Lord Grey, and had many profitable posts in Dublin. He was also granted much land. He now again took up his great work, the *Faerie Queene*, which he had laid aside.

"After eight years he left Dublin to take up a better post in the South of Ireland as Clerk of the Council in Munster, and took an active part in planting Englishmen on untenanted land. He received new tracts near Cork, and took up his residence at Kilcolman Castle, near Doneraile, surrounded by woodland scenery. He appears to have lived on bad terms with his immediate neighbouring landlords. However, he had a kindred spirit in Sir Walter Raleigh, who visited him at Kilcolman, and who persuaded him to visit London with a view of publishing his three completed books of the *Faerie Queene*. They were duly published by William Ponsonby in 1590. Queen Elizabeth granted Spenser a pension of £50 a year (about £400 of our money), and he recrossed the Irish Channel to resume his office as Clerk of the Council in Munster.

"He married, at the age of forty-two, the daughter of James Boyle, who was a kinsman to Richard Boyle, afterwards the "Great Earl of Cork." He then revisited London, after five years' absence, to superintend the printing of the last three completed books of the *Faerie Queene*, being the guest of the Earl of Essex in the Strand.

"Early in 1597 he returned to Ireland for the last time. He received the appointment of Sheriff of Cork in 1598, an anxious and thankless office. In August, 1598, a week before his installation, came the first sign of the storm of rebellion. The Earl of Tyrone sent some of his soldiers into Munster; the whole province was roused, and County Cork was at their mercy. Spenser was taken unawares; Kilcolman Castle was burnt over his head, and he, his wife and four children fled with great difficulty to Cork. An inaccurate report spread at the time in London, that one of his children perished in the flames.



KILCOLMAN CASTLE.

Turret from First Floor.

*(Photo by Colonel The O'Donovan, D.L., C.B.).*



KILCOLMAN CASTLE.

Interior of Window, in First Floor over Southern Door.

*(Photo by Colonel The O'Donovan, D.L., C.B.).*

"In December the President of Munster, Sir Thomas Norreys, an old friend of the poet, sent him to London with despatches. His health was ruined by the shock of rebellion, and he reached London only to die. He expired in an inn or lodging in King Street, Westminster, on Saturday, 16th January, 1599, at the age of 47.

"The story of his dying in poverty is probably exaggerated. He came to London as Queen's messenger, and he was enjoying a pension. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Twenty years after Spenser's death, Ann Clifford, Countess of Dorset, erected a monument to his memory. The inscription ran:—'Here lyes, expecting the second comminge of our Saviour Christ Jesus, the body of Edmond Spenser, the Prince of Poets in his tyme, whose divine spirit needs noe other witsnesse than the workes which he left behind him.'"

It was renovated "in durable marble" in the eighteenth century.

Attached to this book is a reproduction from a portrait of Edmund Spenser, which is in the possession of the Earl of Kinnoull at Dupplin Castle (p. 154).

Dr. Sidney Lee has also made a thorough investigation of Spenser's works. The result is recorded in his article from which the above precis is taken.

#### PORTRAITS OF EDMUND SPENSER, THE POET.

Smith (pub. 1750) states that in Castle Saffron (now called Creagh Castle) House near Doneraile there was in his time an original painting, well executed, of the poet Spenser (i. 313).

Windele, writing circa 1834, records in his MSS. that this picture at Castle Saffron "has been renowned." (*Journal* for 1897, page 371.)

Croker tried to trace the portrait. It appears that a Mr. Trotter in 1817 commenced his inquiries respecting this interesting relic. He received the same answer at Castle Saffron as was given to Mr. Croker circa 1815—that it had been removed. Soon after Mrs. Stawell of Kilbrack hinted to Mr. Trotter the possibility of the picture having been carried to Limerick, and immediately on his arrival there he continued the search after it amongst a collection of paintings belonging to Alderman Vincent, "but we sought," says that gentleman, "the bard of Kilcolman in vain" (p. 111). Croker continues: "In the *Anthologia Hibernica* (vol. i. for 1793), a correspondent (whom, from the signature, I take to have been one of the Ouseley family of Limerick) writes thus: 'I have heard that within a few years a lineal descendant and namesake of the poet Spenser was resident in Mallow; that he was in possession of an original portrait of the poet, which he valued so highly as to refuse £500 which had been offered for it, with many curious papers and records concerning his venerable ancestor.'"

To this account I can add, from my own recollection, that a Mrs. Sherlock<sup>1</sup> lived in Cork (see pedigree in these Notes) not more than six

<sup>1</sup> Mr. W. Devereux, of 11 Thurlough Road, Balham, London, S.W., on 5th October, 1908, writes to Colonel Grove-White:—"Out of a notebook kept by George Sherlock of Carrigduve, Blackrock, Cork, under date 2nd July, 1850, I extract the following:—

'To Aunt Ally and Mrs. Nealon, £9, ½-yearly allowance.'

Under date 9th Oct., same year:—

'Aunt Ally died at 11 o'clock a.m., in her 81st year.'

'Aunt Ally was interred at Blackrock, and I gave Mrs. Nealon £7 towards the funeral expenses.'

This is the Mrs. Sherlock whom Croker remembers in Cork, circa. 1817, who used fre-



or seven years since (circa 1817), who used frequently to boast of her descent from Spenser, and I have been told possessed his picture, which she had more than once refused to dispose of, though by no means in affluent circumstances."

#### SPENSER OF KILCOLMAN CASTLE.

(From the *Patrician* Vol. V., 1848, p. 54, with additions from several sources).

EDMUND SPENSER (The Poet) of Kilcolman Castle, Co. Cork, Esq., b. in London, 1553, came to Ireland, 1580, and got grants of land in Ireland, 26 Oct., 1590 (*Plants of Eliz.*, 5474), entered Pembroke College, Camb., 20<sup>th</sup> May, 1569. B.A. 16 Jan., 1572-3; M.A. 26 June, 1576. Clerk of Council of Munster, 1596. High Sheriff, Co. Cork, 1598, in which year he died in London on 16 Jan. His sister, Sarah,<sup>1</sup> (marr. setts. in possession of John Travers of Birch Hill, Co. Cork, late of Garrycloyne, in 1648) m. John Travers of St. Finbarrys and Ballynamona, Co. Cork, Esq., eldest son of Brian Travers of Nateby, Lancashire, etc. He m. 11 June, 1594, at Barnabas, Elizabeth, dau. of James Boyle, a kinsman to the "Great Earl of Cork." (She m. 2ndly, 1601-'03, Roger Seckerstone, 3rdly, 3 Mar., 1612-'13, Robert, afterwards Sir Robt. Tynte) and had issue:—

I. Sylvanus, of Kilcolman Castle, in 1602, of whom presently.

II. Lawrence, is said to have been another son. He resided at Bandon, Co. Cork, and d. there 1654, bur. in Kilbrogan (Bennett's "History of Bandon"). A will of such a person was, in 1848, at Cloyne, dated 1653 and proved 1654. He is called second son in the pedigree which appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1842.

III. Perigrine, who was certainly a son of the poet, was firmarius in the adjoining parish of Brinny. Gibson (I., 309), writes:—"That it is stated that his eldest brother, Sylvanus "in order to prefer him in marriage" made over to him the lands of Renny, near Ballyhooly, Co. Cork." In MS. in T.C.D. he is described, 4 Mar., 1641, as a Protestant, and "so impoverished by the troubles as to be unable to pay his debts." Windele ("Journal" for 1897, p. 373) says he d. 1641, seized of the lands of Renny. He m. Dorothy Morris, als Maurice ("Journal" for 1908, p. 41), and had issue:—

1. Hugoline of Renny (332 acres), restored 429 acres of land by Act of Settlement, 1663-4. He succeeded to the impropriate tithings of Brinny, but having become a Romau Catholic, was outlawed by Parliament, etc. He had a mortgage of £500 upon Renny (see Deed of Sale, 1748). He was eventually outlawed for adherence to James II. Renny was subsequently granted to Nathaniel Spenser (see hereafter). He m. Eleanor, widow of William Roche of Ballymaclaurance, Co. Cork, and had an only child, Dorothy, who mar. Pierce Power. Dorothy d. 1690, leaving three children: (1) Hugoline, m. a dau. of Richard Barrett; (2) Pierce; (3) William. All R.C.'s ("Journal" for 1908, p. 42).

1. Catherine Spenser, placed by Bentham between Sylvanus and Lawrence (Gibson, I., 310), is said to have been the eldest dau. No proof, but filiation is very probable. Is said to have m.<sup>2</sup> William Wiseman,<sup>3</sup> Esq., eldest son of Simon Wiseman of Bandon, according to Bentham. No proof is given, and no descendants assigned. She d. and was bur. at Bandon.

quently to boast of her descent from Spenser, and who had the poet's portrait. Her mother was Rosamond Spenser and her father was James Burne. Under date 2nd January, 1851:—

'To Mrs. Nealon, £3 ½-yearly. To Eliza Adams, £4 ½-yearly. To Aunt Kitty, £12 ½-yearly.'

'To cousins L'Estrange in Dublin, £20 ½-yearly.'

<sup>1</sup> The Poet gave his sister, as a marriage portion, the townlands of Ardenbane and Knocknacapple, in Roche's country, part of the forfeited estate of the Earl of Desmond which Queen Elizabeth had granted to him (Spenser) with Kilcolman (Brady, I., 351).

<sup>2</sup> See Bennett's "History of Bandon," 1869.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Tennison Grove gave me the following at Record Office, Dublin, Nov. 1909:—"Kilcolman Castle—Edmond Spenser, nephew to William Wiseman, of Kilbrogan, parish of Bandon (will 1635). Proved in Cork, July, 1636. Proved Prerogative, May, 1639, William Wiseman—a Dublin will."

SYLVANUS SPENSER,<sup>4</sup> of Kilcolman Castle, in 1602, called the eldest son of Edmund Spenser, Armiger, poet. Celeb. in Nagle pedigree (T.C.D., MSS. H. F., 4-18). He m. Ellen, eldest dau. of David Nagle of Monanimy, Esq., near Killavullen, Co. Cork, by Ellen dau. of William Roche, Esq., of Ballyhooly, Co. Cork. Mr. Nagle d. at Dublin, 14 Nov., 1637, and was bur. at St. James's (MSS. N.F., 4-18, T.C.D. Lib.). Sylvanus' is said to have d. previous to 1638, and had issue,

I. Edmond Spenser of Kilcolman Castle, Esq., which place was erected into a manor, 18 Feb., 1638. Called the eldest son in Nagle ped. Most probably d.s.p., certainly without male issue, as his nephew, Nathaniel Spenser, succeeded to Kilcolman.

II. William Spenser of Renny, of whom hereafter.

III. Nathaniel, in Holy Orders, of Ballycannon, Co. Waterford. He m. Margaret, dau. of — Deane (see Ped. "Gentleman's Magazine," 1842), ob. intestate, Adm. granted to Eleanor Reeves, next of kin, 27th Sept., 1669. He is not named in the MSS., T.C.D.

WILLIAM SPENSER<sup>5</sup> of Renny, named as 2nd son in Nagle pedigree, and styled as

<sup>4</sup> By an Inquisition taken at Mallow, 7 August, 1611: "It was found that John Power, Esq., of Doneraill, doth withhold the plowland nad half of Carrigyus and Keylmc-Edynsh, ecc acres, from Sylvanus Spenser, by what title we (jurors) know not." They also found that part of the Seignory of Kilcolman granted to late Edmund Spenser, descended to his son, Sylvanus, and that the two ploughlands called Ballyellis, Ardgilbert and Ardadam, 600 acres, part of Seignory of Kilcolman, were evicted by Nicholas Cynane and said Edmund Spenser, before Sir Thos. Norreys, Knt. ("Journal" for 1904, p. 97).

<sup>5</sup> Gibson (I., 310) states that William Spenser became heir to his brother's estate, of which he was afterwards deprived. The following letter of Oliver Cromwell respecting the restoration of the estate, and dated, Whitehall, 27 March, 1657, will be read with interest:—

"To our Right Trusty and Right well-Beloved, Our Council in Ireland.

"A petition hath been exhibited unto us by William Spenser, setting forth that being but seven years old at the beginning of the rebellion in Ireland (1641), he repaired with his mother (his father being then dead) to the City of Cork, and during the rebellion continued in the English quarters. That he never bore arms or acted against the Commonwealth of England. That his grandfather, Edmund Spenser, and his father, were both Protestants, from whom an estate of lands in the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, descended on him, which, during the rebellion, yielded him little or nothing towards his relief. That the said estate hath been lately given out to the soldiers in satisfaction of their arrears, only upon the account of his professing the Popish religion, which, since his coming to years of discretion he hath, as he professes, utterly renounced. That his grandfather was that Spenser, who, by his writings touching the reduction of the Irish to civility, brought on him the odium of that nation; and for these works, and his other good services, Queen Elizabeth conferred on him the estate which the said William Spenser now claims. We have also been informed that the gentleman is of civil conversation, and that the extremity his wants have brought him to have not prevailed over him to put him upon indirect or evil practices for a livelihood. And if, upon inquiry, you shall find his case to be such, we judge it just and reasonable, and do therefore desire and authorize you that he be forthwith restored to his estate, and that reprisal lands be given to the soldiers elsewhere; in the doing whereof our satisfaction will be greater by the continuation of that estate to the issue of his grandfather, for whose eminent deserts and services to the Commonwealth that estate was first given him. We rest, your loving friend,

"OLIVER P."

The estate was restored, but not till after the restoration of the Stuarts. On July 31, 1678, he obtained a royal grant of other property to the extent of nearly two thousand acres, in the counties Galway and Roscommon, among which was Ballinasloe, so famous for its fair. At the Revolution he joined King William, and it is stated in a representation of his claims, drawn up about 1700, that he had rendered important public services, by acting as a guide to General Ginckell (afterwards Earl of Athlone) in his military operations in the south. For his zeal in this way he lost 300 head of black cattle and 1,500 sheep, had his house plundered, and his only son wounded in twenty places "by the Irish army." In consideration of his services and sufferings, William III., in 1697, granted him the forfeited lands of Renny, which had belonged to his cousin, Hugoline, who had taken the opposite side (Hugoline united with his Catholic relatives, the Nagles, who were zealous supporters of James II.). His title to these

of Rinny, in the Deed of Sale, by his grandson, Edmund Spenser, in 1748. Name of his wife is unknown. He had issue, with a dau. Susannah, named as sister in the will of her brother in 1718, but of whom nothing further is known, a son,

NATHANIEL<sup>6</sup> of Kilcolman Castle and Renny. He was styled "Spenser of Renny" (Gibson, I., 313). He sold the former by a mortgage of 9th and 10th May, 1715; will dated 14 Aug., 1718, proved at Dublin, 18 July, 1734 (Prog. Wills, P.R.O., Irid.). Arthur Hyde and Jephson Busted, Executors. He m. Rosamund Bulkeley(?) (Cork "H. & A. Journal," 1908, p. 43). He had issue:—

I. Edmund of Renny, of whom hereafter.

II. Nathaniel of Strabane, Co. Tyrone, gent., named in his father's will of 1718, and of Strabane, in the deeds of sale of Kilcolman and Renny in 1748.

III. John, named in his father's will of 1718, but he is not named in the deeds of sale aforesaid, he must have died previously to 1748, and s.p., as otherwise, his child or children must have been made mention of in the deeds of sale.

I. Barbara, named in her father's will, and also in the deed of sale aforesaid. She m. Edmund Connelly, of Shane's Castle, Co. Antrim, gent., named in the deeds of sale in 1748.

The eldest son,

EDMUND of Renny, sold Renny 6 Dec. 1743. Deed of sale registered at Dublin 7 Dec. He also disposed of Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. The mortgage of Renny must have been redeemed, or he could not have possessed it. He m. 1732 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Anne, eldest dau. of John Freeman of Ballingule (I. 96, and also Castle Cor of these "Notes") near Buttevant, second brother of William Freeman of Castle Cor, near Kanturk, and son of Richard Freeman of Killvarie, Co. Cork, and Judith, his wife, dau. of George Crofts (see Churchtown and Velvetstown of these "Notes" and B.L.G., Irid. He had issue:—

I. Ann, b. 16th Sept., 1741, bur. 11 Oct., 1748 (Castletownroche Par. Reg.).

II. Rosamund, living at Mallow, Co. Cork, 1805, m. — Burne, Esq., who had a situation under Government, by some said, in the Customs, London, and had issue:—

1. Christopher Spenser Burne, Esq., a Capt. in the Army, d.s.p.

1. Alicia Burne, sole heiress of her brother, ran off with her husband, and was never forgiven by her relatives. She m. Joseph Sherlock of near Ballyhoura, 1792 (Cloyne M.L.B.), and had issue. Her descendants still existed in City of Cork in 1848.

#### WORKS OF EDMUND SPENSER.

"The Fairie Queene," most of which was written at Kilcolman Castle. First edition printed in 1590; second part in 1596.

"The Shepherd's Calendar" appeared anonymously in 1579.

The pastoral of "Colin's Clout come Home Again" in 1595.

"View of the State of Ireland," presented to Queen Elizabeth about 1596, and published in 1633. Said to have been written at Kilcolman Castle.

lands was disputed in 1700 by the Board of Trustees, appointed to determine the validity of all such grants. He went to England to urge his suit, was introduced to the poet, Congreve, who introduced him to Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, then at the head of the Treasury, by whose means the grant was ratified (Gibson, I., 310).

Dr. Birch describes him as a man somewhat advanced in years, but unable to give any account of the works of his ancestor, which are wanting (Chalmer's "Biog. Dic."). A William Spenser m. Ann Widenham, 1703 (Cork and Ross M.L.B.). Castle Widenham lies about 3 miles N.N.W. of Renny (by road).

<sup>6</sup>Bennett in his "Hist. of Bandon," 1869, states:—"Mr. Nathaniel Spenser, the poet's great-grandson, thro' Sylvanus, his eldest son, by his wife, Elizabeth, was lay impropriator of Temple-Brady. His (Nathaniel's) son, Thomas, was buried in Kilbrogan in 1729, his son John in 1730, and his son Nathaniel in 1732. Possibly their graves may be traceable there, as well as that of the poet's widow, in or near Youghal (Cork "H. & A. Journal," 1895, p. 132).

About 1595-6, four Hymns on Love and Beauty; also a dirge, "Daphnaida," a sponsal verse, "Prothalamion" and "Amoretti."

Spenser refers to the Awbeg river as "Mulla." The Bregoge river he also refers to. It is still known by that name. It runs into the Awbeg river about half a mile west of Doneraile Village.

The foot of the Ballyhoura mountain he calls "foote of Mole."

According to Guy, the following farmers were resident on townlands of Kilcolman:—

1875. Cornelius Buckley, Kilcolman East; John Gavin, Kilcolman; John Mahony, Miles Regan, Thomas Regan (under Doneraile).

1880. Timothy Buckley, David Collins, Myles Regan, Kilcolman West; Thomas Ryan. A sketch is given of the castle (under Doneraile).

1892. John Garvan, William O'Toole. The Regans are referred to under "Ardeen," but I can find no townland of that name near Kilcolman. The BUCKLEYS are residing at Inchnagree. This townland lies immediately east of Kilcolman. David Collins<sup>2</sup> is stated to live on Ballinvonear townland (under Ballinvoneer).

1907. Cornelius Garvan, William O'Toole, Mary Regan, Miles Regan, D.C., Kilcolman West; Thomas Regan (under Ballinvonear).

Mr. Harold Barry of Ballyvonare owns part of Kilcolman, including the castle.

Renny is now owned by the Earl of Listowel, and forms part of his demesne at Convamore near Ballyhooly. (See "Renny" in these Notes.)

Mr. Philip Harold-Barry, J.P., of Ballyellis, Buttevant, informs me there is a supposed subterraneous passage leading from the interior of Kilcolman Castle to some caves a short distance to the north, and it was through this way that Spenser and his family escaped when the castle was captured by the Irish.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Fox Hole (Kilcolman Castle). The name of a subterraneous passage leading to Kilcolman Castle. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

### Kilconnor.

Sheet 18, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 265, 1-inch O.S. (not shown, immediately S.E. of Donnybrook).

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

Contains 215a. 1r. 14p. In 1871 pop. 45, and in 1881 there were 38 inhabitants on the townland.

Valuation, £118 15s. od. (Guy).

Kilconnor townland lies about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (by road) east of Doneraile village.

Postal District Shanballymore.

Kilconnor is the Irish for "Conor's church."

Kilconnor house has disappeared. Mr. Charles Smith resided here about 1801. He was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Kilconnor is in the S.E. quarter of

<sup>2</sup> I am informed David Collins lived at Kilcolman Middle.

Doneraile parish. This is a middle-sized townland, all arable. It contains a Danish fort, two ponds and three or four houses. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Mr. Denis O'Connor (uncle to Mr. John O'Connor, J.P., of Donnybrook) resided here from 1847 to 1867. He sold his interest to Cornelius Horgan and John Murphy, who divided the place between them, and who now hold under the Irish Land Commission. There are only four families living in the townland (1908), viz. :—David Regan, John Murphy, Garrett Hanlon, and James Roche.

### Kilcorney Parish.

Sheets 39 and 40, 6-inch O.S. Sheets 174 and 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of West Muskerry.

Kilcorney Parish lies 3 miles (E.S.E.) from Millstreet on the Bogra road to Cork. (Lewis.)

Kilcorney is the Irish for "Corney's church." (O'Donovan.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives :—"Kilcorney parish contains 1,257 inhabitants, and comprises 8,688 statute acres, of which 3,474 consists of good arable land, and the remainder of mountain pasture.

In 1651 a desperate battle was fought at Knockbrack or Knockiclashy, on the borders of this parish, between the Parliamentary forces under Lord Broghill and those commanded by Lord Muskerry. Towards the south and south-east the parish is mountainous, and on the east borders on the Bogra Moors; good building stone is found in several places. Kilcorney House, the residence of H. Sherlock, Esq., is an old mansion to which was formerly attached an extensive and finely wooded demesne."

#### KILCORNEY TOWNLAND.

Consists of 101a. ir. 24p. statute measure. Pop. in 1881, 23. Val., £70 (Guy).

Occupiers according to Guy—

1876. Daniel Twomey (under Millstreet).

1902. William Riordan (do.).

1907. Daniel Kelleher, Mrs. Mary Twomey (under Kilcorney).

The hamlet has a sub post office, a few tradesmen, and a National School. Head office is at Banteer (1807). Millstreet, 6 miles, nearest money order and telegraph office (1907).

According to a list of "Popish Parish Priests" registered in 1704, it appears that Donough Sullivan, living at Derinatubrid, 56 years of age, was P.P. of Drowmtarriffe and Kilcorney. He received "Popish orders" in 1669 at Dublin from Patrick Plunket, Bishop of Meath. His sureties were Manus O'Keeffe of Knocknageehy, £50, and Denis Callaghan of Lismealcoming, £50. (*Journal* for 1900, page 56.)

According to an abstract of the state of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, 1731, it is shown that in the parish of Kilcorney there was "one old mass-house, two officiating Popish priests, no convent of Fryars or Nuns, no Popish school." (*Journal* for 1893, page 51).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives :—"In the R.C. divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonmeen. The chapel, a plain edifice, is situated on the road to Cork. About 80 children are educated in two private schools.

Some vestiges of the old church still exist in the burial ground" (under Kilcorney, ii. 73).

The Field Book for 1840 states:—There is a R.C. chapel at N.W. end of the townland of Shannakeel at the meeting of the four roads. It is a small thatched house, and has been roofed three different times since it was first built. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

3121 (2623). Grant under Queen's letter, 2 [2] May XIX.) to Cormock m'Teig M'Cartie, of several rectories including that of Kylcorne (A.D. 1577) to hold in tail mail, in common socage.

3373 (6360). Grant (under Queen's letter, 22nd May, XIX.) to Cormock m'Teig M'Cartie, of the Blarney, Co. Cork, knt., of several rectories including that of Kilcorney, being in the Queen's hands by virtue of his surrender, dated 8 Sept., XIX. To hold for life, remainder to Lucas Dillon of Moymet, knt., Nicholas Walshe, of Waterford, esq., Peter Butler of Grallaghe, Co. Tipperary, esq. and Edm. Butler, of Callan, Co. Kilkenny, gent., their heirs and assigns for ever, to the use of the will of Cormock, etc. (A.D. 1578).

5330 (5960). Surrender by Cormac Carty fitz Derby, alias Cormac m'Diermod m'Teig M'Carty, of the Blarney, Co. Cork, of a large property including the patronage of the church of Kilcorney, with the intention of being regranted. Dated 2 May, XXXI, A.D. 2589.

5333 (4302). Grant (under Queen's letter, 13 Jan., XXX.) to Cormac Carty fitz Derby, alias Cormac m'Dermode m'Teige M'Carty, of the Blarney, Co. Cork, of a large property, including the patronage of the Church of Kilcorney. To hold for ever, etc. (9 May, XXXI.) A.D. 1589.

Brady (pub. 1863) gives:—

1591. V. Kilcorney, als. Loughane, vacat. (MS., T.C.D., F 3, 14.)  
1615. John Shinkwin is Vicar. Rectoria impropriata. Cormeck M'Donogh Carty, firmarius. Valor, £s. Vicarius Johes Shinkwin, inseruiens curae. Val., 50s. per an. (R.V., R.I.A.)

1634. Andrew Johnson, V.

1662. Henry Parr, V.

1663. Patrick Thompson, V.

1667 and 1668. The vicarage is vacant. (V.B.)

1669 to 1808. For Kilcorney, *vide* Clonmeen, with which the vicarage was held for 139 years.

1808. Philip Townsend, R.V., *vice* Francis Hewit, resigned (D.R.).

1834. Protestant pop., 0.

1837. Kilcorney, a rectory and vicarage, with cure, 2 miles long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad, containing 8,606 acres. Gross pop., 1,257. No curate employed. Tithe composition, £147 13s. 10d. 12 acres demised glebe, valued at 25s. per acre. Subject to visitation fees, 8s.; diocesan schoolmaster, 5s. No glebe-house. Incumbent is non-resident; he resides in the adjoining parish of Clonmeen. No church. The benefice is a rectory. The Incumbent holds also the stipendiary cure of Kilbrin (Parl. Rep.).

Rev. Philip Townsend lived for many years at Gurtmore Cottage, in the parish of Clonmeen, and afterwards at Fernhill or Betsborough, near Mallow. He died 1853. Brady gives his family history.

The benefice of Kilcorney is suspended (ii. 73).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £147 13s. 10d. There is neither church nor glebe-house, but a glebe of about 13 acres (ii. 72).

The Field Book of 1840 mentions: "Kilcorney Church. Inq. temp.

Car. I. There is a burial ground, and is still in use. There was a church here formerly, but no traces of it now to be found. There grows a handsome whitethorn bush here, which is supposed to be in the N.W. end of where the old church stood, and at the foot of which there is a baptismal font which belonged to the old church. There are no early dates in the burial ground. It is enclosed by an earthen bank of a triangular form." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

### Kilcummer Parish.

Sheets 26 and 34, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, East Riding.

It lies about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles (by road) west of Ballyhooly village.

Kilcummer is the Irish for "church of the confluence." (O'Donovan.)

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch writes:—"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." (These Notes, i. 155, and i. 199.)

Alexander and Raymond Fitz Hugh held Kilcummer in Fermoy. Alexander founded the Priory of Ponte (Bridgetown). Moderns speak of Alexander Fitz Hugh as de Rupe or Roche, but in the Charters he always appears as Alexander filius Hugonis. (*Ireland under the Normans* (Orpen), vol. ii., p. 45, footnote.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Kilcummer Parish is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E. by S.) from Castletownroche, on the road from Mallow to Fermoy, and on the rivers Awbeg and Blackwater, containing 812 inhabitants, and comprising 2,480 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £1,787 per annum. The land, with the exception of the portion on the south side of the Blackwater, forming part of the Nagle Mountains, is of medium quality, and chiefly in tillage. Fairs are held on the 21st of April, July, Sept., and Dec., for cattle and pigs. The seats are Woodville, the residence of Mrs. Gibbons; Renny, the property of H. Smith, Esq. The latter was formerly part of the estate, and the occasional residence of the poet Spenser; it is finely situated at the junction of the Awbeg with the Blackwater, and some vestiges of the old castle of Renny still exist near the present house. At a short distance from this place the Awbeg is crossed by the long bridge of Kilcummer" (ii. 77).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Kilcummer Parish is the property of several persons, and these are Edward Stanners, Esq., William Fletcher, Esq., Henry Smyth, Esq., and Mrs. Wallace, by deed for ever. All land of good quality and under good cultivation, except the south, part of which is mountain bog, and about 40 acres of wood in the eastern part of it. There is no post or market town, or anything more worth describing in the parish. The houses and roads are in middling repair. Pays for Co. Cess, £104 4s. 11d." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Guy, referring to year 1881, gives:—"The land is of medium quality, based on brownstone; that on the north side has a good limestone soil. Fairs 21 April, 21 July, 21 Dec. Total area of parish, 2,612a. 2r. 36p. Houses, 59; pop., 316; families, 58; Catholics, 303; Prot., 13; val., £1,586.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, B.L., adds:—"Fairs are held at Kilcummer three



**REMAINS OF KILCUMMER CHURCH.**  
*(Photo by Col. J. Grove White, 10th September, 1914.)*



**KILCUMMER HOUSE.**  
*(Photo by Col. J. Grove White, 10th September, 1914.)*



times a year, on the 21st days of April, July and December; when any of these days fall on Saturday or Sunday, the fair is held on the following Monday. A pig fair is always held on the preceding day, but on Friday when the principal fair is on Monday. The fair is sometimes known as that of 'Castletownroche.'"

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., states:—"The old mansion house of Kilcummer is in the hands of the Wilson family. A member of the family pointed out to my grandfather in Kilcummer graveyard the grave of the body servant who cut the throat of one of the Spenser family in a fit of jealousy on the evening before his intended marriage."

## KILCUMMER PARISH (R.C.).

1291. "Ecce de Kylcomyr XXXs. unde decia IIIs." (Tax. P. Nic.) (Brady, ii. 257.)

Windele informs us that there was an ancient town and round abbey at Kilcummer, and that the place was destroyed by the soldiers of Cromwell before Castletownroche was taken. (*Journal* for 1897, page 347.)

Near the ruins of the old church at Kilcummer can be noticed the foundations of several buildings. These are probably the abbey and houses referred to by Windele.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Near the high road leading to Kilcummer bridge are the ruins of the ancient church. In the R.C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Castletown-Roche. About 15 children are educated in a private school" (ii. 77).

Mr. James Buckley, writing to the *Journal for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead in Ireland*, Aug., 1903, thus describes the old graveyard of Kilcummer:—"This churchyard has a pleasant situation on the west side of the road leading from Castletownroche to Fermoy, and overlooks Bridgetown Abbey and the valley of the Aubeg ('Mulla'). The western gable and a few feet of the adjoining side walls are all that now remain of the ancient church. By many years the oldest inscribed stone here is that to Danel Kelle (1717). My father, now an octogenarian, informs me that this is the burial place of a branch of the widespread Barry family, known by the ancient patronymic of 'Barry maol'" (vi. 29). Mr. Buckley gives a few inscriptions from tombstones.

## KILCUMMER PARISH (C OF I.).

Brady gives:—

1591. E. de Kilcummir. Prior Bothon est Rector et usurpatur vicaria. (MS. T.C.D., E. 3, 14.)

1615. Dominus de Rupe et Fermoy est firmarius Rectoriæ. Vicaria vacat et usurpatur. Ecclesia et cancella in ruinis. Nullus curatus. (R.V., R.I.A.)

