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Author: Grove White, James

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LONGUEVILLE, MALLOW.

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. IV.

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HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES, &c.

Labba Molaga.

Sheet 10, 6 inch O.S. Not shown on the 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Condons and Clongibbons. Parish of Templemolaga.

It lies about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Mitchelstown.

Labba Molaga is the Irish for "Molaga's bed or grave." (Joyce.)

This has been partly dealt with under "Ahacross" in vol. i. of these "Notes."

There are three townlands under this name, and in 1881 are recorded:—

Labbamolaga East, 409a. or. 28p.; pop., 96; val., £160 10s. od.

Labbamolaga Middle, 443a. 2r. 9p.; pop., 78; val., £218 15s. od.

Labbamolaga West, 343a. 2r. 39p.; pop., 66; val., £99 15s. od.

There are the remains of an ancient church of cyclopean masonry at Labba Molaga, and a kind of cist known as "St. Molaga's bed" (an Irish Saint who lived in the 7th century). (Guy.)

In 1618 part of the extensive estate of the "White Knight" was granted to Sir William Fenton, Kt., and Dame Margaret Fenton, his wife, the grand-daughter of the White Knight Edmond. Labba Molaga formed part of this grant. (Unpublished Geraldine Documents, The Whyte Knight, p. 121.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives: Labba Molaga Church. The old church is in ruins. The greater part of the walls are standing. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In a "Descriptive List of the Early Crosses" by Henry S. Crawford, B.E., is mentioned the upper part of a small plain Latin cross, 30 inches long, lying in the smaller church in the graveyard of Labba Molaga Middle.

Borlase, in his *Dolmens of Ireland*, writes:—"In the townland of Labba Molaga Middle, south of Labba Molaga church and graveyard, in the parish of Temple Molaga, a double row of Standing Stones is marked on the Ord. Sur. Map No. 10. It has all the appearance of a Giant's Grave. From Windele's account it appears that the name Leabe Molaga was applied indiscriminately to these stones and to a little building within the enclosure of a cemetery near by, the inside of which is a flagstone, said to cover the "Bed of the Saint."

Of the upright stones which are in a field called Parc a Liagain, Windele remembered to have seen five standing, although only four were left in 1852. The peasantry said there were eight. The grave was oblong, measuring 24 feet by 7 feet.

Windele writes circa the Fifties, 19th century :—

“In the ‘Park a Liagawn’ were visible the four ‘Liagawns.’ They are what are usually called Dallauns, but I find Liagawn is also a name often applied to the old Phallus or pillar stones. When I first visited this place there were five stones standing; now there are but four, and one of these has been recently broken in two, the stump remaining standing and the upper half lying near. The peasantry say there were eight of these stones formerly, and that these were once living men, but converted into pillars by a miracle. As the stones now stand they form the four angles of an oblong; whether when the vanished monuments stood there the whole formed a circle I could not learn. If a circle that was undoubtedly a temple, for we have evidence that at the present day the natives of the Dekhan Konkan, etc., worship Vatel in similar circles—a very important fact in illustration of our antiquities.

The Leabba Cemetery is surrounded by a solid stone wall of about five feet in thickness and a similar height. On my former visit I was impressed with the idea that this wall was an ancient ‘Caishiol.’ I was disabused on the present occasion by an old man telling me that he himself and some of his neighbours had about 30 years ago built this very wall. Away flew the vision therefore.

A crypt-like passage inside it was another illusive antiquity. With a half mysterious solemnity I pointed it out to my companion as something of the old time, when the same provoking old man stepped in and assured me that he himself had worked at the making of that “drain” for the purpose of carrying off water from the burial ground.

The modern antique ‘Caisiol’ contains within its limits two small churches, if a church the smaller one be?—one of them, the larger, lying nearly parallel with the smaller.

The first, or greater, we shall call the northern church. The lesser, lying to the south, is properly speaking the ‘Leabba.’

The two churches are distant from each other between 23 or 21 feet.

A thickly occupied burying ground surrounds these, and in the vicinity of the buildings are six ash trees, one of them of considerable size, growing in the centre of this Leabba.

This latter building is one of great antiquity, at least of 7th century. It is considerably ruinous. The walls scarcely exceeding six feet in height at the sides, and the end walls ruinous at the gables.

The side walls project beyond the end walls about nine inches, so as to present a kind of ‘antæ’ at either part. The internal measurement is 13 feet and 9 feet.

The *Leabba* is a kind of ‘kist,’ consisting of a large flagstone resting on low side stones, and leaving an open space beneath, said to have been the bed of the Saint. This is nearly wide enough to permit a person to stretch on the ground in immediate contact with the flag stone above. It lies at the S. side of the chamber.

Pilgrims affected with rheumatism and other complaints creep in under this stone and derive wonderful benefit from the act. ‘If,’ said one of the bystanders, ‘your back was bursting in two halves with pain, you could come out of that bed cured. I’ve seen cripples come here upon crutches who have come out of that bed jumping and throwing away their crutches for ever more.’

But this was not the only wonder of the place. There was formerly a beautiful well of clear spring water here, but one day an old woman profanely washed her clothes in it; that night the well disappeared and was seen never more.

About the centre of the burial ground there is a flat brown slab stone, on which rest the weaver's six 'kertleens.' The story of their petrified spools is that on a certain occasion a dishonest weaver was charged by a woman who had employed him with having cribbed some of the thread which she had given him to weave an article of cloth for her. He indignantly denied the accusation, and to prove his innocence volunteered to attest it before St. Molaga, and kneeling upon this identical flag he was about to kiss the gospels, when lo! the kertleens which he had concealed under his arm inside his garment dropped down, and having been converted into stone, remained there to this day as a monument of his guilt.

The northern church is of larger proportions than the Leabba—not more than about six feet in height of the walls remain, above which height had been probably whatever windows lit the building, but all traces of them now are gone. The walls are faced with neatly squared and dressed brown stones, closely pointed and sometimes fitting into each other in the 'hock and horn' fashion or Pelasgic style.

The door seems to have been ornamental; one jamb is gone, the other remains, and the external angle has been formed into a column. In the Leabba resting upon the bed slab there is a cap of a column, with gudgeon holes worked at the joint extremities, which doubtless belonged to this door."

Mr. Brash thinks this church more modern by four centuries than the Leabba. He would regard it as of the same period with Teampul Molaga.

"The brown stone cross which rests on the covering stone of the Leabba has been shortened since my former visit. In other words, further injured, etc., etc." (Windele MSS., 12 i. 10, p. 79.)

Dr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., writes: "In Dunraven's 'Notes on Irish Architecture' a cross is described and illustrated as existing here. It is shown as heart-shaped, with two sunken panels. It would, however, appear to have been the apex stone of the gable of the church now in ruins. Two small crosses existed in the churchyard, one with arms of equal size, and the other with arms surrounded by a circle" (*Journal*, 1912, p. 131).

A heart-shaped cross, or finial stone, from Labba Mologa, is figured in Lord Dunraven's "Irish Architecture;" it is shown with two sunk panels. This stone is not now to be found; but there are many stones heaped up in the graveyard; it may be among them (pp. 204, 210, R.S.A.I., 1907).

Journal of the N. Munster Archæological Society, vol. i., No. 1, 1909:—

LEABA MOLAGA.

"St. Molaga's bed, one of the smallest and probably the earliest of the *Celloe memoriae* of Christian times. Within the cashel are the remains of an old church and a building attached, probably residential. South of the church is the structure known as St. Molaga's bed, of which very little remains. Internally it measures 13 ft. in length x 9 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and has the peculiar feature of the side walls projecting at either end as pilasters, which may be seen in the view of the west end. The pilaster seen

at the S.W. angle is a repair and not the original masonry. The doorway is complete, but the walls are only a few feet high.

A stone is lying in the interior next the S. wall, about 5 ft. in length and 1 ft. 8 in. in breadth, which is said to mark the grave of St. Molaga. There is a hollow under the stone in which people used to lie as a cure for certain ailments. On this stone I found a perfect spiral inscribed, of about 5 inches outside diameter. The outside groove forming the spiral is continued down the length of the stone about 12 inches, returning up again in a parallel line to meet the spiral, leaving about an inch between the sinkings. I do not find any mention of this inscription in any previous notices of this tomb, though it certainly is not modern. The fact of finding a spiral ornament in such a situation is worth noting (see Borlase, *Dolmans of Ireland*, p. 8, p. 769). This stone may have been at one time portion of some prehistoric monument. In an adjoining field are five standing stones, which Borlase states have all the appearance of a "giant's grave," defining a space about 24 ft. x 7 ft. (Hist. and Top. Notes on Buttevant, etc.). Some of these stones, though greatly weathered, bear faint traces of circle markings.

St. Molaga was born in Feara Muighe (Fermoy), and lived in the 7th century. He is said to have founded a monastery at Tulach Min, which is supposed to have been the ancient name of this place now known as Teampul Molaga, near Kildorrery. He travelled in Scotland and Wales, and, according to tradition, he is buried at Leaba Molaga, etc., etc." (From "Note" by P. J. Lynch, Vice-Pres., p. 35.)

I visited the graveyard of Labba Molaga in March, 1905. I found the wall of the old churchyard only a few feet from the ground (see photo facing page 16, vol. i.). The shape of the church can still be traced.

The bed or grave of St. Molaga is enclosed by a stone wall of modern construction. I was informed that the Board of Guardians had expended £5 towards its erection. Sad to relate, part of the slab covering the "bed" has been removed.

This "bed" is shallow excavation in the ground, covered over by a slab of stone. It is open at the south end, and a person can just get into it by wriggling in feet foremost. The belief is that any person having pains in the back can be cured by going before sunrise and lying in the saint's bed and having faith in its efficacy.

A man I met there told me that his brother was cured in this manner, and if he himself was in pain he would certainly seek similar relief. It is much frequented by the people of the district.

The so-called candlestick and stone cross of the saint are near the grave. The former is a block of stone like an inverted cone, with a hole in the top of it (see photo facing page 16, vol. i.).

I was told there used to be a well near the enclosure on the north side. I presume this must have been a "Holy Well."

I was also informed that in the "bad time," i.e., the Famine, dogs used to tear up the earth from the graves. To prevent this the country people used to go to a redstone quarry not far off and carry large fragments of rock to cover the graves. The churchyard is full of these stones.

About 100 yards to the east of the graveyard are the four upright stones mentioned by Borlase (see photo facing page 9, vol. i., of these "Notes").

Lackanamona.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Carrigleamleary.

It lies about two miles east of Mallow Town by road.

The townland contains 305a. 3r. 22p. In 1881 the pop. was 45, val. £266 5s. od. (Guy).

Lackanamona is the Irish for "the slope or declivity of the commonage" (J. Byrne, J.P.).

According to Guy the following farmers have occupied the land:—

1876. Molony Malachi, Richard Roche, Patrick Kavanagh (under Mallow).

1886. David Buckley, Daniel Kavanagh.

1892. D. Buckley, D. Kavanagh.

1909. D. Kavanagh, Jerh. Madden.

Note.—Moin means a mountain, an extensive common, a bog, moss turf, peat. A number of places bearing the name of Ballynamona are not mountains or bogs, and their names must be derived from commonage, or being used as such.

Lackeen Parish.

Sheet 7 and 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

It lies about 1½ miles west of Churchtown Village.

Lackeen is the Irish for "Little Rock" (Joyce). Leacac means the side of a hill; Lackeen, I take it, means the little slope of a hill; Leac also means flags or flag stones (J. Byrne, J.P.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "Lackeen parish contains 89 inhabitants. It comprises only the townlands of Lackeen and Granard, containing 277 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £246 9s. 2d. as rated for county cess. The land is of excellent quality and chiefly in tillage. Limestone is quarried for burning, lime being generally used for manure, and the state of agriculture has been much improved" (ii. 242).

In 1881 the area of the parish was 279a. 3r. 19p. statute; houses, 5; pop., 17; families, 5; R.C.'s, 14; Prots., 3; val. £188 10s. od. There appears to have been at this period only one townland, that of Lackeen (Guy).

LACKEEN PARISH (R.C.).

According to Lewis (pub. 1837), in the R.C. divisions it is part of the union of Liscarroll.

The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial ground (ii. 242).

LACKEEN PARISH (C. OF I.).

According to Brady, the Incumbents of Lackeen were:—

1591. David Tyrry.

1615. "Lackeen Prebenda, George Bradford; valor, 6s. 8d.. Neq' ecclesia, neq' domus in p'rochia."

- 1621 and 1634. Richard Williams.
 1661 to 1674. This prebend is marked vacant by reason of its poverty.
 1674 to 1682. "Vacat pauper."
 1675. Theodore Veasy.
 1683. John Burdett, A.M., was appointed Sequestrator of the prebend of Lackeen.
 1693-4. Edward Synge, A.M.; val., 20 shillings.
 1702. Henry Maule, A.M.
 1719. Cornelius Pyne, A.M.
 1722. Thomas Hall, A.M.
 1731. Peter Bunworth, A.M.
 1752-3. Edward Kippax, A.M.
 1759. Nathaniel Boyse, A.M.
 1792. Richard Woodward.
 1798. Robert Austen, junr.
 1801. Richard Townsend, A.B.
 1805. One Protestant family in Lackeen parish.
 1808. William Butler.
 1809. This prebend worth £20 per annum.
 1816. William Hales Hingston.
 1890. Benjamin Johnson, A.M.
 1834. Prot. pop., 20.
 1837. A rectory with cure; gross population, 89. No curate employed. Tithe composition, £31. No glebe house. Incumbent non-resident; he resides on his other benefice in this diocese. No church. The benefice is a rectory.

The appointment to this prebend was suspended by Order in Council of June 29, 1847.

ELECTED.

1847. John Pyne Lawless Pyne was elected by the Chapter as Honorary P. Lackeen.
 1860. Prot. pop., 7. No church. The benefice is suspended. The Curate of Bruhenry (Ballintemple or Churchtown) has charge of the occasional duties (ii. 299).
 Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"It is a rectory in the Diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the prebend of Lackeen in the Cathedral of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £31. The occasional duties are discharged by the Curate of Churchtown" (ii. 242).

Lahakinneen.

Sheet 41 and 42, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy or Barretts. Parish of Mourne Abbey.

It lies about three miles S.W. in a direct line from Burnfort R. C. Church. The distance is longer by road.

Lahakinneen is the Irish for "the slope of the rabbits" (J. Byrne, J.P.).

The townland contains 380a. 2r. 28p.

In 1881 the pop. was 45; val., £160 5s. od.

The following farmers have resided here according to Guy:—



LANDSCAPE, 1908.



LAURENTINUM.

(Photo by Major H. T. F. White, circa 1865.)

1876. William Millard, John Flynn, John Wallace (under Glantane), spelt Lackaneen and Leckaneen.

1886. Timothy Donovan, Michael McCarthy, John McCarthy, James Wallace, spelt Lahakinneen (under Ballinamona).

1892. John Flynn (under Glantane), T. Donovan, J. McCarthy, M. McCarthy, James Wallace (under Ballinamona).

1909. Timothy Donovan, Michael Kenny, John McCarthy (under Ballinamona).

Laharan (Oldcourt).

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

Laharan is the Irish for "half land." (Joyce.)

It lies about a mile (by road) N.N.W. of Doneraile Village.

Laharan is a holding situated to the immediate north of Old Court Demesne, and is that portion of Old Court townland which lies along the west side of the Bregoge stream.

The name is not given in the Ordnance Survey, but is well known locally, and is probably the old Irish name for the townland now officially known as Old Court. The Old Court townland contains 240a. 1r. 2p. s. m.

Laharan is in the occupation (1909) of Mr. John Walsh.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds: "Before Mr. Walsh the farm was occupied by Mr. Ambrose Daly, the previous occupier being Mrs. Burke, widow of Roger Burke, Moncroobane, now Springvale, Kildorrery. Mrs. Burke was sister to Mr. Garret Nagle, Ballinamona Castle."

Landscape (Curraghanaltig).

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Wallstown.

It lies about four miles (by road) east of Doneraile Village.

Curraghanaltig is the Irish for "Wall's Moor" (O'Donovan).

Curraghanaltig is written as "Carighihall in the Distribution and Survey Book, and as "Carighihalt" in the Down Survey circa 1657.

Landscape is on the townland of Curraghanaltig, which consists of 404a. 1r. 3p. statute. In 1881 the pop. was 42; val., £265 5s. od. (Guy).

Mr. Walter B. Jones, of Doneraile, informs me that Landscape House was built by Mr. Hewson of Cahirmee. It was anciently known as "Krusnaboilya"?

In 1796 Mr. Thomas Gardiner, a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, resided at Curraghanaltig (Smith, i. 498).

John Crone, of the City of Limerick and of Byblox, Doneraile, Attorney, in his Will, dated 25 Sept., 1798, mentions that he purchased Curraghanaltig from Mr. Norcott.

The following have resided at Landscape:—

In 1824 James G. Fennel, Esq. (Pigott).

Circa 1830, Mr. James Norcott, who sold his interest in the place to Mr. Crone, Attorney, of Doneraile.

1837. James Hammond, Esq. (Lewis).

The Field Book of 1840 gives :—Curraghanaltig is the property of Major Crone by deed for ever. It is chiefly flat and dry, of a middling quality, and the greater part of it is under rough pasture. Roads in good and houses in bad repair. Pays County Cess yearly £15 5s. 10d.

Landscape House is the property of Mr. Montgomery of Mitchelstown. It was a handsome place, but is now unoccupied and in very bad repair. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin.)

Mr. James Hobson was here in 1886 (Guy).

We find the following farmers resident on the remaining portion of Curraghanaltig Townland—

1875. Daniel Linehan.

1899. Garret Hooper.

1904. Mrs. Hooper, Timothy Linehan.

1908. Ditto. do.

The landlords were Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, as representing the Viscount Doneraile family; Captain Charles Tuckey, late 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers; Mrs. M. Croker of Creagh House, and Mrs. William Croker, late of Byblox, both of Doneraile.

The amount of land going with Landscape House is 120 acres.

Mr. James Hobson's interest in Landscape was purchased in 1889 by Lieutenant John Nicholas Nugent, R.N., second son of Sir John Nugent, Bart., Ballinlough Castle, Co. Westmeath (see Nugent Baronetage).

Mr. Nugent died in 1901, leaving the place to his widow, Augusta Constance, youngest daughter of Col. Ridley (Queen's Bays) of St. Clare, Torquay (see Ridley Peerage and Baronetage), who in 1902 married Attiwell Richard Bourne of Burren, Co. Cork.

The Bourne family were granted lands by Charles II. near Courtmacsherry. Portion of these lands were held by the family until recently sold to the tenants. For the past four generations the Bournes have been either in the Church, the Army, or the Navy. The Revd. Richard Bourne, who married Lucy Shulldham about 1760, became Dean of Tuam. His son, Henry Bourne, entered the Navy, and was a lieutenant on board the Spartan when in 1810 she singly defeated an entire French fleet in the Bay of Naples.

Mr. Bourne of Landscape has in his possession his great uncle's medal for this engagement. It is the only instance in the records of the British Navy in which a medal has been struck for a single ship.

Mr. Bourne, who purchased the place in 1907 from Captain Charles Tuckey under the 1903 Land Act, has added to, repaired, and renovated the house, and much improved the pleasure grounds and gardens.

The site of Park-a-lissa is about 100 yards S.E. of the house. Shown on Ord. Sur. Map.

A young woman named Lily Gleeson of Rathnadurrihy, Castletownroche, on being jilted, drowned herself in Park Mills pond, circa 1815.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., relates: There was an order for the arrest of Mr. Norcott for debt, and a notorious bailiff named Harrison came to serve it. Harrison lived at Rathcormac. He demanded admission and was refused. He then undertook to force the door. Norcott, thinking he was a robber, ordered his servant to keep a light in the hall while he himself went upstairs in the darkness, and putting out his hand from the window fired off a pistol, shooting Harrison in the head, who dropped dead.

Laurentinum.

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

It lies about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Doneraile Village, by road, and is situated in the townland of Kilbrack. Laurentinum contains 106a. 3r. 24p. statute.

Mr. Walter A. Jones, in his "Doneraile and Vicinity," states: "Laurentinum, the ancient residence of the Parkers and the Creaghs of Creagh House, Doneraile, and of Mallow, was called Lauragh Eidnam Molaga, and would appear to have some connection with some old shrine of St. Molaga" (p. 8).