1634. E. de Kilcummir. Dominus Roch est Rector. Valet 20 li. per an. Nullus curatus. (R.V., 1634.)

1661. Dominus Roch est Rector, Vicarius Mr. Bortley. (V.B.). For Bortley, *vide* Ballyhooley.

1662. Vacant. (V.B., D.R.)

1667 to 1674. John Norcott appears as R.V. Kilcummer.

1683. John Shirley, A.M., is presented to R.V. Kilcummer, Castletown, Wallstown, Bridgetown, Monanimy, and also P. Killenemer.

1684. John Bulkeley, A.M.

1693. Richard Verling, A.B.

From 1693 to 1835 Kilcummer was held with Castletown, q.v.

1834. Protestant population, 28.

1835. Hugh Stewart.

1837. Kilcummer: a rectory and vicarage, with cure, 3 miles long by 1 broad, containing 2,478a. Gross population, 812. No curate employed. Tithe composition, £133. Subject to visitation fees, 15s. 3d.; diocesan schoolmaster, £1. No glebe house. Incumbent is non-resident; he resides near Mallow, within six miles of this parish. No church. It is observed that the Protestant parishioners of this parish attend the church of Castletown, which is within a mile of this parish. The benefice is a rectory (Parl. Rep.)

1840. William Collins.

1860. No church; no glebe house; no glebe; no Divine Service; no school. The incumbent is non-resident. The Curate, Rev. S. B. G. Young, resides in the adjoining parish. The Protestant population is 23. The rent charge is £99 15s.

1860. Samuel Barker Green Young, A.B., R.V., Kilcummer and Bridgetown, which were episcopally united, under the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, upon the vacancy of Kilcummer, on the death of Collins. *Vide* Bridgetown (ii. 257).

Kilcummer and Bridgetown now (1910) form part of the Union of Castletownroche.

Return of Rent Charges. Kilcummer: Date of composition, 30 April, 1825, for 21 years; composition, £143 Brit. currency; average price of wheat was £1 18s. 8d. per barrel for seven years ending 1st Nov., 1821 (iii. 310).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £132" (ii. 77, under Kilcummer).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Site of Kilcummer Church. There is nothing of this church to be seen only the portion of it which is shown as a ruin in the west corner of the graveyard, together with the site of the remainder of it." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

#### KILCUMMER HOUSE AND TOWNLAND.

Kilcummer House and demesne are on townland of Kilcummer Upper. The house is shown on 6-inch O.S. 26, and the demesne is partly on Sheet 34, 1-inch O.S., 176.

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives Kilcummer (Kilcummer), 512 acres.

It was owned before the Rebellion by Lord Roche, who was attainted, the Grantee being Richard Barnard. (P.R.O., Ird.)

The Pat. Rolls of Jac. I. give:—The grant to Capt. Richard Bernard as Kilcummer als. Killhumer, 2 plowlands, 829a. 1r. 17p. £7 15s. 6d. Bar. Fermoy. Dated 16 Dec., 1667. (O'Donovan's Letters, p. 266, Lib., R.I.A.)

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, B.L., Bowen's Court, writes in 1910:—"The fee simple of Kilcummer appears to have passed (probably by marriage) from the Bernards to the St. Leger (Doneraile) family."

Robert Oliver,<sup>1</sup> Esq., (eldest son of Robert Oliver of Cloghanodfoy, M.P. for Co. Limerick) appears to have resided at Kilcummer House.

Prior to the year 1750 Henry Cole Bowen (of Kilbolane, Co. Cork) held the house and 111 plantation acres of the lands of Kilcummer for a terminable interest.

Smith (1750) says (i. 317):—"On the east side of the Awbeg, near Bridgetown Abbey, is Kilcummer, a good house and plantation of Henry Cole Bowen, Esq., adorned with a pleasant grove of spruce fir on the east."

H. C. Bowen married in 1760 Margaret, younger daughter of Ralph Warter Wilson of Kissikurke, Co. Limerick, by whom he left eight sons and six daughters. Her elder sister, Catherine Wilson, had married, in 1756, James, 2nd son of Ion Grove, Esq., of Ballyhemock (Annesgrove), Co. Cork. After Mr. Bowen's death in 1788 his interest in Kilcummer (then a leasehold for lives renewable for ever) was purchased for £1,624 by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Grove, then a widow.

Indenture made 1st April, 1752, between Henry Cole Bowen of Annabell, Co. Cork, Esq., and George Hennessy of City of Cork, gent. Said Henry Cole Bowen, in consideration of £400 paid him by said George Hennessy, let him house, out-offices, gardens, orchards, and demesne lands of Kilcummer, about 106a. plantation measure, for 30 years, during minority of Silver Oliver, Esq., son of Robt. Oliver, late of Kilcummer aforesaid, deceased, for £65 rent, then £85 rent. (Bowen's Court Papers.)

In a Survey of 1777, Groves, Esq., is shown as residing at Kilcummer. (T. S. R.)

The head landlord at this time was the Honble. Colonel St. Leger, afterwards 2nd Viscount Doneraile.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, B.L., Bowen's Court, has an old map of Kilcummer, surveyed in 1771, showing part of townland belonging to Henry Cole Bowen, Esq., 111a. or. 27p plantation.

In the Will of Catherine Grove of Kilcummer, Co. Cork, widow of James Grove, she desires to be buried in the vault of Castletownroche Church, with her deceased husband, James, by daylight; makes her nephew, W. Warter Wilson, residuary legatee; legacies to her sister, Margaret Bowen, niece, Catherine Cole Bowen, niece, Jane Cole Berkly, wife of Rev. Wm. Berkly. Dated 1795; proved 1796. (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Will of James Grove of Kilcummer was proved 1783. (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Field Book of 1840 states:—Kilcummer Lower Townland, the property of William Fletcher, Esq., by deed for ever. Land of good quality and under good cultivation. Houses and roads in good repair. Pays Co. Cess, £45 17s. 9d. yearly, including Kilcummer Upper.

Kilcummer Upper T. L. The property of William Fletcher, Esq., by deed for ever. All land of good quality and under good cultivation. Houses and roads in good repair.

Kilcummer House. A gentleman's place, the residence of Rev. Ralph Wilson. It stands on a flat, and is elegantly ornamented, but is in bad repair. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

1867. William Wilson is shown as being here. (M.D.)

<sup>1</sup> He married Jane, daughter, of John Silver, Esq., and died 1745, leaving an only son, the Right Honble. Silver Oliver, M.P., of Castle Oliver, Co. Limerick

There are some entries to the Wilsons in the C. of I. Register of Castletownroche Parish, and tombstones to their memory in the graveyard attached to the church. (M.D.I., ii. 46.)

Guy gives :—

1892. Mrs. Wilson at Kilcummer House, and 1910, Mrs. Wilson.

The farmers on townland are recorded under "Castletownroche."

1875. John Blake, Mary Bullman, John O'Brien, and Cath. Roche.

1886. Same.

1892. P. Roche, John Blake, Thomas Collins, Miss O'Brien, and Wm. O'Brien.

1910. John Blake, Thos. Collins, D.C.; Corns. McDonnell, Rd. O'Brien, D.C.; Wm. O'Brien.

1914. Michael O'Farrell at Kilcummer House, and same farmers on townland as in 1910.

In 1881 Guy gives :—

Kilcummer Lower, 188a. 3r. 16p; pop., 30; val., £178 10s. od.

Kilcummer Upper, 655a. 1r. 31p.; pop., 114; val., £444 5s. od.

#### YOUNG KATE OF KILCUMMER.

Attributed to the pen of "Pleasant Ned Lysaght."

There are flowers in the valley,

And fruit on the hill.

Sweet-scented and smiling,

Resort where you will.

But the sweetest and brightest,

In spring-time or summer,

Is the girl of my heart—

The young Kate of Kilcummer.<sup>2</sup>

Oh, I'd wander from daybreak

Till night's gloomy fall,

Full sure such another

I'd ne'er meet at all;

As the rose to the bee,

As the sunshine to summer,

So welcome to me

Is young Kate of Kilcummer.

—(Poetry and Legendary Ballads, 269; pub. Guy & Co., Cork, 1894.)

By order of the Court of Chancery in the suit of Wilson v. Wilson (plaintiffs, John Wilson and Selina Wilson; defendant, Elizabeth Wilson), the lands of Kilcummer were put up to auction on 25 Feb., 1913, and were purchased by Mr. Michael O'Farrell for £2,550. The place was described as part of the lands of Kilcummer, containing 151a. 5p. statute measure, together with the substantial dwelling house, out-offices, and garden, held under a fee-farm grant dated 28 July, 1863, made between Wm. O'Brien and William Wilson; yearly rent, £50 os. 6d.; P.L.V., £135; tithe rent charge, £9 os. 6d. (*Cork Constitution*, 15 Feb. and 28 Feb., 1913.)

The report of the trial appeared in the *Cork Constitution* of 6th Feb., 1912.

Margaret Bowles, 4th dau. of George Bowles of Mount Prospect, Tallow, married Rev. Ralph Warter Wilson of Kilcummer, Co. Cork, and had issue. (See Bowles of Ahern, Conna, Co. Cork, B. L. Gentry, Ird., 1912.)

<sup>2</sup>One of the Wilson family was known to fame as "beautiful Kate of Caherconlish" (Co. Limerick). Can this have been Mrs. Grove?—(Henry C. Bowen, B.L.)

## Kildorrery Parish and Townland.

Sheet 18, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Condons and Clongibbons.

It lies 27 miles (N.) from Cork and 137 miles (S.W.) from Dublin.  
It is in The White Knight's Country.

Kildorrery (Cill-dairbhre) is the Irish for "church of the oak wood." (O'Donovan.) I have heard that a wood of scrub oak formerly extended from the hill of Kildorrery to the Pass of "Redchair," and that most of the trees were cut for the manufacture of wooden clogs. (Henry C. Bowen, B.L.)

Near Kildorrery was Raith Hua Cuile, or fort of O'Cuile, one of the chief forts of the old Race of Fermoy District. This fort is mentioned in the Life of St. Findchua of Brigobhann and in the Life of St. Molaga. (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch.)

Most of the parish was comprised in the Manor of (Old) Castletown, which belonged to the Fitzgibbon family, and appears to have been from time to time held as an "appanage" by the eldest son or younger brother of the White Knight. (Henry C. Bowen, B.L.)

### FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

5517 (6334). In a grant to Edmund Fitzgibbon, Esq., called the White Knight, for the purpose of securing a Government title, the townland of "Killaddirrye" is mentioned in the grant. (15 Dec. xxxiii., A.D. 1590.)

James I. granted Maurice Fitzgibbon of Old Castletown a licence to hold a fair on 24 Aug. at Kildarririe. (Pat. 4, Jac. I., 31 May, 1606, in P.R.O., Irl.)

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, tells us that Killdollery was the property of Garral Coshin,<sup>1</sup> an Irish Papist. The townland contained 37 acres, Church land excepted. (P.R.O., Irl.) Besides this he owned 3,249 acres of Farahy Parish, in which Kildorrery was a townland at that time. He forfeited all this property.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that the parish contained 1,986 inhabitants, and comprised 5,246 $\frac{3}{4}$  statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and valued at £2,482 per annum. The land, with the exception of about 500 acres of mountain pasture, is chiefly under tillage, and is in general good; but, although there is an abundance of limestone, the state of agriculture is rather backward. Springvale, the property of Roger Burke, Esq., was unoccupied in 1837. The pass of Redchair, on border of this parish, is memorable for the artifice practised by Lord Mountgarret on the Lord President St. Leger, who, having collected his forces to oppose the passage of the insurgents from the county of Limerick, was deceived by a fictitious commission which Lord Mountgarret produced as from the king, on which the Lord President disbanded his forces and retired (ii. 88). (Also see D. Townsend's *Life of Great Earl of Cork*, p. 395.)

<sup>1</sup> Garrett Cushen lived in the old castle of Farahy, where he is reported by local tradition to have annexed the church lands, and provided out of his own resources for the spiritual wants of the district (Henry C. Bowen, B.L.)

The Field Book of 1839 states :—"Kildorrery Parish. This parish contains 3,331a. 1r. op., most of which are under cultivation, and are of very good quality. Its principal proprietor is Lord Kingston (whose ancestor succeeded to estates of the White Knight<sup>2</sup>). The houses and roads are in good repair. It pays Co. Cess, £101 1s. 10d." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

In 1881, according to Guy, the parish contained 3,336a. 2r. op.; houses, 196; pop., 973; families, 192; Catholics, 971; Prot., Epis., 2; valuation, £2,396 11s. 0d.

The Field Book of 1839 gives :—Kildorrery Townland. "We call this Kill-darrery of the Fair (cattle fair)." (O'Donovan.) The parish is the property of Lord Kingston by deed for ever. It is in good cultivation. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, the townland contains 1111a. or. 38p; val., £207 15s. 0d. (A.D. 1881).

#### KILDORRERY PARISH (R.C.).

1291. "Ecca de Kyldarur XXXs. unde decia IIIs." (Tax P. Nic.) Brady II. 258.

Roger Dwyer, Parish Priest of Meadstown (Kildorrery), 1760. Perhaps he is identical with the Rev. Roger Dwyer, P.P. or C.C. Inchigeela, 1766. (*Journal* for 1898, p. 214.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives :—"In the R.C. divisions, the parish forms part of the union or district of Kildorrery, which also comprises the parishes of Farihy, Templemollogga, Carrigdownane, and Nathlash. The chapel near Kildorrery and that at Coolbohoga in Templemollogga are both about to be rebuilt." (Under Kildorrery, ii. 88.)

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, B.L., Bowen's Court, adds :—The former of these chapels appear to have stood in the townland of Scart, close to the site of the present National School. The chapel at Coolbohoga (Shralaha) is supposed to have been more ancient. The present R.C. church at Kildorrery, a seemly and well-kept edifice, stands at the eastern end of the Main Street. The present (1910) Parish Priest, Rev. William O'Donovan, was appointed from the Macroom district in the year 1907, and resides in Meadstown House.

In 1849, Windele writes :—"On my return through Kildorrery I visited the old church. It is one of the 8th or 9th century, and consists of a nave and chancel, both compartments separated by an arched open; the arch, however, now fallen. The breadth of the nave is about fifteen paces; that of the chancel about twelve. The altar end has altogether fallen. In the north wall of the chancel is a square recess, a foot in depth, three feet in length, two feet in height, bordered with a double torus moulding and a foliated pattern, of which last I took a heelball rubbing. The outline beneath is repeated throughout.

The door was in the side or southern wall. It was (and is) a plain pointed ope, faced with cut limestone, and consequently of a later date than the original construction beside it. In the right jamb as you enter is the piscina, which has escaped the general destruction. Within the precincts, to the south, a new church has been erected. It is a plain structure, without steeple or tower. (*Journal* for 1897, p. 378.)

<sup>2</sup> See Castletown Castle (old Castletown, these "Notes," II. 127).



INSIDE THE RUINS OF KILDORRERY CHURCH.

Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A., in foreground.  
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1st August, 1907.)



FONT IN DOORWAY OF RUINS OF  
KILDORRERY CHURCH.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1st August, 1907.)

He writes later :—“ Visited old church ; much injured since I was there in 1849. The doorway in north wall of chancel nearly destroyed. Its moulded and floriated stones half gone for grave heads. The peasantry, whether as grave makers or gold dreamers, ruthless destroyers. Pillar caps and sculptures at every grave head.”

Here follows drawing of cap, etc. (Windele MSS. 12, I. 10, page 71, R.I.A.)

Mr. James Buckley (Chairman Irish Text Society) and I visited this old ruin on 20th August, 1907, and made the following notes :—Nave, 45 feet 9 inches by 22 feet 10 inches. Height of doorway, 5 ft. 8 ins., 3 ft. 5 ins. wide, Gothic dressing chamfred. Inside is inserted in wall a holy water font. Wall, 2 ft. 3 ins. thick ; choir, 23 ft. 6 ins. by 17ft. 3ins. The walls are built of round undressed sandstone, many of which, particularly at the base of the building, are very large. Inside of the doorway there is a slightly arched support, composed of stones. The measurements above are in the clear. The quoin stones, the stones of chancel arch and doorway, are dressed. In chancel there is a band of dressed projecting stones from 2 to 3 feet from the ground. At the north side there are remains of an ambry and several ornamental stones showing deep cut ridges, and strewn about the grounds are others of a smaller nature.

Many years ago a road contractor commenced removing the stones of the church. This was stopped on a resident of the village protesting. In his operations he unloosed a stone on which a human face is depicted, and this is now inserted high up in the north wall of the church. There is a head stone in the chancel to Mr. James Fitzgerald, who died Feb. 19th, 1775, aged 76 years. Also Patrick Smith, died 1765 ; Thomas Guilehie, d. 24 March, 1790, aged 60 ; John Murphy, d. 28 Dec., 1742, aged 40, and his daughter Margaret d. 1742 ; Daniel Murphy, to his daughter Ann, who died 4 May, 1797, aged 25 ; Robert Upham, d. 19 January, 1743, aged 77 years, and Rebecca, his wife, who died 13 April, 1741 aged 80 years.

Mr. Henry Cole Bowen, B.L., Bowen's Court, writes (1910) :—“ The ancient churchyard of Kildorrery is now vested in the Mitchelstown (No. 1) Rural District Council, by whom it has recently been put into excellent order. It is now well maintained. This much-needed reform was largely due to the exertions of the late Rev. Denis O'Connell, P.P., whose mortal remains now rest within the precincts.”

#### ROLL OF PARISH PRIESTS AND CURATES.

Rev. Roger O'Dwyer, P.P., circa 1780.

Rev. John Lawton, P.P., 1810. (Probate of Will, 1833. *Journal for 1898*, p. 214.)

Rev. J. Golden, P.P., 1840.

Rev. Wm. Sullivan, P.P., 1860.

Rev. Daniel O'Brien, P.P., 1870.

Rev. D. O'Connell, P.P., 1880.

Rev. Fr. O'Donovan, P.P., 1908 and 1914. Curate, Rev. — Frawley. Curate, Rev. John Browne, 1914.

Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A., adds :—“ No priest appears to have been registered in the year 1704 for Farahy parish, and the Kildorrery district was probably served by the neighbouring priests.



The Rev. Roger O'Dwyer was buried in Kilbehenny Churchyard, Co Limerick, where a box tomb is erected to him. The inscription reads :—

✠  
I. H. S.  
Erected  
By Honora Dwyer in  
Memory of her Uncle,  
REVD. ROGER O'DWYER, P.P.  
Of Kildorrery, who died  
March 25th, 1795;  
Also her brother, Roger  
Dwyer, died November 18th,  
1833.  
May they rest in peace. Amen.

The Rev. John Lawton was buried in Kildorrery graveyard, where there is a monument to him with the following inscription :—

'Erected by Elizabeth Barry in memory of her cousin germane, the Rev. John Lawton, who was born in the Parish of Midleton in the year 1762. He presided as Parish Priest of the united parishes Farahy and Kildorrery for 30 years, and departed this life February 20th, 1832, aged 70 years. In unwearied diligence over the interest of his flock, and all fervent zeal in the cause of religion were the characteristics of his life. May he rest in peace.' This was kindly copied for me by Mr. James Clancy, of Kildorrery, who adds, 'There are five or six words blotted out.'

In the *Catholic Directory, Almanack, and Registry* for 1837, compiled by W. J. B., John Golden appears as P.P. of Kildorrery, and Daniel O'Reardon as Curate. The 'chapels' were at Collohogua, Shrahrala and Meadstown. There is a mural tablet to Father Golden in the present church, Kildorrery, containing a bust of the deceased in profile, with an inscription underneath which reads :—

'Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. John S. Golden. During 17 years and 9 months P.P. of this Parish. A true priest. The Catholics of Kildorrery, who venerated and loved him, erected this stone to record his worth and perpetuate his name.

'He died on the 20th of Dec., 1853, being the 53rd year of his age, and the 28th of his ministry.

'Requiescat in Pace. Amen.'

The work was artistically executed by Samuel Daly, of Cork.

Father Golden erected Meadstown House, in which he lived. This house was subsequently occupied by Dr. Thomas O'Reardon, Dispensary Medical Officer, Kildorrery, and afterwards for five or six years, from 1883, by his successor, Dr. Cornelius Buckley, the present medical officer.

The Rev. William O'Sullivan was Curate in Kanturk in 1837 (*Catholic Directory*).

The Rev. Daniel O'Brien died early in 1886. He was a native of Youghal neighbourhood, and preached almost as intelligibly in English as in Irish. He was over seventy years at the time of his death, and was buried (contrary to rubrics) in the present Catholic Church, Kildorrery. There is no inscription to him. On his death the Rev. Denis O'Connell was appointed P.P. The Rev. Lawrence Smithwick, now P.P. of Annakissy and

Killavullen, was Curate for many years under Fathers O'Brien and O'Connell.

The church is a spacious but unpretentious building, T shaped, with galleries, after the fashion prevailing at the time of its erection."

## KILDORRERY PARISH (C. OF I.).

In Henry VIII.'s reign James Sherloke of Waterford, gent. was granted the lease of the Rectory of Kildarrerye for 26 years. 20 Aug., XXXII. (Fiant Henry VIII., 530.)

1591. "E de Kildarrery locus vastatus et desertus vacat." (MS. T.C.D., E. 3, 14.)

1615. Robert Ford appears as Vicar. "Kildaure Rectoria impropriata, Laurentius Esmond, miles, est firmarius. Vicarius Robert Ford, Ecclesia et cancella repantur. Val., 3 li. per an." (R.V., R.I.A.) Ford was also V. Derryvillane and Ballydeloghy, and R. Litter.

1634. Nicholas Hall (Archdeacon of Ross) is Vicar. "E. de Kildarrerie spectat ad St. Kath., Waterford. Val. 10 li. per an. Vicecomes Esmond, Impropiator. Vicarius, Nicholas Hall. Val., 10 li. per an. (R.V., 1634.)

1661 to 1863. Kildorrery has been held with Nathlash, q.v.<sup>1</sup> (Brady, ii. 258.)

In 1875 the parishes of Nathlash and Kildorrery were united to Farahy, q.v. (Cole, 246.)

In 1694 the following parishes formed a Union:—

Vicaria de Kildorrery. Vicaria de Villa Marescalis. Præbende de Brigown.

Vicaria de Ballydology. Vicaria de Killygolane.

Sitque ecclia apud Mich'lstown in parichia de Brigown p'alis. (Brady, i., xxxvii.)

In 1663 Kildorrery was a Vic., Pat. the Bishop. The rect. was improp.; the executors of the Rev. Mr. Henry Harrison, impropiators. (Smith, i. 52.)

The Right Rev. Matthew McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, writing in 1785, gives the ancient name of Kildorrery as "Kildarrery," and its Patron Saint as "St. Bartholomew." (Brady, i. lxix.)

Return of Rent Charges.—Kildorrery: Date and term of composition, 19 Nov., 1833; amount of composition, £319 2s. 0d.; average price of corn, oats, 12s. 11½d. per barrel, for seven years ending 1st Nov., 1830. (Brady, iii. 312.)

The Rectorial Tithes of Kildorrery (which formerly belonged to the Monastery of St. Katherine's in Waterford) are now vested in the Nason family and were the subject of litigation in the case of "The Queen (Nason) v. the Recorder and Justices of Cork," before the Court of Appeal in Ireland in the year 1890. (Henry C. Bowen, B.L., A.D. 1910.)

<sup>1</sup> In 1672 Revd. Mr. Browne appears to have been the minister of Kildorrery, and received about £20 per annum. He however did not officiate there, as the parish consisted mostly of Roman Catholics. He had been minister there before 1661 (Egmont MSS., II., 29-30).

## KILDORRERY VILLAGE.

The village is situated at the junction of three townlands, viz., Kildorrery (1111a. or. 38p.), Scart (5111a. 2r. 8p.), and Old Castletown (864a. 1r. 14p.). It lies about 7 miles west of Mitchelstown (by road).

“Towards the beginning of 1642 the English Army assembled at Kildorrery. The Rev. Urban Vigors describes it as follows:—“My honourable Lord, the Lord Broghill aforesaid, hearing of these cow-stealers and the cruelty of the Condans, sent his troop of horse amongst them. But we could not make any great execution at that tyme by reason of command which came the next day (being the first day of February) from our honourable Generall, the Lord President aforesaid (Sir William Saint Leger), to meet in Kildorrery in Sir William Ffenton’s Countrey, where all the English force and strength of the County of Corke were in field (but those that lay garison) ready to encounter with the Lord Mungarrett, Don Boyne, Castle Connell, Ikerin, Baron Loughmore, and their great army of Rebles.

“We continued in the field at Kildorrery aforesaid two days and two nights expecting their coming, according to promise and their many threatenings, but they did not dare to come to us, or fight with us then, for wee had a daynty Champion Countrey, which doth much antipathize their cowardly natures. They fight and deale altogether upon advantages. They will have woods and boggs to second them, or they will not fight can they any way shun it.

“They marched to the town of Kilmallock in the County of Limbricke, where I heard the Lord Mungarrett was loveingly received by the townsmen, with the rest of his discontented gentlemen, for they used the English very cursorly that lived in those parts, and others that had occasion to deale and commerse with them.

“Our lying at Kildorrery I observed in my Lord President, that I cannot omit his Lordship lying in the field having no pillow but the ground, a gentleman presented his cloake unto him, beseeching his Honour to be pleased to rest his arme upon it. He refused it, wishing him to keep it for himselfe; the weather was very cold, and for his own part he was better acquainted with such a kind of life than he was. The gentleman was easily persuaded to leave his compliment at that tyme, for there was not the like day of snow all the last winter. My Lord indeed (Sir) is of a very noble and loving disposition unto his souldiers, and likewise are the three (2) other Lords, etc., etc.” (*Journal* for 1896, p. 291.)

The *Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier* of 18th March, 1823, states:—“On Thursday night a farm house of Thos. Wade Foote, Esq., near Kildorrery, was set fire to and destroyed.”

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—“573 inhabitants are in the town of Kildorrery. In the town, which comprises 90 houses, are a dispensary and a Constabulary police station, and fairs are held on May 1st, June 27th, Sept. 3rd, and Nov. 27th, chiefly for the sale of horses and cattle (ii. 88).

The *Field Book* of 1839 informs us that the village consists of a number of houses regularly built and in good repair. It contains a very handsome R.C. chapel, a police barrack, and a post office. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, the population of the village in 1881 was 401, and it had in that year a post, money order and telegraph office. In 1907 Guy gives the nearest railway station as Glanworth, 6 miles; Parl. Div., N.E. Cork; Rural Dist. Council, Mitchelstown; Petty Sessions 2nd Wed. of



KILDORRERY VILLAGE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1905.)*



KILLAVULLEN VILLAGE, SOUTH END—OLD PART.  
Mr. George Carleton Foott, J.P., in foreground.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 16th May, 1907.)*

month; National Bank open on Fair Days; National School, Fairs and Markets; also Fairs at Aghacross.

In 1905 the village contained 339 inhabitants, 14 public houses, and 1 hotel.

The larger business premises in the village are those of the West Surrey Dairy Company, of which William Gates, Esq., is manager and part proprietor.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes:—"It is believed in Kildorrery that in the year '98 Lord Doneraile complained to Lord Kingston that the village of Kildorrery was a nest of sedition, and he asked permission to burn it, but Lord Kingston's reply was, 'If you burn Kildorrery to-day, I shall burn Doneraile to-morrow.' The reply spared the conflagration."

### Kilgilky.

Sheet 24, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.

The townland lies about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, by road, north of Cecilstown village.

According to Guy, 1881, the acreage, etc., was as follows:—

Kilgilky North, 173a. 2r. 14p.; pop., 16; val., £111 10s. od.

Kilgilky South, 378a. 3r. 18p.; pop., 30; val., £243 os. od.

Kilgilky is the Irish for "the wood of the broom." (O'Donovan.)

In 1814, Mr. John Callaghan resided at Kilgilky House. (D.N.P.) Mrs. L. H. Curtin, of Ballinaltig, Kanturk, informs me this house was later on occupied by John Neenan, then by James Neenan, followed by Timothy Neenan, and in 1908 by William Coakley, the landlord of the farm being Sir John Wrixon-Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin.

The Field Book of 1839 gives:—"Kilgilky House, John Barry, Esq., proprietor." That of 1840 states:—"Kilgilky Townland, a large townland, all arable, contains a Danish fort, a decent dwelling, having an orchard attached, a gentleman's house called 'Kilgilky House,' and a pond. John Barry, Esq., residing here." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.) The house that Mr. John Barry lived in was occupied by Michael Duloherly in 1908. All Kilgilky South belongs to Sir John Wrixon-Becher. (Mr. H. L. Curtin.)

The townlands (according to Guy) were occupied by the undermentioned farmers in the following years:—

1875. Kilgilky North, Daniel Flynn; Kilgilky South, James Neenan.

1886. Kilgilky South, Michael Duloherly, James Neenan.

1892. Kilgilky North, J. Fitzpatrick; Kilgilky South, James Neenan.

1896. Kilgilky North, J. Fitzpatrick; Kilgilky South, Timothy Neenan.

1904. Kilgilky North, same; Kilgilky South, William Coakley.

1907. Kilgilky North, Eliza Curtin, J. Fitzpatrick; Kilgilky South, William Coakley, Michael Duloherly.

1914. Kilgilky North, Eliza Curtin, Tom Keeffe; Kilgilky South, Mrs. Duloherly, Wm. Coakley.

All under Cecilstown Postal District.

On a field north of Thomas Flynn's house there is a curious large flat altar-shaped rock, on the townland of Kilgilky, in occupation of Mr. Curtin. On the east side of the stone there is a square hole, evidently not natural.

I took a photograph of this rock, which is reproduced (p. 63, vol. ii., also see p. 68).

Mr. H. L. Curtin adds:—"The land that the curious rock is in was occupied by a man named O'Keeffe, and about 1878 my mother bought it. It was then the Earl of Egmont's property, and is now purchased."

### Killbraher (Kylbra).

Sheet 7, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Shandrum.

It lies about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles by road north of Liscarroll town.

The townland of Killbraher North contains 674a. or. 13p. statute measure, and Killbraher South, 320a. or. 28p.

Killbraher is the Irish for "church of the friar." (O'Donovan.)

Smith (pub. 1750) records—"At a place called Killbraher, i.e., "church of the brotherhood," was a ruined monastery, but of what order is uncertain; it stood between Churchtown and Liscarroll" (i. 295).

Fiant of Queen Elizabeth, 5171 (6542). In a grant to Henry Billingsleye, Esq., of a large property, as an Undertaker in Munster, Kilmonaghé, belonging to the abbey of Kilbraghe, is mentioned. 2 May XXX., A.D. 1588.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Keelabraher North. A very large townland; contains part of a demesne in which is situated a gentleman's house (Cherry Hill), two Danish forts. Kilurahar, Shandrum, Depns., 1652.

Keelabraher South. Contains one Danish fort and a burial ground. A ruined church adjoins the graveyard. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, John Culhane lived at Killbraher North in 1875. The post town was Liscarroll. In 1886, Denis Galvin, James Galvin, Simon Galvin, David Herlihy, Jeremiah Naughton, M. O'Donnell, John O'Regan, Cornelius O'Regan, John O'Shaughnessy, Nicholas O'Shaughnessy were living at Killbraher, the post town being Dromina.

The same people were there in 1892, except John O'Regan is not recorded, but D. O'Regan appears.

In 1907, M. O'Donnell and D. O'Regan are not shown, but Mrs. O'Donnell and Thomas Hayes are residing at Killbraher, with the other farmers above mentioned, the post town being the same.

The tomb of the Boles of Moyge is in Killbraher churchyard. (See "Bowles of Ahern," B.L.G. (Irlld), 1912 Ed.)

I visited the graveyard 16th Sept., 1910. I could not find any remains of the old monastery.

The graveyard is well kept, and situated on high ground. I noticed graves to families of Boles, Goold, Savage, McCarthy, Wall, Henchy, Morey, 1827; Laurence Goold, M.D., 1838; vault to Goold family, also to Fitzgibbon of Ballinabowl (townland of the hole); Philip Nunan of Moygue, 1895.

The Croke family are buried here, the family to which the late Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, belonged.

### Killavullen Village.

Sheet 34, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Monanimy. Townland of Ballymacmoy. The village lies (by road along the south bank of the River Blackwater) six miles east of Mallow.

Killavullen is the Irish for "church of the mill." (O'Donovan.) See also these Notes, ii. 187.

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, the owner of Killavullen was Pierce Nagle. He forfeited it on rebellion, and 117 acres was granted to Captain John Blennerhasset. (P.R.O., Irl.) It appears A.D. 1611 to have been in possession of Viscount Fermoy. (See these Notes, ii. 163.)

On Sunday morning (Sept., 1825) two factions, amounting to upwards of one thousand in number, assembled near the chapel of Killavullen, a short distance from Castletownroche, in this county, to decide one of those family feuds which are such a disgrace to our country. The timely interference of the police, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who lived near the place, and some of the neighbouring gentlemen, prevented the meditated bloodshed by subduing for the present the rancorous feeling that prevailed among them, but not before some of the ringleaders were apprehended and lodged in the Bridewell at Mallow.—(*Cork Constitution*, Thursday, September 29th, 1825).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Kealavollen or Killavullane, a village, 2½ miles (S.W.) from Castletownroche, on the river Blackwater, and at the intersection of the road from Mallow to Fermoy by that from Doneraile to Cork. This place is picturesquely situated at the foot of the range called the Nagle Mountains, from the name of the family that for several centuries possessed this district, and whose descendants still reside in the neighbourhood. The Blackwater is here crossed by a neat stone bridge of three arches, at the south end of which is an immense rock overhanging the river, the base of which has been worn away by the action of the water, and is perforated so as to form a low and narrow cavern of considerable extent, resembling a subterraneous passage. The road from the bridge winds round the steep rock, and branches off towards the east through a romantic mountain pass on the old road to Fermoy. The 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, Ballymacmoy 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. Here are the R.C. chapel of the district, a station of the constabulary police, and the neat residence of the Rev. G. Spaight, rector of Monanimy, and in the immediate vicinity is a large boulding mill, lately discontinued" (ii. 35).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Killavullen village is quite modern. Houses in good repair. It contains a corn mill, National School, police barrack, and about five public houses. There is neither fair nor market in it.

Killavullen corn mill is in good repair, and is on townland of Ballymacmoy. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, the population of the village in 1881 was 330.

1908. It contains a post, money order and telephone office. About a mile north of the village is Castletownroche Station, G. S. & W. Railway.

Butter Market every Tuesday and Wednesday during the season.

In 1905, the population had gone down to 250. In 1908 there were nine public houses in the village, and two at Beenaskeehy village in the mountain, about 3 miles from Killavullen village. During the disturbed times soldiers were stationed here. The barracks has been converted into a corn store. Mr. Foott in 1908 built a shooting and fishing lodge a short distance to the south of the village.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds :—“It contains a handsome Roman Catholic Church, erected by the late Rev. Pierce Green, P.P. He also had a National School built, but in 1908 this was replaced by a more extensive one erected by the Rev. L. Smithwick, P.P.”

Rev. Dr. Patrick Nagle, P.P., of Glanworth, left a glebe of about 2 acres for the Parish Priest of Killavullen.

The following appears in “Ballads of Irish Chivalry,” from the pen of Doctor R. Dwyer Joyce :—

#### THE BRIDGE OF GLANWILLAN.\*

Though the linnets sing sweet from the wildwood,  
 Young Kathleen no blithe warbling hears,  
 And the warm wind that plays o'er the moorland  
 Can ne'er dry her fast falling tears.  
 And though gay laughs the sunlight around her,  
 Still her heart is all sad and forlorn  
 As she sits by the ford of Glenara  
 Awaiting her Dermot's return ;  
 For he's gone to the fray with his kindred,  
 The hard-riding clansmen of Mourne.

“ There are blood spots full thick on thy charger,  
 There are blood marks deep red on thy mail ;  
 Have ye news, have ye news from the battle,  
 Tired horseman so gory and pale.  
 Were you at the bridge of Glanwillan,  
 And saw you my love in the fray ?”  
 “ A curse on that bridge !” cried the horseman,  
 “ There the Irish have conquered to-day.”  
 Then he dashed through the bright gleaming river,  
 And away o'er the moorland, away.

There's a smile on thy face, gallant horseman,  
 Who sweep'st like the wind to the ford ;  
 On thy steed steams the fresh foam of battle,  
 And the blood stains are wet on thy sword.  
 “ O, were you at the bridge of Glanwillan ?”  
 With a wild cry of anguish she prayed ;  
 Reining up with a splash in the water  
 His hot steaming charger he stayed.  
 “ Yes, I've news from the bridge of Glanwillan  
 Brave news for old Ireland, fair maid.”

\*“The Bridge of Glanwillan” is the bridge that spans the Blackwater at Killawillin, five miles east of (or below) Mallow.



“ O, stay thee, brave horseman, I pray thee,  
 And tell how the foeman came down ;  
 Did he drive the good preys from the valleys,  
 And burn every hamlet and town ?  
 On the narrow red bridge of Glanwillan  
 Did my Dermot ride front with the best ? ”  
 On his brow shone a bright smile of triumph,  
 Like the sunlight on Houra’s wild crest,  
 As the tale of that morning’s fierce battle  
 He told at the fair maid’s behest.

But first he glared over the moorland,  
 Where the heathbells laugh bright in the sun,  
 And shook his red sword at the foeman,  
 Who wounded and weary toiled on.  
 “ ’Twas down from the green sloping mountain  
 We first saw the foemen’s array †  
 Riding forth with high hearts to the foray  
 On the broad smoking plain far away ;  
*Duar Dhu* like the corn sheaves of autumn  
 By the bridge lie their corses to-day.

“ With a jangling of scabbards and bridles  
 We dashed down to the broad Avonmore,  
 Where the long narrow bridge of Glanwillan  
 Spans the brown tide from steep shore to shore ;  
 And there in the green blooming forest  
 We halted our ranks in the glade,  
 And each rider looked close to his pistols,  
 And loosened his long gleaming blade ;  
 Like a bright wall of steel in the sunlight  
 We stood for the foemen arrayed

“ You could hear the shrill whine of the otter  
 As he quested his prey by the shore,  
 You could hear the brown trout in the shallow  
 Splash up from the wave evermore.  
 So still we waited their coming,  
 Though each heart for the fight throbbed full fain,  
 ’Till we saw through the greenwoods advancing  
 Their line like a long serpent train,  
 ’Till the psalm-singing troopers of Cromwell  
 Poured down on the causeway amain.

“ ’Twas then like the storm-cloud of autumn  
 That rolls over Barna’s wild crest,  
 When its thunder clangs hoarse in the gorges  
 And the lightnings leap out from its breast ;  
 With our loud ringing slogan of battle  
 On their thick-serried squadrons we bore,  
 With a flashing of helmets and sabres,  
 And a rattling of matchlocks galore,  
 Till the fresh glen was strewn with their corses,  
 And the causeway was slippery with gore.

“ Then I rode side by side on the causeway  
 With your true love, so gallant and leal,  
 As he charged ’mongst the foremost and bravest  
 In his morion and bright jack of steel ;

† The Irish were posted on the slope of one of the Nagles Mountains over the Blackwater and overlooking Glanwillan (also called Glannagear, or Glen of the berries), the beautiful glen or glen of the Ross river (joining the Blackwater at Killawillin), from which they saw the enemy approaching from the north at the other side of the Blackwater. They then moved down the slope, lay in wait at the south or Killawillin end of the bridge, and fell on the raiders in the act of crossing.

I could hear the loud clang of his horse-hoofs  
 As he swept o'er the red bridge's crown,  
 And many a bold Saxon trooper  
 'Neath the sweep of his long sword went down ;  
 This day for thy Dermot of Mourne  
 Is a bright day of deathless renown.

“ Then weep not, fair maid, by Glenara,  
 In triumph thy love will return,  
 His plume waved to-day midst the foremost  
 Of the hard-riding clansmen of Mourne ;  
 His name shall be sacred among us,  
 And a watchword in foray and fray.”  
 Then that fierce clansman glared over the moorland  
 As the wolf looketh out for his prey,  
 And he dashed through the ford like an arrow  
 On the track of his foeman away.

[Mr. James Byrne informs me that the bridge referred to in above ballad cannot be the existing one—it was probably a wooden structure. He knew a woman, Ellen Bowley, whose father was ferryman at Killavullen before the present bridge was erected, which could not be much more than 100 years ago. A man named Ned Flynn, of Boaleynageeha, near Killavullen, told him, when ploughing a field at Beenaskehly, he ploughed up human bones, probably those of the men who fell in the battle.]

### Killada Church and Lady Doodhaw's Castle.

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Cahirduggan. Townland of Lag.

They lie about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. (as the crow flies) of Buttevant Town.

Kiladdagh is the Irish for “long church.” (O'Donovan.)

In 1838, Windele describes a visit to Killadda thus:—“At the ‘Old Two Pot House’ we were told that about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.E. was an old kill, called Killadda, where Lady Doodhaw, the daughter of a king, was buried. The writing on her tomb no man could read, and the cave where she used to go to walk was near. We repaired to it, passing the ‘Great House,’ as our host called it, of Ballymague belonging to the family of the Freemans. Killadda was a very ancient but ruinous remains of an old church, the two side walls only remaining, rudely built, the walls 2ft. 10ins. thick; no windows in either or door; these must have fallen. The breadth of the church is 7 paces or 18 feet. The length about 30 ft., so that it did not deserve the name of ‘the long church.’ No burial ground is attached, and no grave is visible, even within the building; only one stone remains, and its inscription reads tolerably clearly, the burial of some adventurer of the days of Elizabeth or James, who had died amongst the ‘wild Irishrie,’ by name Charles Eden.

A field or two to the south was an opening into a limestone cave. The passage, however, was so filled with rubble that we did not choose to enter there; by left Dhoodhaw. (Windele MSS., R.I.A.).

I made the following note when visiting the place in 1885:—

On Sheet No. 25, 6-inch Ord. Sur., on the left-hand top corner, and N.W. of Clogheen House, will be noticed a ruin called Killadda Church. In the neighbourhood it is known by the name of “Lady Dudaugh's Grave.” The ruins of a castle (not shown on the Ordnance Survey) called Lady Dudhaugh's Castle, is situated about 400 yards to the N.W., where “G” appears in “Ballybeg East.” It was formerly surrounded by a grove of trees called “Grove-a-lady.” The trees were cut down about 1878. I



RUINS OF KILLADDA CHURCH, FROM S. W.

Major H. H. Woolright in foreground.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 2nd Oct., 1908.)*



SITE OF LADY DOODAGH'S CASTLE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 2nd October, 1908.)*

visited Killadda Church, and took a copy of the inscription on the tombstone mentioned by Windele. It reads:—

HERE RESTETH THE BODY  
OF CHARLES EDEN  
OF SUFFOLK IN THE KING  
DOM OF ENGLAND  
ESQ WHO DEPARTED  
THIS LIFE IN THE FAITH  
OF CHRIST ANO  
DOMI 1625.

This slab was removed from the grave, which is a couple of yards east of the spot where it now lies, by some men about the year 1870, who dug up the grave expecting to find some treasure. The hole they made can still be seen.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., states:—Mr. M. Morrissey informed me that a neighbouring farmer removed some stones from the church to built his out-offices, but sickness set in, and he lost a number of his family very soon after.

I again went to Killada in October, 1908, when the following story in connection with this episode was related to me by a man residing near the place:—

A Buttevant man, named Tommy Shillingworth, went to America, and while there had several dreams to the effect that gold was buried in Charles Eden's grave. He came home about 1870, and with two more men, and accompanied by a bull-dog and a terrier, went one night to Killadda Church. They moved the tombstone to where it now lies. They dug deeply into the grave, when suddenly another bull-dog appeared on top of the church wall. Their dogs fled, but the men held their ground and went on digging, but shortly afterwards the ground and church walls commenced to shake, and being now thoroughly alarmed, they hurriedly left the church and went back to Buttevant.

A farmer who resided near the old ruined church told me that a hare has been frequently found lying in the ivy on the walls of the church, and that it has often been hunted, but never killed.

As I was approaching the ruins on 12th October, 1908, with Major H. H. Woolright, a hare jumped up in front of us.

I had a look at the site of Lady Doodhaw's Castle in October, 1908. Only a large mound with a small piece of masonry on south side, denoted the spot. It has been pulled down from time to time. In 1880 a small portion of the walls existed. People have dug here for treasure several times. Probably Charles Eden resided in the castle.

#### LEGEND.

A very long time ago a witch by the name of Lady Doodhaw lived in the old castle near Killadda church. She was so wicked that her father, when he died, only left her as much land as her pony could cover. To get as much as possible, she ordered the pony to be killed, had the skin cut into the smallest possible strips, and she annexed as much ground as these tied together would enclose. She next killed her husband with a stone, which was so large that twenty men could not lift it. Anyone who annoyed her met with the same fate. Ploughmen seem to have been her pet aversion,

for she bewitched all the ploughs and harness in the country, so that when a man commenced to work the plough tackle fell to pieces. One of her victims was in despair; he could not till, and starvation stared him in the face. One day he was relating his misfortunes to a friend, who advised him to consult a wise man who lived in the vicinity. He took his advice, sought out the man, who told him to put twigs<sup>1</sup> of mountainash berries on the harness and plough, and that all the witches in Ireland could not then harm him. He went home, did as he had been advised, and commenced ploughing. When Lady Doodhaw saw that her spells failed, she took it so to heart that she threw herself from the top of her castle and was killed. She was buried with her horse and gold saddle near Killadda Church.

Mr. Walter A. Jones, of Doneraile, informs us in his pamphlet "Doneraile and Vicinity":—"Kiladda church and the ruined castle which stands near the church have attracted many visitors to its site. Lady Doo Daw, wife to the chief of Cahirduggan, lived at Kiladda Castle. She was a witch, and prevented the people from ploughing, but a Kerryman made his swingle trees of witch hazel and broke her spell. Many stories are related of Lady Doo Daw and her daughter the giantess. Gold was found in the centre of Kiladda Church some forty years ago. Till quite recently the members of a family called Spratt were always married here, though it must be 200 years or more since the four walls were standing. In a meadow near Kiladda church there is the entrance to a passage, now closed, which led to Ballybeg and Buttevant Abbeys."

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds:—"Lady Doodaw was daughter to the "Red Earl," but in order to prove her paternity the Red Earl told her mother he would not believe it unless she was brought to him when it was neither day nor night, neither shod nor barefoot, nor on grass or path. When the mother heard of the tests set before her she lamented bitterly, as she concluded that the father meant to disown the child, but the daughter, on hearing it, said to the mother, 'Grieve not, for nothing can be simpler than to do what he requires. We can approach him at the dawn, when it is neither day nor night. I can put on one shoe, then I am neither barefoot nor shod, and can walk with one foot on the grass and the other on the path, when it cannot be said I walk on either.'

"When she came before the father under the above conditions he acknowledged her, and it was then he promised her what land she would encompass with the cow hide. When this offer was made her the mother again burst out into lamentations, and said, 'Is this all she will get out of your broad acres,' but the daughter speedily consoled her by pointing out that by cutting the hide into a thread she would encompass his entire territory. Lady Doodaw had the name of being very exacting on her employees. On one occasion she noticed her ploughman lame, and asking him the cause, he said it was owing to a stone getting into his shoe, and he would not lose time to take it out. He was dismissed summarily, the lady saying if a nail got into the horse's hoof you would not stop to take it out, and I would lose my horse.

"Her instructions to her carpenter in making a plough are noteworthy. She said it should be good-looking though cock-nosed, covetous but not mean, should be made so as to go over the large stone and under the small stone."

<sup>1</sup> Superstitious people believe that hazel or mountainash berries are protection against witchcraft, evil spirits and ghosts.

## Killathy Parish.

Sheet 35, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Condons and Clongibbons.

It lies immediately east of Ballyhooly.

Killathy is the Irish for "Church of the field or Eochy's Church." (O'Donovan). It might also mean the "church of the ford."

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives: "Killathy Parish. It was owned by Theobald Roch, William Roche, and Hugh Hide, all described as Irish papists, and all forfeited their estates except Hugh Hide. The grantees were Thomas Graham,<sup>1</sup> Lord Kingston, Sir Peter Courthorp, Hugolin Spenser." (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 give: Thomas Graham of Killathy, value in land £8 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and in 1663 value of goods £15 15s. od. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Killathy or Killatty, a parish three miles (W. by N.) from Fermoy, on the road from that place to Mallow, and on the river Blackwater, containing 1,402 inhabitants. It comprises 3,153 statute acres, as applotted under the Tithe Act, of which the land to the north of the river is of good quality and chiefly in tillage, but to the south it consists chiefly of mountain pasture. Limestone is found on the northern and brownstone on the southern side of the river, and on the latter side there are indications of iron, which is supposed to have been formerly worked. Gurteen, the residence of Luke Campion, Esq., is situated on the south bank of the Blackwater, the scenery of which is here extremely interesting" (ii. 132).

The Field Book of 1840 relates: "Killathy Parish. The proprietors of this parish are the Earl of Listowel<sup>2</sup> and Charles Joseph Chichester, Esq. About 100 acres are wood. The remainder is under a middling state of cultivation. Houses and roads in general are in good repair." (Ord. Sur-Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, in 1881 the area of the parish was 3,217a. or. 30p; houses, 91; pop., 527; families, 88; Catholics, 527; valuation, £2,084 15s.

## KILLATHY TOWNLAND.

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "It belongs to the Earl of Listowell by deed for ever. All the land is under a good state of cultivation. Houses and roads in middling repair. Co. Cess, £40 4s. 1d. yearly. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Guy informs us that the townland consists of 614a. 3r. 1p. statute measure; pop., 85; val., £558 5s. od.

<sup>1</sup> Locally known as the Grimes family. Probate of will of Thomas Graham of Killathy is dated 1691 (Cloyne Wills, P.R.O., Irl.).

Augustus O'Kelly on p. 19 of his 7th Historical Pamphlet, published at Fermoy, 1863, refers to Grimes of Killathy.

<sup>2</sup> The landlords for a considerable time past have been Lord Listowel and Captain Rowland of Kilboy, Cloyne, both have sold to the tenants under the Land Purchase Act of 1903, that is, his Lordship and Mrs. Rowland, widow of Captain Rowland.

## FARMERS.

1875. John Callaghan, Denis Carey, John Lombard, Patrick Lombard.  
 1886. Mrs. Julia Barry, John Callaghan, Denis Carey, William Carey, John Lombard, Mrs. Ellen Lombard, Patrick Lombard.  
 1892. Mrs. Julia Barry, John Callaghan, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. E. Lombard, Patrick Lombard.  
 1908. John Barry, Mrs. Julia Barry, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. W. Carey, Mrs. Lombard, Timothy Lombard.  
 1914. John Barry, Mrs. Julia Barry, Timothy Lombard, Mrs. P. Lombard, Edmond McCarthy.

The tenants who purchased from Mrs. R. C. Rowland under the Land Purchase Act of 1903 were:—Mrs. Julia Barry, John Barry, Mrs. E. Lombard, Mrs. Patrick Lombard, and Mrs. Patrick Carey.

## KILLATHY PARISH (R.C.)

Donough Callaghan was Parish Priest, 1704. (See vol. i., page 227, under Ballyhooly). Also an account of the parish is given on the same page under date 1731.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "In the R.C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Castletownroche. There is a private school of about 50 children (ii. 132).

The Field Book of 1840, referring to Killathy Church, remarks that it is a ruin of large dimensions, and that it has a graveyard attached to it. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

On page 229, vol. i., of these Notes (under Ballyhooly Parish, R.C.) will be found an account of the resting place of Rev. John Leonard, P.P. of Castletownroche, Killathy, etc. The earth from his grave is believed by the people in the locality to have curative properties. I was told by a man who lives near the old graveyard that he knew of a lad who was blind. Some earth from Father Leonard's grave was procured, mixed with Holy Water, and applied to the eyes, which affected a perfect cure. Another case was that of a boy who was lame. He was restored the use of his limb in a similar manner. The people take away the earth in bottles, and bring back a similar quantity to replace what was taken, the bottle being left near the grave.

The inscription on the headstone is as follows:—

Hic Jacet Qui Sub Nullo Lateret Monumento Ni Id  
 Parochiani Erexisent Rev. Johannes Leonard Hujus  
 Parochiæ Pastor Vereque Custos. Vivus Amicos Habuit  
 Homines, Morieus Conscientiam, Mortuus Deum.  
 Obiit Anno Aetalis 65, Martii die A.D. 1803.  
 Lux Perpetua Luceat Ei. Amen.

The inscription on Father Leonard's headstone may be thus translated into English:—"Here lies the Rev. John Leonard, Parish Priest and truly Guardian of this Parish, who should have lain under no monument had not the Parishioners erected this one. Whilst living he found friends amongst men; when dying he found a friend in his own conscience; when dead he had God for his friend. He departed this life in the 65th year of his age, 23 of March, A.D. 1803. May perpetual light shine on him. Amen."



KILLATHY CHURCH, RUINS COVERED WITH IVY.  
Very Rev. Canon M. Higgins, P.P., in foreground.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 30th June, 1905.)*



KILLURAGH HOUSE.



The Rev. Canon Higgins, when P.P. of Castletownroche (now of Blarney), within whose jurisdiction is the ancient parish of Killathy, informed me that Father John Leonard had the reputation of having been a priest of great sanctity, and hence the veneration in which his grave is held even to the present day. He was Parish Priest of Killathy (and probably of all the parishes that are now united under the name of Castletownroche) so far back as 1785, as appears from a MS. Visitation Book of Dr. MacKenna, Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, which is preserved in the archives of the Diocese of Cloyne. From the same source we know the date of Father Leonard's ordination, for Bishop MacKenna writes: "Saw his letter of ordination dated 1761." Canon Higgins thinks that the Rev. John Walsh, who was surely Parish Priest in 1766, was the immediate predecessor of the Rev. John Leonard. The Rev. Canon also informed me that when he was Curate in his present parish, some twenty-four years ago, the old people told him that Father Leonard lived at Killathy, and that there was a Catholic Chapel there. It was a poor, thatched chapel, like most of those that were barely tolerated in the eighteenth century, and it stood on the southern side of the main road, in an angle formed by the junction of that road with a *boreen* that runs down to the Blackwater. The ivy-clad ruin in the graveyard is the remains of a still older Catholic Church.

1731. Killathy. One Mass House, one Popish priest.

The four walls of the old church are (1908) still standing. There is a cross-wall inside near doorway, with an entrance to the chancel. The ruins are completely enveloped in ivy, and very little of the mason work to be seen.

See *Journal* for 1902, page 84, where Mr. James Byrne, J.P., states, "In all probability this church was founded by St. Barri, and named Achad Duirbehm.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., contributes:—"In Killathy graveyard there is an altar tomb without an inscription. It marked the burial place of the Grimes (Graham) family, who lived at Gurteen, opposite Killathy, at the south side of the river Blackwater. A priest whose name, as well as I can make out, was Walsh lived at Killathy in the house now occupied by Mr. T. Lombard. It being the Penal times, Major Grimes thought it would bring him some reward if he arrested the priest and had him banished, such being the law then, the Catholic Church being under a ban. The Major had three sons, and on a certain winter's night they and their father decided to arrest the priest, but when doing so there being no bridge at Ballyhooly then, nor for years after, they should go round to Fermoy. When making their arrangements there was a fool named Peter, a member of a family of labourers employed by the Grimes, who overheard their plans, and without consulting any person the thought occurred to him that he could save the priest by swimming across the Blackwater, and this he succeeded in doing, although he was never known to be a swimmer. The priest asked him how he managed to cross the flooded river, and the fool replied he had no trouble, as he addressed the river as follows:—"Go easy, Blackwater, and do not drown Peter the fool." The priest hid himself in the ruined church of Killathy, and the Grimes were foiled.

"The Grimes family had a very tragic end. One of the sons shot the other, and it was said the mark of his blood remained on the wall of Gurteen House until recently, when the wall was removed. Another of the sons was accidentally drowned in the Blackwater by a pair of dogs which he had coupled. He was training them to fetch from the river, and when jumping in

the couples caught on the spur which he was wearing, and he was dragged head foremost and unable to escape. The third son grew an enormous wen on his neck, and another became a lunatic. The old Major became a mendicant, and my grandfather told me that he often got a night's lodging at his grandmother's house at Dunavally.

"There is a mausoleum with a large iron gate in Killathy graveyard. It bears no inscription, but it was erected by the Jackson family, who owned some property in the neighbourhood.

"The sacristy of the ruined church is occupied by a tomb having an iron gate at the entrance. On the lintel stone over the gate the following is inscribed:—

"'Erected by Redmond Reali and Richard Waldron, Esqs., in memory of their beloved mother, Mrs. Harriet Reali alias Graham, who died Nov. 19, 1855, aged 76 years.'

"Just inside the road fence at Laght cross-roads, a few hundred yards to the east of Ballyhooly, there is a headstone bearing the following inscription:—

"'Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Roche, who departed this life Jan. 1, 1817, aged 52 years. Almighty God have mercy on his soul. Erected by his brother David of Ballyhooly.' This stone, strange to say, was never placed on the priest's grave. From what I can learn, the priest's mother's family, named Kennedy, objected to the stone as being too plain, and not in keeping with what would be expected as a monument to a clergyman. This so incensed the paternal friends that in disgust the stone was never removed from the sculptor's yard. No one could inform me where Father Roche was interred."

#### A LEGEND OF BALLYHOOLY.

St. Carthagh of Lismore was crossing the Blackwater at Ballyhooly ford. A young girl went to present him with apples. The saint noticed she had a withered hand. On presenting him with apples he asked her why she used the left hand. She replied that, alas! her right hand was paralysed. Moved by the piety of the maiden, he prayed and told her stretch out her right hand. She did as ordered, and the hand was miraculously made whole. The saint then named the place the ford of the apples.

#### KILLATHY PARISH (C. OF I.)

The parish of Killathy has been united to that of Ballyhooly as far back as records go. (See page 230, vol. i., of these Notes, under Ballyhooly, C. of I.)

According to a Return of Rent Charges, Killathy, Date and Term of Composition was 21 Sept., 1833; amount of Composition, £300, the price of wheat being £1 12s. 0½d. per barrel, average price of corn taken for seven years ending 1st Nov., 1830. (Brady iii. 310.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) relates:—"Killathy. It is a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Ballyhooly and corps of the prebend of Aghultie in the cathedral of Cloyne; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £300, which is equally divided between the vicars choral and the vicar (ii. 132).

In the graveyard is a large mausoleum<sup>3</sup> to the Rowland and Jackson families.

Inside the body of the church, at east end, is a vault with the following inscription :—

Erected by Redmond Reali  
and Richard Waldron, Esqrs., in  
Memory of their Beloved  
Mother, Mrs. Harriot Reali alias  
Graham, who died November  
19th, 1855, aged 76 years.

There is a tomb behind that of the Rowlands and Jacksons to the Graham family of Ballymacallen (on south bank of Blackwater).

In Ballyhooly Parish Register (P.R.O., Dub.) are entries to former residents connected with Killathy as follows :—Jackson, Campion, Graham, Waldron.

### Killetra (Mount Ruby) House and Townland.

Sheets 32 and 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Mallow.

Killetra House is situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Mallow Town (by road).

Killetra is the Irish for "lower church or wood." (Joyce.)

Mount Ruby is the name of the farm in the possession of Mr. Charles Arthur Webb, from which Lord Limerick gets a head rent. At one time a Mr. McKenzie lived here—probably about 60 years ago. He is said to have done a good deal of draining on his farm, making the drain pipes and bricks on the land. Tobacco is said to have been grown on the farm about this time on the western inch.

The farm is a large one (240 acres), surrounding on all sides the above-named residence built by Mr. Creagh. It adjoins the river Blackwater for three-fourths of a mile, and runs back to the old Mallow-Kanturk road.

In March, 1915, Mr. Webb sold by public auction the upper part of this farm—about 98 acres—together with the two-storied dwelling house and the farm buildings, to Mr. John W. Fahy, Mr. Webb retaining in his own hands all the inches adjoining the River Blackwater, and about fifty acres to the north of the Navigation road.

Killetra House stands in the townland of Killetra. This house was formerly called Mount Ruby. Lately another house near it has been built by Mr. Arthur Creagh, which now is known as Mount Ruby (1908).

In 1906 Mr. Arthur Gethin Creagh of Mallow purchased a field from Mr. A. Webb, and built the one-storied house now owned by Mr. F. Bland, to whom Mr. Creagh sold it in 1906.

In 1777 "Kilottery" (i.e., Killetra) is shown as the residence of Ruby

<sup>3</sup> I am informed the late Mr. Oliver Rowland Jackson of Ahanesk, near Middleton, was buried in it. He was a prominent County Magistrate, and of considerable means. He is reported to have been a good kind landlord, and his widow is much respected about Cloyne. (See Jackson of Ahanesk, B.L.G. 1886).

McCarthy,<sup>1</sup> Esq. (T.S.R.), and in Wilson's *Postchaise Companion*, 1786, he is again mentioned. This Mr. McCarthy was the grandson of Thomas Ruby, of Mount Ruby (Killetra), Mallow, whose descendant is Rev. J. S. Ruby, M.A., late Rector of Murragh (1903). His only son is Rev. H. E. Ruby, M.A., Rector of Castlemartyr since 1905.

Killetra is now the property of Charles Arthur Webb, Esq., of Wilton, Mallow.

His uncle, Robert Webb, purchased it in 1878 from James Gardiner of Mallow, and at the same time bought the tenant's interest from William Moody of Rathaspeck, Wexford.

Thomas Flynn of Mount Ruby was made a J.P. for Co. Cork, 22 Feb., 1793 (*Journal* for 1897, p. 110). He m. a Miss Ruby.

The following people lived in this house:—

1800. Thomas Flynn of Mount Ruby was a member of the Duhallow Hunt (Minute Book).

1806. Mr. McCarthy (Sleater).

1812. Henrietta, youngest dau. of Sandford Palmer, Esq., of Killetra, near Mallow, married Rev. John Warburton, 4th son of Bishop of Cloyne (Brady iii. 130).

1814. Simon F. Davis, Esq. (D.N.P.).

1837. James Jones, Esq., was a subscriber to Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, on page 341, vol. ii., of which is mentioned that the late Ruby McCarthy, Esq., of Mount Ruby, bequeathed the interest of £250, charged on that estate, for distribution among the Protestant poor annually at Christmas.

1840. J. N. Wrixon, Esq. (Field Book, Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

1858. Mr. Soulsby, an English farmer, who is said to have rebuilt the house.

General Sir Julius Augustus R. Raines, K.C.B. (only son of Colonel Jos. R. Raines, 48th Regt.), m. 15 Nov., 1859, his cousin, Catherine Elizabeth eld. dau. and co-heiress of John N. Wrixon, of Killetra, Mallow (i. 191, these "Notes").

A Mr. Winder and a Mr. Butler also lived here.

1875. John Ilot (Guy).

1880-81. Capt. Frederick Davis.

Then Mrs. Harkness for a few years.

1891. H. Bingham Newland, Esq., and was here in 1899.

Surgeon-Major James Bolster until his death in 1905.

1905 to 1913. Mr. Gerald Gradwell.

1913-4. Major W. J. Locker.

1914. William O. Horne, C.S.I., India Civil Service, retired, now living here.

#### TOWNLAND.

The townland of Killetra contains 344a. 1r. 13p. statute measure.