The Creaghs of Creagh Castle were a branch of the Laurentinum family. Mr. Jones also tells me that Christopher and Michael Creagh built Laurentinum House.

The first of the Creagh family who lived at Laurentinum appears to have been Michael (6th son of John Creagh of Kilowen, Co. Cork). He was born 1706, and m. 1741 Catherine Parker, of the family of Inchigaggin, and had issue (see vol. ii., p. 111 of these Notes). His son, Arthur Gethin Creagh, succeeded him at Laurentinum, and was followed by his son Michael. Arthur Gethin appears to have left the family place and gone to live in Creagh House, Doneraile (see Creagh House in these Notes).

Michael Creagh of Doneraile was appointed a J.P. for Co. Cork, 2 July, 1751 (*Journal* for 1897, pp. 65, 197).

Arthur Gethin Creagh was a member of the Doneraile Rangers in 1779.

Michael Creagh was admitted a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry in 1797 (Order Book at Kilbyrne).

By Sleater's Topography, Mr. Creagh was here in 1806. Arthur Gethin Creagh in 1814 (D.N.P.).

According to the *Southern Reporter and Cork Courier* of 29th May, 1823, a bullock was shot at Laurentinum on the night of 25th inst, the property of Arthur Creagh, Esq. (Brit. Mus.).

In 1823 Arthur Creagh, sen., Arthur Creagh, jun., and Benjamin Creagh were residing at Laurentinum (Pigott).

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions the Creagh family of Laurentinum.

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Laurentinum House, Stephen Fagan, Esq., occupant" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Isabella Carew, only dau. of Michael Creagh of Laurentinum and for 40 years wife of John Singleton of Quinville, was buried at Kilnasula, Co. Clare, 1861 (M. D. I., iii. 240).

In 1867 we find James Morrogh in occupation (Munster Directory).

Marriages 17 Dec., 1813. Matthew Shawe of Lodge, Co. Galway, Esq., to Isabella Creagh of Laurentinum, Doneraile.

9 Aug., 1816. Ion Studdert of Elm Hill, Co. Limerick, Esq., to Emily Grace Davis Creagh, of Laurentinum, near Doneraile.

17 Nov., 1819. John Singleton of Quinville, Co. Clare, Esq., to Isabelle Creagh of Laurentinum, of Doneraile Parish, Spinster. (From Rahan Par. Reg.).

Lord Doneraile leased Laurentinum to Michael for 999 years from 1st May, 1754, and it remained in the Creagh family until Mr. Stephen Fagan rented it under the Chancery Court and purchased it in the Landed Estates Court, December, 1847. Mr. Fagan took off the top storey of the house and

re-slated it. It was originally three-storied. Mr. Fagan died in 1856, and his widow sold it to her cousin, Mr. James McCarthy Morrogh (uncle to Mr. James Morrogh of Old Court, Doneraile).

On Mr. James Morrogh's death in 1866 his eldest surviving son, Mr. James McCarthy Morrogh resided at Laurentinum until the year 1873, when he went to live at Innisbeg near Skibbereen, Co. Cork. He had previously lived at Currymount near Buttevant. He much improved the house and out-offices, and in his time Laurentinum was kept in excellent order, well-kept walks through the woods bordering the river Awbeg, shrubberies, gardens well cared for, and it was one of the prettiest places in the neighbourhood of Doneraile.

Mr. Morrogh leased the mansion house and lands of Laurentinum on 21 November, 1876 to Mr. Edward Vaughan, who had been for many years in Australia. He left the place in 1887 for Hunting Hill near Castle-townroche, where his family still reside.

The next occupant was Mr. G. H. Bolster, who rented the place and lived here ten years from 1895 to 1905. He was for some time Honorary Secretary of the Duhallow Hunt Club. He gave up his tenancy in November, 1905.

It was next occupied by Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Cuming, late A.S.C., who had married a daughter of Mr. James McCarthy Morrogh of Innisbeg. On war with Germany being declared in August, 1914, he was called out for service and let the place to Major Trant.

Leitrim Castle.

Sheet 28, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Condons and Clangibbon. Parish of Leitrim.

A small portion of the parish is also in the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Co. Waterford.

Leitrim townland contains 37a. 3r. op (statute). In 1881 the pop. was 38; val., £273 15s. od. (Guy).

Leitrim is the Irish for "Grey ridge." Given as Liath-dhruim in the Four Masters (Joyce).

The Castle lies about 2 miles S.E. (by road) of Kilworth Village.

In the Fiants of Elizabeth it will be noticed that the spelling of the name differs considerably, as follows:—

1060 (921). Lease, under commission at Westminster, 13 Oct., vii., to Anthony Peppard, gent., of several lands and rectories; amongst these is included the rectory of Leytryme, Co. Cork, 16 May, ix., A.D. 1567.

2464 (1998). Pardon to John fitz Walter m'Eamen Condon of Lytrim, Co. Cork, gent., 30 Sept., xvi., A.D. 1574.

2513 (2141). Pardon to John fitz Walter Condon, of Liatrum, Co. Cork; Edm. fitz Walter Condon, Jourdan Condon, Wm. m'Shane Condon, of the same, 17 Nov., xvii., A.D. 1574.

2935 (2578). Lease (under commission 6 Aug., xvii.), to Anthony Peppard, gent., with other places, the rectory of Leytrim, Co. Cork. To hold for 21 years, etc., 19 Nov., xix., A.D. 1576.

4752 (6623). Pardon to John Condon fitz Walter, of Letrim, horseman, Richard Condon, his son, 16 July, xxvii., A.D. 1585.



LEITRIM CASTLE, CO. CORK.
(Photo by C. A. B. Campion, 2nd August, 1916.)



LEIRIM CASTLE, CO. CORK.

From the Avenue of Leirim House.

(Photo by C. A. B. Canphion, 2nd August, 1913.)

6175 (6662). Grant (under Queen's letter 5 Aug., 1587) to George Sherlocke, of the lands of Lethrome, in Cos. Waterford and Cork, containing 5 carucates, possessions of Richard m'Manig Condon alias m'Manig Condon, attainted, etc., etc., 25 Nov., xl. (Cal. P.R., p. 495), A.D. 1597.

6486 (5310). Pardon to Philip Nashe of Leitrim, Wm. O. Bruoder of same, 28 March, xliii (Cal. P.R., p. 597), A.D. 1609. (P.R.O., Irl.).

Callaghan MacDermond O'Callaghan was living at Leitrim in the Condon's Country in 1574, and also his brother Irrelagh. They were sons of Dermond O'Callaghan, called the Prior O'Callaghan in the *Four Masters*. (See O'Callaghan Pedigree, opp. p. 200, *Journal* for 1897.)

Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, had a chief rent out of Leitrim in 1611. (See these Notes, ii. 163.)

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives:—

Leitrim Parish contained the townlands of Leitrim, Ballnparke and Coolisheene. The owner before the 1641 rebellion was John Shurlocke, Irish Papist. He was attainted. The grantees of the property being the following:—

Leitrim, 153a. 2r. 16p; granted to Thomas Campion, 76a. 3r. 8p; Sir Robert Walsh, 76a. 3r. 8p.

Ballnparke, 153a. 2r. 20p. Thomas Campion, 76a. 3r. 10p; Sir Robert Walsh, 76a. 3r. 10p.

Coolisheene, 86a. 9r. 0p. Thomas Campion, 43a. or. 20p; Sir Robert Walsh, 43a. or. 20p.

Thomas Campion also had 199a. 3r. 8p. out of Ballylacken. The former owner was Pierce Shurlock, Ir. Pap. (P.R.O., Irl.).

Petty's Census (so-called), circa 1659, states: Parish of Leitrim, Townland of Leitrim. Tituladoc, Thomas Campion, Esq. 2 English, 16 Irish. (R.I.A.)

The Subsidy Roll of 1662 records that Thomas Campion of Leitrim had goods to the value of £5 13s. 2½d. (P.R.O., Irl.).

The property granted to Thomas Campion in 1657 was duly enrolled in 1667, and was then described as follows:—

CAPT. THOMAS CAMPION

In Leitrim, ½ plow., 76a. 3r. 8p.

In Ballyparke, 76a. 3r. 10p.

In Arglin-Bridge, als. Cullilishin, 43a. or. 20p.

In Ballynelackane, 107a. 1r. 12p.

In same, 92a. 1r. 35p.

In Lower Ballynafane, 51a. 1r. 13p.

Total rent, £6 16s. 0¾d. (Abs. of Grants of Lands, A.D. 1666 to 1684, Ord. Sur. Irl., R.I.A.)

W. Boyle Norcott is owner of the impropriate tithe rent charge of the Parish of Leitrim.

CAMPION FAMILY OF LEITRIM.

The first of the Irish Campions¹ came over in the early half of the 16th century from Essex, where the family had resided since the time of Edward III. They were of Norman origin, the name of Nicholas de Campion, a

¹ Family papers of Charles Tuckey Campion of Cromore and Dromdeer.

Crusader, appearing in "A roll of all the Norman Nobles, Knights and Esquires who went to the conquest of Jerusalem with Robert Duke of Normandy" (copied from an ancient manuscript written on vellum and found in the Library of the Cathedral of Bayeux). In relation to this Nicholas de Campion,² whose arms are described, it is recorded that "the family settled in England at an early period." Sir Richard Campion was Lord Mayor of London, and in Essex and Herts the family had estates up to and later than the Elizabethan period.

At Saffron Walden a 16th century Manor House is still styled "The Campions." Though not bearing the same arms, it may be permissible to refer here to the distinguished family of Col. Wm. H. Campion of Danny in Sussex, which has been represented at their seat in that county and at Combwell Priory in Kent since before 1618. Their kinsman, Sir Peter Courthrope, who was appointed Governor of Cork for the King on the 10th May, 1660, had received grants of land in the Parish of Duhallow, Co. Cork, with Samuel Pomeroy referred to hereunder as grantee, also under the Act of Settlement, with Colonel John Gifford, Captain Richard Burnell, and Captain Thomas Campion.

One of the Campions of Witham in Essex was prosecuted on suspicion of harbouring his kinsman, Edmund Campion the Jesuit. It may be noted that Edmund Campion, after leaving Oxford, where he adopted the Roman Catholic faith, proceeded in 1569 to Dublin,³ where, "hiding in the houses of friends," he wrote his History of Ireland.

A Campion and Conway obtained as "Planters" large grants⁴ of land in Kerry from Queen Elizabeth under a joint patent, the heiress of the Conways subsequently marrying an ancestor of Sir John Colthurst, Bart., of Blarney Castle. From documents of title in possession of Richard Gifford Campion, Esq., the Campion landed interests in Co. Kerry appear to have continued down to 1760. Wm. Fuller, senior, a member of the Kerry family, who also held estates in that county from 1583, executed a marriage License Bond on 4th May, 1627, in favour of the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross on the marriage of Wm. Fuller the younger with Anne Campion in Cork on that date.

John Campion, one of the earlier settlers, resided in Dublin, and his son John was subsequently admitted to the Middle Temple on 26th July, 1565, the record of admission being "John Campion, son and heir of John Campion, of Dublin, deceased."⁵

The family acquired other lands in Ireland, reference appearing in the History of the Irish Rebellion of 1641 to Elizabeth Campion, wife of Arthur Campion, of Lisgool Castle, Co. Fermanagh.

A son of John Campion of the Middle Temple and grandson of John Campion of Dublin, was Thomas Campion the lyric poet—"Sweet Master Campion"—who was born in 1567, and died 1st March, 1620. Amongst the seven Campions who appeared in the Registry of Graduates, Trinity College, Dublin,⁶ was John Campion, B.A., who graduated 1621, and six

² J. C. Dansey's Work on the Crusaders.

³ Dictionary of National Biography, p. 855.

⁴ Cusack's History of Co. Kerry.

⁵ Records of Middle Temple.

⁶ Registry of Graduates, Trin. Coll., Dublin.



LEIRIM HOUSE, KILWORTH.

Front View.

Erected (circa) 1680 by Captain Thomas Campion
(*Photo by C. A. B. Campion, August, 1913*)



LEITRIM HOUSE, KILWORTH.

Back View.

(Photo by C. A. B. Campion, August, 1913.)

other Campion graduates being direct descendants of Captain Thomas Campion of Leitrim. (See pedigree hereunder.)

In the troublous Elizabethan days in Ireland, when the English "Planters" fought for their lives, they maintained their connection with their folk in the old counties of Essex and elsewhere, just as their kinsmen and prototypes of a later age did from more distant lands. Friends and neighbours sought each other out as companions in their adventures in those epoch-making days. Thus it was no doubt that Thomas Campion the poet (son of John Campion, late of Dublin) set out with Captain Robert Carey (knighted by Essex in the field) as "Gentlemen Adventurers" in the expedition despatched in 1591 to France by Queen Elizabeth, under the command of the Earl of Essex, to help Henry IV. to resist the Spaniards.⁷ And thus it was that a few score years later Capt. Thomas Campion, an officer in the army of Charles I. joined his kinsman, Capt. Peter Carey in the South of Ireland, where they were engaged in subduing the Rebellion of 1641, and where subsequently the force of events threw them, as well as other English Protestant officers in Ireland, into the Parliamentary Army in 1649. As "1649 officers" for some years in actual possession, Captain Peter Carey's son, Peter, and his widow, Sarah, obtained a grant of Careysville on the Blackwater,⁸ and Capt. Thomas Campion obtained a grant of Leitrim (an estate immediately across the river) from Charles II. on 26th November, 1667, both grants being comprised in the same patent.

Captain Campion, who was born in 1619, died 1699, aged 80, and under his Will,⁹ the whole of which is in his own handwriting, he appointed as Executors "my loving friend my cousin Peter Carey of Ballinahinch, and my loving friend Thomas Wight of Cork." It was only when the daughter and co-heiress of the last Carey married Mr. George Montgomery, who now owns Careysville, and Jeremy Campion sold Leitrim, that the connection established over three centuries ago of the Careys and Campions was wholly obliterated.

The Thomas Wight, of Cork, Capt. Thomas Campion's co-executor, wrote in 1700 "A History of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers in Ireland." Capt. Thomas Campion, like a number of other Army officers after the Rebellion in Ireland, became one of the first members of the Society of Friends. They formed an important body in the County of Cork, and in Kilworth, near Leitrim, had their Special Meeting House. Capt. Campion was buried in the Quakers' Burial Ground, Cork, in 1699. A fellow grantee with him and the family of Capt. Peter Carey in the same Patent of three adjoining estates in 1667 was Capt. Edward Beale,¹⁰ no doubt head of the well-known Quaker family of that name still in Cork.

The next six holders of Leitrim were all named "Thomas Campion," descendants, father and son, from Capt. Thomas Campion, there being thus seven generations of the same name.

The Leitrim estate, which was increased by purchases by Thomas Campion the 2nd before 1720, was disentailed on 22nd April, 1831, by deed

⁷ Vivian's edition of Campion's Works.

⁸ "Public Records of Ireland," p. 162.

⁹ Prerogative Wills, Public Record Office, Ireland.

¹⁰ "Public Records of Ireland," p. 162.

executed by Thomas Campion the 6th and his son Thomas Campion the 7th to allow of a sale of a section of the property next Araglin Bridge to their neighbour the Earl of Mountcashell, with a view of clearing off certain encumbrances created to provide for marriage settlements on Mrs. Bunworth, Mrs. Hopley, and Mrs. Lodge, daughters of Thomas Campion the 5th. This reduced the area of Leitrim to 744 acres 1 rood 24 perches, which devolved in 1868 on Jeremy Campion, brother of Thomas the 7th. After the latter's death in 1871 disputes arose between his sons Jeremy and Henry, which were settled by Jeremy conveying a portion of the estate to Henry by deed dated 28th April, 1873. Jeremy's title as eldest son and heir-at-law of his father to the whole estate was confirmed by the Assize Court at Cork presided over by Mr. Justice Morris on 28th July, 1873, but he did not disturb the conveyance to Henry. The latter sold his portion to Michael Bourke, solicitor, whose family still own it. Leitrim House and the main portion of the estate were sold by Jeremy Campion to P. Stack on 30th April, 1875. The purchaser resold some years ago the various farms to the tenants thereof, also Leitrim House and reduced demesne of 105 acres to his brother, Denis Stack. The latter sold his holding in 1912 to Major Victor Charles Methuen Reeves, of the Castle Kevin family, who was killed while bravely leading a charge against the Senussi in Western Egypt. His widow now lives in Leitrim House. The last Campion to reside at Leitrim was Capt. William Lane Campion, who was a tenant of his nephew Jeremy in 1874.

CAMPION PEDIGREE.

Compiled by Rich. Gifford Campion, of Bushy Park and Lake View, Middleton, Co. Cork, with some additions.

CAPTAIN THOMAS CAMPION, of Leitrim, of the 1649 Royal Army of Ireland, b. 1619. He received a patent grant of Leitrim estate, Co. Cork, from Charles II., 26 Nov. 1667. He m. Elizabeth, sister of Captain Richard Burnell, a like grantee, of Garrahanes estate, Kanturk, Co. Cork. She d. 1664. He d. 1699, leaving issue. Captain Campion was buried in the Quaker Burial Ground, Cork. Will proved in 1700.

I. Thomas Campion, of Leitrim, b. 1663, of whom presently.

II. John Campion, m. 1710, Mary O'Brien, widow. In 1694 a John Campion was appointed a member of the Cork Corporation (Caulfield, p. 238).

III. Michael, m. 1691, Abigail Edwards, and had issue. He was churchwarden of St. Anne Shandon, 1716.

(1) Thomas, m. 1719, Mary Hamblin.

(1) Elizabeth, m. 1725, Thomas Bousfield of Cork, whose eldest dau. Sarah, m. 1753, Falkner Herrick, of Shippool.

IV. Arthur.

I. Mary, m. — Warwick, Esq.; II. Hannah, m. — Haslip, Esq.; III. Martha; IV. Sarah; V. Jane; VI. Elizabeth.

THOMAS CAMPION (the 2nd) of Leitrim, the eldest son, b. 3 Aug., 1663. Will dated 1744. Proved 1747. He married, 1688, Susan, dau. of Lieut. Samuel Pomeroy, a like grantee, of Pallice estate (near Roskeean, Co. Cork), and d. 1746 leaving issue. Susan Pomeroy was half-sister of Dean Rowland Davies, (LL.D., of Cork, who mentions her in his will.

I. THOMAS, of Leitrim, b. 1694, of whom presently.

II. Samuel, d. 1714.

III. Edmund, a merchant, who was killed 1 Nov., 1755, in the great earthquake at Lisbon. He had a dau. Jane, who was saved. She was b. circa 1750, and d. 27 Nov., 1834, unm. He was granted the Freedom of the City of Cork, 7th April, 1729.



LEITRIM CHURCH, CO. CORK.
(Photo by C. A. B. Campion, and August, 1913.)



CAMPION FAMILY VAULTS, LEITRIM CHURCH, CO. CORK.
(Photo by C. A. B. Campion, 2nd August, 1913.)

IV. Rowland, m. 1726, Mary Goss, issue not known. He was granted the Freedom of the City of Cork 10th Oct., 1729.

The eldest son,

THOMAS CAMPION (the 3rd), of Leitrim, b. 1694; m. 22 July, 1721, Mary, 2nd dau. of John Gifford, of Ahern, Conna, Co. Cork (son to Col. John Gifford, a like grantee of 1666, and Margaret Adamson) by his second wife (married 1704) Catherine, born 1671 and died 1741, youngest daughter of Francis Bernard, of Castlemahon (see Earl of Bandon) and Elizabeth daughter of Captain Arthur Freke of Rathbarry. Thomas Campion d. 1st March, 1761, aged 67, his wife d. 1st April, 1782, aged 75, leaving issue.