In 1881, Killetra Parish contained 335a. 1r. 29p; population was 26; valuation, £635 5s. 0d. (Guy).

<sup>1</sup> In list of Justices of the Peace for Co. Cork is the name of Ruby McCarthy, of Mount Ruby, whose commission is dated August 22nd, 1771 ("Journal" for 1897, p. 108). He married in 1769 Mary Purcell, also of Scarteen, near Mallow. (See these "Notes," I., 34.).

Killetra House, Mount Ruby House, and Westwood Cottage are on this townland.

The family of Ruby is descended from Lient. Nathaniel Ruby, one of the "49" Royalist Officers who, with others of the same body, obtained grants of land in County Cork, Wexford, &c.—arrears of pay being thus discharged—tempo Charles II. Those officers were so called from the year 1649, in which year they retired from their regiments in a body, after the execution of Charles the First. On the Restoration in 1660 their case was looked into, and grants of land and house property were made to them in lieu of arrears of pay up to June 5th, 1649 (Cole). For N. Ruby see Officers' Roll II., Skin 89, Record Office, Dublin.

In old records the name has been spelled in various ways, spelling not being a strong point in old MSS., viz., Ruby, Rubie, Rowbey (so found among list of settlers in Bandon, see Bennett's "History of Bandon"), Roby, Robey, and perhaps Rubé.

Revd. Henry Ruby, A.B., Trin. Col., Dublin, Priest at Cloyne, 25th of May, 1684 (see Brady, Vol. III., p. 244).

Revd. Thomas Ruby, A.M. He was eldest son of Thomas Ruby, Esq., of Mount Ruby, near Mallow. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, on 7th of March, 1721, being then 18 years old, and was afterwards A.M. He was ordained priest at Cloyne on 10th of September, 1733, and in 1738 was Curate of Mourne Abbey (Cloyne). He married on 22nd August, 1740, Ann dau. of Henry Bowerman,<sup>2</sup> Esq., of Coolyne (she is described in the Marriage Bonds of Cork as of "Little Island"). He had no issue, and died in 1747. The following inscription is from the old ruined church of Mallow:—"Under lies Thomas Ruby elder departed this life ye 2nd day of Feb 1747 and Bridget his wife who died Feb ye 20th, 1741; as also ye Revd Thomas Ruby their son who died ye 23rd day of October, 1747." The Bowerman family is, I believe, extinct.

The altar tomb of John Gibbings, locally known as "ould Boarman's tomb," is in Cooliney graveyard, about three miles south-west of Charleville. The covering slab has on the left hand upper corner a shield per bend, between three fleur-de-lys, two and one. There is a long and curious Latin and English inscription on the stone (for it see these "Notes" II., 250).

In Dean Davies' Diary, edited for the Camden Society, 1357, by Dr. Caulfield, the following note occurs (p. 77):—"Probably Philip Bennett, of Maulcollig (Ballincollig), Co. Cork, who died in 1733, son of George Bennett of the same place, who died in 1673, by his wife, Mary, sister of Philip Ruby. The family held these lands from Alderman George Bennett, father of Judge Bennett, who was probably a relation." (See Cole also, p. 214). (See "Cork M.P.'s," by C. M. Tenison, mention is made of John Bennett, M.P., Castlemartyr, 1775). (See also "Journal" 1895, p. 75).

In a paper on "First Muskerry Cavalry" by late Mr. Robt. Day ("Journal" 1896, p. 7), continued by Mr. H. Webb Gillman (pp. 209 and 248) mention is made of Henry Rubie, 1799 and 1803, and of John Ruby and Philip Ruby, 1823, in the list of gentlemen volunteers.

An inscription over the door of Inniscarra Parish Church states that: "This Tower was built in 1819, Sir Nicholas Conway Colthurst, Bart., and Philip Rubie, Esq., being Churchwardens." This Philip Rubie resided at Ardrum View or Ballyanley, and was married to Miss Beamish of Kilmalooda House in 1807. His son, Philip Rubie, was a Major in the 40th Indian Infantry, being present at the Siege of Lucknow, and was awarded the medal for the Indian Mutiny. He married Miss Godfrey dau. of Dr. Godfrey of Broom Hill, Dripsey, whose son is Dr. Godfrey of Freemantle, Southampton, married to Miss Creed of Cloyne House. Major Rubie died in 1860.

Revd. James Smith Ruby, M.A. (see Brady, Vol. III., p. 245) son of Henry Ruby of Knockane House, Donoughmore, by his wife, Susan, dau. of James Smith, of Newmarket, Co. Cork, and cousin of the late Smith families of Blossomfort and Assolas. Revd. J. S. Ruby was rector of Murragh for 31 years, 1872-1903. He married in 1860 Jane Alicia Bennett, niece of the late Revd. Wm. Colburne, Rector of Aglish, and daughter of the late Henry Bennett, of Cork, who was High Sheriff for Cork in 1814. He was author of "The Steamboat" and other poems ("Journal" 1892). His father, Philip Bennett, was Mayor of Cork in the year of the rebellion, 1798. He was one of the Maulcollig branch of the Bennett family (Cole, p. 214). Edward Ruby, brother of Revd. J. S. Ruby married Margaret Bennett Gillman, sister of the late Herbert Webb Gillman, J.P., the well-known writer on archaeological subjects.

Anne Ruby, sister of Revd. J. S. Ruby, married Charles Johnston of Cork. Their only son, Revd. Charles Johnston, M.A., late Rector of Kircubbin, Co. Down, mar-

<sup>2</sup> See these "Notes" II., 251.

ried in 1896 the Hon. Nora Skeffington, dau. of the late Viscount Massarene and Ferrard, and has issue four sons (Cole, p. 214).

Revd. Henry E. Ruby, M.A., Rector of Castlemartyr, Co. Cork, only son of Revd. J. S. Ruby, married (1895) Marie Josephine Bennett, dau. of the late Joseph Bennett, Blair Castle, Cork, and has issue three sons.

## PREROGATIVE WILLS.

Ruby, Edward of Carrigrohane	1666	Rubie, Philip of Knocknacurra	1790
„ John of Magillan	1689	„ Edward	1795
„ Philip of Carrigrohane	1693	Ruby, Ellinor of Cork, widow	1802
„ John of Knocknamurtilig	1786		

## CORK MARRIAGE L. B.

Ruby, Alice, and Samuel Upton	1703	Rubie, Elizabeth, and D. McCarthy	1719
„ Elizabeth, and George Huggard	1726	„ Hugh, and Mary Haynes	1735
„ Jane (widow) and Richard Busteed	1692	„ Hugh, and Elizabeth Morgan (widow)	1694
„ Thomas and Ann Bowerman	1740	„ Hugh, and Margaret Wells	1688
Rubie, Catherine, and Matthias Smith	1702	„ Philip, and Mary Danforde	1699

## CLOYNE MARRIAGE L. B.

Rubie, Elizabeth, and Edward Wiseman	1781	Rubie, Thomas, and Catherine Supple	1767
„ Hugh, and Margaret Broadbrook	1776	Ruby, Ann, and Richard Beech	1737
„ Margaret, and Edward Fleen (or Fling)	1750	„ Catherine, and George Wiseman	1787
		„ Hugh, and Ann Dwyer	1771
		„ Thomas and Bridget Bennice	1699

Townsend Beamish Rubie, Curragh House, Donoughmore, son of the late Philip Rubie, of Ardrum View, died at his residence, June 30th, 1909, aged 88 years.

## Killissane Townland.

Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Monanimy.

The townland lies about a mile west of Castletownroche village (by road).

In 1881 Guy gave its pop. as 14; val., £177 15s. od. It contains 232a. 3r. 1p. s. m.

Killissane is the Irish for “church of the little fort.” (O’Donovan.)

Richard d’Angulo or Nangle of Killossan (? Killissane), Co. Cork, in the time of King John, from whom descended Sir David Nangle, Knt., of Killossan and Moneaminy, living in 1358, etc. (See these “Notes,” i. 55).

Killissany (Killissane), Killvullen, Ballymacmoy, etc., were granted to John Blennerhasset, Esq. Inrolled 4 Sept., 1665, under the Act of Settlement. (Ord. Sur., Ird., Antiquities, R.I.A., 14 c. 9, p. 38.)

It subsequently passed into the hands of the Hennessy family of Ballymacmoy.

By the Vestry Book of Monanimy (C. of I.), George Hennessy, Esq., was liable for rent charge of Ballymacmoy and Killissane, in lieu of Tithe Composition.

The grandfather and father of Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, held a portion of Killissane up to about 1850.

Farmers on the townland were:—

1875. Denis Dunlea, James Batterberry. They were also there in 1892.

1909. John Dunlea, James Roche.

1914. John Dunlea, James Roche (Guy, under Killvullen).

### Killuragh Church and Sacred Tree.

Windele writing in 1847 states :—“Killura (the Church of the Yew Tree) stands to the north, in view of the Nagle mountains; its vestiges scarce remain. It is situated on the brow of a finely-meandering glen, with some sheets of water varying the scenery. Near the ruin a beautiful and healthy tree, immensely large, and sacred to St. Cranit, stands. Her festival is on 9th March. Various wonders are reported of it, amongst the rest that for many years a bell was distinctly heard to ring in it about midnight whenever the air agitated its boughs, the sound sometimes echoing along the glen; and the superstitious dread of the people was such that no consideration would induce them to pass the place at night or after sunset. This circumstance further raised the tree in the general veneration, and to cut away any part of it was deemed a signal impiety. About 1834 a violent storm broke down the greatest part of it, when a bell was discovered partly overgrown with wood, which had concealed it for a number of years. The bell is now in the possession of a Mr. Murphy of Mallow (1834 or 1839), and is supposed to have been the chapel bell, which had been hidden in the tree and forgotten after the destruction of the church.” (*Journal* for 1897, p. 257.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writing an article in 1896 on “the Sacred Tree of Clenor,” states with regard to the sacred tree at Killuragh: “There is another sacred tree to Craebhnat, which stood in the townland of Killura (from Callurach, “a disused burial place,” Joyce), but the treatment it received was quite different from that accorded to the Crannahulla; for the legend attached to the Killura tree was that no one could be drowned who was in possession of the least portion of it. Accordingly, emigrants far and near provided themselves with chips of it, until at last it disappeared entirely,<sup>1</sup> which occurred about 30 years ago. I have not heard how the legend arose that this tree possessed those life-saving powers, but it is very probable that St. Craebhnat had some extraordinary escape from drowning, or else rescued some drowning person.” (*Journal* for 1896, p. 62.)

A lady writes :—Crowds of parishioners came on St. Craunat’s day to pray at the Old Tree, finishing their “rounds” at the well at Ballingurrane, not far from Killura. Owing to some abuses at the “well,” Rev. Father Green condemned the keeping of the Saint’s day.

According to tradition, the old church and burying ground stood on the south of the garden wall, where the gravel walk runs.

The date of St. Cranet’s festival is 9th March.

#### HOLY WELL.

St. Cranet’s Holy Well lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.N.E. of Killuragh House in a direct line. It is on the townland of Garranachole. (See Clenor Parish (R.C.) in these “Notes,” ii. 195.)

<sup>1</sup> It still stands, as described by Mr. O’Flanagan lower down, and is strong and healthy; or is probably formed by off-shoots from the old tree.

### Killuragh House.

Killuragh House and grounds are exceptionally picturesque. The house is thatched, and has a southern aspect, looking towards the Nagle mountains. I hear it was originally built by Badham Thornhill, Esq., about 1790. He afterwards lived at Castle Kevin.

I am informed that during the O'Gerans' time the place was called "Killura Glen."

The grounds attached to the house contain 61 statute acres.

In front of the house stands the Sacred Tree, of which hereafter.

Killura House has been inhabited by:—

1790 to 1803. Mr. Badham Thornhill.<sup>1</sup>

1803 to 1843. Mr. Cornelius Linihan. He died in 1843 (see these "Notes," ii. 189).

In 1837 Cornelius Linihan lived here (Lewis, i. 339). According to the Field Book he was here in 1840.

1843 to 1868 (?). Miss Ellen Linehan (sister).

1868 (?) to 1891. Miss Ellen O'Geran (niece).

1891 to 1899. Mr. Charles Murphy (late of Streamhill, Doneraile).

1899 to 1903. Mr. C. De la Cour.

Writing on Killura, circa 1844, O'Flanagan states:—"The seat of the late Cornelius Linihan, Esq., now the property of Mrs. O'Geran. In front of the house is a venerable tree, or rather group of trees, for there are three distinct trunks, whether growing from one or more roots I cannot say; this is called St. Cranith's tree. Mrs. Linihan, whose name previously to her marriage was Sarsfield, a descendant of the Great Earl of Lucan, had a tastefully arranged flower-garden at the feet of these aged foresters. The view from the house is beautiful. There is a finely wooded glen at Killura; a favourite fox covert for the hunters of Duhallow" (p. 131).

1906. Colonel A. H. Wood, late commanding Connaught Rangers, Miss A. R. Wood, and Miss L. C. Wood, his sisters, have resided here since 1903.

The landlord is Capt. E. Reeves, Castle Kevin.

### Killuragh Townland.

Sheet 25 and 26, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Clenor.

It lies about two miles (by road) N.N.W. of Killavullen village.

Killuragh is the Irish for "church of the yew." (O'Donovan.)

Guy, under "Clenor Parish," gives in 1881 the acreage, etc., of Killuragh as 360a. 3r. op.; pop., 49; val., £322 15s. od.

#### FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

4257 (3519). Pardon (with others) to Donogho m'Donell M'There-licke, of Killurighe (28 Nov. xxvi., A.D. 1583).

<sup>1</sup> 6 July, 1802, Henry Badham Thornhill of Killuragh Glen, Esq., was married to Miss Catherine Odell, daughter of Thomas Odell of Ballygriffin, Esq. (Par. Reg. C. of I., Castletownroche).





KILMACLENINE CASTLE.  
*(Photo by Major H. T. F. White, circa 1866.)*



KILMACLENINE CASTLE FROM INSIDE OF MOTE.  
Mr. James Coleman, Hon. Sec. C.H. & A.S. near wall.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 30th July, 1907.)*

In 1611 Killuragh was mentioned in a re-grant to Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy (Pat. 9, James I., p. 209, R.I.A.).

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, the former owners of Killura were Morris Roch, 76 acres; Edmund Roch, 105 acres, and Ulick Roch, 141a. 3r. 8p., all described as Irish Papists, who forfeited their property on account of rebellion, etc. The grantee was William Thornhill. (P.R.O., Irl. See these "Notes," ii. 13, 104, 164.)

The Field Book of 1840 states:—Killura townland. Killura House is in it, two forts, a circular mound with two trees in the centre. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy we find the following farming here<sup>1</sup> since 1875:—

1875. Mrs. Margaret O'Farrell.

1886. Jeremiah Murphy.

1892. The same.

1896. The same.

1899. Edward Neill (this holding was formerly part of the lands of Killura House).

1904. The same.

1907. Jeremiah Murphy and Edward Neill.

1914. Jeremiah Murphy and Edward Neill (under Killavullen).

<sup>1</sup> Refers to that part of the townland lying west of Annakissa—Killavullen road.

### Kilmaclenine Parish, Village and Townland.

Sheet 24, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

The area of the parish, etc., taken in 1881, is as follows:—

Area, 1,042a. or. 8p.; houses, 22; pop., 134; families, 21; Catholics, 134; valuation, £747 5s. od. (Guy).

Kilmaclenine is Irish for "the church of MacLenine. (Olden.)

The Rev. Thomas Olden, writing in the *Journal* of the Royal Irish Academy in 1883, gives: "The parish of Kilmaclenine, in the Co. Cork and barony of Orrery and Kilmore, lies about five miles north-west of Mallow. It is a prebend of the diocese of Cloyne, and the entire parish, which is very small, formed one of the estates of the See of Cloyne down to the middle of the seventh century. There are but two townlands, that of Kilmaclenyn and Knockaun-a-vaddreen.

When I came to reside in this neighbourhood, my attention was attracted by some remarkable ruins here, of which I could not find any history or local tradition; but on turning over the pages of the *Pipa Colmani*, I found Kilmaclenen so frequently mentioned that I was led to make further inquiries, which have enabled me to put together the following remarks. Before referring to the ancient record alluded to, it is desirable here to notice briefly its nature and contents, which I can presume to be but little known.

This document was known to Sir James Ware, who terms it the *Pipa Colmani*,<sup>1</sup> or Pipe Roll of St. Colman of Cloyne; but in the middle of the last century, when Smith wrote his *History of Cork*, it had disappeared and was supposed to be lost.

<sup>1</sup> It is now (September, 1914) being published in the "Journal of the Cork Hist. and Archæol. Soc.—J. G. W., Col.

It turned out, however, to have been all the time in the Registry of Cloyne, where it was found some years ago, and having been placed in the hands of Dr. Caulfield, was published by him in 1859. The Roll is 17ft 8ins. long by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. broad, and is composed of ten membranes sewed together. It was begun in 1364 by Bishop Swaffham, and records "finds of juries, and various acts and deeds relating to the temporalities of the See of Cloyne." It was continued by subsequent bishops, and entries were made which relate to events during the time of eleven occupants of the See, from David (1228) to Adam Pay (1421). Intermingled with the Latin text are English and Irish words, spelt phonetically, and in the case of the former evidently by writers whose pronunciation was French. Thus, the hill is "le hylle;" a horse, "a hores," etc. The French definite article, as well as the preposition "de," is of constant occurrence, and there are other indications of the Anglo-Norman character of the document to which I need not refer.

From the remains which exist, as well as the unusual number of Lises and Rathes in the neighbourhood, and especially in the parish, it was evidently a place of importance in the sixth century, when Colman Mac Lenine built the cell from which it derives its name, *Cill mac Lenine*, "the Church mac Lenine." There are many memorials of St. Colman in the neighbourhood, amongst which may be mentioned Spenser's Castle of Kilcolman, but this is the only instance where he is spoken of only by his family name. In a paper on St. Colman's history, which I lately published, I have shown from the Book of Munster that the name of Colman was given to him in middle age, when he was baptized by St. Brendan, and on that occasion the King of Cashel, to whom he had been the official bard, compensated him for the loss of his fees by relieving him of the tribute or rent he had previously paid, and it is just possible that these lands, known as those of "Mac Lenine," may have been the lands assigned to him as bard, and by him made over to the Church on his conversion to Christianity.

However this may be, when the Roll takes up the history of Kilmaclenine early in the thirteenth century, it was called by its present name, and formed one of the estates of the See of Cloyne.

The Roll deals with the Manor and Burgage of Kilmaclenine. Taking the Manor first, we have an enumeration of the "nominea quarentenarum de terra arabili capta ad manerium." Here are preserved the names of many places in the parish which are now entirely forgotten; some are English, and some a compound of both.

There are "*le Carryg*," of which I shall speak presently, and "*Curragh*," "the marshy place," and the *old orchyard*, and *gorterouf*, which appears to mean the "rough field," and *le Cnok*, "the hill." Another was known as *Gylrathdousfeld* of Heblakerath, the latter name seeming to be partly a translation of the former. Another was termed *Fern Macbaghly*, or "Macbaghly's farm;" another *Rathgybbe*, which may be *Ῥατ-ἄρῶβ*, "the Rath of the School." One acre abutted on Mukelway, evidently the "Pig-stye road" (*μυτῶν*).

Another acre and a-half was near *Cnokrath*, "the hill of the fort;" *Lakyncroyhey*, the "hill-side of the cross;" *Siron Cnokrey*, the "point of the grey hill;" and *Mora* (the bog), *de kylyn de kylmarauch*; and we have in English *le langelond*, and *le hylle*, and *le Blakedyche*, and "*Louhansalauch quod dicitur Hores-loch*," or the horse-pond; the two *Gortyngebauchs*, possibly *Ῥοῦτιν ἄρῶβ*, the "pretty garden," and *Lessenchynauch*, and lastly, *Cnokan Glassenet*, of which I have already made mention.

There seems to have been 267 acres in the Manor, which were divided into 26 lots, giving an average of ten acres each. Turning now to the Burgage, we learn that Bishop David McKelly (1228-1237) "measured and perambulated certain lands which he bestowed on his beloved sons, the burgesses of Kylmaclenyn. This was the Burgagium occupied by a colony of English settlers who were governed by a Provost and burgesses. In the rental of the village made by "three of the burgesses with the Provost," all sworn, and elected by the whole community, the names of twenty-nine tenants are given, with the rent paid by each, and the quantity of land, if any, he held.

The average was about five acres, and the rent of house and land about 1s. 6d. a year. Then follow forty-eight joint tenants who had no land, and whose average rent was only 4d. a year. These seem to have been of the labouring class, and no doubt serfs. The bishop gave an undertaking that the colony should be governed by "the law of Bristol." "*Dicti burgenses et eorum heredes nobis et successoribus nostris secundum legem Bristolii in omnibus et per omnia respondebunt, et secundum eandem tractabimus eosdem.*"

This law, I believe, was Magna Charta, with some slight changes. If we take these seventy-seven tenants to have been heads of families, they will represent a population of between 300 and 400, forming a community of some importance in a country so thinly peopled as Ireland then was. Many of the names mentioned are still to be found in the neighbourhood; amongst them are Wyn, Kasse (now Cash), and Cotte. A farmer bearing the last name lives not far from my house, a thrifty, hard-working man, with an unmistakably Saxon face.

No information as to the occupation of these settlers can be derived from the Roll, except that a few of them were *biatachs* or farmers, and "*adscripti glebae,*" "*Quiquidem burgenses sunt betagii, quare non possunt ire ex villa nisi facere pasturam super terras dominicas domini, quaequidem terrae jacent et claudunt burgagium usque villam.*"

With regard to the great body of the colonists, it is evident that they must have had some other industry, and I think a clue to its nature may be obtained from Smith's *History of Cork*. He knew nothing whatever of the history of Kilmaclenine and its colony, but in enumerating the mineral productions of the county, which would afford industrial employment if taken advantage of, he notices a deposit of ochre there. This is situated at the place where there is little doubt the village stood, and it attracts the visitor's attention by its bright colour wherever the soil is exposed. Smith's words are:—"A pale yellow ochre comes from Kilmaclenan, near Doneraile, where there is plenty of it; it turns to a brick colour, and is used by the glovers and skimmers of that neighbourhood." Now, as the chief, if not the only, export of Ireland in early times was that in hides, it is not an improbable conjecture that this deposit suggested the introduction of a colony of tanners and workers in leather, who could take advantage of it, and carry on a profitable industry. The village was probably built of wood, for timber was abundant; to the north and west stretched the great forest (*κοιτη μορι*) from which the barony (Kilmore) takes its name, and not far from the village some fields are still known as "the feays," evidently the same word as "the feys" of Armagh, and representing the Irish *ḟiōḟa*, "woods." Such a village would soon disappear when deserted by its inhabitants, and the only traces of it now remaining are the mote and the church, which, being built

of stone, have survived, though much injured by time and the violence of man.

From the few allusions in the Roll, it would appear that the village was near the church—as we might have supposed—and perhaps a little to the south-east of it, where there is a deep well, lined with stone, and reached by a flight of ten steps. This could not have been intended for the convenience of any of the present inhabitants. Close to this I picked up a broken quern, on a late visit to the spot. The foundation of this village must have taken place before 1238, the year in which Bishop David, who made the grant, was translated from Cloyne to Cashel; it must therefore be assigned at latest to 1237—that is, sixty-five years after the Conquest—and it was probably one of the earliest attempts to introduce industrial employment here, where the people had hardly emerged from the pastoral stage. The enterprise was of advantage, not only to the country generally, but specially to the Church, for these industrious colonists paid a considerable rent. This appears from the fact that while the rental of the extensive estates of the See was only £6 4s. od., the village paid £2 18s. 9d., or nearly half as much. The estates were seventeen in number, and would now be of enormous value. The moral support which the burgesses gave their lord was also of no small importance, for he seems to have been at times in a position of complete isolation. The native Irish are only recognised in the Roll as “*puri homines Si Colmani.*” What this meant is explained in the following passage:—“*Dominus potest omnes istos et filios et filias eorum in omnibus locis capere et bona eorum seysire, et eos vendere,*” etc. The Anglo-Norman nobles, on the other hand, who succeeded the original chieftains as tenants of the Church lands, paid their rents with the utmost reluctance, and sometimes not at all. They were quite ready to come to Kilmaclenine, and do homage and promise to pay, but that was all. To take one instance in 1364:—“*Dominus William Cogan cognovit se tenere de domino et de dicto castro villam de Balaghath (Ballybay), at a rent of 6s. 8d. In 1368, a jury empanelled at Kilmaclenine find that William Cogan “fecit defaltam,” and many others with him. Finally, in a rental at the end of the Roll we find his rent set down at 40s., exactly half, having been reduced, we may presume, in the hope of inducing him to pay. In the same rental O’Henwonhan (Noonan) of Tullylease, one of the few chieftains who retained their position as tenants of Church land, is set down as holding but one carrucate of land, whereas at the earlier date, 1364, his predecessor, Donald, “cognovit se tenere de Domino Tullales totam integram quæ continet in se septem carrucatas terræ.”*

Evidently the bishop’s temper must have been tried with his tenants, but worst of all was the doubt which was raised as to his title. The burgesses, not satisfied with the original grant of Bishop David, sought a confirmation of it from Bishop Daniel (1249), who accordingly executed an elaborate deed of confirmation which many witnesses attested. This was further confirmed by the Dean of Cloyne, Magister Gilbertus, and the “*major et senior pars capituli,*” and the deed sealed with their common seal. But the bishop’s constant difficulty was with Barry of Kilmaclenine, who occupied in later times the modern castle. Each seems to have claimed the chief lordship of the estate, and here the burgesses came to the bishop’s aid, as we see by an entry of the finding of a jury of eight burgesses with the provost: “*qui dicunt per sacramentum quod dominus Episcopus Clonensis est capitalis dominus de Kylmaclenyn et quod nullus dominus est ibidem*

*solus Episcopus.*" The Roll is silent as to his opponent, but the omission is supplied by a slab, which was found some years ago at a considerable depth in Mallow churchyard, and has been since built into the wall for preservation. It contains the following inscription in uncial characters much contracted:—"Hic jacet Jacobus filius Wilhelmi de Barry in temporalibus dominus de Kylmaclenyn." This posthumous assertion of his right shows exactly what the point in dispute was. The date is supposed to be the beginning of the fifteenth century.

When the colony was established, and all the bishop's plans carried out, Kilmaclenine must have been an interesting spot. A spectator, looking from the high ground near the ancient tomb (the cuthoge) would see to his left the primæval forest extending as far as the eye could reach; to the north, about five miles off, the bluff headland of Ceann Abhra (now Ballyhoura) stood out; eastward from it ran the long range of Sliabh Caoin, famous in Irish history, closing in the horizon like a wall, and broken only by the deep cleft known to colonists as "the Red Share," and to the natives as *beanna fóta*, "the Pass of Blood."

Beneath in the valley were the buildings of the new colony—the mote perched on its lofty crag, the little church where the villagers worshipped, the wooden houses in which they lived—all was fresh and new, and the future was full of hope. On every side the hum of industry rose—the villagers were busy plying their trades; the biatachs pasturing their flocks and herds on the "*terras dominicas domini*," or, according to the season, sowing the bishop's "*semen hyemale or quadragesimale*," or "*tassantes et sarculantes bladum domini*;" the bishop's messengers going to and fro "*portantes literas domini*;" the village packhorses bearing the bishop's "wine, salt and iron;" and then the lords and gentlemen with their train of attendants arriving to do homage, and promising "*tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis*" that they will surely pay in future. Everything seemed hopeful.

But all were strangers in a strange land; and meanwhile the native Irish, having no part in the new enterprise, lay hidden in the woods and fastnesses, waiting their opportunity, as we shall see presently, to break forth with fire and sword, content if only they could destroy.

How long the village continued to exist does not appear from the Roll, but it was evidently flourishing in 1364, when Bishop Swaffham commenced the *Pipa*, and entered all previous documents in it for preservation. This was 127 years from its foundation. Shortly after this occurred an event which must have had a disastrous effect in the colony. It is thus recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters* at A.D. 1382:—"A plundering army was led by Murrough O'Brien into Desmond, and totally devastated it." This brief entry is expanded by Spenser<sup>2</sup> as follows:—"One of the O'Briens, called Murrough en Ranagh, that is, Morrice of the Ferne or wild waste places, who, gathering unto him all the reliques of the discontented Irish, eftsoones surprised the castle of Clare . . . whence shortly breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overran all Mounster and Connaught, breaking down all the holds and fortresses of the English, defacing and utterly subverting all corporate towns that were not strongly walled . . . so that in short space of time he clean wyped out many great towns, as first Inchiquin, then Killaloe, Mourne, Buttevant, and many others whose names I cannot remember, and of some of which there is now no memory remaining."

<sup>2</sup> "View of the State of Ireland," p. 24.

Now, as Kilmaclenine is only three miles from Buttevant, it was evidently one of those settlements whose names he had forgotten, which were "wyped out" by Murrogh and his wood-kernes.

The destruction, however, was not final. The villagers, no doubt, fled at the approach of the wild invaders, and their village reduced to ashes; but when the storm passed over they seem to have returned, rebuilt their log huts, and attempted again to resume their industry.

But now a more formidable danger threatened them than Murrogh's wild raid, for the Anglo-Norman nobles and gentry had begun to adopt Irish customs, and to practise exactions of the like kind to those which the old chieftains had imposed, but much more severe, and this not only on the tenants, but on the Bishop himself.

In this emergency the Bishop endeavoured to protect himself and his property by entering into an agreement with three of the principal nobles in his diocese. In Cloyne, with "Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ormond," who was joint proprietor with the Bishop of the barony of Inchiquin; in Fermoy, with the "*nobilis vir Mauritius de Rupe dominus de Fermoy*;" and at Kilmaclenine with Sir Philip Barry, "*dominus de Olethan et Muscrydonygan*." In this covenant, which is the same as the others, Barry undertakes that he will not in future by himself or others in his name impose "*bonys cowys guidagia vel pedagia super castrum et dominium de Kylmaclenyn, ac tenentes in eisdem permanentes seu commorantes, et quoad burgenses dictæ villæ de Kylmaclenyn, promisit ut supra, quod minime ponet onera illicita super eos*," etc.; and he is willing, if he breaks this promise (*quod absit!*), that the bishop should excommunicate him, and suppress his house within the diocese by an interdict.

One can easily see how these terrible exactions of *bonacht* and *cuidoidche* and others too numerous to mention, classed simply as "*illicita onera*," must have impoverished the little community. The "*supportacio turbarum et satellitum*," referred to in another place, suggests the lawless rabble who followed in the train of the lord, and like locusts devoured the substance of the villagers. The bishop's power had evidently declined; he was no longer able to protect the burgesses, or even himself; the agreement with the Lord of Olethan was mere waste paper. After this we hear no more of the burgesses, and two years later, in 1406, King Henry IV., has to come to the bishop's aid with all the power of the Crown, which, however, appears to have been small, threatening the "*fili iniquitatis*," who put "*diversas impositiones et illicita onera*" on the bishop and his tenants, and ordering public proclamation to be made against them as rebels. In such a state of things no settled industry was possible; the inhabitants would gradually move away to more peaceful homes, and the village abandoned would quickly decay, and finally disappear.

The next mention of Kilmaclenine is in a visitation book of 1591, that is 185 years later, and it runs thus:—"*Ecclesia de Kilmaclenny, locus desertus et vastatus*."<sup>3</sup> Here the name is mis-spelt, and the place seems entirely unknown. One hundred years later, in 1698, the Bishop of Cloyne writes:—"The fine estate of Kilmaclenine, with others, was entirely lost by the determination of the Commissioners against the claim of the Church." And so it passed once more into lay hands, and is now the property of

<sup>3</sup> Brady II., 272.