I. THOMAS, of Leitrim, b. 1723, of whom hereafter.

II. Gifford, of Rockville and Bushy Park, near Rathcormack, Co. Cork, b. at Leitrim. He m., circa 1755, Eliza, dau. of Jeremiah Morgan, of Clonmel, and Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Morris of Waterford. He d. 10th April, 1800, leaving issue,

(1) Richard Gifford, of Old Dromore, near Mallow, and of Bushy Park. He was b. 1757. He m. 29 August, 1789, Mary, dau. of Benjamin Williamson, of Greenfort, near Blarney, by Mary Anne, dau. of Alderman Usher Philpott, of Cork. Richard Gifford Campion was a 2nd Lieut. in the Longueville Cavalry, his Commission being dated 31 Oct., 1796. He resided then at Old Dromore. He d. 1 Nov., 1827, leaving issue,

a. Richard Gifford, of Bushy Park, b. 3 Aug., 1794. He m. 17 March, 1824, 1st, Lucinda Catherine, his 4th cousin, dau. of Francis Drew, of Mocollop Castle, Co. Waterford, and Amy Boyd, of Rosslare, Co. Wexford. She d. 15 Nov., 1835, leaving issue 3 sons and 3 daus., viz.,

(a) Richard Gifford, of Bushy Park, resided at Lake View, Midleton, Co. Cork; b. 18 Dec., 1824. He m. 24 Oct., 1854, Eleanor Jane, his 2nd cousin, youngest dau. of the late Henry Peard, of Carrigeen, and Charity Jane, dau. of Michael Greene, of Greenmount, and Charity Alleyne, Co. Tipperary. He d. 9 Jan., 1909. Bur. at Leitrim, Co. Cork. He had issue,

1. Richard Gifford, B.E., b. 4 Dec., 1855, at Bushy Park.
1. Charity Jane.
2. Lucy Drew.

(b) Francis Drew, b. 1827; m. 1851, Elizabeth Kathrine Peard, of Coole Abbey. No issue.

(c) Benjamin Williamson, b. 1829, a Solicitor. He m. Anne Mary Barry, dau. of Dr. David Barry and Jane Leslie, dau. of Archdeacon Zachery Collis of Castle Cooke, and Jane Leslie of Wilton, Cork. Married secondly Diano Gleadow, d. 1916. He d. 1890, in California, without issue.

(a) Mary Williamson, b. 1831. She m. 1857, Edward Heard of Ballintubber, eldest son of Dr. Edwd. Heard and Jane Scott, of Co. Waterford. She d. 1897, leaving issue 2 sons and 8 daus. (See Heard of Kin-sale, B.L.G.)

(b) Amy Boyd, b. 1833. She m. 1864, William Thornton, of Cork and Dundanion Castle. She d. 18 March, 1878, leaving 3 sons and 1 dau.

(c) Lucy, b. 1853, d. unm. 1881.

Richard Gifford Campion m. 2ndly, 14 Sept., 1837, Henrietta Maria, only dau. of Richard Peard, of Coole Abbey, and Eliza, dau. of Sir Richard Harte, Co. Limerick, and by her (who d. 8 Dec., 1866) had issue,

(d) Henry Peard, b. 1838.

(e) William, b. 1842, d. in Australia.

(f) Rowland, b. 1845. He m., 1867, 1st, Anne Porch, and had issue. He m. 2ndly, Alice Baker.

(g) Arthur, b. 1846, and d. 1885, in Argentine.

(h) Usher Philpott, b. 1848. He d. 1890, at Mercedes, Buenos Ayres.

(d) Eliza Harte, b. 1841. She m. 1875, Walter Percy in Buenos Ayres, and has issue—James Arthur, Laura Fanny, Eileen Langley, Eliza and Jane.

(e) Henrietta Maria b. 1843. She m., 1875, 1st, Frederick Enright; m. 2nd in 1884, Frederick Fletcher, and has issue,

1. Lucy Florence Enright m. 1906 Percy Thornton Wood and has issue, Peard Thornton b. 1907, John Gifford b. 1910, Llewellyn Campion b. 1914.

2. Frank Campion Enright m. Helena Rich. No issue.
 3. Bessie Fletcher m. 1907 Herbert Ernest Knight and has issue
 Veronica b. 1908, Harold Campion b. 1911, Frank Ernest b.
 1912, Dorothy Helena b. 1914.
- (f) Marion, b. 1849, d. 1856.
- b. Benjamin Williamson, Lieut. York Rangers, b. 1795. He d. 1818, at Tobago on active service.
- c. Gifford, b. 1797, E.N.; afterward Captain in the Merchant Service. He d. unm. in 1834.
- a. Mary Anne, b. 1792. She m. 1818, William, son of Richard Crofts, of Kilclusha, near Buttevant, and Eliza Terry. She d. 1803, leaving issue 5 daus. (see Crofts of Velvetstown, B.L.G.).
- (a) Mary Williamson. She m. James Bull, and had issue.
 (b) Sarah.
 (c) Martha.
 (d) Williamenna. She m. Alexander B. Blackwell.
 (e) Kate, b. 1827.
- b. Jane Simpson, b. 1798. She m. Rowland, son of William Long, of Violet Hill, and Mary Campion dau. of Rowland Campion, of Raspberryhill. She had issue—Rowland; Mary, m. Mr. Fontance.
- c. Frances Louisa, b. 1780. She m. Lieut. Schut, Dutch Artillery. She d. leaving issue—William, Major in the Dutch Royal Engineers.
- d. Emilia, b. 1802. She m. 1st, Revd. George Boldero, Rector of Bury St. Edmunds. No issue. 2ndly, Thomas Jameson, Solicitor, and Alderman of Cork, and had issue a dau. Emily.
- e. Emily Cornelia, b. 1804, d. unm. 1881, living with the Schuts.
 f. Elizabeth Esther, b. 1793, d. unm. circa 1810.
- (2) Jeremiah, Lieut. 38th Regt., b. 1759. He d. 1808 during Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, leaving issue,
- a. Luke Graham Campion,¹¹ 74th Regt., of Gurteen House, Fermoy, in 1837, who m. 1832, a dau. of Simon Spence, of Yorkshire, and had issue,
 (a) Major John S., U. S. Army, b. 1838, d. unm
 (b) Howard T. S., b. 1836. He m. a lady who lived since 1867 in San Francisco. No issue.
 (a) Rose, b. 1835. She m. 1860, Col. Henry Burlton, and had issue,
 1. William E. F., Col. Indian Army, b. 1863. 2. Philip, b. 1865.
 3. Henry, b. 1872. 4. Benjamin, b. 1875. 1. Ellen, d. young.
- b. Richard Augustus, b. 1795, d. young.
- c. Gifford, b. 1787, whose son lived at Bath, Ontario.
 d. William, d. 1827.
- a. Susan, m. 1807, Thomas Campion (the 6th) of Leitrim.
 b. Eliza, m. Nicholas Grut, of London, and had issue—F. Grut.
 c. Mary, d. unm
- (1) Mary, of London, b. 1762; d. unm. 1834.
 (2) Eliza, b. 1780, d. unm. 1802.
- III. Arthur, M.D., d. 1793, in Limerick unm. See tablet in St. Peter's Church, Cork.
- IV. Robert, a Solicitor, b. 2 Sept., 1735. He m. 1759, Charlotte Spread, dau. of John Spread, of Ballycannon, near Cork, and Meliana, dau. of Sir Matthew Deane, Bart., of Dromore, near Mallow. He d. 1 March, 1769, leaving issue a son,
- (1) Revd. Thomas Spread Campion, D.D., Vicar of Knockmourne and Ballynce, b. 1761. He m. 1801, Anne, dau. of Alderman Noble Johnson, of Cork, by Anne, dau. of Arthur Easton (see Johnson of Rockenham, B.L.G., Ird., 1912). He d. 1852, leaving issue,
 (Dr. Campion was Vicar of Knockmourne from 24 December, 1795 to 1848, and his son, Rev. Robert Deane Campion, from 17 January, 1848, to 8 December, 1876—in all 81 years).
- a. Revd. Robert Deane, of Knockmourne Vicarage, Tallow, b. circa 1825. He

¹¹ Lieut. 18 May, 1814. Placed on half-pay 25 March, 1817.



CAMPION VAULTS, LEITRIM CHURCH.

View through Doorway.

(Photo by C. A. B. Campion, 1913.)



CAMPION FAMILY VAULTS.
Another View.
(Photo by C. A. B. Campion, 1910.)

m. 1847, Mary, only dau. of Dr. William Nason, of Thornhill, Conna, and sister of Joseph Carey, of Straw Hill. He d. 8 Dec., 1876, leaving a son,

(a) Thomas Spread, M.D., b. 1856. He m. Mary —. He d. 1863.

b. Revd. Melianus Spread, Incumbent of Killanully and Prebendary of Cork (Killanully), b. 1809. He m. 1854, Arabella, 2nd dau. of Henry Peard, of Carrigeen, and Charity Greene. He d. 1877, leaving issue. She d. 25 March, 1916. Both interred in the family vaults in Leitrim Church.

(a) Thomas Spread, b. 1856, d. 1863.

(b) Thomas Spread, b. 1855, d. 1890.

(a) Charity, b. 1866. She m. 1888, Dr. William Cooper, son of Austin Cooper, Esq., and has issue a son and dau. The son, Lieut. Wm. Campion Cooper was lost in the SS. Persia, torpedoed by a German submarine 1 January, 1916.

c. First Sergeant-at-Law William Bennett, K.C., of 13 Hatch Street, Dublin,¹² b. 1813. He m. Martha, dau. of Edward Wilson, of Scart Barry, and Susan Hughes, Co. Wexford. He d. 19 Sept., 1907. Bur. at Leitrim, and had issue,

(a) Thomas Spread, of The Crescent, Lucan, L.R.C.P. and S.I., d. 29 Nov., 1907. Bur. at Leitrim.

(a) Susan Martha Hughes (Sissy) m. J. E. S. Morgan,¹³ Barrister-at-Law, now of Lara House, Co. Wicklow, and has issue,

1. William Edmond Victor, b. 22nd June, 1887, Captain Army Service Corps.

2. Edward Spread, b. 10th November, 1888, Captain 3rd Battalion R. I. Rifles, killed at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, 27th October, 1914.

3. Thomas Westropp, b. 9th December, 1890, Captain R. I. Fusiliers, Flight Commander, Royal Flying Corps, wounded and a prisoner of war in Germany.

4. Francis Campion b. 5th March, 1895, Lieutenant R. I. Rifles, 7th Battalion. Killed at the Battle of the Somme 9th Sept., 1916.

5. Robert Donald, b. 1st May, 1897, Midshipman R.N. on H.M.S. "Minerva."

1. Susan Lilian, b. 9th August, 1892.

2. Martha Kathleen, b. 7th April, 1899.

3. Albina Isabella, b. 22nd September, 1901.

(b) Martha Anne (Birdie).

a. Anne Charlotte, b. 1810. She m. 1846, Henry, eldest son of Richard Harding Wigmore, of Ballynona, and Anne, dau. of Robert Atkins and Mary Hastings. She d. 1879.

V. Francis, Captain 1st Royals (now Royal Scots). He m. Elizabeth Pett, of Liskeard. He d. at Liskeard in 1799, without issue living (a son and a dau. both d. young). Will proved in Canterbury 1800.

¹² Sergeant Campion's Will. Mr. William Bennett Campion, of 13 Hatch Street, Dublin, K.C., Serjeant-at-Law, formerly Professor of English Law at the Queen's College, Galway, who died on the 19th September last, left personal estate valued at £14,058 11s. 1d., of which £7,570 is English estate, and probate of his will, dated the 28th January, 1903, has been granted to his son, Mr. Thomas Spread Campion, of The Crescent, Lucan, Dublin, M.D. (whose death was announced in our columns on Saturday morning), and Mr. John Edward Spread Mulcahy Morgan, of Larkfield, Clondalkin, Dublin. The testator left £20 to any hospital his son shall select, and he left £3,200 to his daughter Birdie, and the residue of his estate to his son Tom and his daughters Sissy and Birdie.—"Irish Times," 2/12/07.

¹³ J. E. S. Mulcahy-Morgan was the only child of Edmond Moore-Mulcahy, Esq., J.P., of Garranlea, New Inn, Co. Tipperary, and grandson of John Moore Mulcahy, Esq., B.L., of Summerville, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. Edmond Moore Mulcahy m. Dec. 1857 Susan Westropp Morgan, eldest dau. of Edward Morgan, Esq., J.P., of Bridestown, Rathcormac, Co. Cork. For family reasons Mrs. Edmond Moore Mulcahy afterwards assumed the surname Morgan in addition to Mulcahy.

VI. Rowland, of Raspberry Hill (estate held under his cousin, Thomas Grant of Kilmurry, near Fermoy), b. 1743. He m. 1765, Barbara, dau. of John Terry, of Cork. He d. 1827, leaving issue. She d. 25th Nov., 1813, at Cromore. Both buried at Leitrim. He was granted the Freedom of the City of Cork, 20 June, 1792.

(1) Robert of Cromore, near Doneraile, and Raspberry Hill,¹⁴ b. 1772. He m. 1st, 1796, Jane, dau. of George Boate, of Duckspool, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. She d. and left no issue. He m. 2ndly, Judith Ann, 2nd dau. of Rev. Dr. Charles Tuckey, of Parson's Green, Clogheen, Co. Tipperary, and Elizabeth Lloyd. She was b. 1781, and d. 1855. He d. 1850, leaving issue.

a. Rowland, of Cromore and Oldtown, near Shanballymore, Co. Cork. He was b. 1819. He m. 1845, Annie Morton, his first cousin (she d. 20 Jan., 1910, at San Diego, California, U.S.A., aged 94 years 10 months 10 days), only dau. of Rev. Thomas Tuckey, of Marino, Bantry, and Margaret, dau. of Samuel Morton, of Marfield, Clonmel. He d. 1870, leaving issue,

(a) Robert Rowland, b. 1848, of Third Street, San Diego, California, U.S.A., where his mother resided with him at time of his death. He m. Clara, dau. of Mr. and Mrs. Weegar,¹⁵ of Toronto. He d. at San Diego, 14 January, 1907, without issue. He was a Real Estate Agent in San Diego.

(b) Charles Tuckey, b. 1 July, 1857 (? d. young).

(a) Margaret Jane, b. 26 Nov., 1851. She m. George Eastman, of San Francisco, and was d. before 1906.

b. Charles Tuckey, of Dromdeer, near Doneraile, b. 1821. He m. 1861 (his 2nd and 3rd cousin), Emily, dau. of Thomas Campion (the 6th), of Leitrim, Susan, dau. of Lieut. Jeremiah Campion, 38th Regt., and Madge, dau. of Capt. Dawson Carr, near Tallow. He d. 1887, having issue,

(a) Robert Charles Tuckey, b. 1862.

(b) Robert Charles, b. 1863.

(c) Charles Tuckey, b. 1865.

(d) Rowland Thomas, b. 1868.

(a) Susanna Emily. All b. at Dromdeer.

(2) Rowland, b. 1777, d. young.

(1) Sarah, b. 1768. She m. 1785, George Stowards, of Leofana, Kinsale. She d. 1830, having had issue,

a. Moses, b. 1793. He m. 1822, Mary, dau. of Jonas Badwin. He d. 1884.

b. Lieut. Robert. He m. Amilia Becher, Co. Cork, and lost a leg at Antwerp.

(2) Mary, b. 1770. She m. 1789, William Long, of Violet Hill, Skibbereen. She had issue,

a. William, m. Miss Chinnery.

b. Rowland, m. Jane Simpson Campion, of Bushy Park.

(3) Jane, b. 1775, d. unm. 1880.

Extracts from Diary of Mrs. Catherine Stawell, of Kilbrack, near Doneraile.

1813. Nov. 25. Old Mrs. Campion died at Cromore.

1815. Aug. 17. Mr. Robert Campion of Cromore married Miss Anne Tuckey, daughter of Rev. Dr. Tuckey, of Parson's Green, Clogheen, Co. Tipp.

1819. April 2nd. Mrs. Campion (Anne Tuckey) lay in at Cromore of a son and heir—Rowland.

1821. Jan. 2. Mrs. Campion lay in at Cromore of a second son—Charles Tuckey.

1827. March 3. Mrs. Rowland Campion, aged about 83, died at Cromore, Doneraile.

1827. March 6. Old Mrs. Campion buried at Leitrim, Kilworth.

1828. Sept. 4. Rev. Thomas Tuckey, brother to Mrs. Campion, died in Cork, leaving a wife and five children.

¹⁴ In a letter from Rev. Dr. Charles Tuckey of Clogheen, Co. Tipperary, to Davys Tuckey, Cork, dated 29 July, 1815, concerning the proposed marriage of his daughter, Judith Anne, with Mr. Robert Campion, of Cromore, Doneraile, it is stated that Mr. Campion holds the farm of Raspberry Hill from his first cousin, Mr. Grant, of Kilmurry. This farm is to be settled on his future wife, Miss Judith A. Tuckey. (Kilbyrne Papers, vol. vi., p. 64.)

¹⁵ Mrs. Clara Campion's brother resides near San Diego. The father and mother went to Canada from Germany when young.



NEW CONNA CHURCH, PARISH OF KNOCKMOURNE.
Built by Rev. Thos. Spread Campion, D.D., 1815.



THE "NEW" RECTORY OF KNOCKMOURNE.
Built by Rev. Thos. Spread Campion, D.D., 1827.



Thomas Spread Campion
D.D.

BOOK PLATE OF REV. THOS SPREAD
CAMPION, D.D.,

Rector of Knockmourne.
Born 1761; Died 1852.

Coat of Arms of the Four Branches of the Campion
Family, viz.: of Leitrim, of Bushy Park and
Lake View, of Cromore and Dromdeer,
and of Knockmourne.

1829. April 25. About this day little Rowland Campion broke his leg at Cromore, by a car falling on him.

(N.B.—When I knew him at Oldtown as a grown up man, and married, about 1869, he was lame. J. G. W., Col.).

1833. Dec. 7th. Mr. Campion's tutor (Mr. Slattery) died at Cromore, buried Doneraile.

1835. Oct. 1. Miss Elizabeth Tuckey, sister to Mrs. White of Kilbyrne, and Mrs. Campion, was married in Doneraile Church to Rev. Charles Tottenham Reede, Curate of Maynooth, near Dublin.

I. Elizabeth, b. 1730. She m. 1748, Thomas Grant of Kilmurry, who d. 22nd Sept., 1771, aged 50. (See Grant of Kilmurry, B.L.G.). She had issue, Thomas, who m. 1792, Sarah Musgrave. Mrs. Grant d. 10th March, 1803, buried in Leitrim churchyard.

II. Catherine, m. Robert Forsyth, of Cork, and had issue, Thomas, of Clifton.

THOMAS (the 4th) of Leitrim, the eldest son, b. 1723. He m. 25th August, 1750, Martha, dau. of Henry Harte, of Limerick, half-brother of Sir Richard Harte (she d. Feb., 1784). He d. 10th April, 1795, had issue,

I. Thomas, of Leitrim, b. 1750, of whom presently.

II. Revd. Henry, b. 1756, of Shandon Church, Cork, ordained 21 Sept., 1783. He m. 1790, his 1st cousin, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Grant, of Kilmurry. She d. 25 Nov., 1834. He d. 13 Nov., 1804, leaving issue.

(1) Thomas Grant.

(2) Jasper Grant.

(1) Martha Anne, b. 1803-4, d. unm. 1866.

III. Arthur, M.D., of Limerick, d. unm. 1804.

I. Mary, d. unm.

II. Martha, m. 1789, John Minton, of Springville, near Kanturk, and had issue. (There was a Ruth Minton in 1788, at Springville).

III. Maria, m. 1834, Robert George Maunsell. She was b. 1784, and d. 1838, leaving issue.

IV. Jane, m. Revd. N. Battersby, Rector of Castle Dawn, Co. Meath.

THOMAS, (the 5th), of Leitrim, b. 1750, the eldest son. He m. 1st, 1773, Sarah, dau. of Revd. Crowther Dowding, Rector of Kilworth. She d. leaving issue

I. THOMAS, of Leitrim, b. 1786, of whom presently.

II. Revd. Edward, who m. and had issue a dau, who m. Mr. Somerville, of the Prairie.

I. Anne, m. Revd. Oliver Lodge, Curate of Glanworth, Co. Cork, 27 June, 1801. She d. aged 84, leaving issue,

(1) Thomas, m. 24th April, 1846, dau. of Capt. Bennet, 5th Fusiliers.

(2) Oliver, who settled in New South Wales in 1841, and by his wife, Catherine, had issue,

a. Barton, b. 12th Aug., 1850, m. Mary, sister of Canon Banks-Smith, of Hobart, and has issue.

b. Thomas Campion b. 22nd May, 1853, m. first Miss Marks, and secondly Miss Larkin, and has issue.

c. Catherine, m. John Cameron, M.P., Queensland, and has issue.

d. Anne, b. 11th June, 1858, m. W. H. L. Thornton, of Tower Hill, son of Col. Wm. Thornton, and has issue.

e. Oliver.

(3) John, who married Miss Zouch, of Dublin.

(4) William.

(5) George.

(6) Barton, died young.