Charles Purdon Coote, D.L., after being Church land for 1,100 years, and passing through many ecclesiastical changes.

There still remain a few observations to make with respect to Barry of Kilmaclenine. There is a local tradition that at a time not specified, but probably in the seventeenth century, the last of the family rode down in haste to Ballyclogh Castle, and asked to see Colonel Purdon. The Colonel was away, and his wife refused to see Barry, much to the disappointment of her husband when he heard of it on his return, as he knew that Barry, expecting an attainder, had come to sell his interest in Kilmaclenine.

Failing to see anyone at Ballyclogh, he rode on to Blarney Castle, where he disposed of his interest to the proprietor. This was afterwards sold by the Jeffreys family, and has been since bought in by Mr. Coote, and thus the divided ownership, which had continued for six centuries, has to come to an end. The fact of such an interest or chief rent remaining after the property had passed from the bishop may, perhaps, lead to the suspicion that Barry had the best of the contest with him, and was entitled to have himself described on his tombstone as "*in temporalibus dominus de Kilmaclenine.*"

The parish is now indeed waste and desert, as to its mote, its church, and its village, but otherwise it is as of old, when the territory to which it belongs was described by O'Heerin:—

" The territory of O'Donnegain certainly  
Is the Great Muscraighe of Three Plains  
With the host of the flock abounding Iarann—  
Host of the sunny land of vowed deeds."

(R.I.A. *Journal*, vol. ii., ser. ii., January, 1883, No. 4, page 119.)

Brady gives a history of the See of Cloyne from Bishop Bennet's MSS., from which the following notes are taken:—

"The Church of England suffered very severely by the Reformation in its temporal affairs, above half the clerical property of this kingdom being vested by that event, but that of Ireland was in a manner annihilated. Bishopricks, Colleges, Glebes, and Tythes were divided without shame or mercy among the great men of the time, or leased out on small rents for ever to the friends and relations of the incumbents, etc. . . .

The Earl of Cork seized the manor of Inchiquin; Lord Barrymore formed pretensions to Kilmacleanan. . . .

The family of the Fitzgeralds, who were extremely powerful in Imokilly, and had already obtained the manor and the greatest part of the Burgery of Cloyne, cast their eyes on all the remaining possessions of the See. As the plan was a bold one, it was necessary to proceed with caution. In order to make the leases of Bishops' lands valid in those days, it was proper to have them confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, the church having thus, as it were, two securities that estates should not be wantonly granted away. In order to get over this difficulty, Mr. Fitzgerald, though a layman, got himself appointed to the Deanery of Cloyne, and filled the Chapter with his dependants. Lay Prebends, as well as Deans, were not uncommon in the days of Queen Elizabeth. He then applied to Roger Skiddy, Bishop-elect of Cork and Cloyne, to grant him possessions of the latter in fee-farm, to which Skiddy is said to have consented in 1557. But there seems to have been some irregularity, or other obstacle to the quiet succession, both of Skiddy, who is stated to have resigned in 1566, and of Dixon, who was de-



prived in 1571, so that it was not till 18 years after this that the business was perfected, when Matthew Shehan, who was the Bishop, in consideration of a fine of £40, equal to £500 at present (1813), leased out on July 14, 1575, at the annual rent of five marks, for ever, the whole Demesne of Cloyne (4 plowlands), with the lands of Killinemery, Coolbrighan, Ballybane, Kilmaclenan and Ballycotton, the extended value of which at present must be near £5,000 per an., etc., etc.

After the property had been in the Fitzgerald family for about 70 years, Bishop Lyon laid open the original corrupt bargain to public notice, and it made some noise in England, for in the correspondence of Lord Strafford with Archbishop Laud, the latter, while congratulating him on his success in recovering the property of the Irish Bishopricks, adds:—"I hope you will join Sir Thomas FitzEdmonds to the rest of his Fellows, and make him vomit up Cloyne." This was in 1634, but Strafford was not able to take any steps of consequence in the business till 1638, when he removed Dr. Richard Boyle, who held the three Sees, to the Archbishoprick of Tuam, and with great good sense separated Cloyne from the others, and gave it a bishop of its own, as more likely to pursue its peculiar interests with steadiness and zeal. This was Dr. George Synge, a person every way qualified for the task.

The new Bishop, secure of the countenance of the Lord Deputy, began the business with considerable spirit. He petitioned the Council Board against several of the proprietors, amongst others against Mr. Barry for Kilmaclenan. The possessors of these lands stood their ground, and their causes were put in a state for trial. Others, particularly those of Kilmaclenan and Cloyne, consented to an amicable reference, and the Bishop's referee was Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, a sturdy friend of the Church, and the ecclesiastical councillor of Lord Strafford. With respect to Kilmaclenan, Bishop Bramhall awarded 80 acres surrounding Mr. Barry's house, with the house itself, to Mr. Barry for ever, in consideration, probably, of his improvements and ready submission. The castle and 20 acres to be the Demesne of the Bishop for ever, and the rest of the estate, which was a very considerable one, to be leased to Mr. Barry for 60 years.

The decree for Cloyne, etc., was submitted to by both parties, ratified at the Council Board, and signed by Lord Strafford, March 15, 1639, which that of Kilmaclenan unfortunately was not.

Again we read with regard to Kilmaclenan:—The property, which is of great value, lies near Buttevant; it had early belonged to the See, and was one of those mentioned by Bishop Lyon, 1613, in his petition to the Privy Council, as unjustly alienated by his predecessor, Matthew Shehan, to old Sir John Fitzgerald.

Sir John had sold it to a Mr. Robinson, and Robinson to Mr. Barry, and being claimed by Bishop George Synge in 1639, it was awarded by Bishop Bramhall to be restored to the See, and a beneficial lease granted to Mr. Barry. Some delay having happened, which prevented Lord Strafford from confirming this award at the Council Board, the rebellion which broke out soon after put it out of the power of the Bishop to obtain possession. The facts, however, were so clearly proved in 1666, that Lord Barry, who then held the estate, could make no defence. The Court of Claims, therefore, determined the right to be in the See of Cloyne, and a lease was granted of four plowlands to Sir Nicholas Purdon for £40 per an. At this moment Sir St. John Broderick appeared in the place of the Barrys,



THE "CUTHOGE" AT KILMACLENINE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1906.)*



STONE CIRCLE, KNOCKANE, KILMACLENINE.  
South Side.  
Viscount Doneraile in foreground.  
*(Photo by Colonel Grove White, 6th Oct. 1906.)*

declaring he had purchased the estate for a valuable consideration, and, as in the case of Chor Abbey, etc., wearied out Bishop Synge and his successors, and obtained possession of the whole, which he soon after sold (perhaps not quite satisfied with his own title) for a considerable sum" (iii., 3, 5, 6, 7, 12).

Fiant of Elizabeth, 6558 (5261). Pardon was granted to Owen O'Daly of Killm'clynine, 5 July, 1601.

Petty's Census of 1659 gives 26 Irish on townland of Kilm'clevine (P.R.O., Irl.).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—Kilmaclenine Parish. "Mac Leinin's Church" (O'Donovan). Is a small parish containing about 1,200 acres of arable ground, although divested of wood and demesne; it contains much to attract antiquarians. The road to Liscarroll bearing S.E. passes diagonally through the parish, formerly an intersection with the one from Kanturk (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

#### KILMACLENINE TOWNLAND.

The townland contains 609a. 1r. 33p. statute measure; pop., 84; val., £481 10s. od. (Guy, A.D. 1881).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Kilmaclenine Townland is a large and profitable townland. A junction of roads are formed at the south. On the north an old castle, an old church, and a large oblong mote, called after the townland. On the top of the mote stands the ruin of a spacious edifice, now used as a Trigonometrical Station. There are four forts and a circular object called "Cuthoague." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The farmers on the townland are recorded by Guy as follows:—

1875. Denis Browne, Denis Callaghan, John Connors, Richard Guare, Owen Guare, James Sullivan, Edmond Murtagh Connors.

1886. Denis Browne, Denis Callaghan, Edmond Murtagh Connors, John Connors, jun.; David Green, Owen Guare, Richard Guare, Edward O'Connor, John O'Connor, Thomas Sheahan, James Sullivan.

1892. Same as in 1886, except that David Green is not recorded.

1907. William Browne, Johanna Connors, John Greene, D.C.; Eliza Guare, Thomas Sheehan, John Walsh.

1914. Same as in 1907. (All under Buttevant.)

#### THE CUTHOGE.

Mr. Richard R. Brash, writing an account of some antiquities in the neighbourhood of Buttevant in the *Journal* of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, 1852, states:—"At Kilmaclennan, about two miles from Buttevant, is an immense mound of irregular outline, the remains of a once noble tumulus or barrow. The aged countryman who was my cicerone stated he remembered it in his younger days complete, with a moat on the top. The moat he explained as 'a flat green little field.' He said it was opened about fifteen years ago (? circa 1837) by the Rev. Mr. Connery, Parish Priest of Buttevant, who informed the people that he first heard of it in Paris. What was found in it 'he was not sure'—that is, he was completely ignorant; but the gold-seekers came afterwards, and excavated and ransacked the whole mound, and the farmers now are carting away the materials of which it is composed. The original height of this tumulus is only conjectural; its present outline is broken and irregular; its greatest height about 18 feet; the material of which it is composed, earth and small rubble.

Nearly in the centre is a rude cist, which is now entirely uncovered. It is rectangular, formed of four upright stones composing the sides and ends, with a massive table stone covering it. It at present rests but on two sides and an end, the other end having been forced out by the riflers.

The following are the dimensions of the stones:—No. 1 side stone, length nine feet; height six feet; No. 2 side stone, length seven feet six inches, height six feet; No. 3 end stone, length four feet, breadth six feet; No. 4 end stone, length four feet six inches, height five and a-half feet. The covering stone measures nine feet nine inches in length, by seven feet six inches in breadth; the average thickness of these stones is from fifteen to eighteen inches. What was found at the opening of this tumulus I have not been able to ascertain. It is evidently sepulchral, and must have contained some primæval remains" (ii. 272).

O'Donovan, in the Field Book of 1840, states that the meaning of the word "Cuthogae" is doubtful. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I visited the "Cuthoge" in 1906. It is situated on Dan Guaire's farm. It is some 100 yards down a boreen, and situated amongst a lot of blackthorn bushes and furze. The locality at the entrance is known locally as "the city." Mr. John Connell of Knockaunvaddreen told me he saw an iron sword in the tomb when he was a boy. Mr. Arthur B. Jones of Doneraile heard that some broken coins were found in the cist, and that the hilt of the iron sword had a running ball on it.

I am informed that the Cuthoge is in Mr. Purdon Coote's property.

Dr. Caulfield wrote:—"But while all these remains belong to Christian times and people, we have not far off a prehistoric monument of the highest interest. A 'Cuthoge,' as it is called in the Ordnance Sheet, is a circular earthwork; the interior is very uneven, full of the small stones of which it was originally composed. About 60 years ago the farmer then in possession of the ground, observing what seemed to him to be a limestone quarry, he was grievously undecieved by finding the chamber which is now exposed. It was composed of four flagstones, with a cover. Within he found a few fragments of bones, a bronze sword, and a bead or amulet. This was the burial place of some pagan chieftain who ruled here probably centuries before the church was built, who may have drank water from the well and performed strange rites in its green margin.

"Mr. Olden has identified this 'Cuthoge' with 'Cnockan-Glassanet' of the Pipe Roll, which interpreted signifies 'the Hill of the Stranger.' This cist was first constructed, and afterwards the chieftain's body was placed in it, with his sword and the amulet to keep off the legions of evil angels with which his spirit-world was peopled; the entire was then filled in with the materials next to hand. The lofty hills around lend to the picture a solemn and romantic appearance."

#### STONE CIRCLE.

Rev. Thomas Olden, in his article previously referred to, gives:—"One of the prehistoric remains is a stone circle, standing on the southern slope of the tableland which occupies the centre of the parish; some of the stones are prostrate, and all are much weather-worn and bear marks of extreme age" (p. 120).

The stone circle is situated on Mr. John O'Connell's farm at Knockaunavaddreen, in the field immediately north of the house.



THE MOTE AT KILMACLENINE, SHOWING N.W. ANGLE.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, April, 1906.)*



RUINS KILMACLENINE CHURCH.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, April, 1906.)*

In 1906 Viscount Doneraile and I visited the site. We counted 16 stones in the circle. Three of these were fragments of a large stone which had been broken; the piece which fell to the north side of the parent stone broke off about 1896; another piece fell off a long time ago and fell towards the west. This last-named piece was dug up and levered into its original place on 6th Oct., 1906, by Lord Doneraile, Mr. John O'Connell of Knockane, Mr. O'Grady and myself, with the aid of three labourers. It took about three hours' hard work to accomplish it. These three large stones now pieced together are on the west side of the circle.

The inside measurement of the circle is about 40 feet north and south and 39 feet east and west. Several heaps of field stones have been thrown into the centre of the circle from time to time, and are noticeable by the small grass-covered heaps.

#### THE MOTE.

The Rev. Thomas Olden, in the article before mentioned, states:—"The enclosure known as 'The Mote' is a solid wall crowning the summit of a limestone rock, which rises abruptly from the plain to a height of about forty feet, like a miniature copy of the Rock of Cashel. At the eastern end, where the sides are precipitous, it has been enclosed by a wall about eight feet high, the area within being 128ft. 10in. by 105ft. 4in. The wall is 3ft. 9in. thick. There is now no proper entrance, and access to the interior is obtained by a breach in the western wall. The entrance seems to have been at the east, and was evidently cut away when the rock was quarried at that part, some centuries ago, on the building of the modern castle of Kilmaclenine, which stands about fifty yards off. Two projecting bastions, having small windows at the side, command the face of the north wall and the supposed entrance.

This little fortress is termed in the Roll the "castrum," the primitive name of the rock being given simply as "le carryg," so called before any building was erected on it.

Here it was that the Bishops of Cloyne resided when in this part of the diocese, and here they held their court and received the homage of such of the tenants of the See estates as were resident in the neighbourhood. Thus such entries as the following are frequent:—"David Barry cognovit se tenere de domino Episcopo et castro de Kylmaclenyn castellum suum de Bothon" (Buttevant). Again, "Dominus Johannes Rochford miles apud Kylmaclenyn in curia fecit domino homagium," and so on. But while to the bishop it was the "castrum," his "fortified residence," it served a different purpose to the colonists, and was known to them by a different name. It was the place where they held their assemblies, and the Provost and burgesses transacted the business of the settlement. In Spenser's *State of Ireland* occurs a dialogue in which *Eudoxus* says, "These round hills and square bawns which you see so strongly entrenched and thrown up were (they say) at first ordained for the same purpose, that people might assemble themselves therein, and therefore anciently they were called *folk-motes*—that is, a place for people to meet or talke of anything that concerned any difference between parties and townships." *Irenaeus* replied: "Those hills whereof you speak were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations. These folk-motes were built by the Saxons, as the word bewraieith, for it signifieth in Saxon a meeting of folk; and these

are for the most part in form four-square, well entrenched." This use of the enclosure is evidently the origin of the name "Mote," which has survived the destruction of the village, being that by which the peasantry designate it at the present day (p. 123).

When Mr. James Coleman, Hon. Secretary C. H. & A. S., Mr. James Buckley, Chairman Irish Text Society, and I visited the Mote in 1907, we noticed a sort of variegated thistle growing there.

Dr. Caulfield, in his *Annals of Cloyne and Cork*, 1882, mentions the antiquities of Kilmaclenine.

#### AN OLD ROADWAY.

When Mr. James Buckley and Mr. James Coleman and I visited Kilmaclenine on 30th July, 1907, Mr. Timothy Sheehan showed us a paved road in a field immediately south of his house. The road was very well paved with field stones, in perfect condition. It is covered by the sod of the field, and Mr. Sheehan uncovered it with a spade to show it to us. The road ran parallel to and near what appears to be a disused watercourse at the east side of the field. The road appears to run north and south, and has been traced about 150 yards in the field. It evidently led towards the old church of Kilmaclenine. The roadway was about 8 to 10 feet wide; the stones are most carefully laid. This roadway in Mr. Sheehan's field lies about 230 yards south of the old ruined church of Kilmaclenine.

#### KILMACLENINE PARISH (R.C.).

The greater part of the Ecclesiastical history<sup>4</sup> of this parish in pre-Reformation times has appeared in the previous Notes, a few pages back, and I shall now deal principally with the old ruined church.

Rev. Thomas Olden, in his lecture before the R.I.A. in 1881, stated:—"About two hundred yards off (i.e., from the "Mote") is the ruined church of Kilmaclenine, which, like the castrum, belongs to the 13th or 14th century. Its dimensions are—Length, 49ft 4in.; breadth, 23ft.; thickness of walls, 3ft. 8in. The chancel is 10ft 3in. by 12ft. 4in. The west and south walls are standing, the former clad with a mantle of ivy springing from massive roots, evidently of great age. All the cut stone, if it had any, has disappeared, and the building is a mere wreck. By its side is the ancient graveyard, referred to in the Roll as the 'cemiterium,' where 'the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.'

It is unenclosed, and only distinguishable from the rest of the field by some rude stones buried in moss. It has been long disused" (p. 124).

Brady records: "1402, May 9 and 11. Dominus Johannes Walsh, Vicarius de Kilmaclenyn, witnesses some documents. (Pipe Roll, pp. 54 and 55.)

1591. "Ecclesia de Killm'lenny locus desertus et vastatus." (MS. T.C.D., E. 3, 2 146.) (ii. 272.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"In the R.C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Kilbrin" (ii. 164).

<sup>4</sup> Also see the translation of the Pipe Roll of Cloyne now (Sept. 1914) appearing in the Cork Hist. and Arch. Society's "Journal."—J. G. W., Col.

Mr. James Coleman, Mr. James Buckley, and I visited the old ruin on 30 July, 1907, and made the following measurements:—Outside measurements—Breadth, 28ft. 4in. at west end; wall, 3 ft. thick; south wall, about 15ft. of the west end of this wall is standing, then a blank of 11ft. 8in.; south wall, 55ft. 6in. in length, but in the middle about 11½ft. of masonry has gone; the wall is faced with large stones; at S.E. corner, at 6ft. 4in. from S. wall, a small piece of an apparent chancel projects, with wall 2ft. thick, and about 8ft. of wall running east now remains. It appears to be a later addition.

The church was principally built of limestone.

At S. side of ruin is an old disused graveyard. Some undressed headstones are standing, without inscriptions. The foundation course of N. and E. walls can be traced.

The remains of the S. wall is about 11ft. high.

The west end is about 24ft. in height to top of gable. This end is nearly intact.

Kilmaclenine is one of the ten Prebends of the Diocese of Cloyne.

For Legend of Holy Well, taken from Kilmaclenine to Ballykitt, see these "Notes," i. 140.

Dr. Caulfield writes:—"Within a field or so to the south of 'Le Carryg' is the ancient church of Kilmaclenan, with the cemetery mentioned in the Pipe Roll. This most curious structure must be of a remote antiquity; the stones of which it was built are of an immense size. The west gable is still standing, the masonry kept together by the binding nature of a huge ivy in which it is literally shrouded. The south wall, in which was the entrance, is 49ft. 4in. long, with a return-wall 5ft. 4in.; which joined that of a small chancel, the remains of which can clearly be traced on the ground; it was 10ft 3in. long, the east wall being 12ft. 4in. A small window high up in the south wall could not be measured in consequence of the ivy. The foundations of the north wall only remain.

"At the S.E. angle is the cemetery, now only used for the interment of unbaptized children. A little further to the south of the church is a well lined with uncut blocks of limestone. It is reached by a flight of ten steps, and was once covered with a cap. It does not appear to have been dedicated to any saint; nor could we learn that any miraculous or healing gifts were attributed to its waters. It may have once supplied the Provost and Burgesses with water for domestic purposes."

#### KILMACLENINE PARISH (C. OF I.)

From Brady the following extracts of the history of the parish and roll of Prebends is taken:—

1615. Donatus Murrie appears as Rector. *Ecclesia et cancella ruinantur.*

1618. Thomas Bourden.

1621. Emanuel Phaire, A.B.; val., 10li. per an. The family of Robert Phaire, one of the persons to whom was directed the warrant for the execution of Charles I., settled in Ireland. He was appointed by Cromwell Governor of Cork in 1651. He was concerned in a plot for seizing Dublin Castle. Brady gives a long history of this family.

1661. John Norcott.



1662. James Cox, a descendant of the learned Dr. Rich. Cox, tutor to Edward VI., and one of the compilers of the Liturgy.
1687. Matthew Jones, A.M.
1693. John Bulkaley, A.M.; val. 3 pounds.
1702. Edward Synge, A.M.
1706. Walter Neale, S.T.B.
- 1706-7. William Tennison, A.M.
1813. John Lukey, A.M.
1717. Francis Gore, A.M.
1748. George Jackson, A.M. He was of Glanbeg, Co. Waterford.
1761. Norris Jephson.
1768. John Barry, A.M.
1774. Kilmaclenny otherwise Kilmaclenine, value £40 per ann. Church in ruins. Pat. the Bp. Proxy, 12s. Taxed in the King's Books by the name of Kilmaclemyne, 13s. 4d. Incumb., John Barry, A.M. (Hingston.)
1785. Protestant population, 0. (Dr. Barry.)
1794. John Lombard.
1809. Kilmaclenin was certified to the Board of First Fruits as worth £120 per an.
1824. John Newman Lombard.
1834. Prot. pop., 0.
1837. Kilmaclenan, a rectory, with cure, 1¼ miles long by 1 broad, containing 635a. 3r. 39p.; gross population, 325; no Curate employed; tithe composition, £92 6s., subject to visitation fees, 10s.; diocesan schoolmaster, 3s. 2d.; no glebe house; Incumbent is non-resident; no church; the benefice is a rectory. (Parl. Rep.)
1855. The further appointment to this prebend was suspended by order of the Council.

## ELECTED.

1856. Francis Jones was elected by the Chapter as Honorary Prebendary.
1860. The suspension was removed by order of Council, subject, however, to the severance of temporalities. John Quarry was collated to this prebend by the Bishop. The revenues belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (ii. 274).
- About 1590 the taxatoin of "Eccla. de Kylmaclenyne was 13s. 4d. (Brady i. xix.)
1694. Kilmaclenine formed part of one of the Unions of the Diocese of Cloyne, viz., Vicaria de Kilbrin, als. Rogeri Calvi.
- Vicaria de Castlemagner.
- Vicaria de Bally Clogh.
- Præbenda de Subolter.
- Præbenda de Kilmaclenyn.
- Vicaria de Roskeen.
- Sitque ecclia de Castlemagner p'alis.
- Sitque ecclia de Castlemagner p'alis. (Brady i. xxxvii.)

## KILMACLENINE CASTLE.

Rev. Thomas Olden, in his article "On some ancient remains at Kilmaclenine," in *Journal of R.I.A.*, states "that the entrance to the 'Mote' at Kilmaclenine seems to have been at the east, and was evidently cut away

when the rock was quarried at that part, some centuries ago, on the building of the modern castle of Kilmaclenine, which stands about fifty yards off." (Vol. ii, Ser. ii., January, 1783, p. 125.)

This was a castle of the Barrys, as stated under Kilmaclenine Parish.

In the reign of Edward III. Walter Wogan, Escheator of Ireland of the wards and escheats in the King's hands, accounts for £11 16s. 1½d. rent and issues of lands which belonged to William, son of William de Barry of Ardewoyt of Co. Cork, tenant in capite in Kylmaclenyn and other lands, . . . on account of the minority of his heir, before the premises were delivered to Richard, son and heir of said William, etc., etc. (43rd Report Dep. Keeper, Pat. Records of Irl., 1912, page 19. See also these "Notes, i. 364, 365.")

Mr. C. M. Tenison, in his account of Cork M.P.'s, gives:—"John FitzEdmond (FitzGerald) of Cloyne (afterwards Sir John), M.P. Cork County, 1585, was son (probably illegitimate) of Sir Edmond FitzGerald, knt., of Cloyne, who was descended from the Knights of Kerry. He was seized of the lands and castle of Kilmaclenyn, Ballyritheen, Brighy, Castle Ishen, etc.; Sheriff of the county, 1570; had a pension of 100 marks per annum granted to him, 16th May, 1582, for having taken and hanged his rebel brother; knighted 11th March, 1601-2, by Lord Mountjoy, the Lord Deputy, "whom he entertained at his castle at Cloyne, when his lordship was on his way to Dublin.

He married Honora, daughter of Teige O'Brien, and niece of Donough, fourth Earl of Thomond, and had issue. He died at Cloyne, 15th January, 1612, aged 85.

Sir Gerald Dalton FitzGerald, recently deceased, who claimed and used a baronetcy to which his title was very doubtful, claimed to be a descendant of this John FitzEdmond FitzGerald. (*Journal* for 1895, p. 326.)

Sir John FitzEdmond FitzGerald of Cloyne was granted the castle, lands, hamlet, etc., of Kilmaclenyn, etc., by James I., 14 Oct., 1608. (Pat. 6, Jac. I., R.I.A.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"The castle of Kilmaclenan, and the old mansion house adjoining it, both now in ruins, are said to have been erected by the family of Barry; part of the outworks of the castle remain (ii. 164).

The Field Book of 1840 records:—"Kilmaclenine Old Castle. The name of an old ruin in middling preservation. Its height is about 40 feet." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I was informed by a farmer who lives near the castle that about 1870 the north wing of the castle fell down one morning. The stones have been used for building fences. About 1836 a man named William Connors lived in the north wing. About 1902, during a severe storm, the top of the chimney of the south wing was blown down. Patrick Sheahan occupies the castle part of the farm. He informed me that there are extensive cellars under the castle, and that he once opened and explored them. The entrance to these vaults is now closed. Mr. Purdon Coote of Ballyclogh Castle is the landlord.

There is a local tradition that golden gates were once used at Kilmaclenine Castle. They are supposed to be buried in either Murtagh Connor's farm at Kilmaclenine or that of Timothy Sheehan. The latter was one day digging on his farm, and about four feet below the surface he came on

some baulks of timber about 9 feet long. He felt sure the golden gates were buried under these, but there happened to be a powerful spring there, and the water came in so fast that he could not pursue his investigations.

In 1907 I took the following measurements of the castle:—Main body of castle, 24ft. 10in. wide, and 65ft. long internally.

On the south side is the main entrance, which is about 8ft. high, with pointed arch of dressed stone.

Entrance chamber is 24ft. long by 11ft. 9in. broad.

In the main building on upper floor a perfect limestone chimney piece is visible. There is a local tradition that the inside of the building was never finished.

Windele in 1843 made an excellent sketch of the castle, and describes it. (Windele MSS. 12, i. 11, pp. 514-519.)

### Kilmacoom (Fortwilliam).

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Cahirduggan.

Townland of Kilmacoom, which is Irish for "St. Mochoma's Church." (O'Donovan.)

Rev. J. F. Lynch adds:—"Probably the saint from whom Kilmocomege in Co. Cork was named."

It contains 243a. or. 10p. statute measure; attached to this in Ballybrack, 411a. 3r. 26p., and part of Cahirduggan South (Ballyvonane and the Conocks), 234 acres, making a farm of about 889 statute acres.

It lies about 2 miles (by road) west of Doneraile village.

Ion Grove, 5 February, 1618, let to John Grove, his younger son, the ploughland of Kilmacome, "part of the eight plowlands of Cardowgan, at rent of £6 a year from the feast of Annunciation, 1624." (Abstracts of No. 350, Roll 9, Membrane 48, 49, 50, 51, Enrolled Decrees in Chancery, Carolus I., Decree 10 July, 1633, P.R.O., Ird.)

According to the Book of Distribution and Survey, circa 1657, the former owner of Kilmacome was Redmond Roche, stated therein to be "an Irish Papist." He forfeited the townland for rebellion. William Grove applied for it, being in possession, but it was granted to Sir Peter Courthorpe. It then amounted to 197 acres. At that period it ran down to the Buttevant road, and included the N.E. portion of the present townland of Clogheen.

In an Indenture dated 1773, William Lysaght of Castle Dod stated he owned in fee simple Kilmacome, Ballybrack or Knockbrack in Cahirduggan (Kilmacome was called the South East Farm), 400 acres plantation measure. (Crone Papers.)

The old-fashioned thatched house of Fort William was probably built before 1784, as Ensign John Grove White, 36th Regt., wrote from Arcott, Southern India, 3 June, 1784, to William Lysaght, Fort William, Doneraile, who was his agent, with regard to Kilburne. (Kilburne Papers.)

Fort William House is on the townland of Kilmacome.

In 1796, Fort William or Kilmacome appears to have been let to William Madden, who was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry. (Smith, vol. i., p. 497.) He was still there in 1814. (D.N.P.)



FORT WILLIAM HOUSE (KILMACOOM) NEAR DONERAILE.  
South Side.

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



KILMACOOM HOUSE.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 9th September, 1914.)*

In Monanimy graveyard is an inscription on a tombstone to the memory of David Madden, son of William of Kilmacome, and the husband of Margaret Rea. He died 25 Nov., 1821, aged 48. (M.D.I., vol. vii., p. 19.)

In 1816, William Madden lived at Kilmacome, and John Hennessy at Fort William (N.P.I.). So there must have been two tenants of the Lysaghts at this time on the townland.

The Field Book of 1840 gives : Kilmacome. A townland of considerable dimensions, all arable, contains three Danish forts and a pond. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The *Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier* of 14 June, 1823, gives the following :—Mr. Hennessy of Fort William, near Kilburne, Done-raille, was attacked by Whiteboys at his house, and had a narrow escape.

In Cahirduggan (called Clogheen on Ord. Sur.) Churchyard, on a monument attached to the outside of the wall of the old church is an inscription to the memory of John Hennessy of Fort William, Esq., died 12 July, 1817, aged 54. Also his wife Mary, died 11 March, 1807, aged 40. His daughter Barbara died March 24, 1818, aged 23; same year his son John, 25 April, aged 20, and his son Nicholas, 4 May, aged 19.

About 1870, Nicholas Hennessy and his sister resided in Fort William house, while their elder brother William had the farm on the hill to the south, and lived in the house there. Their uncle, Thady Hennessy, lived at Gregane near Liscarroll, having previously lived at Fort William. The brothers died, and the farm was then held by Michael Nunan.

The landlord, William Lysaght, J.P., of Hazlewood, subsequently took it up and farmed it. His second son, Captain John Lysaght, South Cork Militia, afterwards occupied Fort William House and farmed the land.

On his death, 31st January, 1900, William Lysaght, J.P., installed his 4th surviving son, Henry Lysaght, on the farm, and subsequently gave him possession of the whole place.

#### KILMACOOM HOUSE.

At 3.15 p.m., 27 January, 1911, Lady Jackson, wife of Sir John Jackson, C.V.O., C.E., laid the foundation stone of Kilmacoom House, the future residence of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lysaght. In the stone was deposited the *Daily Mail* of 27th January, 1911, and a crooked 6d. There were present—

Mr. and Mrs. William Lysaght and Miss Rosalind Lysaght of Hazlewood (father and mother and sister to Henry Lysaght).

Lisle Lysaght (cousin).

Lady Jackson.

Mrs. Hamilton (sister to Mrs. H. Lysaght).

Colonel James Grove White, D.L., of Kilbyrne.

J. J. Bowen of Rathclare, Fermoy (architect).

J. J. Barrett (foreman for the contractor, Mr. Walsh of Kilmallock).

Henry Lysaght of Kilmacoom won the Duhallow Point-to-Point Light Weight Gold Challenge Cup three times running, riding his horse Creole, and thus gaining permanent possession of it.

Henry Lysaght, Lieut., received a Commission, 15th May, 1915.

### Kilquane Parish and Townland.

Kilquane is the Irish for "St. Quan's Church." (O'Donovan.)

There is a parish of Kilquane in the Barony of Barrymore, seven miles N.E. from Cork. I am not dealing with this parish, as it is beyond the scope of these Notes.

Another parish of Kilquane is partly in the Barony of Fermoy, and has only one townland in Co. Cork, viz., Ballylopen; the remainder of the parish is in Co. Limerick. It is mountainous, and is part of the range forming the boundary between Co. Cork and Co. Limerick. (Guy.)

It is shown on Sheet 3, 6-inch O.S. and Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

The portion of the parish in Co. Cork contains 425a. 3r. 38p., being the townland before-mentioned, and Guy in 1881 gives to it, houses 3, pop. 20, families 3, R.C.'s 20, val. £184 5s. od.

Lewis (pub. 1837) informs us it is a Rectory appropriate to the See of Limerick, and in the R.C. Division; it forms part of the union or district of Kilmallock.

There are two townlands of the name in Co. Cork; one shown on Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S., in the parish of Bridgetown, containing 321a. 3r. 8p., and in 1881 it had a pop. of 74, val. £272 5s. od. (Guy.) The Field Book of 1840 states it is the property of H. M. Roberts, Esq. Guy gives the names of the occupiers as follows:—

1875. James Magner, Daniel Magner, Edmund Flynn.

1886. Thomas Barry, Edmund Flynn, William Gallagher, Denis Kelly, Daniel Magner, James Magner.

1892. Edmond Flynn, Will. Gallagher, Daniel Magner, James Magner.

1907. Michael Barry, Daniel Flynn, Catherine Kiely, James and John Magner.

Mr. James Buckley (Chairman Irish Text Society) copied in Monanymy Churchyard an inscription on a tombstone erected by James Magner of Kilquane to the memory of his uncle, Patrick Magner, who died in 1859, also to his brother's son Denis, died 1859. (M.D. i., vii. 18.)

The other townland is in the parish of Mourne Abbey, and is shown on Sheet 42, 6-inch O.S. It contains 523a. or. 32p. In 1881 the pop. was 68; val., £210 10s. od. (Guy). The Field Book of 1840 states it is the property of Henry Leader, Esq., of Mount Leader, Millstreet.

Guy gives the occupiers as follows, under Ballinamona:—

1875. Jeremiah Coakley, Dennis Connors, William Walsh.

1886. Timothy Breen, John Brien, Charles Connell, Denis Connor, David Sheehan.

1896. John Breen, Patrick Breen, James Coakley, Denis Connor, John Cotter, John Cronin, Daniel Hennessy, David Sheehan.

1907. The same farmers as in 1896, except Jeremiah Connor appears instead of Denis Connor, and David Sheehan disappears.

The Field Book of 1840 gives an account of Kilquane Church, which is situated in the S.E. corner of the townland, near Milford Bridge.

#### KILQUANE CHURCH AND SINNERS' STONE (MOURNE ABBEY).

"The church is in ruins, and was formerly a Friary, but of what Order is unknown. It was founded by St. Cohen or Quain, and from the style of architecture appears to be a work of the 14th or 15th century. It was destroyed in the wars of the 17th century, since which time no attempt has



THE SINNERS' STONE NEAR KILQUANE RUINED CHURCH.  
Mourne Abbey Parish.  
*(Photo by Col. J. Grove White, 8th Sept., 1910.)*



THE FRIAR'S MOUND NEAR KILQUANE RUINED  
CHURCH.  
Mourne Abbey Parish.  
*(Photo by Col. J. Grove White, 8th September, 1910)*

been made to repair it. Attached to the church is the site of an old graveyard long since fallen into disuse as a burying place. On the opposite side of the road, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains W., is a stone called the "Sinners' Stone." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In the west of the townland is a gallaun.

Windele writes in 1848:—The road has been carried through the field in which is Kilquane Church. It runs at the N. side of it. The church is an ancient structure, the walls thick and massive and well cemented, the stones polygonal and rude. No open for door or windows remains. The size is that of the early pointed churches. The walls batter very considerably on the outside. At the E. end is much ivy and an old hawthorn.

The "holed stone" lies in that part of the church field which has been dissevered by running the road through it.

The stone is called in Irish *Cloch n Δ bpetckib.*

It is a small dallan 6ft. in length and 2ft 4in. in breadth, and of considerable thickness. The hole is about 3in. or 4in. in diameter, and is much worn. In the direction of the hole the stone slopes off.

It formerly stood a little higher up on the ascent, and women used to draw clothes through the hole. It is marked on Sheet 42 O.S., "The Sinners' Stone."

On p. 565 Windele MSS. is a sketch of this stone.

In the next field to the church is a round tumulus-like mound, said to have been the burial place of the Friars. The field is called "The Friars' Garden."

In the river near Kilquane Church is a deep hole, in which it is said a great eel sojourns, who occasionally goes on the land for recreation. (Windele MSS., 12 i. 11, p. 563, R.I.A.)

Dr. Du Noyer, on p. 9 of his sketches, gives a drawing of "The Sinners' Stone." Addressing the R.I.A. on 9 Jan., 1860, he says:—"The illustration represents a slab of dark red grit, 4ft. 6in. high. . . . I cannot help thinking that this and similar pierced pillar stones were simply whipping-posts, used not so much for secular as for ecclesiastical offenders.

In the collection of sketches which are before you there will be found no less than five such hole-bearing pillars of various ages. Some of them Ogham stones, and two of them with no mark than this hole. I should like much to know if the discipline or punishment of public whipping was recognised by the early church either before or after the Synod of Cashel." (R.I.A. Proc., vol. 7, 1857-61, p. 261.)

#### KILQUANE HOLED STONE.

A description of this stone by the late distinguished Cork antiquary, R. R. Brash, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1864, as follows:—"In the graveyard of the old church of Kilquane, near Mallow, is another of these monuments. It is a dallan or pillar-stone, 6ft high above ground, and 2ft. 4in. wide. The orifice is 4in. in diameter. It is of a dark reddish, and is called by the natives *Cloch ma Pecaibh.* It is marked on the Ordnance Map as 'The Sinners' Stone,' which is a pretty correct translation of the above Irish name. The peasants state that women used to draw clothes through the hole."

I visited Kilquane on 8th Sept., 1910. I found "The Sinners' Stone" lying on the ground, and apparently where Windele saw it in 1848.



With regard to the church, I found the west end 21ft. in length; thickness of wall, 3ft. 4in. The wall has fallen away to about 4ft. to 5ft. in parts.

The south side is 77ft. long. Not quite half the wall is standing. It is about 9ft high in highest part.

The portion of north side remaining is about 7ft. to 8ft. high for about one-third of its length. The stones in the walls are unusually large.

About 50 yards west of the church is a mound of earth with two small trees on top of it. It is now about 5½ft. high, 15ft. in diameter, and 47ft. in circumference at ground level.

There were three small trees on it, but about 1908 one fell down, and is now (1910) lying close by.

According to local belief, there was a tree here which a man removed. He got very ill in consequence; but having replaced it, he recovered. He also put the mound round the tree to preserve it.

It looks like a mound over an ancient grave.

### Kilroe (Kilmanloe or Scarlane) Parish.

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow.

Coolroe is the Irish for "the red back of a hill" (James Byrne, J.P.).

Dr. Joyce states that *Cuil*, corner or angle, is very extensively used in forming local names generally in the forms of *cool* and *cole*, but it is often difficult to tell whether these syllables, especially the first, represent *cuil*, a corner, or *cul*, a back. (Irish Names of Places, i. 530.)

In 1881 the area of parish was 919a. 38p.; houses, 92; pop., 479; families, 95; R.C.'s, 478; Prots. Epis., 1; val., £851 10s. (Guy.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—Kilmanloe or Kilroe. A parish containing 1,291 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Scarlane, is situated close to the town of Kanturk, of which it forms a suburb, but for all civil purposes it is considered to form part of the parish of Kilbrin (ii. 175).

There is a small graveyard in the parish. The reservoir of the Kanturk Waterworks is situated there (James Byrne, J.P.).

Fiants of Elizabeth, 5903 (5983), which gives the townlands comprising the property of Conogher O Kallaghan alias O Kallaghan of Dromynyne, gent., mentions half car. in Kilerowe. Dated 2 Dec., xxxvii. (Cal. P.R., p. 335.)

On 4 June, 19th Charles II. (1667), Sir Richard Kyrle had a patent under the Act of Settlement for some of the possessions of the O'Callaghan, amongst which we find Killroe, 866 acres. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 59.)

Robert Wrixon of Kilroe m., 1701, Mary Raymund. (These "Notes," i. 187.)

In 1801, Richard Harris of Killroe was a member of the Duhallow Hunt. (*Journal* for 1896, p. 52.)

There is a townland of Kilroe between Longueville and Roskeen. Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S.

Lewis, under Kilmanloe, states:—"In the R.C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kanturk (ii. 175).

#### KILROE (KILMANLOE OF SCARLANE) PARISH (R.C.).

Lewis, under Kilmanloe, states: "In the R.C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kanturk" (ii. 175).



RUINS OF KILQUANE CHURCH,  
Mourne Abbey Parish  
*(Photo by Col. J. Grove White, 8th September, 1910.)*



KILPATRICK HOUSE,  
*(Photo by Col. J. Grove White, 11th September 1910.)*

## KILROE (KILMANLOE OF SCARLANE (C. OF I.)

Lewis (pub. 1837), under Kilmanloe, gives :—It is a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne, partly inappropriate in Colonel Longfield of Longueville, and partly appropriate to the economy fund of the Cathedral of Cloyne. The tithes, amounting to £128, are payable in equal portions to the proprietor and the impropriators (ii. 175).

## Kilpatrick.

Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Ballyclough.

It lies by road about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Ballyclough village.

The townland contains 290a. or. 32p. statute measure.

In 1881 the population of the townland was 31; val., £189 5s. 0d. (Guy).

Kilpatrick is the Irish for "Patrick's Church."

According to a Chancery Fiant (No. 5903), dated 2 December, 1594, Kilepatricke formed part of the estate of Kallaghan O'Kallaghan of Dromaneen, near Mallow. (Dr. H. F. Berry's article on Parish of Kilshannig, etc., *Journal* for 1905, p. 59.)

I was uncertain whether this referred to Kilpatrick near Ballyclough, but Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, of Streamhill, Doneraile, thinks it probably does, as he has a marriage settlement, dated 11 March, 1778, between Robert Longfield and Elizabeth O'Callaghan, and a further one, dated 11th Feb., 1782, between William Colthurst and Elizabeth Longfield, nee O'Callaghan, to which Cornelius O'Callaghan and Peter Latouche were trustees, charging £600 a year on the lands.

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, Killpatrick (Ballyclough) is mentioned as the former property of John Barry, containing 230 acres. He was attainted, and the property granted to Sir Nicholas Purdon. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Bartholomew Purdon (successor to above), on 19 January, 1698, made a lease of lives renewable for ever to Robert Longfield of these lands.

Amongst the Longueville papers are the following deeds relating to Kilpatrick :—

Lease dated 19 Jan., 1698, from Bartholomew Purdon, Esq., to John Longfield, Esq., for lives renewable for ever, at an annual rent of £20 Irish currency.

A fee farm grant, dated 31 Dec., 1856, was executed by Lord and Lady Lifford to Richard Longfield, Esq.

According to a pedigree tracing the "Descent of the Uniackes," etc., Thomas Purdon of Drinagh and of Kilpatricke, Co. Cork, captain in the army, married Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of William Hawnbys of Castle Magner (near Kilpatrick), Esquire. (Opp. p. 244, *Journal* for 1899).

Richard Grigg or Gregg, of Ardrior (near Kilpatrick), ob. 1739, married, 1724 (M.L.B. Cloyne), Ann, dau. to Purdon of Kilpatrick, gent., and had issue (i. 78 of these "Notes").

In the Will of John Hall, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of Ardstragh, Diocese of Derry, etc., made 24 Feb., 1734/5, he bequeaths to his cousin, Thomas Purdon of Kilpatrick, near Mallow, the sum of £20 stg. per annum during his natural life. He also mentions the Longfields, Purdons, Hawnbys, etc. (Brady, iii. 315.)

Arabella, eldest dau. of Ion Grove of Ballyhemock (Annesgrove), near Castletownroche, m., 1st, 1733, Edward Smith of Kilpatrick, Co. Cork, who d. 1754, leaving issue. She m. 2ndly Daniel Swayne (see White of Kilbyrne, B.L.G., Ird, 1904, p. 649). This marriage is also mentioned in Hickson's *Old Kerry Records*, pub. 1872, p. 38.

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh also finds that between the year 1657 and the date of lease to Langley, 1783, these lands were occupied by John Wrixon, Edward Smith, and James Lysaght, respectively.

Richard Longfield (successor to Robert Longfield above mentioned), on 9 January, 1783, made a lease of lives renewable for ever to Roger Langley of *part of the lands* called West Kilpatrick, containing a gentleman's house, to which is attached a small triangular demesne.

On 31 Oct., 1789, Roger Langley let this portion to the Rev. John McCormack<sup>1</sup> for £147 a year, and here this gentleman carried on a large boys' school (towards which Roger Langley contributed £50 for building this schoolroom). This establishment was afterwards continued by his son, William James McCormack, M.D., until his death, being in existence nearly 70 years. There were still in 1890 some doors, seats, sashes, etc., on which were carved such names as "Wrixon," "Purdon," "Crofts," "Longfield," "MacCormack," "Quain," "Lysaght," evidently names of boys who were educated at this school.

Rev. F. M. Cronin, Kilpatrick, was elected a member of Duhallow Hunt Club 29 Sept., 1800. (*Journal* for 1896, p. 50.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states there is a chalybeate spring at Kilpatrick (i. 129). It is there still (1905).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Kilpatrick. This is a middle-sized townland, all arable. It contains one Danish fort, and a gentleman's house, to which is attached a small triangular demesne. Inhabited by W. J. McCormick, M.D." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

On 2 January, 1851, Christopher Langley<sup>2</sup> resumed possession of these lands, and his only surviving sister, Jane Langley, married in 1887 W. H. S. Langley Brasier-Creagh, who lived here for three years; then leased it to William McSwiney, who has since purchased under the Land Purchase Act of 1903.

The following, according to Guy, etc., were living on Kilpatrick townland:—

- 1875. Christopher Langley, Kilpatrick House; Michael Fitzgerald.
- 1886. Miss Jane Langley, Kilpatrick House; Michael Fitzgerald.
- 1887. Langley Brasier-Creagh, Kilpatrick House.
- 1890. William McSwiney, Kilpatrick House.
- 1896. William McSwiney, Kilpatrick House; Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, Mrs. W. Fitzgerald, Robt. Ludgate.
- 1907. William McSwiney, Kilpatrick House; John Fitzgerald, Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, Robt. Ludgate.
- 1914 (under "Ballyclogh"). Mrs. J. McSwiney, Kilpatrick House; John Fitzgerald, Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, Robt. Ludgate.

<sup>1</sup> See these "Notes" II., 115 footnote.

<sup>2</sup> 28 Sept., 1884, Christopher Langley, Kilpatrick House, Ballyclogh, aged 75, was buried in Doneraile churchyard (Doneraile Parish Register C. of I.). See these "Notes" I., 243 under "Sandbrook."

## Kilshannig Parish.

Sheets 33, 40, 41, 42, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. It lies 3 miles (S.W.) from Mallow.

Kilshannig is the Irish for "St. Seanach's Church." (O'Donovan.)

In 1881 Guy gives the following data :—Area of parish, 27,594a. 3r. 33p.; houses, 718; pop., 3,931; families, 720; R.C.'s, 3,690; Prot. Epis., 233; Presb, 1; other denominations, 7; val., £11,845 15s. od.

Regarding the derivation of the name of this parish, Dr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., writes:—"The name is derived from Cill-Seannaigh, the church of Seannach, a saint who appears to have also been commemorated in Kilshannig, near Rathcormack, and Kilshanny, near Mitchelstown, both in the County of Cork. The name signifies wise or prudent, and Dr. Joyce says that it was formerly very common as a man's name. The late Rev. Dr. Olden, a great authority on such subjects, wrote that in the *Book of Leinster* is to be found a summary of the nine most famous saints of the race of Conaire the Great, King of Ireland in the first century B.C. This tribe had been expelled from Ulster, and settled in Munster, where it long continued distinct and at war with the original inhabitants. In Christian times the race produced many saints. The nine above referred to are divided into three groups, the three senior of whom are Sennach, son of Coirell, Eolan, and Odhram. St. Seannach's period is unknown, but as to his fellows in the list, they belong to the sixth and seventh centuries; he is probably referable to the same. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 31.)

The following translation from Pipe Roll of Cloyne is of interest:—Kylshanny. Item Nicholas Barry holds Kylshanny, viz., 5 carucates in mountains and woods, by services of homage, fealty, ward, and common suit, and by service of 10s. yearly.

This agreement was made on the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1262, between the venerable father Alan, Bishop of Clone, on the one part, and Dominus John de Cogan, on the other part, viz., that the aforesaid Bishop, with the consent and will of the Dean and Chapter of Clone, for himself and for his successors, granted to the said Dominus John Cogan the right of patronage of the churches of Clondroyt (of one military fee), of Mannached (of 5 carucates), of Kylsannick (of 5 carucates); the said John de Cogan indeed for himself and for his heirs, in exchange for the right of the patronage of Clondroyt, Maghmactechady, and of Kylsannych (granting), to the said Bishop and to his successors the right of patronage of one military fee in Kartha, of one military fee in Kylmumgarog, and of Magnukedha, etc, etc.

In the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, made after the rebellion of 1641, the following are named as the townlands of which the parish then consisted :—Currigolane, Kilballida, Dromore Castle, Drumahane, Killcolemane, Oulert, Drumaneene, Mahareene, and Scarrabh, all of which are returned as having been prior to 1641, the property of Donogh O'Callaghan. Lord Kingston and Sir Richard Kyrle were granted a large portion of these lands under the Act of Settlement in the reign of King Charles II., and Kyrle's estate was afterwards purchased by Richard Newman, in whose favour a patent from the Crown was passed in the reign of James II. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 31.)

Abraham Devonshire,<sup>1</sup> of Kilshanerk, was appointed a J.P. for Co. Cork, 4 April, 1758. (*Journal* for 1897, p. 106.) Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., also informs us that in 1762 Abraham Devonshire, Esq., was High Sheriff of Co. Cork, and resided at Newberry, Kilshannig parish. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 56.)

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., writes :—“Rev. Canon A. B. Wilson, rector of Kilshannig, has most kindly furnished many extracts from the Vestry Book dealing with the subjects of great interest, among which are the following :—The maintenance of the high roads in the parish was provided for by the appointment of way wardens, under whom were overseers of highways. These latter were paid officials, receiving £1 per annum each, and the Vestry decided what roads were to be put in repair. Thus, at one held on 3 October, 1752, it was agreed that Richard Newman and James Lombard, Esqrs., should be way wardens for the ensuing year. The road to be repaired by the former was to be that leading from the Paddock wall at Newberry, westward to the house of John Farmer the younger. That to be repaired by the latter, the road leading from the brook of Gortroe to the western bounds of the parish.

The work on the roads was supplied by the direct labour of the inhabitants of the plowlands more immediately benefited. Thus, on 5th Oct., 1757, it was agreed that the road to be repaired by George Purdon was to be that leading from Woodfort to the parish church, and that the six days statute labour of the inhabitants of the ten and a-half eastern plowlands subject thereto be applied to the repair of said road, as also to the high road between Mr. George Foott's two dairy houses. Similar statute labour for the ten and a-half western plowlands was to be applied by Rev. James Hingston to the road leading to the western bounds of the parish, through the north part of Gortroe wood.

In 1753, a rate was levied, among other purposes, for paying ten shillings for three iron bars bought at the “cant” at Quartertown for repairing the highways.

Pauperism was dealt with by licensing certain beggars (see *Journal* for 1898, p. 318), who wore a special badge, and by appointing whip beggars to drive unlicensed ones from the parish. 13 May, 1745, at a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Kilshannig certain persons, and none others, were allowed to be the common beggars of the parish, and to each of them a brass badge, marked “Parish of Kilshannig,” was given, to be publicly worn by said beggars to distinguish them from all foreign beggars; each and every of the said beggars being first sworn to wear said badge, and not to lend or give it to any other beggar, and to deliver up said badge next harvest to the minister and churchwardens, or sooner if required. In 1746 appears the item, “Paid Prosser for the badges, 18s. 4d.”

In common with other parishes, Kilshannig had its sticks and whipping post, as on Easter Monday, 1760; £3 were ordered to be raised for them and other things, and they were to be erected on one side of the churchyard gate. The ironwork cost 4s. 4d.

In an extensive parish like Kilshannig many of the farmers, with probably their wives behind them, were accustomed to ride to church, and in 1753 provision was made by the Vestry for “repairing the horse steps.”

Kilshannig bore its part in the great Volunteer movement, and among

<sup>1</sup> See Reeves of Besborough, B.L.G., Irlid., 1912, p. 584.



BOHERBRADAGH, OR THE THIEVISH ROAD, KILCOLMAN TOWNLAND,  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 5th May, 1909.)*

the infantry for County Cork figured the "Loyal Newberry Musqueteers," enrolled in 1777. The regiment consisted of two companies—one grenadier and one light—and its uniform was scarlet faced with black. In 1782 the officers were—Colonel Adam Newman, Major John Newman, Captains Richard and George Foott, Lieutenants James and Edmund Lombard; Chaplain, Rev. Henry Newman. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 63.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Kilshannig or Kilshanick parish contains 8,057 inhabitants. It is also called Glauntane, and is situated on the southern side of the river Blackwater, and is partly bounded on the east by the Clydagh, and on the S.W. by the Bogra moors. It comprises 26,229 statute acres, as applotted under the Tithe Act, and valued at £10,762 per an. About two-fifths are under tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of about 1,290 acres of common and 260 of woodland, is chiefly mountain pasture and bog. The system of agriculture is gradually improving. Limestone is found on the lands of Newberry, but not in sufficient quantity for the supply of this extensive parish, the deficiency being made up from quarries near Mallow. The principal seats are Dromore House, A. Newman, Esq.; Danesfort, E. Lombard, Esq.; Millfort, G. Foote, Esq.; Woodfort, T. Ware, Esq.; Clydagh, Rev. M. Becher; Clydaghville, Mrs. Sankey; Lombardstown, T. Bolster, Esq.; Allworth, Jas. Hunt, Esq.; Upper Dromore, Rev. B. Williamson; Bettsborough, — Magner, Esq.; Newberry House, Mrs. Newman. At Millfort, Lombardstown, and Gortroe are some small flour mills. A court for the manor of Newberry is occasionally held at Scarra for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. late currency, and there is also a constabulary police station" (ii. 208).

The Field Book of 1859 gives:—Kilshannig Parish. A parish partially cultivated, chiefly composed of rough boggy land and mountain. The N. side is bounded by the Blackwater riev, along which there are several fertile pieces of pasture.

I have information concerning the following partly from the Field Book (1839), partly from Dr. H. F. Berry's article on "Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry." (*Journal* for 1905, p. 31.)

Brittas, spotted or speckled land. This is an ancient denomination of which John O'Mullane was owner in 1641. There are five so-called Danish forts in the townland, one of which is designated Brittas fort; it stands in an elevated position, and has two rings round it. In 1839 Brittas House was the residence of Mr. John Sheehan, farmer (Sheet 32).

Beativille. In the centre of the townland of Drummaneen, joining Keal on N.W. part, is a tolerably good dwelling house, with some ornamental grounds surrounding it. It is the residence of Mr. William Philpot, 1839 (Sheet 32).

Marble Hill House. In N. end of townland of Knocknamona, a good farm house belonging to Thos. Bolster, Esq., of Drumaneen, and occupied by one of his workmen, 1839 (Sheet 32).

Ringbowl Cottage (Cherryfield Cottage). So called by the late occupier, Mr. King, and now occupied by Mr. William Berry. In S.W. part of Knocknemonnd townland, 1839 (Sheet 41).

Boherbradagh (Thievish Road), in the W. part of the townland of Kilcolman, 21 chains W. from Kilcolman Cross, about 25 chains long of an ancient road. Tradition says it was made by enchanted cattle that fed in the mountains, and passed this way daily to the River Blackwater to drink.



This old road is shown on the 6-inch O.S. Sheet 41 of 1904, and is written "Boherbradagh."

In his article on "Bovine Legends" in 1852, Mr. William Hackett writes:—"At Innislinga, in the parish of Inniscarra, Co. Cork, is a legend which embraces a section of the county about eleven miles north and as many south. The ancient name of this place was Ionad Coninne, the place of meeting; for here a bull came every day from near Bandon to meet a cow which came from the plain near Drimineen Castle on the banks of the Blackwater, near Mallow. The place of meeting is pointed out by two low banks of earth, the almost erased fences of the old road called Bohureen-na-Ruadh (road of the red cow). Some legends say that another bull accompanied the cow from the Blackwater, as may be seen in an extract from a communication made by one of our most eminent Irish scholars. It is dated June, 1853:—"Last year I was able to trace the Bohur or course alluded to; it runs south of Dripsey River, in Cummer-na-Bo, to the feeding place near the Blackwater.

"I perambulated through the parishes of Grenough and Donoughmore. From several persons I heard of this 'Bo Ruadh,' pronounced by some 'Bo Ruach.' The legend and corresponding localities are very well known, especially about Tober-Lachteen; the road is described as having passed through Bleain-a-goul, by Rev. Mr. Cotter's by Bohureen-an-aiffrinn, Forenought, &c. The bull and the cow always moved together; the cow stopped to give milk to all the people who wanted it, and the milk was a great 'cure.' Then follows the story of the sieve, ending by saying that when the cow saw the milk spilling 'she fretted and gave no more.' On making inquiries at the spot mentioned near the Blackwater, the road is pointed out as running from Glantane to Drimineen Castle. The scenery here, and indeed throughout the district involved in this legend, is eminently romantic." (R.S.A.I., ii. 316.)

The road is on Jeremiah Ambrose's farm. The photo I took is from the S. end, where it goes into a field looking north.

Cummernaslinga (valley of the slates). In the townland of Laheran, and in the S. end of the sub-denomination called "Paurkanareagh," is a precipice, out of which slates were formerly raised. It is in this place slates were got for the town of Kanturk at its first erection (1839).

Aunmanamoyve River (river of the dead woman). Boundary between Gurraun and Knockavodthera. This name means the river of the woman's death, called so from the following circumstance:—A man having paid his addresses to a young woman, was refused by her and by her brother. As they (the brother and sister) were travelling by this river one night, they were attacked by the rejected man and some accomplices, who murdered the young woman and beat her brother severely. The river is since that period called "Auman a novye" river. (Field Book.)

Caheraveelane. Maelan (mweelaun), diminutive of mael—the stone fort of the bare round hill. The ruins of the fort from which it takes its name are in the west of the townland. The Field Book also adds:—Caherveelaun. In S.W. part of the townland of Caherveelaun, about 115 chains S.W. from Glounnahawree Bridge, are the ruins of a house from which the townland of Caherveelaun derived its name. It is said to have been the residence of a gentleman named Meelaun, a Quaker, who was the proprietor of all the land between the Lee and the Blackwater, and in

Caherveelaun he used to reside when hunting or fowling in the surrounding mountains (1839). (Sheet 50, N.W. corner.)

Lisanaragat Fort (fort of the silver or money). In the E. of Glauntaun adjoining the common boundary of it and Skarragh, about 14 chains S. of Lisinisky, is Lisanaraget, or the "Money Fort." It takes its name from a story current amongst the people that there was money found in it some time ago; the date is not known, nor by whom found. There is a cave in the centre of it, but its mouth is closed up (1839). (Sheet 41.)

Cahareen (little fort). In Glounaharee West (Glannahara), beside the common boundary of it, and in Glounaharee East, are a few stones placed on the top of each other, in a kind of small circle (open in the centre), about 15 links in diameter, put up by a herd to shelter him from the storm. It is about 4 feet high. The stones are loose and without mortar. It is not an antiquity. (Sheets 41 and 50, 6-inch O.S.)

Money's Castle. About the centre of Mount Hillary, now a Trigonometrical Point, is a circular heap of large stones about 13 yards in diameter and about 4 yards high in the centre, carried to the top of Mount Hillary by a fool named Tom Mony about 60 years ago (?1780), and on that account called "Mony's Fort." (Sheet 31, S.E. corner.)

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., deals fully with the parish of Kilshannig in the *Journal* for 1905, pp. 31-53.

The following account of Dallauns, etc., I have taken from the Field Book of 1839, and from personal inspection :—

#### THIEF'S FLAG.

In 1839 the Field Book records a stone called "Lackaduhong, or the Thief's Flag," (?) "Lackavihoonig," which was situated in the W. of Lachandarragh, about one chain S.S.E. of the junction of Curraghbower, Kilgobbinet and Lackandaragh. It was a large flag on which was imprinted the mark or shape of a man's bare foot and the feet of a cow and calf which he was stealing. St. Abigail met him at this stone and fastened him and the cow and calf to it, till the owner came and took him. How is not known, nor the time the occurrence took place. The stone was considered an antiquity, but it is now broken up to gravel the new road from Kanturk to Cork. It is shown on Sheet 41 of the 1844 6-inch Ord. Sur.

#### CURRAGHBOWER DALLAUN.

The 1839 Field Book gives :—"In E. of Curraghbower, about one chain E. of the road which passes through it from Kanturk to Cork, a large stone, about 6ft. high and about 15in. thick, about 16ft. in girth." It is shown on Sheet 32, 1841-2 6-inch O.S. I was informed locally in 1908 that it was broken up some years ago when the field in which it stood was tilled.

#### THE DEER STONE.

This is a rock lying about 170 yards to the S.W. of Curraghbower House (Sheet 32). It is situated inside a ditch of an old boreen, and about 100 yards from the mill. One of the Bolster family painted a deer on this stone many years ago, and it was kept in order while the family resided at Curraghbower. It is not shown on the Ord. Sur. (See photo under Curraghbower, i. 287.)

## GARRANE CAVES.

Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.

The townland of Garrane is the property of A. Newman, Esq., according to the Field Book of 1839. There are several so-called Danish Forts here, in two of which there are caves which are considered antiquities. (See pp. 68, 69, 70, 71, 82 Windele MSS.)

Windele, after visiting the two dallauns on Knockeencragh (see below), adds:—"We descended towards the N.E., and on our way was shown a great flag stone lying in a corner of a field. The man who pointed it out had no knowledge of any kind about it. He was a resident here only a few years. There was nothing remarkable about the position or accessories of this stone, but some stone cutter had thought it worth amusing his leisure time with attempting to cut a cross, which he only finished on the face of it, and inscribed in very modern letters, 'In memory of,' and then he stayed his hand.

"To the E. of the flag, about a field or two, is an irregular circular enclosure. My guide called it a fort, but I doubt whether it was such. Its walls are of rude stones, and now in the centre of the enclosed ground is a circle of low stones, some standing upright and others placed at length, and none of them higher than about 2ft., and some over 3ft. in length. The diameters may be about 9 or 10 feet. These stones formed no wall. They merely made an enclosure. In this area enclosed there is an entrance to a cave partly filled up with loose stones, but it is very easy to remove them. Attached to the inner circle, at the S. side, is a square enclosure fenced by similar low stones. It is evidently very ancient, and if the cave was explored some conclusion might be arrived at." A drawing is given. (Windele MSS. 12, i. 10, p. 381.)

This is shown on 6-inch O.S., Sheet 41, as "Cave" just above the N. in Garrane. The flat stone mentioned above is, I think, in Lane's farm (1908), in corner of field near Garrane dallaun.

## KNOCKEENCRAUGH DALLAUNS.

6-inch O.S., Sheet 41.