(7) Olivia, died young.

II. Dorothea m. Charles Bunworth, Solicitor, of Dunmoon, near Tallow, on 16th Feb., 1804. (He was son of Peter Bunworth, Solicitor, and grandson of Rev. Charles Bunworth. See Legend of Banshee, p. 303, of Notes on Buttevant, &c.). They had issue,

(1) Sarah, who m. her first cousin, Jeremy Campion, of Leitrim, in 1828, and had Jeremy Campion of Leitrim.

(2) Charles Colclough, who m. M. Duggan, and had issue.

- a. Charles Campion of Queensland, who left issue,
- a. Dorothea Campion m. Captain Alex Walker, Royal Artillery, and has issue
- b. Aphra, married James O'Brien of Toronto, and has issue.
- c. Minnie m. R. Haskow.

III. Martha, m. Henry Hopley, of Dublin, and had issue Revd. Henry, and one dau., Susan.

THOMAS CAMPION m. 2ndly, 1795, Anne, dau. of John Briscoe, of Youghal. Had no issue by this marriage. He d. 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS (the 6th) of Leitrim, b. 1786. He m. 1807, his 2nd cousin, Susan, dau. of Lieut. J. Campion, 38th Regt., and Madge dau. of Capt. Dawson Carr, near Tallow. She was b. 1788, and d. 1858. He d. 1833, having issue.

I. Thomas (the 7th), of Leitrim, b. 1808. He m. Anne, dau. of — Haines, of Inchigaggin, Co. Cork. She d. 27 May, 1863. He d.s.p. 9 July, 1868—

II. Jeremy, of Leitrim, b. 1809, Major H.I.C.S., succeeded to the estate in 1868 (on the death of his brother Thomas, the 7th. He married in 1828 his first cousin, Sarah, dau. of Charles Bunworth of Dunmoon, by Dorothea (Campion) dau. of Thomas Campion (the 5th) of Leitrim. She d. 25th September, 1838, at Nagpore. He d. 12th March, 1871, leaving issue.

- (1) Jeremy, of Leitrim, b. 23 January, 1829, of whom presently.
- (2) Esau, b. 14 November, 1830, d. young.
- (3) Joseph, b. 19 September, 1832, d. young.

(1) Anne Wilhelmina, b. 14 February, 1835, m. Dr. E. Masters, of the Indian Army. She d. 9 Oct., 1866, at Vizagapatam, leaving issue five sons.

(2) Henrietta, b. 27 April, 1837.

Jeremy m. 2ndly in 1840, Ellen d. of Captain Geo. Rowan Duncan, of Indian Army. She d. 24 Jany, 1851, leaving issue, Henry Campion, b. 18 April, 1849, and several daughters. Jeremy succeeded to Leitrim on the death in 1868 of his brother Thomas (the 7th) and d. 12th March, 1871.

JEREMY of Leitrim, b. 23 Jany., 1829, m. 18 Aug., 1857, Ellen, dau. of M. Denehy, and d. 26 Feby, 1877, leaving issue Charles Austin Bunworth. (After continuous possession by the Campion family, father and son, since before 1642, Jeremy sold Leitrim House and the remainder of the estate on 30th April, 1875, to one of his tenants, P. Stack, who re-sold the various farms under the Irish Land Act).

(1) Charles Austin Bunworth son of Jeremy, the last owner of Leitrim, b. 30th Sept., 1863, m. 2 Feby., 1887, Robina, dau. of Wm. Cairncross, of Colmslie, Bulimba, Queensland, and has issue,

- a. Rowland Burnell Maule, b. 10th March, 1888, M.R.C.S., London, &c., Captain E.A.M.C., served with the Expeditionary Force under Sir John French, from 8th August, 1914.
- b. Charles Aldworth Gifford, b. 11 Nov., 1889, of Wadham College, Oxford, (B.A.) and the Inner Temple, Lieut. Royal Field Artillery,
- c. Oliver St. Leger, b. 12 Sept., 1891 (London University), Lieut. R.A.M.C.
- d. Austin Bernard Lodge, b. 15 June, 1893, Lieut. Welsh Regt.
- e. Jasper Thomas, b. 29 Jany., 1896 (Hertford Coll., Oxford) Lieut. Duke of Wellington's Regt.
- a. Constance Ruby, b. 11 June, 1901.
- b. Beatrice Lucy, b. 1 Sept., 1905.

C. A. B. Campion, the surviving representative of the Leitrim Campions—the main line of the family—is London Manager of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

III. Gifford, d. young.

IV. Henry, d. in Australia.

IV. Henry d. in Australia.

V. Rowland, d. unm. June 1861, drowned in the river Blackwater, shortly after returning from Australia, where he had made £20,000 sheep farming.

VI. Wm. Lane, m. Jane Sherroff.

VII. Edward d. in U.S.A.



RICHARD GIFFORD CAMPION OF OLD DROMORE AND BUSHY PARK.
Born 1757; Died 1st Nov., 1827.



THOMAS CAMPION (THE 3RD)
OF LEITRIM.

Born 1694; Died 1761.
From a miniature owned by Mrs.
Morgan, daughter of
Sergeant W. B. Campion, K.C.



CAPT. FRANCIS CAMPION
(1st Royals, now Royal Scots),
Son of Thos. Campion (3rd) of
Leitrim.

Born 1737; Died 1797.
From a miniature owned by
Charles Tuckey Campion.



RICHARD GIFFORD CAMPION
(2ND) OF BUSHY PARK.

Born 3rd August, 1794.



JASPER GRANT CAMPION,

Born 1795.
Son of Rev. Henry Campion
of Shandon.



MARY CAMPION.

Wife of Richard Gifford Campion, married 1789, daughter of Benjamin Williamson of Greenfort.



EMILIA CAMPION.

Born 1802 ; Married Rev. George Boldero, Rector of Bury St. Edmunds.

- I. Susan, m. John Monsell. She was b. 1821, and d. Jany. 1848, leaving issue two sons, each drowned at sea.
- II. Emily, m. her cousin Charles Tuckey Campion of Dromdeer. She d. 25 July, 1880, aged 55.
- III. Sarah, d. young.
- IV. Anne, d. young.
- V. Sarah, b. 1819, m. Thomas Ring of Cork. He d. 1877. She d. 8th April, 1880, aged 61, leaving issue (1) William, M.D., Edin., (2) Thomas, (1) Susan.
- VI. Charlotte, m. William Wyatt, of New Zealand.

There are several entries to the Campion family in Kilworth Parish Register, also Doneraile Parish Register, Prerogative Wills of Ireland, Marriage Licence Bonds, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, Brady and Cole.

Extracts from Doneraile Parish Register:—

Robert Rowland Campion, son of Rowland Campion of Cromore, Esq., and Anne Morton, his wife, born 11 Nov., and privately baptised 22 December, 1848.

Margaret Jane Campion, daughter of Rowland Campion, Esq., of Cromore, and Anne Morton, his wife, born 26 Nov., and privately baptised 27 December, 1851.

Charles Tuckey Campion, son of Rowland Campion, Esq., and Anne, his wife, born 1 July, 1857.

Rowland Campion, Esq., of Cromore, died 2 March, 1827.

Robert Campion, of Cromore, died on 3 August, and was buried 6 August, 1850.

Mrs. Campion, of Oldtown, relict of the late Robert Campion of Cromore, Esq., died 7 January, 1855, and was buried on 11th at Leitrim.

FROM "REGISTRY OF GRADUATES," TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Campion, John, B.A., Aestat 1621.

Campion, Henry, B.A., Aestat 1778.

Campion, Thos. Spread, B.A., Ver. 1793; M.A., Ver. 1795; B.D. and D.D., 1810.

Campion, Robert Deane, B.A., Aestat 1822.

Campion, Samuel, B.A., Ver. 1829.

Campion, Melianus Spread, B.A., Ver. 1831.

Campion, William, B.A., Ver. 1834.

The following list of tenancies of portion of the Leitrim estate from Thomas Campion 6th on 20th December, 1824, is taken from the family papers. It illustrates the system then so much in vogue under which Irish landlords let their lands to various intermediaries other than direct to the actual tenants and cultivators of the soil:—

Mr. Robert Campion, Coolisheen	...	...	Rent	£130	0	0
Mr. Rowland Campion, Araglin	...	...	...	40	0	0
Representatives of the Rev. Henry Campion, Ballynaparka	...	...	...	60	0	0
Mr. Robert Campion, part of Ballyoran	...	...	...	18	12	11½
Mr. Timothy Kelleher, part of Ballyoran	...	...	...	33	3	2½
Mr. Patrick Clancy, Lower Leitrim	...	...	...	71	0	0
Representatives of Patrick and Maurice Clancy, Lower Leitrim	...	...	...	71	0	0
Mr. Michael Geron, Lower Ballynaparka	...	...	...	74	8	9
Representatives of Richard Rice, Lower Ballynaparka	...	...	...	74	8	9
Mary and John Mahony, Leitrim	...	...	...	116	16	8½
Mr. Robert Campion, Quarry Farm	...	...	...	30	0	0

£719 10 4½

From interesting documents in possession of Richard Gifford Campion, it appears that "no part of the Leitrim estate was set out to tenants in 1721."

Rev. W. M. Brady, D.D., in his *Records of Cork*, p. 113, vol. 1, writes that in 1649 the English Garrisons in the County of Cork numbered 2,500 men, "not being able to endure the thought of joining with the Irish against their own countrymen, united themselves to Cromwell."

Among the principal officers were Lord Broghill, Sir Percy Smyth, Colonel Townsend, Colonel Gifford, Captain Richard Burnell, Lieutenant Samuel Pomeroy. The three last named, who took part in the "rendition of Cork" were connected with the Campions of Leitrim (see pedigree).

Colonel Gifford's son (of Aghern) married Catherine Bernard (see Earl of Bandon), and their daughter Mary Gifford married Thomas Campion (the 3rd) in 1721.

Colonel Richard Burnell of Garranes, Co. Cork, mentions in his Will his sisters, Elizabeth Campion, wife of Captain Thomas Campion, Grantee of Leitrim, and Mary Graham, wife of Thomas Graham, Grantee of Killathy.

Colonel Burnell died in 1664, and his four daughters and co-heirs, Anne, Sarah, Mary and Jane were granted in 1666, 770 plantation acres at Garranes.

Mary married Captain Thomas Lane of Kanturk in 1697. Sarah married 25th March, 1676, Edward Hoare, who in 1680 founded Hoare's Bank in Cork, one of the earliest Irish Banks. He was Sheriff of Cork 1684, and Mayor 1686, and was ancestor of the Hoares, Baronets of Annabelle, Co. Cork, created 1784, and of the Hoares of Hampstead Heath House, Middlesex, and of Cliff House, Cromer, Co. Norfolk (Gurney Hoare & Co., of Lombard Street, London).

Susan Pomeroy, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Pomeroy of Pallice and Gurtneclong, Barony of Duhallow, married in 1688 Thomas Campion (the 2nd) of Leitrim. Her mother was half sister of the Very Rev. Rowland Davies, LL.D., Dean of Cork (1710-1721), who mentioned his sister Pomeroy in his Will.

The Dean had half-sisters daughters of Thomas Smyth. His mother was married three times.

The immediate predecessor of Dr. Davies as Dean of Cork was Rev. Arthur Pomeroy, 1673-1710 (noted as Dean Rowland Davies' half brother), whose son, Archdeacon John Pomeroy, founded in 1735 a free School and Library attached to St. Finbarre's Church, Cork, which foundation is still in existence.

Archdeacon John Pomeroy's eldest son, Arthur, was created Viscount Harberton in 1783, and is ancestor of the present peer.

Sarah Bunworth, who married in 1828 her first cousin, Major Jeremy Campion of Leitrim (father of Jeremy, the last owner of Leitrim until its sale in 1875), was daughter of Charles Bunworth of Dunmoon, Attorney-at-Law, by Dorothea Campion of Leitrim.

Charles was son of Peter Bunworth, Attorney-at-Law, of Newmarket, who married in 1766 Maria, daughter of Abraham Colclough of Tinterm Abbey (brother of Sir Vesey Colclough) by Maria, daughter of Sir Vere Hunt. Peter was son of Rev. Peter Bunworth, A.M., born 1699, by Grace, daughter of Sir Philip Cradock and Jane Maule, sister of Right Rev. Henry Maule, Bishop of Cloyne (Marriage Settlement dated 3rd July, 1729). Rev. Peter Bunworth was elder son of Colonel Richard Bunworth



OLD COPY OF THE CAMPION COAT OF ARMS

In possession of Richard Gifford Campion, Esq, of Lakeview, left to his grandfather by Edmund Campion who died 1755.

of Newmarket, who fought at the Boyne and at the Siege of Limerick, and who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Philpot of Newmarket (see Aldworth Pedigree) by Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Travers, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Primate Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, ancestor of the Earls of Cork and Orrery and the Earls of Shannon. Sir Robert Travers was Judge Advocate in Ireland and Vicar General of Cork, and was killed at the Battle of Knockinoss near Mallow, 13th November, 1647. He was son of John Travers, who came to Ireland when Lord Grey de Wilton came over as Lord Lieutenant. "This John Travers married Sarah Spenser, the sister of Edmund Spenser the poet, who granted him as a marriage portion with his sister the townlands of Ardenbane and Knocknaple in Roche's Country in the County of Cork, which was part of the forfeited estate of the Earl of Desmond, granted by Queen Elizabeth to the said Edmund Spenser, in which grant Kilcolman Castle and Lake were comprised. The above-named John Travers and Sarah Spenser had two sons, Robert Travers the eldest, afterwards Sir Robert Travers, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Primate Boyle," as above, and Zachery Travers, whose estates were devised to John Travers, the second son of Sir Robert Travers. (See Brady, pages 351-352, etc., and Lodge.)

Liscarroll Parish.

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

It lies about 7 miles (by road) N.W. of Buttevant Village.

Liscarroll is the Irish for "Carroll's Fort." (O'Donovan.)

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

3287 (6121). License to James Viscount Barrie to alien to Nicholas Walshe, John Bayes, and Christopher Arthur, the barony or hundred of Oryrry, and the manors and lands of Buttevant, Liscarroll, and elsewhere in Co. Cork, 6 May xx., A.D. 1578.

Lord Barrymore married in 1621 Alice, eldest daughter of Richard Earl of Cork. After her husband's death in 1667 she married secondly John Barry, of Liscarroll. (*Journal* for 1900, page 202.)

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, Liscarroll Parish belonged to Robert Maguire and Henry Slingsby, English Papist. They forfeited the property after the Rebellion of 1642, the grantees being Roger Bretridge, Richard Boles, and Thomas Boles. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that the parish contained 2,046 inhabitants, of which number 666 were in the village. He continues: "The parish comprises 3,855 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act. The land in general is good and chiefly in pasture. Limestone is quarried both for agricultural purposes and for building. The principal seats are Altamira, the residence of W. Purcell, Esq., a handsome mansion in an extensive and richly planted demesne; High Fort, of R. Purcell, M.D., distinguished for the gallant defence¹ made by its then proprietor, the late Sir John Purcell,

¹ See Highfort of these Notes.

against a midnight attack by nearly 20 robbers, whom, though armed only with a case knife, he entirely repulsed, in consideration of which intrepid conduct he obtained the honour of knighthood. Sally Park, the property of George Bond Lowe, Esq., is now in ruins" (ii. 281).

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Liscarroll, a parish under cultivation. Liscarroll village lies S.W. of the centre. The following country seats are in it, viz.: Altamira House, Highfort House, and Moyge House." The townland is also referred to, a Danish fort in the east side, and Kate's Hole (Sheet 15), referred to by Lewis (see under Village). It is said a stone thrown into it is heard to make a noise in water 20 minutes after being cast in. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In 1881 the area of parish was 4,027a. 2r. 15p; houses, 196; pop., 908; families, 184; R.C.'s, 891; Prots., 17; val., £3,131. (Guy.)

Altamira is now (1916) the residence of John P. Hannigan, Esq., J.P., and Highfort that of Daniel S. Wigmore, Esq., J.P.

LISCARROLL PARISH (R.C.)

Sir Daniel Norton of Tysteede, Southampton Co., Knt., was granted the rectory of Liscarroll, 14 Feb., 3rd Jac. I. It was afterwards granted to Sir John Jephson, Knt, 21 April, 8th Jac. I. (Pat. Rolls, James I., P.R.O., Dublin.)

According to a list made in 1704 it appears that Daniel Daly, living at Lisgriffin, 80 years of age, was Parish Priest of Churchtown and Liscarroll. He received Popish Orders 1650 at Rosse from Richard Connel, Bishop of Ahaddo and Ardfert. Sureties were Timothy Sullivan of Churchtown, £50, and Dennis Callaghan of Lismecalcaning, £50. (*Journal* for 1900, p. 56.)

From an abstract made 1731, we find that Liscarroll had one Mass-house, one reputed Popish priest, no convent of fryars or nuns, and one Popish school. (*Journal* for 1893, p. 51.)

The Right Revd. Matthew McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross in 1785, states that Liscarroll parish was dedicated to the Purification of the B.V. (Brady, i. lxxix.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "In the R.C. divisions the parish is the head of a union, comprising also the parish of Churchtown or Bruhenny; the chapel, an old building, is about to be repaired and enlarged. There is also a chapel at Churchtown. About 80 children are taught in a national school, and there are two private schools, in which are about 200 children (ii. 280).

Windele, writing about 1831, gives: "The chapel, which is a low and rude building of the L form, is, strange to say, thatched, a remnant of a structure that has disappeared."

The Field Book of 1839 gives: "Liscarroll Monastery. On the south side of the town of Liscarroll in the N.E. part of Coolbawn are the ruins of an old monastery or chapel. It is called Liscarroll Church. The west gable is standing. There is a graveyard." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

A Parish Priest and two Curates do the duty of the parish.

HOLY WELL.

On the north side of the townland of Rockspring to the N. of Liscarroll Village is a Holy Well by name of "Tubbermurry," Mary's Well—a small shallow well having an alder tree over it. It is said to be a Blessed Well. People pray here on Fridays.

On the east side of the townland is another well called "Tubberavuc-head," well of the bucket, a small well where a pump had been erected. By means of buckets the people got their water; they called it by the name of "Tubber avuchead." (Field Book for 1839.)

LISCARROLL PARISH (C. OF I.)

Brady gives: 1291. "Ecca de Kylscarwyl XXs. unde decia IIs." (Tax P. Nic.)

The following appear to have been the Incumbents, etc., etc. :—

1591. Patrick Lombard. "R. de Liscarroll pertinet ad Prior Bothon. Vicarius, Patrick Lombard, laicus, propter defectum sacrorum ordinum et manifestam contumaciam deprivatus," circiter 1591.

1651. John Temple.

1615. V. Liscarroll, val 3 li. per an. Ecclesia et cancella in ruina.

1615 and 1634. Rectoria impropriata. Johes Jephson, miles, est firmarius.

1634. James Bruce.

1640. Bartholomew Allerton.

1642. Battle of Liscarroll. (See Liscarroll Castle of these Notes.)

1661 and 1662. Vacant.

1667. Samuel Alford.

1671. Thomas Wilcox.

1682. Matthew Jones.

1684. Jonathan Falkner.

1694. Val. 7 pounds. Mr. Falkner, Vicar. Thomas Ellis curae animarum incubit. Epus patronus. Nulla ecclia sed cura animarum unacum Doneraile curat' commissa est.

1699. Thomas Ellis.

1705. Kerry Fitzmaurice.

1728. John Murdoch.

1740. Jeremiah King.

1774. Value £80 per an. Church in ruins. Patron, the Bp. Proxy, 2s. Taxed in the King's Books, £5 10s. ster. Incumb, Jeremiah King, A.M. The rect. is imp. Mr. Henry Pearde, Imp. Proxy, 2s.

1785. Protestant pop., 17.

1787. Francis Clement.

From this time the V. Liscarroll has been held with V. Kilbrin, q.v. (ii. 304).

In 1604 the rectory of Liscorele (with other rectories) was demised to Daniel Norton of Tyesteede, in Co. Southampton, which were lands and possessions of late dissolved abbey of Ballybeg, and all other castles, etc., to said abbey belonging, to hold for 30 years, etc. (Pat. Rolls of James I.)

In 1612 the rectories and tithes of Liscarroll (with other rectories) were granted to Sir John Jephson, Kt., 12 Dec., 10 Jas. G., A.D. 1612. (P.R.O., Irl.)