In 1840 the Field Book gives:—"In S. part of Garrane, in that part of it called 'Knockeencragh,' are two large stones standing beside each other (E. and W.), erect in the ground, on the top of Knockeencragh Mountain. The W. one is about 9ft. high and about 8ft. in girth; the E. one is about 7½ft. high and about 8ft. in girth." (Ord. Sur, Off., Dub.)

I visited these in 1908, and found they were on the bounds of Mrs. Norah Neil's and John Twomey's farms. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub. See photo.)

Windele visited these dallauns in 1850, and writes:—"On the summit are two remarkable dallauns of a size to be recognised from the distance. They stand within a few feet of each other. Neither has any inscription on it. The peasantry knew nothing further about them than the wild legend of their being provided to make a building, and great giants throwing them down where they now stand." He gives a sketch on p. 382. (Windele MSS., 12 i. 10, p. 380, R.I.A.)



**KNOCKEENCRAGH DALLAUN.**  
 Two Dallauns south side of Gurrane Townland, on bounds of  
 Mrs. Norah Neil's and Johnny Twomey's Farms.  
 Terence Grove White near Stone.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 20th August, 1914.)*



**GARRANE DALLAUNS.**  
 Three standing, one fallen.  
 Lord Castletown, K.P., C.M.G., in foreground.  
*Photo by Col. Grove White, 19th June, 1914.)*



**NURSETOWN DALLAUN.**

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 5th May, 1909.)*



**LACKENDARRAGH HOLED STONE.**

Small Dallaun in Kiltchilling Fort, Kiltshannig Parish. Notice hole in Stone.

Terence Grove White near Stone.

*Photo by Col. Grove White 20th August, 1914.)*

## GARRANE DALLAUNS.

In S.E. of Garrane, about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  chains N. of the two dallauns on "Knockeencragh" Mountain, and about 12 chains S.W. of the road which passes through Garrane from Kanturk to Cork, are three large stones standing beside each other (about two yards between each). The N. one is about 13ft. high and about  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in girth. The centre one is about 10ft. high and about  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in girth. The S. one is  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and about  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in girth. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

When I visited these in 1908, I found the three dallauns mentioned in the Field Book of 1840 still standing, and also one flat on the ground to the west. (See photo.) They are on Mrs. Norah O'Neil's farm.

In gap at S.E. corner of field and in fence are large shaped stones, possibly part of cromlech or stone circle.

Windele gives a sketch of these dallauns in his MSS., 12 i. 10, p. 386.

## LACKANDARRAGH UPPER DALLAUN.

The Field Book of 1839 states:—"N. of Lackandarragh Upper, about 19 chains E. by N. of the New Line Road, which passes through it from Kanturk to Cork, are two dallauns in a large fort, which is partly broken up. One is about 4ft. high and 6in. in girth. The other is about 3ft. high and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in girth." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

These are shown in Sheet 41 of 1841-2 Ord. Sur., but not in the Sur. of 1904. The fort appears to be entirely levelled and the dallauns gone.

## LACKENDARRAGH HOLED STONE.

The Field Book of 1839 describes this stone:—"Killchilling Fort, church of the holly. In S.W. of Lackandarragh, about two chains E. of the stream called Duvglasha, which divides it from Gneeves.

A small fort, which it is considered was on a burying ground, on account of a good number of human bones having been got in it. There is a large stone called a dallaun standing in it, in the W. of it. It is about four feet high and about  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in girth. There is a cave (the mouth of which is open) about one chain N. by W. of it." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Dr. H. F. Berry notes Windele's visit as follows:—"Mr. Windele visited Lackendarragh hill, and describes a small round fort, forty-two paces in diameter, on the hillside, sloping with the hill, which had low furred ramparts. A little higher up the hill a similar fort, forty-three paces in diameter, and four fields west of this another fort, thirty-nine paces in diameter. The ramparts of none of the them exceeded 5ft. high on the outside and 3ft. on the inside.

Windele also describes and illustrates in his notebook (MSS., R.I.A.) the stone described above as standing near Kilshilling, which he calls the Lackendarragh holed stone, though the Field Book takes no notice of the fact of its being holed. He speaks of it as standing in the side of a long fence, part of the enclosure of an old *kile*, which formed an oblong square, 16 to 20 paces broad, and somewhat longer, and says that a hole an inch in diameter passed through the stone near an angle. (For an account of Holed Stones in Ireland, see Wakeman's *Irish Antiquities*, ed. John Cooke, 1903, and several papers in the *Journal*, R.S.A.I.) (*Journal* for 1905, p. 55.)

Windele appears to have visited Lackendarragh again in 1850, and writes:—"We drove to Kill Cuillin (the Keel of the Holy Tree), formerly

visited by me and called Lackandarra. Here stands the Hole Stone then sketched by me; around it was then a square killeen, which has since disappeared, the whole ground having been brought under cultivation. The "hole stone" still stands, and we were told, as an explanation of the use of the perforation, that a priest did in former times celebrate Mass here, and whilst doing so tied the bridle of his horse through this hole. A few feet to the north of this stone is a cave, such as we find in old forts, but the fort is now erased. We had the entrance cleared, and by the passage entered it. The field stones had been all thrown in, and now choked two of the passages, a third only having been cleared for us. (Here follows a drawing.) The sides are built with small uncemented stones, and roofed with large flags. The walls converge towards the roof; the chambers are about 4ft wide and 5ft. high. The creep is the narrowest I have ever been in. It was with much difficulty I forced my way through. At the extremity of the chamber into which it leads a large stone about 3ft. in length impends from the roof, at the distance from the wall of about a foot. Its position is evidently not accidental, but is designed. On the back of it are a few scores connected with a natural coping line on the stone. These I copied, but I am unable to determine whether they are Ogham scores. I, however, rather incline to think they are not. (Here follow sketches of interior of cave.) (Windele MSS, 12 i. 10, p. 391, R.I.A.)

Legends connected with this stone will be given under "Nursetown."

I visited Kilchilling in May, 1908, and August, 1914, and inspected Lackendarragh holed stone, and took a photograph of it, showing its N.W. side. Kilchilling fort has disappeared, and the cave has been filled in. Shown on Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.

#### NURSETOWN DALLAUN.

The Field Book of 1840 describes it:—"In the E. side of the townland of Nursetownmore, 17 chains S. from Lyreford, is a remarkable standing stone, 10 feet high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad and 3 feet thick. There are marks on it said to be the impression of the Giant's head and hands who erected it here." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.) I noticed a large cup mark on the S. side of the dallaun. It is shown on Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.

The famous rocks of Carrigclena have been dealt with under "Carrigclena."

#### LISANISKAH FORT.

Lisaniskah (fort of the water). In the townland of Laharan, 14 chains N. of Laharan Cross Roads, is a large Danish fort, surrounded by three banks. It is planted with firs. In the S. side of it there is an entrance to several subterraneous apartments. (Field Book of 1840.)

This is shown on Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.

#### MONKEY BRIDGE DALLAUNS.

In the E. side of the townland of Glandine, two chains S. of Monkey's Bridge, are two stones; the dimensions of them are:—Eastern one, 11ft. high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad, and 2ft. thick; western one, 6ft. high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad, and 1ft. thick. (Field Book of 1840.)

These dallauns are on Dan O'Connell's farm. It was Pat O'Callaghan's farm in 1840. His daughter married Dan O'Connell, who now has the



TWO DALLAUNS AT MONKEY BRIDGE,  
NEAR BWEENG.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 18th May, 1908.)*



BAILOCKE ROCKS, KILSHANNIG PARISH.

*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 18th May, 1903.)*





THE THESURE STANDING STONES ON PATRICK KELLEHER'S FARM,  
BEENALAGHT TOWNLAND.

Lord Castletown near left Dallaun, and Terence Grove White in foreground.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 20th Aug., 1914.)*



KNOCKAVADDRA (S.W.) DALLAUNS.

Lord Castletown, K.P., C.M.G., sitting.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 19th June, 1914.)*

farm. The photo is taken from W. side of the "standing stones." The footrule is leaning against the nearest to the camera. They are shown on Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.

#### BAILOCKE ROCKS.

Bailocke (little mouth or opening). In centre of townland of Gneeves, 40 chains S.E. of Laharan Cross, are some high rocks. (Field Book of 1840.)

To get to these rocks there is a stiff climb up the east side of the mountain from the road. The photo is taken from the south side of the rocks, i.e., showing the south of the rocks.

Below the Bailocke Rocks are a quantity of large stones scattered about. These rocks are shown on Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.

#### THESURE DALLAUNS.

Thesure (the six). Near the centre of the townland of Beenalaght, 80 chains S.E. of Monkey's Bridge, are six remarkable standing stones, the largest whereof is about 9ft. high, 5½ft. broad, and 2ft. thick, and the smallest of them 5½ft. high, 2 ft. broad, and 1½ft. thick. (Field Book of 1840.)

Dr. H. F. Berry adds:—Beenalaght, "the pinnacle or pointed hill of the monument," beann being cognate to the Scottish ben. This townland has a subdenomination called Rean Thesure, the division of the secure or six standing stones, which lies on the west side. Mr. Windele (MSS., R.I.A.) says that during his visit to that place he saw from Knocknamaddra hill (? Knockavaddra) the stones on Beenalaght. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 32.)

Knockavaddra Hill lies about 1½ miles to the north of Thesure.

Thesure is shown on Sheet 50, 6-inch O.S.

I visited the Thesure on 20 Aug., 1914. Of the six standing stones five are standing. They run north and south.

The stone on north end is 9ft. high and 5ft. 3in. broad.

No. 2 (next), 8ft. 3in. high and 3ft. 2in. broad.

No. 3 (fallen), 6ft. 6in. long and 21in. broad.

No. 4, 5ft. 10in. high and 2ft. 6in. broad.

No. 5, 7ft. high and 3ft. broad.

No. 6 (at south end), 8ft. 6in high and 5ft. 2in. broad.

This fine group of dallauns is on Patsy Kelleher's farm.

#### GLENACKNOCKANE DALLAUNS.

On W. boundary of the townland of Glenacknockane are two stones, one standing. It is about 7ft. long, 3ft. broad, and 2½ft. thick. The other, lying, is about 5½ft. long, 2ft. broad, and 1ft. high. (Field Book of 1840.)

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., adds:—"Glenacknockane, glen of the hillock. Mossybed is a subdenomination of the southern end of this townland, which is principally mountainous, boggy land. Commons is the name of another, being that portion west of Buck's road. The northern boundary of the townland is a small stream called Cummernafinaga (confluence of the bright water). (*Journal* for 1905, p. 37.)

I cannot find these dallauns. About 500 yards S.E. direct from Glencan Bridge (N.E. corner of Sheet 49, 6-inch O.S.) is a gallaun, at S.W. corner of Glenacknockane townland. I understand from Ord. Sur. Office that it is called "Cloughfawn," and is on Knock townland. (See these "Notes," ii. 221.)

## KNOCKAVADDRA (S.W.) DALLAUNS.

At the junction of Gurrane, Glannaharee East, Knockavaddra and Gloundine (Glandine), about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  chains E.N.E. of Gloundmahawree Bridge (Glannaharee Bridge) are six stones lying on the ground. The largest of them is 12ft. long, 3ft. wide, and 1ft. thick, and the smallest  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft. long and 1ft. thick. (Field Book, Ord. Sur. of 1840). Shown on Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.

When I visited these dallauns on 19 June, 1914, I counted eight stones lying on the ground and one partly standing. Probably a ruined cromlech. They lie on the watershed 1,050 yards N.W. of Munkey Bridge, and near source of the Awnamnamarra River (a small mountain stream). (See photo.)

## BERTH STANDING STONES.

"A pair." In the townland of Gloundine (Glandine), 54 chains S.W. from Monkey Bridge, are two large stones, the western one whereof is  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, 5ft. broad, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. thick. The north-east one is  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, 5ft. broad, and  $1\frac{3}{8}$ ft. thick. (Field Book, Ord. Sur., 1840.)

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., adds:—"Glandine, deep glen. This townland has two subdenominations. Elaun (island) and Berthhill or Berthill, so called from two stones called Berth (the pair) standing in it." (*Journal* for 1905, p. 37.)

The situation of the Berth standing stones is shown on Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S. They lie about 1,150 yards S.W. of Monkey Bridge.

I saw these stones on 19 June, 1914; four large stones flat on the ground. I was informed that a man who lived a short distance to the south threw them down some years ago. He dug under them, as he had a dream that money or treasure was buried there.

## BWEENG OGHAM.

This Ogham stone is not shown on the 6-inch O.S., but it is on the townland of Knockavaddra near Bweeng village, on the farm of Timothy Crimmin (1907). (See Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.)

Brash writes (pub. 1879):—"This monument stands in the centre of a small field on the townland of Bweeng (Knockavaddra), in the parish of Kilshannig. The locality will be found on Ordnance Sheet No. 42; it is close to the Roman Catholic chapel of Bweeng. My attention was first directed to it by the Rev. David Coleman, C.C., who informed me that a stone bearing some curious scores was to be seen there. I accordingly visited the spot, December 11th, 1855, and ascertained that the scores were genuine Ogams. I found it to be a small slab of clay-slate, of an irregular form, 2ft. 3in. in height above ground, 2ft. 4in. in breadth at the widest part, and from 5ft to 7ft. thick.

The inscription is on a sloping shoulder of the stone; the characters are well defined and distinct, and only six in number, as follows:—

M O N G U S

The vowels are the same length as the consonants which cross the line, being distinguished from them by being slightly oblique; this and the Callan mountain inscription being the only instances where such occurs in this country. The consonants below the angle are also very short in the stroke.



BERTH STANDING STONES ON GLANDINE TOWNLAND.  
Now all fallen.  
Patrick Walsh of Ballyboght, sitting.



BWEENG OGHAM STONE, KILSHANNIG PARISH.  
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 15th Oct., 1907.*)

I make the name to be "Mongus," a proper name of a sufficiently Gaedhelic type; names ending in "gus" have been already alluded to (see Glounag-loch). One of the names of Fin Mac Cumhal was Mongan. This memorial in a locality teeming with megalithic remains, on the same townland, locally known as "Bweeng-na-Leacht," or "of the monuments" or "graves," is one of those stone erections called "Leabha Diarmid-as-Graine," "the bed of Diarmid and Graine," also a range of six lofty pillar stones in a straight line called "Shehir," i.e., "the six." Numbers of dallans or pillar stones, several souterrains, Folloch Fiadh, i.e., cooking places, or kitchen middens, are also to be found in the neighbourhood. Also a curious rock named Carrig Cliodhna. A Boher Bo Ruadh, i.e., "Road of the Red Cow," can be traced for several miles through this district from Drumineen on the Blackwater to Castle Inch on the Lee, the bovine traditions connected with which are of an interesting character, and are alluded to in a paper by Mr. Hackett, *Kilkenny Arch. Soc.*, V. 1852, p. 316. (See a few pages back in these "Notes" under "Boherbrodough.") There are no Christian remains or traditions connected with this locality; all the monuments and folk-lore are of a pagan character; the people are a primitive race, occupying a high tableland of wild moory description" (p. 144).

Brash gives a drawing of the Bweeng Ogham on Plate VIII. at end of book.

#### A FORGERY.

Macalister, in his "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Part III., pub. 1907, states:—"It is interesting to note that, as Dr. Rhys observes, he was expected to pay blackmail for the privilege of inspecting the Bweeng inscription in the Barony of Barrymore (Brash, p. 144), which reads *Aongus*, and is therefore necessarily a clumsy forgery. This is in marked contrast to the hospitable attitude the farmers as a rule adopt towards inquiring strangers. It seems to prove the existence of a local tradition that there was money to be made out of the science of epigraphy" (p. 168).

Sir John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, is also of opinion that the Bweeng ogham is a forgery. He saw it in 1885.

Accompanied by Viscount Doneraile and Mr. Edmund Hunt of Danesfort, I visited this Ogham on 15 October, 1907. It is situated in the "hollow field" on the farm of Timothy Crimmin, about 80 yards south of the main road and 100 yards north of his house. Formerly it stood in this field, but Timothy Crimmin's father on cultivating the field, removed the stone and fixed it in the east face of the west fence in the S.W. corner. Mr. Hunt knew of it over 30 years ago, when it stood in the "hollow field," and was kind enough to take us to it.

Timothy Crimmin told us the inscription stood for Aongus.

From what I can gather locally respecting this stone, it does not appear to be genuine.

#### GNEEVES DALLAUNS.

There are three dallauns situated on the farm of John Turner (1907), on the townland of Gneevs, Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S. They look to me like the ruins of a cromlech.

The Field Book of 1840 records:—"In the east of Gneevs townland, about 6 chains west of the road which passes through it from Kanturk to Cork, and about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an English mile south of Abigail's well, are three large stones standing beside each other, the east one of which is about 8ft.

high; its north side is about 4ft. 2in. thick; its south side about 4ft.; its east side about 1½ft., and its west side about 1¾d. The centre one is about 5ft. 2in. high, and about 8½ft. in circumference. The west one is about 4ft. 10in. high, and about 5ft. 10in. in circumference. Some consider they had been Druid altars; others that they marked the places where the judges of the Ancients gave judgments, and others that they were so placed by giants for some particular purpose." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

#### CAVES OF SOUTERRAINS.

In a great many of the Rathes or Danish Forts in this parish there are souterrains, shown as "caves" in the 6-inch O.S. In 1840 many of these were open, but have since been filled in.

In a very interesting article in the *Journal* for 1905, entitled "The Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry, County Cork," Dr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., records the history of the townlands in this parish.

#### GOWLANE NORTH STONE CIRCLE.

On the Gowlane North townland is a fine stone circle. It lies 700 yards S.S.W. of Beenalaght Bridge and 1,750 yards south of "Thesure." It is outside Kilshannig Parish. There are eight stones standing and two fallen. At N. end are four standing stones (included in the eight), which look like the supports of a slab. (See photo.)

#### KILSHANNIG PARISH (R.C.).

The Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch writes:—At Kilshannig, "Church of Senach," near Mallow, and in Muscraidhe territory, was a very old monastery named Cealla Ma Magach, with which was connected Senach Mac Coirill, who is also connected with several old churches and monasteries in Munster. (*Journal* for 1911, p. 67, footnote.)

James Lombard of Gortvolire made his will in 1685, and desired to be buried in Kilshannig. His father, William Lombard of Gortmolire was an "innocent Papist." (*Journal* for 1905, p. 38.)

Owen O'Connell, living at Killcaskan 66 years ago, was Parish Priest of Clonmeen, Kilshannig and part of Castlemagner. He received Popish Orders in 1666 in Dublin, from Patrick Plunkett. His sureties were Manus O'Keeffe of Knocknageehy, £50, and Dennis Callaghan of Lisméalcomin, £50.

John Sullivan, living at Rahan, aged 44 years, Parish Priest of Rahan, part of Whitechurch, and part of Kilshannig, received Popish Orders in 1684 at Limerick from Dooly, Bishop of Limerick. His sureties were Teige Sullivan, *Priest*, of Mallow, £50; Owen Mullane of Mallow, £50. (From a List of Parish Priests registered 11 July, 1704. See *Journal* for 1900, p. 50.)

An Abstract of State of Popery in the Diocese of Cloyne, 6 Nov., 1731:—Kilshannick. No public Masshouse. One reputed Popish priest. No Convent or Fryars or Nuns. Two reputed Popish schools in the extreme parts of this large parish. (*Journal* for 1893, p. 50.)

In a return of State of Popery, etc., 1766, referring to Kilshannig (Glountane) Parish, it records one reputed Popish priest, viz., David Cahil, and no friar. (*Journal* for 1909, p. 38.)



**GNEEVES DALLAUNS.**

Eugene Turner, of Gneeves, in foreground.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 19th June, 1914.)*



**STONE CIRCLE ON GOWLANE NORTH TOWNLAND, NEAR THE  
THESURE, DONOUGHMORE PARISH.**

Jeremiah Butler in foreground.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 19th August, 1914.)*

Mrs. E. Beresford Massy, in an article on Mallow in "Ireland," Jan.-Feb., 1907, writes:—"Reverting to the Knights of St. John, the present rector of the parish of Kilshannig, which lies about 4 miles north of Mourne Abbey, discovered in his churchyard a tombstone which he presumes, and rightly so, must have been taken from Mourne Abbey and placed as headstone to a grave in Kilshannig Churchyard, for the mark which decided the order for which it was made is something like a bird's wing, carved at the foot of one side of the cross that extends the full length of the stone. On the authority of the late Dr. Olden, we learn that this was the distinctive mark between the Knights Templars and the Knights of St. John" (p. 411).

By a return dated 21 April, 1766, the number of Roman Catholic families in Kilshannig Parish numbered 409. (P.R.O., Irl., Parcel 80, No. 1,123. See *Journal* for 1905, p. 62, Dr. H. F. Berry's article.)

Rev. William O'Brien was P.P. of Kilsonig (Kilshannig). Probate of his Will was granted 1820. (*Journal* for 1898, p. 215.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"The R.C. Parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel of Glauntane was rebuilt in 1821, and is situated in a picturesque glen. There is also a chapel at Kilpadder, in a dilapidated state, which is about to be rebuilt" (ii. p. 208).

The following is taken from the Field Book of 1839:—

#### CHAPELS.

In the west of Brittas, at the common boundary of it and Gurtmaher, it is said there was a R.C. chapel here about 100 years ago. There is no vestige of it now.

Shanetepele, "old chapel." The east part of the townland of Gurtmaher, 40 chains west from Glountane village. Three fields so called from having, it is said, a chapel in or adjacent to them, but the exact place where it was cannot now be ascertained.

Bweeng, "soles or bottoms." In the north-west of Beennamweel East, about one chain north of the old road which passes through it from Kanturk to Cork, is a R.C. chapel built by the parishioners in 1841, capable of containing about 700. It gets the name "Bweeng Chapel" from being in Beennamweel, Bween being a kind of contraction of it.

Kilpadder Chapel. In the north of Kilpadder South, about a chain to south-west of road, which leads from Glantane village to Cork, is a R.C. chapel (built about four years ago, i.e., 1836, by the parishioners). It gets its name Kilpadder Chapel from being situated in Kilpadder South.

Relig Phadrig, "Patrick's Burial Ground." In the townland of Dromore North, twelve chains west from Patrick's Well. An old burial ground in which no persons were interred these 80 years (i.e., since 1760) only unbaptized children. There are several small stones standing in it. And some appearances of old graves are still visible. (Sheet 42, 6-inch O.S.)

I was informed (1909) that Tom Good ploughed up part of the field and sowed potatoes. When the potatoes were boiled there was a fat top on the water, and being alarmed, he boiled no more. The man who ploughed this field saw white mice in the furrows. The field has not been cultivated since.

Kiel. In the townland of Kilcolman, 20 chains S.S.W. from Kilcolman Cross, is a place where it is said persons were formerly buried, but there remains no appearances of graves in it at presesnt. From this place the



townland of Kilcolman derived its name from a saint of the name of "Hulamaun," who is said to have consecrated it. (Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.)

Kile, "a burial ground." In the east of Shanawally (6-inch, Sheet 41, on W. side centre), about 4 chains from the ford, Aghateecournane, is an old burying ground. There are some headstones in it. There has been none buried in it in the remembrance of any one of the place. It is considered an antiquity.

#### HOLY WELLS (from 1839 Field Book, etc).

Ania's Well. A good spring well, about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  chains east of Dromore House, to which it is said people formerly resorted for the cure of diseases. From this well the house is supplied with water. (Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S.)

Patrick's Well. In the centre of the townland of Dromore North, 55 chains N.W. from Upper Dromore House, is a good spring well, to which persons formerly used to resort for the cure of diseases. (Sheet 42, 6-inch O.S.)

Wart Well. West end of the townland of Kilpadder North, 15 chains west from Danesfort House, is a little spring well, the waters of which are said to possess the power of destroying warts, and for this purpose it is carried many miles away. (Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.) (Done away with when draining the field.—J.G.W.)

Kilcolman's Well. One chain from Kiel is an excellent spring well, said to have been consecrated by Saint Hulamaun. It is said that if dirty clothes, potatoes, or the like were washed in it, the spring would immediately dry. Such happened about 50 years ago (i.e., about 1790), but the well was again restored by putting salt and holy water into it, so tradition tells us. (Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.)

I visited this well in 1909. It is not now used as a holy well. It is on the farm of William Hegarty of Kilcolman. A fine spring well near the road, built round with masonry. Large whitethorn bushes grow on the S. side of well.

Tubbereentoneanodrough Well. O'Donovan adds: "This name is very doubtful." In north end of the townland of Nursetownmore, 36 chains west from Lyre Ford, is a spring well said to possess the power of curing diseases, but only few resort to it to try its effects. (Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.)

Toberkeagh Well, "Blind Well." Near the centre of Skarragh, about 15 chains west of Skarragh Wood, and about 34 chains east of Lisaniska (Fort) is a fine spring well, to which the people resort for the cure of sore eyes, on which account it got the name of "Tober Keagh," or the "Blind Well." (Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.)

This well is on Mr. John Bolster's farm. People come here and pay rounds for sore eyes. It is much frequented. In 1904 I heard of an old man whose bad eyesight was cured; his sight improved every time he paid rounds.

Abigail's Well, "Abegaile is St. Gobnet." In north of Kilgobnet is a burial ground adjoining the road which passes through Kilgobnet from Kanturk to Cork. In this graveyard is a fine spring well, which takes its name from St. Abigail. The people resort to it for the cure of various diseases. There is a pattern held at it on 11th February, to which people have been known to resort from 20 miles distance to pay rounds at the well. The burial ground takes its name from the well. It is in the form of a fort, with some trees growing in it. (Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S.)



TOBER KEAGH (HOLY WELL), SKARRAGH TOWNLAND.  
Michael Kennedy near Well.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 23rd May, 1913.)*



ST. ABIGAIL'S HOLY WELL.  
Kilgobinet Graveyard, Kilshannig Parish.  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, 7th May, 1908.)*

Toberbawn, at Danesfort. A holy well, but not frequented when I saw it in 1909, but it is venerated as such.

Dr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., writes:—"Kilgobnet, St. Gobnet's Church. This townland formed part of the ancient Gortroe. St. Gobnet, virgin, was born at Ballyvourney (town of the beloved) at the close of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century, and she was abbess of a house founded by St. Abban at Ballyvourney, which is in the barony of West Muskerry, County Cork. Some say that Abigail is the English form of the name Gobnet, in which O'Donovan does not agree. In the South of Ireland it is Anglicised Judith—a name much in vogue among the female peasantry. In the north of the townland, under Curraghbower, is an old burial ground in which is a holy well, known as Abigail's well, but more familiarly as Abbey's Well. Over it is erected a building, nearly rotund in form, and when Mr. Windele visited the place there was a rude painting in a panel on the wall inside, representing St. Abigail kneeling before an altar, expelling the plague."

Canon Wilson says that this panel, having become detached, was years ago re-erected and set in the centre of the arch, showing outward, in front. The design, cut in relief, no longer shows colouring. In the Windele MSS. (R.I.A.), vol. 14, p. 537, is a sketch of the building over Abigail's well. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 53.)

I visited this Holy Well in May, 1908. I found the following inscription on a stone on south side of the building erected over the well:—



I. H. S.

PRAY

For the suffering  
Souls in Purgatory  
And especially  
Those who erected  
This stone.  
In memory of  
St. Abigal  
Expelling the  
Plague.

A.D. 1874.

On the east side over entrance to the well are the following words, etc. :



(A carved figure about six inches long and three broad.)

St. Abigal  
Expelling  
The Plague.

A.D. 1872.

On shelves near the well are several cups. Also strips of linen tied to ivy branches and bushes.

I was informed that the late Mr. John Callaghan, who resided near Lachandarragh, repaired the masonry work over the well and added the above-mentioned inscriptions. He was called "Johnny the Prayers," being a devout man. He was buried near the Holy Well in the graveyard.

From a letter in my possession, dated 4 May, 1844, I see that Rev. Michael Scanwell was P.P. of Kilshannig.

The Patron Saint of Kilshannig is St. Sannagh or Sennagh Mac-Carroll. (Brady i. lxxvii<sup>r</sup>.)

KILSHANNIG PARISH (C. OF I.).

Brady gives the following Vicars, etc. :—

Dominus Corcalius Y Newnane was Vicar of Kilshannig. He was deprived circa 1581.

1581. Dominus Dermitius McWogny Y Kalghan was appointed Vicar. "Idem Epus (Mattheus) contulit vicariam eccliae parochialis de Kilshanny, Clonen dioc, propter manifestam rebellionem dni Corcalii y newnane ultimi ibm incumbentis, dno Dermitio mtt Wogny y Kalghan, presbitero dictae dioc: nono Septembris Ao 1581." (D. R.)

1591. Cornelius O'Brien.

1612. Emanuel Phayer attests on 8 Jan. the delivery to John Travers, Registrar, of Cork, of the books of Wills, etc., by Ellin Goulde.

1615. Kilshanny residens, Rectoria impropriata. Cormack Donogh Carty, firmarius Vicarius Emanuel Phaire. Val., 4 li. per annum. Ecclesia et cancella ruinantur.

1634. R. de Kilshannig spectat ad Abb' de Mora. Val., 40 li. per an. Cormack Donogh Carty, Impropiator. V., Emanuel Phaire. Val., 12 li. per an.

1661 to 1719. Kilshannig was held with Clonmeen, q.v.

1719. Benezer Murdoch, vacant by death of John Northcote.

1731. The Parish Register begins.

1747. John Palliser, A.M.

1762. Palliser, non-resident; yearly income out of Kilshannick, etc., £400, out of which he pays two curates £40 each.

1772. Edmond Lombard, A.M.

1774. Kilshannig rect. and vic. in bar. of Duhallow, value £400 per an. Church in repair. Pat. the Bp. Glebe, 4a. 1r, 12p En. Proxy, 5s. 4d. The rect. formerly belonged to the preceptory of Mourne, and pays 11s. per ann crown rent. The vic. is taxed in the King's books by the name of Kilshane, £1 10s. ster. Incumb., Edmund Lombard, A.M.; Curate, Richard Bourne, A.M.

1785. Prot. pop., 111.

1779. Henry Newman.

1800. John Lombard, A.B.

1805. 75 Protestant families in Kilshannig.

1806. One church. No glebe house. Rev. John Michael Beecher is Curate, at stipend of £50.

1834. Prot. pop., 559.

1837. Kilshannig, a rectory and vicarage, with cure, 7 miles long by 6 broad, containing 27,192a. 3r. 1p. Gross pop., 8,057. One Curate employed, at an annual stipend of £69 4s. 7½d. Brit. Tithe composition, £738 9s. 2½d.; 4a. or. 29p. of glebe, valued at 40s. per acre, £8 7s. 3d. Subject to visitation fees, 18s. 8d.; diocesan schoolmaster, £1 5s. 3d. No glebe house. Incumbent, although non-resident within the parish for want of suitable accommodation, resides closely adjoining, and £50 is considered a reasonable sum to be allowed for house rent. One church, capable

of accommodating 340 persons, built in 1719, but at what cost, or from what funds supplied, unascertained. No charge on the parish in 1832 on account of the church. The benefice is a rectory.

The Rev. John Lombard bequeathed £200 to the Commissioners for Charitable Bequests, the interest to be given to five poor men and five poor women who are to be selected annually by the rector of Kilshannig.

1847. Michael H. Beecher.

1847, 30 Nov. Francis Tempest Brady, per mortem Beecher.

1849. William Hall, A.M. A tablet to his memory is in Charleville Church.

1849. Henry Swanzy, A.M., per mortem Hall.

1853. A faculty was granted for repairing the church.

1860. The church in order. A tombstone of a Knight Templar in the churchyard. No glebe house,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres of glebe in Rector's use.

During the winter months the Sunday evening service is held in a licensed schoolhouse. Congregation on Sundays from 150 to 200; 33 children attend at one school and 30 at another. Both schools are maintained by the Rector and the landed proprietors in the parish.