In 1663. Church in ruins. Francis Price, Esq., impropiator. Taxed in King's Books £5 10s. (Smith, i. 53.)

RETURN OF RENT CHARGES MADE 1853.

Liscarroll, 25 Sept., 1833, for 21 years, amount of composition, Brit. Curr., £254. Wheat at £1 12s. 0½d. per barrel, being average price for seven years ending 1st Nov., 1830. (Brady, iii. 312.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "The living is a vicarage in the Dio. of Cloyne, united to that of Kilbrin, together forming the union of Liscarroll, in the pat. of the Bishop. The rect. is impropriate in C. D. O. Jephson, Esq. The tithes are equally divided between the Imp. and the Vicar. The vicarial tithes of the benefice amount to £547. The church is at Ballygrady, on the border of the parsh of Kilbrin" (ii. 280).

LISCARROLL CASTLE.

Liscarroll Castle is situated at the N.N.W. side of Liscarroll Village. It is said to have been built either by John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, or by some of the followers of Strongbow. It belonged for many years to the Barry family. It formed part of a grant to Sir Philip Perceval, 13 March, 1637(8), from Charles I.

In 1641 Sir Philip had the castle garrisoned and strongly fortified. He placed Sergeant (afterwards Captain) Thomas Raymond in command.

The castle was a quadrangular building, 240 feet long and 120 feet wide, enclosed with walls 30 feet high, and defended with two square and four round towers of great strength.

Mr. James Buckley, who visited the ruins circa 1898, gives an account of its present state in his article on the Battle of Liscarroll (see *Journal* for 1898, p. 84). He also gives (p. 87) the music of the "Walls of Liscarroll."

In 1641 Sergt. Thomas Raymond was besieged for 13 days by the Irish, under General Barry, with a force of 7,000 foot and 500 horse and a train of artillery. They arrived before the castle 30th August, and placed their artillery on a hill to the S.E. of the castle and within musket shot of it. Raymond had only 30 men. He was fortunate in finding a well of good water in one of the towers (Egmond MSS., i. 155). Although promised relief the following morning by Lord Inchiquin, commanding the English or Parliamentary forces, he surrendered on 2nd Sept. However, the delay occasioned by the siege allowed Lord Inchiquin to collect a force of about 2,000 foot and 400 horse, with which he advanced to Raymond's relief. The Irish had intended to have marched to Doneraile, but hearing of the advance of the English, they prepared to give them battle on a plain to the west of the castle.

On the 3rd Sept. Inchiquin arrived in sight of the castle, and found the Irish drawn up in good order. The English advanced cavalry were fired on from the castle, which was the first intimation they had that Raymond had surrendered. The Irish horse and musketeers advancing, forced the English cavalry to retire, during which movement Lord Kinalmeakie (son of the Great Earl of Cork) was killed. The Irish advance was conducted with great skill and dash. The English horse was forced back on their infantry. The Irish attacking party thereupon rejoined their main body near the castle.

This was practically an advanced guard action. Each side now prepared for the battle.

The Irish formed their foot in three bodies, each about 2,000 men. The right wing occupying some rising ground near a fortification. The left wing stood close to the castle and near their artillery, while the main body was placed in rear of the centre of the wings and consisted mostly of pikes. The horse was in one body near the right wing on the brow of the hill.

The English were likewise divided into three commands. The right

wing under Sir Charles Vavasor, consisting of 600 musketeers, faced the enemy's left wing. The left wing, consisting of 300 musketeers, faced the opposing right wing. The horse was on the left, facing that of the enemy. The main body appears to have been about 800 pikes and muskets. The position was on sloping ground 500 yards east of the castle.

The engagement commenced with an artillery duel, with little result. The English right now prepared to advance. Some musketeers were sent forward to clear an advanced party of Irish foot from some huts, which stood in a meadow between the two forces. This was effected, the defenders retiring on their main body. A party of English horse under Lord Oxenbridge pursued them, and advanced so far that he would have been cut off if other troops had not advanced to his relief. Lord Inchiquin's troop led the van, but being driven back, threw those following into confusion. The retreat was successfully covered by 300 muskets, who "that day did gallant service," which caused the pursuing Irish horse to scatter. The English troops in hand on the left flank advancing, drove back the enemy's right and put them to flight. The victory being followed up by the English horse, which had this time rallied, Sir Charles Vavasour with his 600 men attacked and drove back the Irish left and captured their guns. The remainder of the Irish army in reserve, seeing both their wings repulsed, also took to flight. The English army following in pursuit, many Irish were slain; several escaped through the bogs and woods. Three pieces of artillery, 14 colours, and 30 wagons were captured, besides 300 muskets.¹

In 1644 the Irish made another attack on Liscarroll Castle. Sergeant Raymond, the commander, sallied forth, attacked the enemy and defeated the whole body. (Smith, ii. 97.)

In 1645 Lord Castlehaven, in command of the Irish, took most of the strongholds in the county, "which success had such an effect on Liscarroll that it surrendered without firing a shot, though in the best position for defence (Smith, ii. 87, and Egmont MSS). Raymond was put under arrest by the Lord President, and condemned to death, but was afterwards pardoned and sent to England.

Smith tells us that Sir Hardress Waller recovered it from the Irish in 1650. The breach made by him was still visible in 1750 near the S.W. tower. It has ever since remained in a ruinous condition.

Colonel John Hodder, writing to John Perceval 16 August, 1651, informs him that "the ward in Liscarroll has been betrayed, the castle taken and house burnt." (Egmont MSS., i. 500.)

In June, 1653, the Percevals had again occupied Liscarroll. (E. MSS.)

29 June, 1663. About this time Sir John Perceval took Ballymacow (now Egmont) into his own hands, and made it his residence, having before lived in the castle of Liscarroll. (Egmont MSS., ii. 7.)

The castle and lands belonged to John Barry.

In 1677 the Manor of Liscarroll consisted of 5½ plowlands, viz., Liscarroll, Lackinroe, Knockbarry, Coolebane, and Ballynemedagh, 1,647 acres, and they were held by Lieut. Richard Beare. It is described as a great part bog and no better than mountain, but about the castle is sweet land. It is a very noble seat and adorned with all conveniences, only it wants a river. It has conveniences for firing (besides the coppices on itself, which, if they

² This brief account of the battle of Liscarroll is taken from Mr. James Buckley's article in "Journal C. H. & A. Society" for 1898, p. 90.

were orderly and seasonably cut, would afford firing enough for a great person's house and more), either by bringing turf, which may be had upon the premises, or wood from the adjacent places; meadow ground very plentiful.

Sir John Perceval let Liscarroll to Richard Beare, senr., and John Beare. Richard had a brother Roger. John Beare married Mary, daughter of George Crofts, senr.

Windele, writing about 1831, thus describes the castle:—"It stands at the S.E. side of the village behind the houses, and so closely as to be spoiled by them as a picture. It consists of a large quadrangular area, surrounded by a lofty wall, flanked at the angles by round massive towers. In the centre of the N. wall stands a square tower, but having no marked features. The keep faces it in the centre of the S. wall.

In the W. wall is a slightly projecting building, in which is a breach, which affords the only present entrance. The circular flanking tower at the N.E. has at its midway height a single ballistraria or cruciform aperture, through which the cross-bow men discharged their arrows.

The great area is an oblong square or parallelogram 120 feet in breadth by 240 in length. Its floor is the naked limestone rock, rough and irregular of surface. Of course all the side offices have long since disappeared.

The keep is a square tower of about 40 feet in height. Its walls are of considerable thickness; the lower portion of the building is arched, but this I did not enter. I proceeded to the upper storey by a newel, noel or corkscrew staircase in the N.W. angle, the lower part of which is broken away. The great chamber over the arch is about 24 feet by 12 in size, and it is curious that the arch which forms its floor is cut across its centre, leaving an open space from wall to wall of about 4 inches in breadth, as if for a portcullis to pass through it. This room is lit by three windows of two light lancet ogees, in each of three walls. The fourth side had the fireplace, which is now entirely ruinous. The S. side of this chamber is crowned by a semi-circular stone arch, which forms a floor to a still higher chamber. A narrow staircase in W. wall leads to it, and in the ascent the vomitary from the cloacine is passed.

The Bower or Bowre, the lady's chamber or parlour, is small, but more decorated than any other. Two sides of it are finished with a splayed cornice. The fireplace, which is in the S.E. angle, has been much injured, but enough remains to show it was rather handsome. Two low massive columns, one at each side, supported an impost which has been removed. Near this chamber is a small closet, probably a bedroom. (There is a sketch of the Lady's Bower on page 642.) This castle was built, according to silly tradition, by King John—probably by one of the early Lords of Buttevant, de Barry." He also gives sketches of the castle on pp. 646 and 647. (Windele MSS., 12 i. 11.)

The Field Book of 1839 gives: "Liscarroll Castle, N.W. side of town. This castle represents a parallelogram, apparently very strong, and was fortified, etc. There are the ruins of four towers and two castles to be seen here."

Poulnafahce, "Hole of the green." In the N.E. of Coolbaan, 10 chains S. of Liscarroll town, is a small hole in the face of a rock, from which to the castle of Liscarroll there is a wide spacious and subterraneous passage. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)



LISCARROLL CASTLE.
(Photo by late Rev. Henry Swansey of Castlemagner.)

LISCARROLL VILLAGE.

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes: "The village is pleasantly situated in a valley, and contains 120 houses, which are mostly thatched. A barrack for two officers and 64 non-commissioned officers and privates was built in the vicinity in 1821; the establishment was kept up for about four years, but the buildings are now occupied by labourers. Fairs are held here. A constabulary police force is stationed here. Manorial courts are occasionally held, with jurisdiction extending to 40s. and petty sessions on alternate Thursdays. Near the barracks are some remarkable fissures in the limestone rock; about a mile from the town is a fissure of great depth called "Kate's Hole," which is now closed up, and at Coolbane, to the west of it, is a large rath, now neatly planted, where it is said 17 of the relatives of Garret FitzGerald, of the house of Desmond, killed in the siege of the castle, were interred" (ii. 280).

The Field Book of 1839 gives: "Liscarroll Town. A small town of thatched houses, having six fairs held in it."

"Poulnafahee," "hole of the green" (O'Donovan). In the N.E. of Coolbawn, 10 chains S. of Liscarroll town, is a small hole in the face of the rock, from which to the Castle of Liscarroll there is a wide, spacious and subterraneous passage. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In 1887 Guy gives the population of the village as 380, with national schools, sub-post office, constabulary barracks, and Petty Sessions Court.

In 1905 the pop. was 285. There were ten publichouses in the village.

1909. A telegraph office; branch of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., open on Mondays and fair days; also a creamery, called the Liscarroll Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd., President, James Sullivan.

Lisgriffin Castle.

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

The Castle lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (by road) west of Buttevant Village.

Lisgriffin is the Irish for "Griffin's Fort." Inq. temp., Jac. I. (O'Donovan).

Smith writes: "At Lisgriffin, on the Earl of Egmont's estate, several crystals have been found of the Kerry stone kind. This castle was built in the beginning of King James the First's reign by one Garret Barry" (i. 295).

FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

2253 (1842). Pardon (with others) to Richard M'James (? Barry) of Lysgriffyn, with usual conditions. May xv., A.D. 1573.

4814 (4056). Pardon (with others) to Shane m'Rich. m'Shaimes Barry of Lisgriffin, gent.; usual conditions. 29 Jan., xxviii., A.D. 1585.

6465 (5265). Pardon (with others) to John fitz Rich. Barrie of Lisgriffin, Katherine Skollie, his wife, Philip fitz John Barrie, of same, Ellice Lombard, his wife, Edm. fitz Rich. Stackbolde, Ellinor Kallaghan, his wife. A.D. 1600.

Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, writing from Limerick in 1580, mentions that the Royalist Army marching to Dingle in Kerry from Limerick,

via Asketon, Kilmallock, over Slieve-Ghyr, by the way of Viscount Roche's country, camped on 12th June, 1580, three miles beyond Buttevant, at a place called Lysgrifyn, in Ownybaragh, a territory belonging to Viscount Barry. (Kerry Records, 1872, p. 144.)

The following very curious inscription is on a slab in the chancel of Buttevant Abbey near the east window:—

“Redmond Barry cu. Matre et conguge struxere hunc tumulum Patri Quem Dea Parca Tulit Redmundus Johannis Barry de Lisgriffin et Kathlina Barry uxor ejus me fieri fecerunt, 3rd May, 1612.” (R.S.A., Irl., 1852, p. 91.)

The Revd. W. H. Cotter, M.A., LL.D., gives the following translation:

“Redmond Barry and mother and wife erected this tomb to their father, whom the Divine Fates took away. Redmond John Barry of Lisgriffin and Kathleen Barry, his wife, caused me (viz., the tomb) to be built the 3rd May, 1612.”

Some one must, I think, have added on the latter clause subsequently as a correction, as it seems a contradiction.

The altar tomb of Philip John Barry (see Fiants above-mentioned) and his wife is in the chancel of Buttevant Abbey. It bears the following Latin inscription in large Longobardic capitals running around the border of the covering slab:—

Hic Jacet Ioh
Anes Garet Bary de Kilmihil et vxor ejvs et
Phil Johan
Is Bary et Ellis Lombard hoc fecervnt 1603.

The short inscriptions are those at the ends of the slab, the longer ones are those at the sides. (*Journal* for 1896, p. 526.)

Grant from the King to Redmond FitzJohn Barry of Lisgriffin, gent., in Cork Co., the castle, plowland and watermill of Lisgriffin, containing 40 acres pasture and 20 acres heath and furze; Templemary, 1 car., 50 arable, 40 pasture, 10 heath and furze; Miltercrogh or Miltierijher, 1 car.; Ardefriery, 1 car. (? Ard-prior); Curaghclass, 1 car, 30 acres arable, 30 acres pasture, and 40 acres wood; Bwoylehallagh or Bwoliehillagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ ca.; Far-rinecothr or Faryncottyre, $\frac{1}{2}$ car., the castel and $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland of Kilclowan, all country measure; the premises are created “Manor of Lisgriffin,” 6 June, 16 James I. (1619). He had surrendered them in order to take out new grant (p. 364 folio Patent Rolls of James I.).

In 1631 Redmond Barry was living at Lisgriffin (Egmont Papers).

In 1641 the Irish surprised the Castle of Lisgriffin, which then belonged to Sir Philip Perceval. (Tuckey's *Remembrancer*, p. 92.)

Redmond Barry of Lisgriffin, Co. Cork, was a rebel in 1642. (Hickson's *Irish Massacres of 1641*.)

Lisgriffin is mentioned in the Egmont MSS. as follows:—

p. 193. Redmond Barry of Lisgriffin.

p. 208. Witnesses were examined by the English Commissioners in Munster at Mallow in March, 1643(4), regarding the Rebellion. With regard to Lisgriffin, it was stated “that Serjeant Reymond (officer commanding Sir Philip Perceval's troops) had quiet possession of the castle and lands of Lisgriffin long before, and at the time of the Cessation, and that neither Redmond Barry nor any other entered thereon until Saturday, 16th of September.



LISGRIFFIN CASTLE.

Showing full west and the south sides.

(Photo by Major H. F. White, circa 1865.)



HOLY WELL, LISGRIFFIN.

Major Gordon Forsayeth of Whitechurch House, Cappagh, sitting.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 29th May, 1908.)

p. 245. Garret Barry writes to Thomas Reymond, Commander at Lis-carroll, from Lisgriffin, 1 Feb., 1644(5).

p. 563. John Perceval, writing to his brother (? brother-in-law), 8 January, 1654(5), informs him that Quarter Master Gash had got possession of some lands of his, of which he had a mortgage from Redmond Barry of Lisgriffin, called Boolihillan and Ardskeage (vol. i.).

On the Down Survey Map, page 32, there appear two castles at Lisgriffin, circa 1657-9. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Lisgriffin now appears to have come into possession of the Grove family of Cahirduggan, for we find in the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, that the former owner was Redmond Barry, an Irish Papist. The townland contained 182 acres in the parish of Templebreedy. On account of rebellion he was attainted, and the property was granted to Alexander Grove. (P.R.O., Irl.)

In the Census of Ireland, A.D. 1659, Co. Cork, Parish of Ballyclogh, Lisgriffine, 52 people. Ion Grove (i.e., Major Ion Grove). 4 English and 48 Irish. (R.I.A.)

Under "Kilbyrne" and Cahirduggan," these "Notes," is given a list of the townlands, the property of William Grove of Cahirduggan. Most of these he had purchased, and the Irish gentlemen who had bought them had forfeited their right of redemption by the rebellion of 1641. The Government after the Restoration claimed their right to redeem the lands. This caused William Grove in 1666, by deed, to grant his interest in them to his eldest son, Major Ion Grove, a 1649 (commonly called a '49 officer) Royalist officer, who then claimed the redemption, and having obtained it, in regard to the lands mentioned, he placed on them the debentures for £200 of arrears of '49 officers, and got a grant from the Crown, 17 January, 1667, in consequence of the decree of the Court of Claims (Skin 38, Roll xvi., of enrolment of certificates for adventurers, soldiers, etc., under Act of Settlement. P.R.O., Irl.). He had got a decree (although a Royalist and a Protestant) from the Cromwellian Court of Claims for several townlands (some of his property was not granted), including the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the ploughland of Lisgriffin S. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Having got a settlement of his property, the Major made a Deed of Gift of Kilbyrne to his brother, John Grove, the 19th year of Charles II. In the deed he is described as "Ion Grove of Lisgriffin." In 1694 James White, junior, described in the Marriage Licence Bond as of Dromana, Barony Deese, Co. Waterford, married Grace, the only child of the above-mentioned John Grove of Kilbyrne. Their descendants still reside at Kilbyrne. (See Kilbyrne in these "Notes.")

Mary, the only child of Robert Grove of Ballyhemick (Annesgrove), married the 1st Earl of Annesley, and left her Co. Cork property to her husband's nephew, General the Hon. Arthur Annesley, including Lisgriffin.

In 1814 Lisgriffin is described as a village. (D.N.P.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives under "Buttevant": "At Lisgriffin are the ruins of an ancient castle of the family of Barry. Some remains of the old town walls may yet be traced, and in a burial ground at Templemary are the ruins of an ancient church or chapel" (i. 236).

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Lisgriffin, Inq. temp., Jac. I. A long narrow townland, all arable except portions occupied by two plantations.

It contains an old castle, which is a trigonometrical station and a Danish fort. It is occupied by three roads. Castle in ruins. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The castle is on the farm of Mr. Patrick Frawley of Lisgriffin, who lives in a house N.W. of the castle (1909). He is a brother of Mr. James Frawley of Harris Grove (Farrancotter Townland) and of Mr. John Frawley of Boanna, near old Templemary Church. The present landlords (1909) are Colonel C. L. Casey, late R.A.; A. E. C. Casey (Bengal C. S., retd.), and their late sister's husband, S. Eardley-Wilmot, C.I.E., late Inspector-General, Imperial Forest Service of India. It was purchased about 1857-59 by Mr. Casey (father of the above-mentioned) from the Annesleys of Annesgrove. It is now being sold to the tenants under the Land Purchase Act of 1903.

Mr. James Buckley informs me that at Lisgriffin Castle there is a small hole about 7 feet up the wall. This is called a "speech hole" through which the inhabitants were able to parley with those outside. The "Pacata Hibernica" has mention of such a hole, but not this one.

In 1829 the Probate of the Will of John Cullane of Lisgriffin, Co. Cork, is mentioned in Cork and Ross Wills. (P.R.O.)

With the permission of Mr. Patrick Frawley, I had a mantel-piece in N. wall of building taken down and erected in the hall at Kilbyrne. James O'Callaghan, foreman mason of Rathcormac, put up the scaffold. The mantel-piece, which is a fine limestone one, was at the top of the castle. O'Callaghan was assisted by Roger Morrissey and John O'Connor. The work was commenced on 19 Sept., 1911, and finished on 11 Oct., 1911.

I visited the castle on 18th April, 1914, and found the north and south walls had fallen down; only the west wall was left standing.

From information received from Jeremiah Healy, The Creamery, Lisgriffin, it appears that the S. and N. walls of the castle fell down on the evening of the 2nd March, 1914, about 3 p.m., without showing any previous signs. It was quite calm at the time.

The chimney on the N. wall was blown down on the night of 25 Dec., 1900, or morning of 26th Dec., 1900.

LEGEND OF LISGRIFFIN CASTLE.

On 20th Sept., 1911, I met at Lisgriffin Castle an octogenarian named William Doherty, who has spent all his life near the castle. He told me that treasure or money was buried in the vicinity, and that it was impossible to obtain it, as it was guarded by a fierce bull. Every attempt has hitherto failed.

About 1850, when he was a young man, the farm now occupied by Mr. Frawley was held by Mr. Magrath, who lived at Churchtown. His steward, Murphy, lived in a house, long since down, which was not far from the house in which Mr. Frawley now resides. Murphy had in his charge a large savage bull. He had information that on a certain night some men were going to dig near the old castle for the buried money. He laid in wait, and when he saw them at work he quietly fetched his bull and let it loose in the castle field. The bull finding himself free, galloped roaring towards the castle. The terrified diggers fled for their lives, pursued by Murphy's bull, which they imagined was the guardian of the treasure. They escaped, but never made another attempt.

LISGRIFFIN PARISH (R.C.)

There used to be a Catholic Chapel here. It was situated to the north of the castle and close by. It was thatched.

In 1897 a fine church was built a short distance to the south of the castle.

HOLY WELL.

A few yards west of the ruins of the old chapel is a Holy Well. It is at the foot of an ash tree, and is called "The Lady Well."

People pay rounds at it. When I visited it in May, 1908, I noticed offerings of bluebells placed on the mason work of the well, and the usual drinking vessels were near the water.

Liskelly.

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Kilbroney.

The townland contains 111a. or. 34p. In 1881 the pop. was 17; val., £104. (Guy.)

It lies about 1½ miles (direct) N.W. of Buttevant Village, and about 2½ miles by road.

Liskelly is the Irish for "Kelly's Fort." (O'Donovan.)

In 1637 John Usher, Esq., appears to have held Liskelly with other lands.

According to Sur. and Dist. Book, circa 1657, the owner before the Rebellion of 1642 was Morris Lord Roch, described as an Irish Papist. He forfeited his property, including Liskelly, which contained at that time 157 acres. It was granted to Thomas Coppinger and Richard Nagle. It subsequently passed to Edward Riggs. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Extracts from Egmont MSS., vol. i. :—

Liskelly appears in a schedule of lands, etc., for which Sir Philip Perceval compounded, circa 1637 (p. 95).

In 1643 Sir Philip complains (with other grievances) that the Stapletons, Magners and others have carried off corn from Liskelly (p. 193).

On 7 Dec., 1643 Sergt. Thomas Reymond, commanding at Liscarroll, writes to Sir Philip, informing him that the Magners swear that he (Sir Philip) shall never have Liskelly again (p. 195).

It was deposed by witnesses before the Commissioners at Mallow in 1643-4 that Liskelly was in quiet possession of Sir Philip until 16 Sept., 1643 (p. 208).

In 1677 the ½ plowland of Liskelly is described as very sweet land.

In 1684 Sir John Perceval let the place to Thomas Davenport, who had a son John Beare Davenport. He appears to have been succeeded as tenant by William Davenport, who died 4 March, 1737-8.

In 1713 it was held by William Dampier, who also had Jordanstown and Ballyvorisheen.

Richard Gregg, Esq., was living at Liskelly in 1814. (See Ardprior in these "Notes.")

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Liskelly Townland. A small townland, all arable, contains a respectable house. Inq. Temp., Car. i." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, the farmers on the townland were :—

1886. J. Matthew Nagle.

1892. Do.

1909. Bernard Nagle.

Matthew and Bridget Nagle of Liskelly erected a tablet to the memory of deceased friends in Buttevant (R.C.) Church.

Lisleagh.

Sheet 24, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Ballyclough.

It lies a mile N. of Ballyclough Village. Lisleagh is the Irish for "Grey Fort."

Lisleagh belonged to John Barry, alias McRobston, before 1657, who forfeited it by Rebellion. It was then granted to Sir Nicholas Purdon. It consisted of 188a. 1r. 12p. (Sur. and Dist. Book, A.D. 1657.)

In 1840 it is described in the Field Book, Ord Sur., as follows :—

"Lisleagh is a large and long townland, containing a small portion of wood and demesne, rest arable, except what is under the wood.

"Its antiquities are one Danish Fort. There is a gentleman's house called "Ballyclogh House." There is also a Holy Well at the east side of a pond in a plantation at the west side of the townland called "Tubbercooragh-Glyнна." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin.)

Mr. Thomas Ahearne, who now (1906) holds the place, kindly gave me the following information :—"Mr. Cudmore is said to have built Lisleagh House. He was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Uppington, who built most of the fine outoffices. He was father (1) of Sir Thomas Uppington, Solicitor-General, Cape Colony, and (2) of John Uppington, Barony High Constable of Orrery and Kilmore Barony, who went also to the Cape Colony, and died there of an accidental gunshot wound, and (3) of Samuel Uppington, butter merchant in Cork, who married Miss Lamkin, and eventually he died in England.

These sons kept race horses, and were well known with the Duhallow Hounds, of which John Uppington was "Master" for a couple of years or so.

Mr. Samuel Uppington, on his decease, left the place to his wife (? a Miss Tarrant).

She bequeathed it to her daughter Johanna, who married Mr. Roche, Solicitor, Castle Island. They have lived here occasionally. They sold their interest in 1889 to Mr. Thomas Ahearne of Ballintubber, near Kanturk, the present occupier.

The landlord is Mr. Purdon Coote of Ballyclogh Castle.

The Duggan family of Lisleagh are mentioned in Ballyclogh (C. of I.) Parish Register of 19th century.

Mr. James Byrne adds: "Captain Harry Duggan lived in a thatched cottage near the village of Ballyclogh. He was succeeded by a farmer named Daly. The cottage was tumbled, and Mr. John O'Connell, who succeeded Daly as tenant of that part of the lands of Lisleagh, built a substantial slated house and offices on it. The occupant now is Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Clerk of Petty Sessions and farmer.



RUINS OF LACKEEN OLD CHURCH (p. 7).
(Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee.)



LISLEAGH.
Mr. Thomas Ahearne in foreground.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1905.)



LISNAGOURNEEN.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 28th July, 1909.)

Lisnagourneen.

Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Castletownroche.

In 1881 the townland contained 482a. 2r. 31p.; pop., 56; val., £399 10s. od. (Guy.)

Immediately north of this portion is another part of Lisnagourneen Townland, containing 183a. 3r. 14p.

The house lies about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.E. of Castletownroche Village, by road.

It was built in by George Foster Delaney.

Lisnagourneen is the Irish for "Fort of the Curnens family," also "herb or waterlily." (O'Donovan.)

"Lis-fort-Gourneen," little goat. The word is generally translated locally "The Goat's Fort.

Mr. James Byrne adds: "Gorn means an ember or fire-brand, and 'Goor' means light. I fancy the name is derived from light or fire. If it were derived from 'Gubber,' a goat, the letter 'n' would not be introduced in the centre of the word. 'Gurna' means a cave, a den, a hole. There is a souterrain in the Liss, and perhaps its name is derived from it."

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, Lisnagorneene and Killcattaline was the property of Lord Roche, an Irish Papist. It contained 240 acres. He was attainted, and the property granted to Captain William Harmer. (P.R.O., Irl.)

The present landlord is W. G. F. Johnson, M.D.

The following people appear to have lived at Lisnagourneen¹:—

Mr. George Foster Delany, who left this property to his nephew.

1842. Mr. George Johnson (nephew of George Foster Delany).

1887 William Rogers Johnson (nephew of George Johnson).

1892. William G. F. Johnson, M.D. (son of W. R. Johnson).

The following farmers are recorded by Guy as being on Lisnagourneen Townland:—

1875. John Fouhy.

1886. David Broderick.

1909. David Broderick, Timothy Fouhy, son of John Fouhy, who succeeded his father in 1886.

Ann, dau. of George and Mary Davis of Lisnagourneen, was baptised 2 Aug., 1829, at Castletownroche Prot. Church.

At about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, 9th September, 1823, a party of Whiteboys attacked the house of Mr. Thomas Franks² of Lisnagourneen,

¹ Mr. Philip Allen farmed for a few years near Lisnagourneen, but it was not in Mr. Johnson's house Mr. Allen lived, but in the farm at the north side of the road. He was succeeded for a few years by an English farmer named Edwards. Mr. George Bond Low held this farm circa. 1825. Major Manserger, J.P., now of Rocksavage, Castletownroche, lived at Lisnagourneen house for some years, circa. 1870.

² Thomas Franks married in 1793, Margaret, daughter of John Maunsell of Ballybrood, by his wife Catherine Widenham. They and their son were murdered 9th Sept., 1823, near Kildorrery, at Lisnagourneen. Her sister Alice married Hassard Powell, and another sister, Anna Maria, married Pierce Mahony, now represented by Mahony of Kilmorna and Grange Con.

A Capt. Thomas Maunsell, ancestor of R. G. Maunsell, of Ohicheley, Dalkey, held with other lands, a place called Derryvillane, near Kildorrery. The mansion or castle there was burnt down in the rebellion of 1640.

near Rockmills, within five miles of Fermoy, and murdered that gentleman, his wife and his son, Mr. Henry Maunsell Franks. It is stated that the miscreants murdered the old man by discharging a blunderbuss through his side, and his wife and son by beating out their brains with a bar of iron. (*Cork Constitution*, Sept. 12, 1823.)

I am informed that the house in which the Franks family were murdered no longer exists. It stood near Mr. Fouhy's house on Mr. Humfry Smith's farm. It was situated at the west end of some fir trees that grow on two ditches.

A good account of this tragedy is given in O'Flanagan's "Munster Circuit," page 300, pub. 1880.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, relates:—At Lisnagourneen stood a fine so-called Danish fort or rath. Some years ago the farmer on whose land it was took steps to have it levelled. His labourers objected to the work, but he persisted, with the result that 18 of his cows died shortly afterwards. It has been described as an oblong fort with chambers underneath, having steps leading down to them. There was an arched passage, choked with stuff that looked like soot (probably result of cremation).

Moral for those who contemplate levelling Danish forts in order to get a small piece of land for tillage should be similar to Punch's advice regarding marriage, "Don't."

The excavation was filled in, but one of the flag stones which formed the door of one of the souterrains was thrown on the bank for some time.

When Sheehan threw his mother and sister and brother, whom he murdered, into the well at Lisnagourneen, he flung the flag stone in after them to prevent their bodies from rising to the surface. He was hanged 20 Jany., 1888.

The well down which Sheehan, the murderer, threw the bodies of his victims is on Mr. Brodrick's farm. Ten years after the murder the well seemed to be running dry, and it was decided to clean it out. During the work a pair of boots containing the bones of the wearer were drawn up and this led to the discovery of the whole fearful crime and the punishment of the murderer. The well is now closed and disused.

A friend residing in the district adds: "In one of the fields at Lisnagourneen there is a disused quarry, which in former times used to be a favourite meeting place for the "Whiteboys." A secret meeting was one night surprised by the police, and in the skirmish that followed three of the "Whiteboys" were shot and later on were buried by their friends in the old quarry, which to this day bears the name of the "Whiteboys' Nest."

Extract from O'Flanagan's "Munster Circuit," page 300, published 1880:—

TRAGIC FATE OF THE FRANKS FAMILY.

For nearly the entire first quarter of the present century bands of lawless men, named Whiteboys and Rockites, disturbed the peace of the Munster Circuit. They went in gangs, usually with veiled or blackened faces, wearing white shirts or women's petticoats over their clothes, whence they were called "white boys."

They visited the houses of farmers who had taken land from which the former tenant was evicted, and either murdered or ill-treated the new tenant and his family. Sometimes their atrocity induced them to burn the house and all that were within. Sometimes they contented themselves with putting the farmer to his oath not to hold the land, or merely took any firearms that happened to be in the house.

The road from Fermoy to Kildorrery runs near the river Funcheon, and a small road or bohereen leads to a place called Lisnagourneen, between Rockmills and Kildorrery. Not far from Lisnagourneen stood a house of more elaborate architecture than the farm-houses of the country. It was occupied, however, by a family of the name of Franks, consisting of father, mother, and only child—a son grown to manhood—and their servant girl. They were respectably connected, the head of the family residing at the ancestral seat, Carrig, near Mallow.

Mr. Franks, the occupant of the house near Lisnagourneen, was employed in farming, and also acted as agent over part of the vast estates of the Earl of Kingstown. His only son—a well-looking, well-conducted youth—also attended to the farm, and was deemed a good match in the country. He found favour in the affection of a Miss Kearney, reputed an heiress. Her property was a large farm, held by her late father, who had died a few years before 1823. Her step-sister by his first wife was married to Mr. Keefe, who managed the farm, and looked with jealousy upon any suitor to this Miss Kearney, who, if she was married, might deprive him of the rights and emoluments he then enjoyed.

As Miss Kearney plainly saw the object of Mr. O'Keefe was to oppose her marriage, and that her only chance of getting her property into her own control or enjoyment was to get a husband, she was disposed to favour the suit of young Mr. Franks; and as she did not wish to deprive her step-sister of the house in which she lived with Mr. Keefe, it was arranged that during the life of her sister young Mrs. Franks would reside with her husband's parents.

In order to provide a suitable dwelling for his wealthy bride, young Mr. Franks employed a contractor to build the house near Lisnagourneen. The old couple, who liked their future daughter, eagerly watched the progress of the building. They looked forward to the happy days passed in the society of their beloved children, and, as the work drew near completion, thought to hasten the workmen by partially occupying the house.

The parlour was not deemed sufficiently dry for dwelling in with safety, so the family had their meals in the kitchen and slept in the bedroom upstairs. They were homely in their habits and of domestic tastes. They sat at their humble dinner on that September evening, and, when the shades of coming night darkened the room, a candle was lighted, and we may well imagine they were happy together.

This tranquility was rudely broken. Two men of threatening appearance entered the kitchen. One bore a formidable horseman's pistol; the other had the dreaded symbol of the Whiteboys—a shirt over his clothes. The servant girl, Mary Myers, crouched under a table near the wall, where the light did not penetrate, and there, herself unseen, beheld and heard all that occurred. The men roughly demanded "the firearms in the house."

"I declare to God!" replied Mr. Franks, "there are no arms of any sort in the house."

"No, indeed," said his son; "they are all at Mr. Smyth's at Castle Widenham, but we can send for them, and you shall have them."

Several stout-looking men now blocked up the little hall, evidently of the same gang, for one, dressed in a green coat, with white trousers, who seemed the commanding officer, hearing what young Mr. Franks said, instantly exclaimed, "'Tis not for arms you want to send, but for the soldiers. Come in, boys, and do your duty." At this order nine or ten more rushed into the kitchen. They were armed, and, as they raised their guns, poor Mrs. Franks cast herself before her son, so as to shield him from the contents of these weapons. One of the ruffians seized her, threw a white apron round her head, and strangled her. Father and son were instantly shot dead, and then, happily for her, not seeing the terrified servant, the murderers departed.

The Rev. Dr. Woodward, rector of the parish of Glanworth, ascribed it to Mr. Franks having had to deal harshly with the defaulting tenants on the Kingstown estate. Others thought Mr. O'Keefe, who, it will be remembered, was married to the half sister of Miss Kearney, might have employed the murderers to remove the young suitor out of the way.

The police were soon at work, and at the Spring Assizes for the County of Cork, held on the 9th of April, 1824, three men, brothers, named Patrick, Maurice and John Cremin, were indicted before Mr. Justice Torrens for these barbarous murders.

The chief evidence against the prisoners was that unreliable one—an approver. His name was Edward Magner. He swore that the prisoners were the men who asked him to join in the murder of the Franks family. That he consented to go with the party, and they all went to the new house. He disguised himself by wearing a woman's cap and a gown. Patrick Cremin, one of the prisoners, had on a shawl and an apron. The Cremins had for arms bayonets or sticks. He carried a pistol. When he entered the kitchen the father, mother, and son were sitting round a table. A lighted candle and a jug were on it. They asked for fire arms. Mr. Franks said, "they had none in the house; that they had sent them to Mr. Smyth's, but he would send for them." They tied a shawl round Mrs. Franks's face to hinder her from shouting while they were shooting the rest. Patrick Cremin flung the jug at Mr. Franks's face, and then witness fired his pistol at him. It was loaded with slugs. Patrick Cremin struck Mr. Franks

with the poker when he fell. Young Mr. Franks took up a chair to try and defend himself, but a blow broke his arm. He was then beaten till he died. Mrs. Franks was strangled. The three prisoners took an active share in the killing.

This evidence was, in the main, fully corroborated by Mary Myers, the servant. Dr. Piddel, of Kildorrery, proved he examined the three bodies. Mr. Franks, senior, had been shot in the breast; his skull also was fractured. Mr. Franks, junior, had his arm broken, and his head showed some wounds. Mrs. Franks died from suffocation.

The jury found the three prisoners guilty of wilful murder, and they were executed. They in the most solemn manner protested their innocence of the crime.

Suspicion still clung to Mr. Keeffe, and he, together with a man named Thomas Bourke, were tried at the Autumn Assizes for the County of Cork, on the 18th August, 1825, charged before Mr. Justice Pennefather with the triple murder.

Mr. Serjeant Goold alluded to the fact of Mr. Keeffe's connection with the Kearney family, and his being opposed to the match between Miss Kearney and the deceased young Mr. Franks. The character of the Franks was that of being severe landlords, and the learned Serjeant described the outrage as I have already related it.

Timothy Murphy, another approver, gave evidence in this case. He was examined by Mr. Quin. He identified the prisoner, Thomas Bourke, as one of the gang who committed the murder, but did not recognise Keeffe. O'Connell defended the prisoners, and obliged Murphy, the approver, to admit his participation in so many deeds of guilt that Baron Pennefather said "it was unnecessary to cross-examine him further."

A witness named Glover identified Keeffe as having been present at the murder. He, however, was not deemed a trustworthy witness. He admitted, on cross-examination by O'Connell, "that he was employed in Mr. Frank's service; that for several days before the murder he knew of the intended crime, yet he gave no hint or warning to his master."

Mary Myers, the maid servant, also identified Keeffe as one of the persons who were present on that fatal night when she lay under the table.

On cross-examination by O'Connell, she broke down by admitting "that on two occasions she swore she did not see Keeffe that night."

Edward Magner, a witness in the former trial, was also examined, but his connection with the Whiteboys rendered him worthless as a Crown witness.

O'Connell called respectable gentlemen as to character for his clients. They all concurred in their belief that Mr. Keeffe and Thomas Bourke were both men of excellent character, and not likely to have aided in the perpetration of this atrocious deed.

The jury found them not guilty.

Mr. Byrne, J.P., adds: "It is universally believed in the district that the Cremins were innocent."

Lissanisky.

Sheet 25 and 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Carrigleamleary.

It lies about three miles east of Mallow Town by road.

Lissanisky is the Irish for "the fort of the water" (Joyce).

The townland contains 301a. 1r. 15p.

In 1881 the pop. was 38, val. £289 15s. od. (Guy.)

1686 is date of probate of Will of Francis Thyrrie of Lissanisky (Cork and Ross Wills).

In 1871 John Henderson (farmer) and Dora, his wife, were at Lissanisky (Carrigleamleary C. of I. Par. Regr.).

According to Guy the following farmers have held the land:—

1876. Patrick Barrett, Charles Owens (under Mallow).

1886. John Morrissey (under Killavullen).

1892. Do.

1909. Maurice Barrett, Mrs. Morrissey (under Mallow).

Mr. James Byrne adds: "John Morrissey succeeded John Henderson, the previous occupier being John O'Leary.

Litter Parish.

Sheet 35, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Fermoy Town.

Litter is the Irish for "side of the hill" (O'Donovan).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "Litter or Castle Hyde, a parish partly in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons, but chiefly in that of Fermoy, containing 1,926 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called Carrigneady, is situated on the river Blackwater, by which it is divided into nearly two equal parts, and comprises $5,154\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and valued at £4,312 per annum. The land is in general good, and chiefly under tillage, and the state of agriculture has of late years been much improved, chiefly through the exertions of the late John Hyde, Esq.; there is but little waste land and no bog. A substratum of limestone extends to the north, and one of a brown or greyish kind of stone to the south of the river, both of which are worked for building or repairing the roads; and the limestone is also extensively burnt for manure. On the south side of the Blackwater is a flour mill worked by a mountain stream which runs through a finely wooded glen. A court for the manor of Castle Hyde is occasionally held by the seneschal for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40/-, late currency. The principal seats are Castle Hyde, belonging to John Hyde, Esq.; Creg, the residence of Col. Stewart; Templenoe, of W. Lane Hyde, Esq. At Creg is also the residence of the Rev. S. Adams" (ii. 289).