Protestant pop. is 335; rent charge is £553 per an. The land is worth £8. Total income, £561 per ann., without residence.

The family history of the incumbents are recorded by Brady in the history of this parish (ii. 286).

Cole continues:—

1882. Alexander Christopher Burkitt Wilson. Church pop. about 150.

Numerous important improvements have been made in Kilshannig Church and its surroundings under the present incumbent, such as improved heating apparatus, new prayer desks, carved oak lectern, as a memorial to Canon H. Swanzy; brass book desk for the Holy Table, in memory of George Farmer; memorial stained window and brasses; a wicket gate, with cut stone piers to churchyard, etc.

Evening Service is held in Scarra Schoolhouse at 5 p.m. during eight months, besides the Morning Service in the Church every Sunday, etc.

The parish is under diocesan scheme. There is a partial endowment, consisting of £600, in hands of R.C.B.; £825, Margaret Newman Fund; £100, F. Bolster Bequest; £150, Alice Swanzy Bequest; the interest of which sums goes towards the assessment, which is £168; the stipend of the Rector is £300.

There is a parochial school (National Board), for which an endowment of £700 was vested in R.C.B. by the late Mrs. Margaret Newman.

A new Glebe House, with suitable offices, was built in 1883, in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres of glebe land, on which there was a charge of £25 a year; but this debt was entirely cleared off in 1901, chiefly by the liberality of E. L. Hunt, Esq.

The family history of Rev. H. Swanzy and Rev. A. C. B. Wilson are given by Rev. J. H. Cole in his work, from which the above extracts are taken (p. 221).

#### FORMER CURATES OF KILSHANNIG.

Rev. H. P. Swanzy gives the following in the *Journal* for Pres. Mem. of the Dead in Irl:—

1855. Philip Going Atkins Going.

1866. Henry Swanzy, M.A., junior.

187-. William Spotswood Green, M.A.

1876. James Campbell Quinn.

1879. Joseph Worthington Atkin, M.A.

Rev. H. P. Swanzy also gives some notes on these clergymen.

Inscriptions in the church to :—

Rev. Michael H. Becher, d. 16 Nov., 1847, aged 74.

Rev. John Lombard, d. 3 Jan., 1847, aged 90.

Very Rev. Horatio T. Newman, Dean of Cork, d. 6 Jan., 1864.

John A. R. Newman (window).

Margaret Newman, d. 12 Dec., 1883 (window).

John Newman, Esq., d. 1844, aged 32, and Margaret Newman, d. 1852, aged 16 (window).

Canon Henry Swanzy, 32 years Rector of Kilshannig (Lectern).

James Delacour and his wife, Henrietta Georgina, youngest dau. of James Lombard of Lombardstown, and also their eldest dau., Annie Becher (window).

Tablet, erected by Nath. Webb Ware of Woodfort and Elizabeth, his wife, to memory of three children—John Robert, d. 30 Oct., 1839, aged 4; Jonas Stawell, d. 31 Oct., 1839, aged 2; Elizabeth, d. 14 Feb., 1840, aged 16 (iii. 246).

In 1611, David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, received a re-grant of his extensive property from James I. In the grant is mentioned “the advowson of the parish church of Killshannig (p. 209, Pat. Rolls of James I., P.R.O., Ird).

Smith writes :—In 1663, Kilshannik. Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K.B. by the name of the vic. of Kilshane, £1 10s. The rect, belonged formerly to Mourne Preceptory (i. 52).

By a return in 1673 we find :—The rectory of Kilshanney, forfeited and united to the vicarage. Late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Monroe. Mr. Patrick Thomson, incumbent. (Smith i. 127.)

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., writes : “The Protestant Church and burial ground of the parish of Kilshannig are in the townland of Newberry. In the year 1615 the old church and chancel were in ruins, but they must have been repaired, as in 1641 the Irish ruined the then existing building. In 1682 a presentment for repair was made to the Grand Jury, but the work cannot have been carried out then, as in 1694 Bishop Palliser states that the church was to be rebuilt that year. Even then the project would not appear to have been carried out, for it was not until 1719 that a new church capable of accommodating 340 persons was erected. This was partially rebuilt in 1742, when the spire was raised 19 feet higher, and a direction was given that it should be exactly like that of Mourne Abbey. A ‘dragon’ was presented for the crowning of it. In the churchyard is an ancient tombstone with a floriated cross. The chalice in use was presented in 1709.”

By a codicil to his Will, dated 23 March, 1693, Richard Newman left £10 towards the repair of Kilshannig Church, “for the use of the Protestants thereabouts.” By his original Will, made in 1692, he had bequeathed £20 to the poor of Cork City, Dromaneen, Kilshannig, and Ballymagooley. A list of the churchwardens from 1731 to 1820, given by Canon Wilson, Rector, is attached to Dr. Berry’s article. (Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry. *Journal* for 1905, p. 56.)

Circa 1694, Kilshannig was noted for union with Clonmeen, Killcorneyan, Dromtarriff, and Drishane in diocesi of Aghadoensi. Sitque ecclesia de Clonmeen p-alis. (Brady i. xxxix.)

Mr. Robert Day states that on the Communion plate, dated 1709, in Kilshannig Church, he finds the marks of William Clarke, silversmith, of Cork. (*Journal* for 1908, p. 61.)

A few inscriptions on tombstones in Kilshannig churchyard are given on p. 30 *Journal* for Pres. of Mem. of Dead in Irlld, 1904; also see p. 246, vol. iii.

In 1760 a parish stocks and whipping post was directed to be erected on one side of the churchyard gate.

In 1768 the floor of the steeple and the stocks were repaired at cost of 13s. 5d. (page 318-320).

Smith (pub. 1750) states:—"The church of Kilshannick stands near Newberry. It is kept in good repair, and is well filled on the Sabbath day by several families of good fortune who reside in this parish" (i. 285).

Dr. Berry, I.S.O., gives the names of the Protestants in the parish in 1766, numbering 61. The Roman Catholics numbered 409. There is also an account of the "maintenance of the high roads" furnished by Rev. Canon A. B. Wilson, Rector, which appeared to have been in the hands of the Vestry. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 62-64.)

Townsend, writing in 1815, mentions:—"Kilshannig is adorned with a handsome steeple and spire, for which the parish is chiefly indebted to the liberality of John Newman, Esq., its principal landed proprietor" (i. 415).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £738 9s. 2½d., and the glebe comprises about 4¼ acres. The church is a plain neat edifice, with a square tower, originally surmounted by a spire, which was taken down in 1815.

There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Methodists and Independents. About 120 children are taught in the three public schools, of which one was founded and endowed with 4 acres of land by the Misses Lombard, and is supported by subscription, aided by an annual donation from the rector; and another was built by the late, and is aided with £10 per annum and school requisites by the present, Mr. Newman; the third is held in the Methodist chapel, and supported by subscription. There are also ten private schools, in which are about 830 children, and three Sunday schools. The late Mrs. Newman bequeathed £200, late currency, the interest to be divided annually between ten poor men and ten widows, to enable them to provide a dinner on Christmas Day. The late Rev. H. Newman also bequeathed £100 for distribution annually among the poor (ii. 208).

The Field Book of 1839 relates:—"Glebe of Millford. In the north of Kilshannig Parish, and bounded by the townlands of Millford and Newberry, is a glebe, the property of Rev. Mr. Lombard, Harrietfield, Mallow, Rector of Kilshannig. He has it in his own possession. It is good ground under cultivation.

Newberry Church. A Protestant church in good repair. There is a graveyard surrounding it. (Od. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The Parish Registers are in the custody of the Rector, and commence as follows:—Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials from 1731.

The church plate consists of—

- a. Flagon, plated. Donor, Mrs. Newman.
  - b. Cup and Paten on foot, plated. Inscribed, "Kilshannig Church, 1857."
  - c. Cup. Height, 8 inches. Lip diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Inscription, "Given for ye use of Kilshannig Church, anno 1709." Marks (3)—William Clarke's initial between two castles. When Clarke made this cup the Cork Town Mark had not yet given place to the Sterling mark.
- 1 Pewter Plate.

(Webster's *Church Plate*, pp. 92, 161, pub. 1909; also see *Journal* for 1908, p. 61, footnote.)

The following have been lately presented to the church:—

A brass bookstand at the font, in memory of Thomas Bolster of Aldworth, b. 1809, d. 1906, and of Jane, his wife.

A brass font ewer, in memory of George Bolster, J.P., of Curragh-bower, d. 1908, and his wife, Susanna M. Bolster, presented by their son, Richard McMullen Bolster.

A brass in memory of Richard James Bolster, 3rd son of Thomas and Jane Bolster of Aldworth, d. 1879, aged 35.

The chancel and north aisle were built about the early fifties.

In former days the pulpit and reading desk were on south side of church. In March, 1826 it was removed to its present site.

The rectory cost £1,800 to erect, including planting, fencing, laying out grounds, etc.; £500 was borrowed from the Board of Works, and the remainder given by parishioners. On 1st April, 1901, £345 5s. 7d. remained due. Mr. Edmund Lombard Hunt of Danesfort gave £172 12s. 10d. towards paying off the debt, and the remainder was subscribed, thus the whole debt was cleared.

On 15 Feb., 1772, William, son of Capt. Wolseley and Jane, his wife, was bap. in Kilshannig Church. Capt. Wolseley was the grandfather of Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley. He became a clergyman, and lived at Woodfort for six years. There are other entries in the Registry to this family. Rev. Mr. Wolseley took the Communion Service on Advent Sunday, 1773. (Kilshannig Register.)

### Kingstown or Ballinree.

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164 and 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

Kingstown consists of the townlands of Skaghanagh Beg, 463a. 3r. 13p., and Ballinree, 163a. 2r. 26p; total, 627a. 1r. 39p. The lands held with the house contain part of Skahanaghbeg, 350a. or. 18p; part of Ballinree, 99a. or. 9p., held in fee simple, with terminable annuity for former of £53 17s. 6d., and for latter £38 15s. od., payable to Irish Land Commission.

Skaghanagh is the Irish for "a bushy place," and Beg "little or small." Ballinree is the Irish for "the town of the King," or "Town of the heather." (Joyce.)





KINGSTOWN HOUSE (BALLINREE).  
*(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)*

Kingstown lies about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (by road) N.E. of Doneraile village.

The present house of Kingstown was built by Mr. Cornish the year after the Crimean War. He occupied it for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years. He was the first person to bring a seed sowing machine into this part of the country. He let it out to the neighbouring farmers "on hire," it being worked by his steward, Mr. John O'Shea,<sup>1</sup> who died in Doneraile at an advanced age in the winter of 1907.

#### FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

6558 (5261). Pardon (with others) to Gillenese O Daly of Skeghanaghe (Lord Deputy's warrant dated 5 July, 1601).

In 1760, Nicholas Green Evans of Carker, near Doneraile, gave a lease of Kingstown to Grove White, 4th son of John White of Kilburne. This was, as usual at the time, a lease for three lives renewable for ever, and was turned into a fee farm grant afterwards, under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act of 1844.

By his Will, dated 1768, Grove White left his interest in Kingston to his sister Anne, who married Seward of Nursetown, near Mallow, in 1771. In 1790 she gave a lease of the property to her nephew, Captain John Grove White of Kilburne and Flowerhill, who eventually succeeded to it on her death, under the Will of his uncle, Grove White.

On the death of Captain John Grove White in 1825, his interest in the Kingstown property descended to his only child, James Grove White of Kilburne, who settled it on his second son, Charles Tuckey White, as a marriage settlement. This son pre-deceased his father in 1863.

James Grove White, dying in 1866, left his interest in Kingstown to his nephew, Charles Leonard Jackson White, C.E., eldest surviving son of Charles Tuckey White, who sold it in 1890 to Miss Ethel Pennyfather Warren of Monkstown, Co. Cork, daughter of the late Capt. Warren, Land Agent, Cork. She is now Mrs. Daunt.

Mr. Simpson lived for seven years in Kingstown House after Mr. Cornish. He was succeeded by General Eyre Evans Bruce of the Indian Staff Corps, a widower. His married son held the place on lease from Charles L. J. White, C.E. They were at Kingstown for 12 years. The Stantons and Mr. Kavanagh, B.L., are said to have resided here.

Mr. Bolster purchased Mr. Bruce's interest after the death of the General. I think he held a farm at Ballybeg, Hazlewood, or Two-Pot-house, near Buttevant, and did not live at Kingstown. Capt. Warren lived in the house for a couple of years.

A farmer named William O'Brien bought Mr. Bolster's interest for his son Daniel about the year 1873 or 1874. Daniel lived in the house and farmed the place for 13 or 14 years, when he was evicted in 1890. It was afterwards that Miss Warren purchased the property, and she let Kingstown in 1891 to Mrs. Heard, who eventually purchased it under the Ashbourne Act about 1893 or 1894, and the head rent of Capt. J. W. Evans redeemed. Her husband, Richard Croker Heard, farmed the lands.

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards steward to Mr. James Grove White of Kilburne, on whose death, in 1866, he continued with Major Hans Thomas Fell White of Kilburne, and on the latter giving up farming in 1876, John O'Shea went as steward to Sir Henry Wrixon-Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin. He had a shop in Doneraile at time of his death.

Mrs. Eva H. Heard died in 1905, and left the property to her son, Donald Graham (late South African Constabulary) by her first husband.

Mr. D. Graham farmed the place, but left about 1909, going to Canada. His interest was acquired by Mr. Ryan of Cork, who farms the part to the north of the road, while the portion to the south of the road is occupied by Mr. Kerr of Lissa and John Roche as a yearly tenant to Mr. Kerr.

According to rent books, the undermentioned tenants were on the property in the year placed opposite their names:—

Roger Atkins of Glenagoal ...	1808	John Mann, John Ahern and Whelan, part of Kingstown ...	1802
Owen McAniff, Orchard Quarter of Kingstown ...	1808	James Roche, part of Kingstown ...	1802
Richard Andrews, part of Kingstown	1808	Thomas and William Roche, part of Kingstown ...	1813
John Barret of Ardelly ...	1802	Darby Sheehan and Widow Barry, part of Kingstown ...	1802
Simon Blake, the long quarter of Kingstown ...	1802	Michael Ryal, part of Kingstown ...	1802
John Casey, part of Kingstown ...	1803	James Tankard and partners, part of Kingstown ...	1802
John Fleming ..	1814	Tankard, Green and partners ..	1807
John Hanlan ..	1801	James Tankard, Blake and part- ners part of Kingstown ...	1813
Andrew Howrigan ..	1802	John Whelan, part of Kingstown ...	1804
Redmond Lewis ..	1802		
Thomas Howrigan ..	1813		
William Madden ..	1814		

The tenants changed considerably in the next few years, for we find the following there in 1825, 1826:—

Garrett and Michael Barry, part of Kingstown ...	1826	James Roche of Ardelly, part of Kingstown ...	1826
Thomas Blake, part of Kingstown ...	1825	Reps. of John Mann, the Coole of Kingstown ...	1829
Reps. of John Casey ..	1826	Reps. of Michael Rial, part of Kings- town ...	1826
Lawrence Conabaw ..	1826	William Roche of Ardelly and Ska- hanabeg ...	1826
Reps. of John Hanlan ..	1826	John Roche of Glenagoul ...	1826
John Hartnet, Orchard Quarter of Kingstown ...	1826	James Roche, part of Kingstown ...	1826
Timothy and Maurice Hanlan, part of Salt House Quarter of Kingstown ...	1826	Reps. of Darby Sheehan ..	1826
Thomas Howrigan, reps. of Andrew, part of Kingstown ...	1826	Richard Grove White ..	1826
Michael Keefe, part of Kingstown ...	1826	Daniel Sullivan ..	1826
Redmond Lewis ..	1826	Reps. of John Whelan and William Coughlan, part of Kingstown ...	1826
James Meedy ..	1825		

On the lease to John Whelan from John Grove White, dated 1806, is the following entry:—"Johanna Coughlan gives 8 acres of the within to her son Patt Coughlan as a marriage portion, 3 Feb., 1837. William Coughlan has given of the within to Matt. Heaphy as a marriage portion with his daughter, 11 Feb., 1831."

Darby Hennessy, the mountain part of Kingstown called "Salt House," 1827. (Kilbyrne Papers.)

The occupiers of the farms in 1908 are:—D. Graham, Kingstown; Patk. Casey, Skahanaghbeg; William Casey, do.; Michael Ellard, Ballinree; Michael Roche, Kingstown, shopkeeper; John O'Brien, Skehanaghbeg, egg merchant; Michael Fitzgerald, schoolmaster, Skehanaghbeg; John Heaphy, Kingstown; Michael Sheehan, Skehanaghbeg; Michael Roche, do.; Michael O'Brien, do.; Miss O'Connor, female teacher, do.; representatives of David and Michael Barry, Glenagoul.

There is a National School at Skahanaghbeg, built in 1845, and a teacher's residence, which was built about 1894 at the cost of £240. There are 70 scholars, boys and girls, attending the school.

Mr. Francis Evans, B.L., of Newtown, writes:—Mr. Ralph Westropp Evans of Carker turned one-fourth of the water of the Castlepook stream to the S.E. across the lands of Skehanaghbeg, Kingstown (Ballinree), Garryhinetogue, Flower Hill, and Carker to the yard at Carker. The streamlet now stops in Kingstown, and you can see the bed of the old stream close to Oliver Graham's house in Flower Hill.

### Knocknanuss.

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Subulter.

The battle field of Knocknanuss lies about four miles (by road) east of Kanturk. Knocknanuss is the Irish for "the hill of the fawns" (Cnoc-nanos). (Joyce.)

#### THE BATTLE OF KNOCKNANUS, 1647.

Mr. James Buckley contributed to the *Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal* for 1899 a copy of a Tract in the Brit. Mus., Cat E. 418, "set downe by an Officer of the Parliament's Army present and acting at the fight." Mr. Buckley also added an interesting Introduction. With his permission I have copied the following from the article:—

#### INTRODUCTION.

Six years had now elapsed since the outbreak of the civil war in Ireland, but to follow the course of events during that stirring period would be outside the scope of this introduction. A few words in explanation of our position are, however, necessary. The underhand treaty concluded between Ormond, on behalf of the King, and the Catholic Confederates, and proclaimed in August, 1646, opened a new chapter in this great struggle. It was brought about by the Ormondists in the Confederation, and was displeasing and unsatisfactory to all except those who were prime movers in it. To Rinuccini, the Papal Nuncio, as there was no security given for the exercise of religion, and to the ancient Irish, as their interests were left totally unprovided for. Under its terms the Confederate Army was, moreover, to become subservient to Ormond; so that in reality there was nothing more than a bartering away of rights and the means to enforce them, without obtaining in return an adequate compensation for all parties whose interests were involved. When the terms of the treaty were made known to the Nuncio, who had hitherto worked conjointly with the Confederates—their aims and objects being generally understood to be somewhat in common—he became indignant at his betrayal, and issued a decree enjoining all civil and military officers to withdraw allegiance from the late Supreme Council. In this course he was ardently supported by Limerick, Waterford, Clonmel, &c., and he succeeded in establishing a "Grand Council" in the place of the old Council, which was declared to be dissolved on account of its breach of trust. Aided by Owen Roe O'Neill, he vigorously renewed his political mission, but Kilkenny was a most inconvenient centre for his council, as the representatives from Ulster, Connaught, and a part of Munster were unable to attend with regularity. The Ormondists, in spite of the unfavourable constitution of the Council, availed themselves

of the absence of the other members, and came again into power, and by their very dexterous management completely undid the Nuncio's late revolution. The spirit of intrigue that prevailed so strongly in the old assembly soon pervaded the new. Preferment to the more important positions in the army was principally for party purposes, while merit was completely disregarded. Preston and Taaffe were appointed to command the Leinster and Munster armies, respectively. Neither of them performed such military services in the past as could warrant such distinction being conferred upon him; while O'Neill, the defender of Arras and the hero of Benburb, was ordered off to employ his arms in Connaught, lest his presence should interfere with the designs of the new council, which had now grown quite Ormondian.

With the old conflicting interests revived at the time when the most perfect unity was essential, the Confederates presented disunited forces to those by which they were soon to be confronted and eventually overwhelmed. Ormond evacuated Dublin towards the end of July, 1647, and the Parliament became possessed of that important centre, and on the 6th August made their presence felt by completely wiping out the formidable army of the Confederates in Leinster at the battle of Dungan's Hill. Clonmel and Kilkenny were exposed on the north to the attacks of Jones, the Parliamentary general. O'Neill was, therefore, advised of the destruction of the Leinster army, and recalled from his campaign in Connaught. "It is impossible to describe the glee of O'Neill on receiving this news," observes Rinuccini ("The Embassy in Ireland of Monsignor G. B. Rinuccini"); "he made instantly a descent into Leinster, amid the acclamations of the frightened inhabitants, placed himself not far from Trim, and there, never moving for four months, he hindered every attempt of the enemy to advance. This mode of acting was believed to be, by those who understood warfare, the saving of the kingdom under the circumstances, because the English, victorious and daring, would have advanced in security to Kilkenny, if this Fabius, by taking up his position amongst the bogs and dykes, had not demonstrated how often patient endurance triumphs over the sword." O'Neill's movement furthermore left the Confederate army in Munster to hold Inchiquin in check, if Taaffe, its general, was so disposed.

Inchiquin had for months previously laid the counties Clare, Limerick, and latterly Tipperary, under contribution without receiving any opposition from Taaffe. This passiveness could not continue. "The clamour," says Carte in his "Life of Ormond," "which the slaughter of near twenty priests in the Cathedral of Cashel raised among the Irish, and the Nuncio's jealousies, forced this General (Taaffe) to assemble his army at a time when the season of the year seemed to forbid any further action. Inchiquin, drawing his forces out of their garrisons to oppose him, both armies came to an engagement on November 13, at a place called Knocknonesh."

The Confederate army would appear to have assembled near Kanturk with a view to commence an attack on Inchiquin, but this intrepid General had private information of Taaffe's designs, and was accordingly prepared to confront him in his own quarters. Inchiquin marched from Mallow on the morning of the 12th November, holding his course rather northward, and passed along through the townland of Ballyheen and reached Knocknonesh from the north. The Confederate army marched from Kanturk on the same morning, and took up its position on the north and west sides

of the hill. The angle of the hill, which is the most precipitous part of it, was left unguarded by the Confederates, as it presented a natural barrier to the advance of the enemy.

Knocknanuss is situated between Mallow and Kanturk, about three miles to the east of the latter town. The hill from which the townland partly derives its name is a very curious one. It rises very abruptly on the north-west to a great height, and very gradually declines towards the ancient church of Subulter on the other side.

The following tract describes the battle in an apparently excellent manner, at least as far as the action of the Parliamentary army is concerned.

PRECIS OF A NARRATIVE OF THE BATTLE OF KNOCKNANUSS.

(Brit. Mus. Cat. E. 418.)

On 12th November, 1647, the Parliamentary army, under command of Lord Inchiquin, marched from Mallow to Gariduff, and found the Irish under Lord Taaffe encamped in a good position at Knocknanuss, two miles distant. Next day the Lord President, wishing to draw the Irish from their position, offered to advance, if Taaffe would do likewise. This offer was naturally declined, not alone on tactical grounds, but also on account of an old prophecy, which Lord Taaffe applied to himself, for the hill whereon he stood was called Knocknanus, and his ancestors had the lands of MacDonagh given them by the Kings of England.

MacDonogh future age shall see  
A man of thy prosperity,  
By whom the English Lord shall fall;  
Blood shall ascend to the legges small,  
The place wee Knocknones doe call.

The English wore new broom in their hats as a distinguishing mark, while the Irish had a straw rope round theirs.

Taaffe estimated his force at 9,000 foot and 1,000 horse, but by a list found afterwards in the pocket of Sir Alexander MacDonnell, the Irish Lieut.-General, their army only mustered 7,464 foot, 1,076 horse, besides officers.

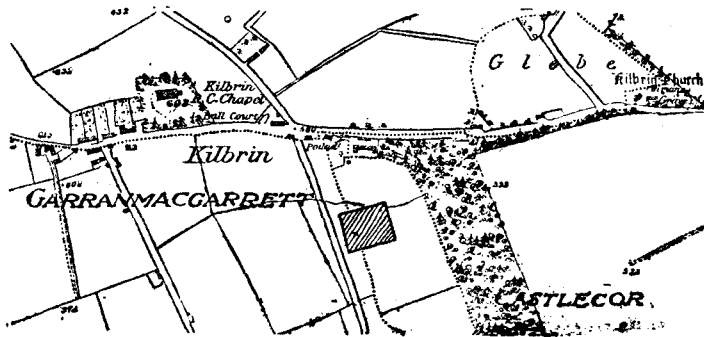
The Parliamentary forces were 4,000 foot and 1,200 horse. "The enimie ranging their battell in a plain front all along the hill, that so they might engage all their force together; their foot were drawn into nine divisions, of which the greater part by much was pike, wing'd with three bodies of horse on each side, besides reserves. Our foot, whose number was by half the lesse, were marchalled into three divisions, whereof two parts of three were muskets, the right and left wing of horse were made of thirteen bodies of horse, seven on the right wing and six on the left (with their reserves). Both armies thus drawn up."

Lord Inchiquin decided to try and entice the Irish from their strong position; with this object in view, he made a feint on their right flank, which caused Lord Taaffe to reinforce that part. The Lord President also directed the guns to play on the right wing. The right wing of the English, which had moved a little to the left, now resumed their original position, and made an attempt to turn the Irish left. To prevent this the Irish advanced with their horse in front of their infantry. The English met this movement

with a hot fire. The advancing horse were shattered, and in their hurried retreat routed their own foot. The whole being pursued by the English cavalry.

On the English left wing Lord Inchiquin had placed his foot under cover of some ditches and enclosures. The Irish right wing under Sir Alexander MacDonnell (Colkitto or Alasdrum More, the ancestor of the MacDonnells of the Glens of Antrim) advanced with horse and foot. The Irish horse was charged by that of the English, driven back and pursued. The Parliamentary infantry, seeing the enemy's horse defeated, left their cover and advanced, but were in their turn routed by the Redshanks (Highlanders) under MacDonnell, who captured two guns and plundered the English wagons. The English lost 50 soldiers and several officers.

The Lord President was at this time with his successful right wing. Looking towards his left, he saw "the rufull spectacle of his men's slaughter and the rebels overturning all before them, even to our wagons."



CAMP FIELD.

He immediately despatched some regiments of foot and a troop or two of horse from the reserve, who drove back the Highlanders with heavy loss, Sir Alexander MacDonnell and his Lieut.-Colonel being amongst the slain. The Irish were now in full retreat, and were followed up until nightfall by horse and foot. The pursuit was carried out the following day. The Irish lost 4,000 to 5,000 men, 6,000 arms, 38 infantry colours, and some "cornets of horse," also all their transport and ammunition, even to Lord Taaffe's tent, bed and cabinet of papers.

Here follows an interesting nominal roll of the Irish prisoners.

The full Parliamentary loss is not stated, but their left wing suffered heavily.

Many traces of the battle still exist. At the S.S.W. of the hill are the remains of entrenchments. They are crescent shaped, with the ends pointing westward, and measure about 200 yards in length. They were probably nine feet wide and four or five deep. These were partially levelled many years ago, when a great quantity of skulls, coins, spurs, bullets, etc., were discovered. This part is known as "the hollow glen of battle." Another field north, "the Cavalry Field."

Inchiquin is said to have encamped after the battle about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile S.E. of the village of Kilbrin, at a place called the "camp field."



THE CHIEFTAIN'S FORD.!



THE CHIEFTAIN'S TREE.

*(Photos by Rev. Henry Swanzy.)*

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Here follows an account of the career of MacDonnell and his immediate progenitors.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to the manner in which MacDonnell met his death. One version is that he was shot in the head by Major Purdon, while in the custody of a cornet. Rinuccini states he was intercepted by a party of 14 horse, and after killing four of them, he was stabbed by a soldier and fell dead. According to local tradition, he was captured by five horsemen and led off a prisoner. On crossing a little stream at a place now known as "the Chieftain's Ford," he allowed his horse to drink; leaning forward in his saddle, he exposed an opening in his armour; one of the guard, taking advantage of this, drove his sword through Alasdram's back and killed him. Thus perished by the bloody hand of an assassin one of the greatest and bravest warriors of his time.

An account is here given of the descendants of the assassin.

Alastrom's body was buried at the S.W. corner of a kitchen garden then belonging to Purcell of Rathmaher; a large ash tree grows over the place of burial (see photo of the Chieftain's Tree). After three days the body was removed to Clonmeen churchyard.

MacDonnell's sword, which was a very heavy one, had a ball of 10lbs. weight which ran along the back from the hilt to the point in an indented groove, so that when he raised his hand the ball glided to the hilt; when he made a stroke it rushed to the point, causing the weapon to strike with irresistible force. It was preserved for a long time by the Egmont family at Lohort Castle, but was removed to Dublin Castle or Phoenix Park Depot about 1850, when arms were collected throughout the country.

He is locally remembered in connection with a favourite tune called "Alastromp's March" (given on page 116 Crofton Croker's *Researches in the South of Ireland*). Two versions of the March are also given in Bunting's *Collection of Irish Music* (1840), and in the *Dublin Magazine* for 1843.

The Egmont MSS. i. xlix., give the English loss at Knocknanuss as eighty killed and many wounded.

Dr. Geo. Bolster, R.N., adds:—Mr. James O'Connell, Mr. Timothy Cronin, and Mrs. Mackesy occupy farms on Knocknanuss. They are tenants of Sir Eustace W. Becher, Bart. (1914).

END OF VOL. III.

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## ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

- Page 26, last line, for "Francis Hare" read "Francis Bernard."
- Page, 27, line 15, for "whose son Arthur" read "whose nephew Arthur."
- Page 33, footnote 14—Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes, 18 April, 1914:—"I went to the Catholic Church at Doneraile yesterday, and I observed on a small marble tablet attached to the altar of St. Joseph the words, that the altar was erected as a monument by the Parishioners of Doneraile to memory of Father McDonnell. There is a black cross painted on this wall with a short inscription, marking the place in the church where he was interred. The name is spelled McDonnell instead of MacDonnell. There is a splendid cenotaph erected in the church to the memory of the late John Harold-Barry."
- Page 34, line 21 from top, for "Rae" read "Rea."
- Page 34, line 26, for "Walter F. Jones" read "Walter A. Jones."
- Page 37, line 27, for "Cronmore" read "Cromore"
- Page 49, line 7, for "R. T. Ussher" read "R. J. Ussher."
- Page 56, line 21, for "Mary Kelly" read "Margaret Kelly."
- Page 65, line 2, for "downwards" read "Downwards."
- Page 87, line 20, for "Rev. J. Berry" read "Rev. J. Barry."
- Page 93, line 1, for "I. O'Brien" read "O'Brien."
- Page 166, line 19, for "Bromelow" read "Bromilow."
- Page 174, line 26, for "Longford" read "Longfield."
- Page 174, line 31, for "Longford" read "Longfield."
- Page 178: "P. N. E. Lysaght, youngest son of S. R. Lysaght, died in France, December, 1915."
- Page 179: "Mr. William Lysaght, J.P., of Hazlewood, died July, 1911, and his eldest son William sold the property, consisting of about 600 acres, to his cousin. Mr. Sidney Royse Lysaght of Raheen Manor, Scariff, Co. Clare."
- Page 199, line 15, for "Wlliams" read "Williams."
- Page 274, line 13 from bottom, between lines 12 and 13 should be "Kilcorney Parish R.C)."
- Page 275, line 25, after line 25 should be "Kilcorney Parish (C. of I.)."
- Page 304, lines 12, 14 and 24, for "Linihan" read "Linehan."
- Page 314, line 20, for "Arthur B. Jones" read "Arthur H. Jones."