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Litter Parish is under good cultivation. There is about 2,000 acres under demesne. Its principal proprietors are John Hyde, Esq., and Revd. Samuel Adams." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In 1881 the total area of the parish was 5,404a. 1r. 11p.; houses, 133; pop., 757; families, 129; R.C., 707; Prot. Epis., 44; Pres., 6; val., £4,296 10s. od. (Guy.)

LITTER PARISH (R.C.)

Brady gives: "1291. Eccia de Lettir IXmt. unde decia XIIIs. (Tax. P. Nic., ii. 313.)

According to a return furnished to the Government in 1766 regarding Popery, Litter is recorded thus: "There is no popish priest or friar resident in this parish of Litter, but Richard Walsh, a popish priest, who lives in Killatty, an adjoining parish, which it is said he holds with other parishes, doth all dutys for the popish inhabitants, but most of them attend the popish mass-house of Fermoy as the nearest to them." (Rev. Dr. W. Carrigan's article, *Journal* for 1909, p. 39.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "In the R. C. divisions the parish (with the exception of the village of Templenoe, which is within the district of Ballyhooly), forms part of the union or district of Fermoy. About 30 children are educated in two private schools" (ii. 289).

On 6 Nov., 1731, in parish of Castle Hyde (Litter) there was one mass-house, no popish priest, no convent of fryars or nuns, and no popish school (*Journal* for 1893, p. 50).

LITTER PARISH (C. OF I.)

The taxation of Litter Parish in the 33rd year of Elizabeth was £3 6s. 8d. (Brady, i. xix.)

Brady records the following roll of Incumbents, etc., etc. :—

Litter, alias Templeogan, alias Templekeogane, alias Carrickenedy, alias Castlehyde, had two Rectors, but the successions were so irregular to one of these rectories that it is now difficult to trace them.

- 1591. John Langley.
- 1615. Richard Fox and Robert Ford.
- 1622. Nicholas Saunders. Arthurus Hyde, patronus.
- 1628. Edward Byam.
- 1638. Thomas Smith.
- 1666. Edward Wade. Ecclia in ruina lapsa.
- 1700. John Armstead, A.M.
- 1716. Robert Gibbon. He held the Rectory until 1721.
- 1718 to 1754. George Chinnery.
- 1721. George Strode. He held this vicarage, or rather "unam rectoriam et vicariam," of Litter until 1743.
- 1743. Thomas Tuckey, A.M.
- 1754. Arthur Hyde, A.B.
- 1756. A large silver chalice bears this legend :—"The gift of Mrs. Margaret Hendley, wife of Matthias Hendley, gent., to the church of Castlehyde, April 1756." Yearly income from Castlehyde, £65, including a cure of £40 in 1762.
- 1772. Oliver Wheeler.
- 1773. Walter Giles, A.M.
- 1774. Litter als. Theogane, rect. and vic., in the bar. of Condon and Clongibbon, value £30 per annum. Church in repair. Pat. the Bp. Proxy, 3s. 10d. The rect. is taxed in the King's books, £3 6s. 8d., and the vic. the like sum. Incumb., Walter Giles, A.M.; Curate, Thomas Lambert. There is another rect. in this parish, value £20 per ann., of which Arthur Hyde, Esq., is patron. Proxy, 1s. 4d. Incumbent, Arthur Hyde, A.B.
- 1780. John Connor.
- 1781. Francis Clement.
- 1782. Edward Synge, jun.
- 1785. Zachary Cooke Collis.
- 1785. Protestant pop., 15.
- 1806. Collis resides at Castlecooke, 7 miles off.
- 1809. Litter was certified to be worth £100 per an.
- 1793. Arthur Hyde, jun.
- 1806. Rectory of Litter, no cure, a perfect sinecure, the vicarage being endowed.
- 1809. James Mockler. A large silver flagon, cup, salver, and altar bason are thus inscribed :—"The gift of John and Elizabeth Hyde to the parish church of Castle Hyde, Feb. 4, 1811."
- 1812. Litter Church, built principally at the expense of the late John Hyde, Esq., was consecrated.
- 1813. William Adair. He was licensed to be Latin schoolmaster at Fermoy, 17 Nov., 1804. He left £1,000 to trustees, the interest of which,

to be applied by Rector and Churchwardens of Fermoy and the representatives of John Anderson, Esq., to maintain a schoolmaster or mistress, or both, for children to be selected by the trustees, etc., etc.

1814. James Mockler.

1834. Prot. pop., 89.

1737. Litter or Castlehyde, a rectory in part, and vicarage with cure, 3 miles long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad, containing 5,500a. Gross pop., 1,926. No curate employed. Composition for part of the rectorial and vicarial tithes, £393. Subject to visitation fees, 14s. 6d.; diocesan schoolmaster, 12s. 6d. No glebe house. Incumbent, although non-resident in the benefice, resides within two miles of the church. One church capable of containing 150 persons built at the expense of the late John Hyde, Esq., and enlarged in 1812, at the cost of £750 9s. 3d. Brit., whereof £415 7s. 8½d. was granted in way of gift, and £335 1s. 6½d. in that of loan by the late Board of First Fruits, of which loan there remained £228 os. 4d. chargeable on the parish in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £13 7s. 8d. A portion of the tithes of the parish compounded for £288 is improper, and belongs to Mr. Nason. The Bishop collates to the vicarage, and the Hyde family to the ecclesiastical rectory.

1848. Jasper Alexander Grant.

1860. The church in order. The chancel windows and two other windows are fitted with stained glass, showing the crest and arms of the Hyde impaled with those of the O'Callaghan family, the late Mrs. Hyde having been a sister of Lord Lismore. Besides the church plate already mentioned, there are two smaller silver cups without any inscription, and a silver straining ladle, and a small paten, inscribed, "Church of Castlehyde, county of Cork." There is no glebe house. Prot. pop., 46. Rent charge, £295. (Brady, ii. 313.)

Cole continues:—Rev. J. A. Grant resigned in 1875. On his resignation the parish of Litter was joined to Fermoy (p. 229).

Both Brady and Cole give in many cases the family history of the Incumbents. With regard to the Parish Records, Brady states: "There are two registry books of this parish. The older one contains vestry entries from 1759, and baptisms, etc., from 1768 down to 1802, when the old church was so bad that divine service was discontinued, and not resumed until 1811, when a new register and new vestry books were commenced" (ii. 317).

The following Parochial Records contained in one vol. are kept in the Pub. Rec. Off., Dublin, and are evidently those commenced in 1811, as mentioned by Brady, viz. :—

Baptisms, 1811 to 1876.

Marriages, 1811 to 1844.

Burials, 1811 to 1877.

Where are the old registers kept from 1759 to 1802?

In 1694 Litter formed a part of the Union consisting of Clanbur, Aghahultie, Killathy, Derrivillane, Carrigdownan, Killenemer. Sitque ecclesia de Killathy p'alis (Brady, i. xxxix.).

Lewis, pub. 1837, corresponds with Brady's account. He also writes: "The church, a small but handsome structure with a tower and spire, stands in the demesne of Castle Hyde, of which it forms an interesting feature. It was enlarged from a design of G. R. Pain, of Cork, Esq. The interior

is embellished with a richly groined ceiling, and most of the windows are of stained glass" (ii. 289).

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) describes the church as "a handsome Gothic building." He also states that the pews and gallery of oak were the produce of Castle Hyde estate (p. 114).

Lohort Castle.

Sheet 24, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.

Lohort is the Irish for "a herb garden." (O'Donovan.)

The castle is situated in Castle Lohort Demese, and lies immediately south of Cecilstown Village. By road it is about 8 miles N.W. of Mallow Town.

Lohort Castle Demesne is decagonal, and contains 223a. 2r. 11p.

The other townlands are Lohort West, 228a. or. 31p; Lohort East, 250a. 3r. 11p; Lohortbeg (part of Lohort East), 64a. 3r. 27p.

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

4814 (4046). Pardon (amongst others) to Owen m'Connogher O Sheine of Lohort, yeoman; Wm. m'Gyllduff Y Moroghowe, of same, husbandman; Katherine fitz Owen Y Kief, of same, widow; Owny nyn Oyne M'Egane, of same, widow; Donnoghoe m'Donnell Y Moroghoe, of same, husb., etc. 29 Jan. xxviii., A.D. 1585.

5405 (4375). Pardon, with others, to Dermot m'Tho. Iseyne, of the Logherte, Co. Cork; Dermot m'Donnell Cartie, of same; Donnell reaghe m'Donell Solevane, of same, and Mahowne m'Shane I Hollohan, of same. 14 April xxii., A.D. 1590.

5507 (4492). Pardon, with others, to Donell m'Dermot Cartie, of Lohorte. 4 Dec. xxxiii., A.D. 1590.

The modern barony of Duhallow, in which Lohort is situated, is a large tract, of which MacDonough, a branch of the MacCarthys, was chief. He was styled Prince of Duhallow, and lived in great splendour until 1641. His dependents were O'Keefe, MacAuliffe and O'Callaghan (Smith, i. 19, 20). Dermot MacCarthy of Lohort (son of Owen MacCarthy) was M.P. for Cork County in 1613. He had letters patent, 13 James I., of the greater part of Duhallow. He borrowed money from Sir Philip Perceval, on the security of the lands of Kanturk, Lohort, etc., a sum "more than the entire worth of the estates." McCarthy joined the rebels in 1641, and lost his equity of redemption, and being in default, Sir Philip entered into possession of his estates, which were still held until a few years ago by his descendant, the Earl of Egmont (*Journal* for 1896, p. 38).

In 1677 the seven plowlands of Lohort were divided into several farms.

Lohort plowland, where the castle stands, was divided into the castle half plowland and the half plowland of old Lohort alias Shan Lohort.

In 1713 Henry Wrixon, senr., was tenant of Sir John Perceval for old Lohort and the castle. Lohort is described as indifferently well enclosed, and has a high castle thereon, wherein Mr. Wrixon formerly dwelt.

In 1727 Lohort Castle was leased to Mr. John Northcote (Egmont Papers).

Smith (pub. 1750) also states that the castle was built in the reign of King John. Sir Philip Perceval placed a garrison in it during the rebellion of 1641, but the Irish gained it by treachery, and held it towards the end



LOHORT CASTLE.
(From Smith's "History of the County and City of Cork," 1815.)

of the war, when Sir Hardress Waller, with a battery of cannon, reduced it in May, 1650, and gave it the character of a place of great strength in his letter to the Parliament. This castle remained for many years a melancholy proof of the devastation of those times, but it was repaired about 1750 by the Earl of Egmont. In that year it was 80 feet high, walls 10 feet thick at base, but gradually diminishing to 6 feet. It was moated round with a deep trench, which was passed by a drawbridge. In one of the upper chambers was a handsome armoury for 100 horse, well-furnished with broadswords, bayonets, pistols, carbines, etc. The sword of Sir Alex. MacDonald, who was killed at the battle of Knockninoss (see the Notes on that place) was deposited in the castle. Lewis states these arms had been lodged in Charles Fort (Kinsale) for security, while Mr. James Buckley, Chairman Irish Text Society, believes they were sent in the middle of the 19th century to Dublin Castle or Phoenix Park (*Journal* for 1899, p. 131). Circa 1866. A quantity of old pikes, guns, etc., from a cellar in Lohort Castle were sold as old iron to a local blacksmith. An old person who saw them at the time gave me this information.

Richard Sainthill describes the castle as he saw it in 1831 thus: "It is a square keep, about 90 feet in height. The ground floor is now the kitchen. The first floor is now a dining parlour; above this is the drawingroom. We then rise to the state bedroom; besides which there are six others. From the battlements an extensive prospect is commanded." (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Decr., 1831).

Townsend, in describing the castle in 1815, states it was surrounded by a moat, over which was a drawbridge (i. 158).¹

According to Gibson, there was no longer any moat in 1861, and the castle was in "most commendable preservation," and was occupied by Lord Egmont's agent.

In the Egmont MSS. is a letter from Edmund Smyth to Sir Paul Davis, dated 2 Decr., 1647, from Anables, stating that Sir Philip Perceval had intended Lohort for his son John (his heir), and had mortgaged lands for his daughters' portions (i. 484).

Sir Philip got a grant of 101,000 statute acres of forfeited land in Ireland. His great-grandson, Sir John Perceval, Bart., was created Earl of Egmont in 1733 (see *Peerage*).

On looking over the C. of I. Register of Castlemagner Parish, I noticed that George Purcell was residing in the castle in 1819-32, according to entries regarding his family.

In 1820, Major T. C. Holmes was tenant of Glenanore (see Notes on that place) to George Purcell, who is described in the lease "as of Lohort Castle." He was agent to the Earl of Egmont.

Mrs. Smith of Lohort died Oct., 1845 (Old Diary amongst Norcott of Springfield Papers).

The Field Book of 1839 gives a description of the castle similar to the foregoing. It was at this time (1839) the residence of Mr. P. Smith, the agent of Lord Egmont. Lohort Castle School was the name of a neat school

¹The moat was there until 1876, but surrounded by trees close to the edge of it and a wooden bridge, but not a drawbridge; then when the castle was repaired the moat was drained, the trees taken away and grass grown on it as part of the pleasure ground round the castle, but the hollow remains where the moat had been.

for both sexes, endowed by Lord Arden (Baron Arden of Lohort Castle is one of the titles of the Earls of Egmont). (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In the 1815 edition of Smith I see a good print of Lohort Castle showing the moat which surrounded it (here reproduced).

In an article on the "Ring Money" of ancient Ireland, Windele writes: "In 1848 a small hoard of silver ring-money, six in number, was disinterred within a short distance of Lohort Castle, near Kanturk. They lay about three or four feet under the surface, and were disclosed in the process of quarrying. These rings were linked together, but were easily detached. Their average weight was under two ounces each. Two of them are now (1851) the property of Mr. Haines; a third (that of Mr. Muldrock) has been disposed of in London. Dr. Neligan also obtained a fourth, since disposed of in the same city by Messrs. Sotheby and Co., in January, 1851. Mr. Crofton Croker has got a fifth, and I myself (John Windele) possess the sixth." Drawings of these six specimens are given. It appears Dr. Neligan's ring was sold to the British Museum by Sotheby. (R.S.A. for 1849-51, i. 332.)

I am informed that the Dowager Lady Egmont resided in Lohort Castle circa —.

Windele writes thus in 1831: "Lohort stands on an eminence, well covered with fine old trees and surrounded by them at the S.W. and N. At the E. it looks out on an open space, from which runs a broad avenue. Around it is a moat of about 8 feet broad and some depth, filled with water, access over a wooden bridge—the space between the moat and tower. The ancient bawn laid out in flower knots. The castle is lofty, slender and oblong; its angles rounded off. A battlement, not crenellated and resting on corbels, crowns the S.W. and N. sides in front. The battlement varies; within, it is arched; the lower apartments gloomy, the upper open and spacious, in one of which is a portrait of one of the Percevals, and a good painting of a black servant holding a salver with grapes. A family of the Purcells inhabit it. (Windele MSS., p. 627, 12 i. 11.)

It was repaired and furnished in oak, at the cost of about £20,000, by Lord Egmont in the year 1876.

The massive oak furniture was taken into the castle in pieces, and fitted together inside.

The present diningroom was the old armoury.

Lord Egmont also built an annex east of the castle. It spans the drive and contains a billiard-room, bedrooms, etc.

Lohort Castle and demesne was sold about 1890 to Sir T. C. O'Brien, Bart.

Lombardstown (Gortmolire).

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilshannig.

The old Irish name for Lombardstown was Gortmolire, which means "Maolodhar's or Malire's Field" (O'Donovan). O'Donovan gives a list of the forms of the name, as Gortmolirogh, Gortvelaire, Gortmaleer, Gortvoelyre, Gortvoliere, Gortbolare, Gortnyleareaghe, Gortmolery, Gortbalyre, and Gortvellire. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 38.)



LOHORT CASTLE

From archway of the Annex.

(Photo by late Rev. Henry Swanzy of Castlemagner.)



THE ANNEX LOHORT CASTLE.

(Photo by Mr. K. B. Williams.)

In 1881 the townland of Lombardstown contained 358a. 2r. op; pop., 77; val., £635 5s. od. (Guy.)

Lombardstown House stands on the townland of the same name, and lies about 1½ miles north of Glantane village and about 7 miles west of Mallow (by road).

The house was built by James Lombard shortly before 1750. He was High Sheriff for Co. Cork, 1750.

The Fiants of Queen Elizabeth give:—

3095 (2320). Pardon, with others, to Donald O Dowgan, galloglass; Earevan M'Gulle-duff, of Gortvoleyre; Rory O Cassyne, of same; Donogh O Ryordan, of same. Fine one cow each. 7 Sept., xix., A.D. 1577.

5903 (5983). Three car. in Gortvelier is included in the re-grant of the estate of Conogher O Kallaghan, of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent., on his surrendering the same. 2 Dec. xxxvii. (Cal. P. R., p. 335), A.D. 1694.

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives: Gortmollirogh, 421a. or. 32p. The former owner was Dermot Callaghan, who was attainted. It was granted in 1663 to William Lombard by a decree of Innocence. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Part of this townland was subsequently named Lombardstown.

Smith (pub. 1750) writes: "To the west of Kilshannig Parish is Lombardstown, a house lately built by James Lombard, Esq., with young improvements" (i. 285).

In a list of Protestants residing in Kilshannig Parish in 1766 the Rev. Edmond Lombard of Lombardstown is mentioned (*Journal* for 1905, p. 63). He was also there in 1777 (T.S.R.)

In 1801 Rev. Francis Hewitt, of Lombardstown, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt. (*Journal* for 1896, p. 52.)

According to Lewis (pub. 1837), T. Bolster was living at Lombardstown, and there was a small flour mill here (ii. 208).

The Field Book of 1839 states: "Lombardstown Townland and House are the property of the Misses Lombard and James De la Cour, Esq. It is good ground under cultivation. The house is south of the centre. It is a large house (with some offices attached), at present the residence of Mr. Thomas Bolster. It was built by the late James Lombard, Esq., owner of the townland. There are a good many large trees through the townland, and a large wood in the north-east of it called "Lombardstown Wood." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

There are entries relating to the family of Lombard in the C. of I. Parish Registers of Kilshannig, Rahan, etc. Also to the family of Waters of Lombardstown in the Ballyclogh Register.

According to Guy, the following were living in Lombardstown House:—

1886. Thomas Bolster. He was there in 1875.

1893. Mr. Thomas E. Hiffenan, who put slate roof on the house.

1895. Capt. C. H. Bolster, North Cork Militia.

Mr. Henry G. Smith purchased Capt. Bolster's interest in 1897.

Farmers on the townland were—

1886. Richard Fleming, James Horgan.

1875. James Horgan, Daniel Mullane.

1892. R. Fleming, Jas. Horgan, Daniel Mullane (Gortmolire), Thos. Waters.

1896. R. Fleming, Jas. Horgan, Thos. Ludgate (Lombardstown Cottage), Miss M. A. Waters.

1909. R. Fleming, Jas. Horgan, T. Ludgate (Lombardstown Cottage), Mich. Morton, and Miss M. A. Waters (Guy, under Lombardstown S.O.).

Mrs. A. L. Irwin of Roskeen writes, Aug., 1910: "Henry Smith bought Lombardstown House and farm from Corliss Bolster."

Mr. Henry G. Smith writes on 8 Sept., 1913, as follows:—

"There has been a marked change in Lombardstown during the past 20 years, and very much for the better, principally owing to the establishment there in the year 1890 by Sir Horace Plunkett of a Co-operative Creamery. This Co-operative Society has been a boon to the district. Its turnover in the year 1891—the first year it worked—was the modest sum of £5,155, and its turnover totalled during 1916 £78,000. A general stores was established in conjunction with the creamery in 1895, and the surrounding districts can now purchase therein almost everything obtainable in a country town, viz., cattle feeding stuffs, building materials, machinery, seeds and manures, and the Society have a large number of corn drills, manure distributors, etc., which it lets out on hire. There are three corn-grinding mills worked by this Society. Commodious buildings have been erected, and the power for driving the machinery is got from a 20 horse-power water turbine and a 40 horse-power steam engine. The creamery is equipped with the latest type machinery, and is fitted up with a refrigerator and cold stores. Since 1915 egg and poultry business, corn exporting, fresh meat, also bacon-curing, have been added to the business, while buildings are now in course of erection for putting in a most up-to-date timber sawing plant. This Society employs a staff of 26 persons.

Its first president was Frank Power, Esq., J.P., Roskeen, deceased. Second president, Colonel Longfield, Waterloo, Mallow, who resigned owing to want of time to attend to such a large business. Third president, Eugene O'Sullivan, Esq., Lackendarra, deceased, and since the latter gentleman's death some ten years ago I have acted as president of this Society. The manager who first started its working, Mr. Denis Ryan, has been in charge all these years, and is still successfully superintending the business. He also farms about 150 acres of land at Keale, Dromineen, about 1½ miles from the Society's premises, and the Society's success has been mainly owing to his good management. The large wood mentioned in the notes sent has been cut down, it appears, over 30 years ago, and a new road, from road connecting Lombardstown to Killarney, now runs through it and connects with the road leading to Mallow on the south side of the Blackwater."

LOMBARD OF LOMBARDSTOWN.

In the Irish official records of the 13th and 14th centuries frequent reference is made to the trading corporations or "Societies of Merchants" from Northern Italy which had established themselves at the ports of Dublin, Ross, Waterford, Youghal, Cork, and Limerick, and also at Kilkenny.

Their principal business was in the export of wool to North Italy (chiefly to Florence and Lucca), the import of wines and other East European merchandize, banking, money-lending, farming the King's Customs, and acting as agents to the Pope for the transmission of the Papal Tithes.¹

¹ See "Commercial Intercourse with Ireland in the Middle Ages," by Mr. Herbert Wood, M.R.I.A., in "Studies," Vol. IV., No. 14, June, 1915, for fuller details.



LOMBARDSTOWN HOUSE.

Mr. Henry Smith of Lombardstown House in foreground.
(*Photo by Col. J. Grove White, 4th September, 1913.*)

The various Merchant Societies operating in Ireland included the Friscobaldi (who had the Customs assigned to them, and were also Keepers of the Mint and of the Exchange), the Spini, Cerchi Neri, Mozzi and Pigoletti, all of Florence; the Ricardi and Bettori of Lucca, and the Bonsignori, Bernardini and Jacopi of Siena.

The Northern Italian merchants were commonly known as "the Lombards," while in process of time individuals became distinguished by the *sirname* of "le Lumbard," or "le Lombardo," or "de Lumbardia," or simply "Lombard" or "Lumbard" (sometimes the name is found in the forms Lambard, Lombart, or Lumbarte).

In Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, off the south transept on the east side, is a chapel known as St. Laurence O'Toole's Chapel; it contains two effigy-bearing slabs, and what is known as "The Lumbard Stone."

This latter is supposed to date from the 14th century.

The inscription is partly in Roman capitals and partly in Lombardic lettering, all incised; it runs thus, in Norman-French, in five lines:—

ION : LUMBARD : DILV : GARMAND :
 DE : PARME : E : DAME : RAME : PERIS :
 DE : SEINT : SAVMDUR : DESTURIE :
 SA : FEME : E TUT LI LINAGE : KE E SETETE
 RE : MURVNT : GIEINT : ICI :

At the end of the first line two letters are chipped away; and in the name "Peris" at the end of the second line, there is a chip below the loop of the "P," in which, with the aid of a light, a lower loop, deeper than the chip, can be discerned. If this should be the case the surname ought to be read "Beris."

Several attempts have been made to translate this Norman-French inscription, but none with which antiquarians are entirely satisfied. Canon Finlayson renders it much as follows:—

"John Lumbard, of the country of Parma, and Dame Rame Peris (or Beris) of St. Salvador of Esturia, his wife, and all their kin, who died whilst in this land, lie here." (See *Journal of the Association P.M.D.I.*, 1908, vol. vii., p. 304.)

In Cork the "Lombards" were collectors of the Customs (*custumarii*), according to an undated petition addressed to Edward I. by the citizens of Cork, requesting the King to instruct Percival of Lucca, the Master of the Lombards in Ireland, to appoint in the place of Stephen Brendan, an Irishman, whom the Lombards had chosen as Collector of the King's Customs, some other person, they care not whether a Lombard or an Englishman.

Cambinus Donati of the Merchant Society of the Friscobaldi of Florence was Sheriff of Cork in 1298-1302, and of Limerick in 1307.²

On the 28th March, 1286, John,³ son of Thaddeus Donati, and Reginald le Lumbardo were granted the freedom of the City of Cork, "that they may freely trade and enjoy all the liberties and customs of the City with exemption from toll, lastage, passage, pontage, pavage, and keyage."

² See "Sheriffs of the County Cork—Henry III. to 1660," by Henry F. Berry, D. Litt., "Journal" R.S.A.I., 1905, p. 39.

³ A recent letter in "Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland" (1912 Edition, under "Lombards of South-hill") confusing the Regnal year, 14 Edw. I. with 14 Edw. III., has identified this John with John Lombard, the Sheriff of Cork in 1351, and also states he was Mayor of Cork in 1380 and 1389!

In the Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls, Ireland, vol. i., p. 162, under date of 22 August, 1297, we find Thaddeus Doñati, the Lombard, of Cork, again referred to.

In 1351-1354 and 1360-1363, a John Lombard was Sheriff of Cork County. On the 4th August, 24 Edward III., i.e., 1350, William FitzRobert de Barry granted to John Lombard the Manor of Rathmisk to hold of the chief lord of that fee for ever. On 7 Nov., 1564, James (Barry) Viscount Buttevant gave his bond for £500 to Edmund Lombard of Dublin, gent., to abide the award and determination of John Miagh, Stephen Coppinger, George Skiddy, John Hodney, Richard —, and John Coppinger of Cork, concerning the lands of Rathmisky.

In 1356 John Lombard, citizen of Cork, had a grant from Edward III. of the custody of the Castle of Gynes in Co. Cork, which place Thomas de Rokeby, late justice of Ireland, with the help of John Lombard, had conquered from the King's Irish enemies, and for the support of that custody 30 carucates of land.

From records in Ulster's Office, it appears "that John Lumbard, citizen of Cork, by petition 3 May, 1358, set forth that the King by letters patent, dated 1 February, 27 Edward III. (A.D. 1353), granted to him the custody of the castle of Gynes, and for the custody and maintenance thereof 30 plowlands. To hold to him and his heirs for ever of the Crown by the services thereout due and accustomed, rendering for the first two years a rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist, and afterwards forty shillings a year. That on account of the frequent incursions of the Irish and English malefactors and rebels, he was scarce able to have any of the said lands inhabited; and if he could get the same inhabited, the tenants would pay little or no rent, the few tenants left thereon being so impoverished by the said incursions and robberies that they purposed to leave the said lands unless some remedy were provided for them by the King, so that he could not receive as much as he had expended in the custody of the said castle from the said tenants. Hereupon the King directed an inquisition to be taken that the truth might be known; and if his petition was found true, to discharge him from all arrears of rent, which amounted to the sum of £7."

At an "Inquest for concealed lands," held at Cork on 4 Nov., 1584, it was found that "the castle of Guines, alias Cloghro, in the Parishes of Clougherim and Muskry in the Countie of Corke, is her Majestie's and parcell of the ancient inheritance of the Crowne, containing 30 plowlands, and is concealed from her Majestie; and that onlie the Constableness thereof was in former tymes granted to the ancestor of James Lumbard of Butevant by Kinge Edward the third." (Carew MSS., No. 617, f. 79.)

The above finding of the Inquisition proves the descent of the Lombards of Buttevant from John Lombard, the Sheriff of 1351, and consequently of the Lombardstown family also, since it is known that the Buttevant and Lombardstown families were of kin to each other.

At an inquest taken before Mathew le Whit, Sheriff of Cork, at Cork on 4 June, 1358, the jury found that every Sheriff from time immemorial held his Court within the City of Cork, until John Lombard held his Court without the City, because divers magnates and many others to whom it was expedient to come to this Court, being bound in divers sums of money to the citizens, were often arrested and imprisoned at the suit of the latter;

some of these magnates and debtors, fearing arrest, arranged with John Lombard, then Sheriff, to hold his Court outside the City.

John Lombard, "late Sheriff of Cork," was living in 46 Edward III., 1372. In 1384 John Lombard was assigned as Justice of Assize, in conjunction with Robert Thame (or Tame, Sheriff of Cork County, 1385-1386) for the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick and Kerry. (Pat. Rolls, Ireland).

The Lombard family continued to occupy an important position in both the County and City of Cork for many succeeding generations, many of its members serving as Mayor or Bailiff of that City.

They owned property in the City and the Liberties of Cork, and also near Douglas, while an important branch of the family, probably the elder, owned property in and around Buttevant, in which town still stands an ancient tower known as Lombard's Castle.

From the Records of the Court of Chancery in Ireland it appears "that on 6th July, 1639, John Lombard, of Buttevant, Co. Cork, gentleman, presented his petition to the Court of Chancery, claiming that his ancestor,⁴ David Lombard, was seized of the town and lands of Freyzsel's Castle, in the County of the City of Corke, which had been leased to John Skiddy, of Corke, about six score years ago (i.e., circa 1519), at a rent of £6 10s. or 12 deckers of hydes, and that the said John Lombard was the right heir male of the said David Lombard, as being the son and heir of Gregory Lombard, who was the son and heir of James Lombard, who was son and heir of William Lombard, who was son and heir of Edward Lombard, who was the son and heir of the said David Lombard, your suppliant's ancestor."

Sir Henry Sydney, writing to the Privy Council from Limerick on 27 February, 1576, states:—"Passing out of the County of Waterford, I entered the County of Cork . . . and on 23 December I arrived at Cork . . . There came to me also many of the ruined reliques of the ancient inhabitants of this province, as the Arundells, Rochfords, Barretts, Flemyngs, Lombards, Terries and many others, whose ancestors, as may appear by monuments, as well of writing as of building, were able and did live like gentlemen, knights some of them, and now all in misery, either banished from their own or oppressed upon their own."

In the last decades of the 16th century two brothers,⁵ David and James Lombard, resided in Cork. The former married Alsone Tyrry, and d. circa 1582. In his will, proved in the Cork Diocesan Court on 16 Sept., 1582, he describes himself as "David Lombard of Corke, merchant," and directs that he shall be buried in St. Mary's Chapel in Holy Trinity Church, Cork, in the tomb of his ancestors. He leaves his mansion house, lands, tenements and hereditaments to his eldest son, Edward (or Edmund) and his heirs in tail male. (From the wording of the will it would appear that he had inherited this property from his father). He mentions his four sons and one daughter, and appoints his wife and his eldest son executors, and Robert Tyrry, schoolmaster, and his brother, James Lombard, tutors and overseers of his minor children.

⁴ The writer in B.L.G.I., previously referred to makes this David Lombard, vivens circa. 1519, a grandson of John Lombard, the Freeman of Cork in 1286, and also of John Lombard the Sheriff of Cork in 1351, and also of John Lombard the Mayor of Cork in 1380!

⁵ There is no evidence to show which was the elder of these two brothers.

This David Lombard, of Cork, merchant, had by his wife, Alstone Tyrry, with another son and a daughter, three sons, viz. :—

- I. Edward, of Cork, merchant, died before 13 April, 1639, and with his wife was buried in "Our Lady's chapel in Trinity Church, within the cittle of Corke." He had issue a son:—
1. James, of Cork, merchant, who d. in 1639. In his will dated 13 April, 1639, proved in the Cork Diocesan Court on 11 July, 1639, he directs that he shall be buried with his father and mother in Our Lady's Chapel in Trinity Church, and entails his property on his uncles and cousins. He was admitted a freeman of Cork on 16 April, 1630. [A David Lombard fitzEdward was admitted a freeman on 24 Sept., 1617, and was presumably an elder brother of James, who had predeceased him, as there is no reference to him in James' will.]
- II. George, Sheriff of Cork City 1612-1613, and a Councillor, m. and predeceased his nephew, James Lombard fitzEdward, leaving issue:—
1. John, admitted a freeman on 20th Sept., 1633, being a Councillor's son. He m. and d. circa 1640, having had issue:—
 - a. Dominick, a lawyer, living in Dublin in 1686 (Pm. 1675, Isabella Caldwell, and d. in 1702. Will dated 18 Dec., 1701, proved 11 Nov., 1702, Dublin).
 - b. George, living 1651, from whom the Lombards of Mount Mary claim descent.
 2. Christopher, living in 1651.
- III. Piers, admitted a freeman on 25th Sept., 1611, living in 1639. He m. and had issue a son—
1. David, living in 1651.

The brother of David Lombard (d. 1582), viz:—

JAMES LOMBARD, Bailiff of Cork in 1584 and 1595, m. and had issue:—⁶

I. NICHOLAS, of whom presently.

II. David, Sheriff of Cork 1626, and a Councillor, living in 1642, apparently d. unm.

III. James, of Cork, Alderman, Sheriff of Cork 1624, and Mayor 1645; the founder about the year 1620 of the Lombardstown Estate, which property he entailed on his nephew, William fitzNicholas. By his will dated 24th Sept., 1651, proved in the Cork Diocesan Court, 24th June, 1652, apparently forgetting his prior settlement of the property, he created estates in tail male to his grand nephew, James oge Lombard fitzWilliam fitzNicholas, whom failing to his nephew, Nicholas Lombard fitzEdmond, whom failing to the first and second sons of his "cozin" John Lombard fitzGeorge, whom failing to Christopher Lombard fitzGeorge, whom failing to David Lombard fitzPiers, whom failing to Mr. John Lombard, alias Lombard, of Buttevant, and his heirs male. He directs that he shall be buried "in St. Francis' his abbey in Limerick between father Patrick Gallwey his buriall and ye North pillar of the 'Great Altar of said Abbey." He apparently d. unm.

IV. Edmond, of Cork, merchant, admitted a freeman on 30 May, 1614, as "being a bailiff's son," and elected a Councillor on 9 June, 1626, "in consideration of £30 sterling paid towards the urgent occasions of the City, and it was further agreed that said Edmond shall not be compelled to undergo the office of Sheriff but by his own free will until those who were Councillors before have held the office one after another, and he is to have a Common Seal for performance of this entry." By his will dated 27th Sept., 1642, proved in the Cork Diocesan Court on 12 Feb., 1643, he directs that he shall be buried in his own tomb in St. Peter's Church, Cork. He m. and left issue:—

1. John, to whom his father left his houses, messuages, parks, &c., in the Parishes of St. Peter's and St. Mary Shandon. He apparently d. before 1651, the date of his 'uncle James' will.
2. Nicholas, living 1651.
1. Catherine, living 1651.
2. Anstace, living 1651.
3. Elinor, d. before her father.

⁶ The writer in B.L.G.I., 1912 Ed., previously referred to, transposes the order of seniority of the sons of James, which is clearly established by documentary evidence, calls Edmond, Edward, and introduces a mythical William as a son of James Lombard's.

V. Stephen, admitted a freeman 11 July, 1614, as a bailiff's son, of whom there is no further mention.

I. Ellen, m. Michael Morrogh, and had issue—

1. James Morrogh.

2. Walter Morrogh.

1. Ellen Morrogh.

II. Joan, living 1642.

III. Ann, living 1651.

IV. Genett, living 1642.

We now return to the eldest son of James Lombard, the Bailiff, viz. :—

NICHOLAS LOMBARD, of Cork, gent., Sheriff of Cork in 1615, who m. Ellen dau. of John Meade, M.P. for Cork, 1585, Recorder of Cork, and Queen's Attorney for Munster, the ancestor of the Earls of Clanwilliam and of the Meades of Ballintober, d. in 1626. His will dated 21 Dec., 1626, proved in the Cork Diocesan Court on 21 Feb., 1626-7, directs that he shall be buried in Saint (undecipherable) Church, in the tomb of his ancestors. He had issue—

I. John, unm. in 1626, whom his father appoints his heir, but of whom there is no further mention.

II. WILLIAM, who follows.

I. Margaret, and eight other daughters not named.

WILLIAM LOMBARD of Cork and of Gortmolire (Lombardstown) gent. Admitted a freeman 10 Dec., 1630, as son of a Sheriff, succeeded his uncle, Alderman James Lombard, in 1652, in the Lombardstown Estate under deed of entail. He obtained a Decree of Innocency on 6 Nov., 1662. He d. intestate in 1674 (Admon. Cork Diocesan Court, dated 30 Sept., 1674). Who his wife was is at present unknown. He left issue, with daughters, a son—

JAMES LOMBARD, of Gortmolire, gent., commonly called James oge Lombard, to distinguish him from his grand-uncle, Alderman James Lombard. He m. Anastatia, dau. of James Lavallin of Walterstown, Co. Cork, by his wife Ellen McCarthy. His will, dated 24 June, 1683, and proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, on 24 Oct., 1685, directs that he shall be buried in the Parish Church of Kilshannig.⁷ He d. 24 June, 1683, leaving issue—

I. William, who follows.

II. Peter, Captain in 39th (Sankey's) Regt. of Foot in 1715, but died on or before 20 July, 1716. Admon. of his estate was granted out of the Dublin Diocesan Court on 23 May, 1721, to Patrick Lalor, the nearest next of kin.

WILLIAM LOMBARD, of Gortmolire and of the City of Cork, Esquire, succeeded his father James oge Lombard in June, 1683, and d. unm. in 1717. By his will dated 14 May, 1717, and proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, on 30 May, 1718, he devised his estates in trust—first to the eldest or other male issue of his "cozen" Edmond Lombard, of Castlemartyr, Co. Cork, merchant, whom failing to his "cozen" Rev. John Lombard, "now or late of Caherloe," clerk, and his issue male, whom failing to Dominick, brother to the said Rev. John Lombard, and his issue male, whom failing to James, third brother to the said Rev. John Lombard and his issue male, whom failing to his right heirs. He appoints his "cozen" Patrick Callaghan of Cork, merchant, agent over his estates at £40 per annum, and bequeathes £700 to his said "cozen" Edmond of Castlemartyr, £100 to his cousin Nicholas Lombard, £30 to Nicholas' son Matthew, and confirms an annuity of £34 per annum given to the said Matthew by his late father, £500 to his cousin Joseph Nagle, £300 to his godson John Gallway, £150 to his cousin Christopher Waters and £50 to his (Christopher's) brother Patrick Waters, £50 to his aunt Cogan, £100 to his aunt Ann Staunton, £50 to his god-daughter Margaret Nagle, £100 to his cousin Thomas Galvan, £30 to his cousin Joseph Nagle. He mentions his "monument in Christ Church, Cork." He appoints as trustees—Sir Mathew Deane, of Dromore, Bart., and Philip Ronayne, of Hodnettswood in the Great Island, Esquire; and as overseers—Melchior Lavallin and his son James Lavallin, Garrett Nagle and Joseph Nagle, Esquires.

⁷ In his will he mentions his "cozen and godson Edmond Lombard," apparently the Edmond Lombard of Castlemartyr, of whom later.

On the 27 May, 1718, Admon. of the unadministered estate of James oge Lombard was granted to Joseph Nagle, described as "nepos n'ralis el l'timus et px. cons."

EDMUND LOMBARD, of Castlemartyr, Co. Cork, merchant, m. 1706 (Cloyne M. L. Bond dated 8 April, 1706) Elizabeth Goold, of the Parish of Cloyne, spinster, and had issue—

I. JAMES, of Lombardstown, of whom presently.

II. John, of Upper Gortmolire, of whom in the sequel.

I. Ann, m. 1727, Patrick Callaghan, living 12 July, 1764.

JAMES LOMBARD, of Lombardstown or Castle Lombard and of Creg, both in Co. Cork, J.P. Co. Cork (appointed 14 Dec., 1731) and High Sheriff of that County in 1750. Admitted a Freeman of Youghal 23 June, 1729, and of Cork 6 July, 1731. Major in the County Cork Militia Regiment of Dragoons commanded by Denham Jephson (Commn. dated 17 May, 1756). Conformed to the Protestant Church, 21 July, 1717. m. 1724 (Cloyne M. L. Bond, dated 28 Dec., 1724) Mary, dau. of Capt. James Uniacke, of Mount Uniacke, Co. Cork, by his wife Mary, dau. of William Mathews of Temple Lyon, Co. Wicklow, and by her, who was buried at Kilshannig on 28 April, 1752, aged 44 years, had issue. Mr. Lombard succeeded to the Lombardstown estates under the will of his kinsman William Lombard, who d. 1717. He built Lombardstown House about 1740. In Smith's "History of Cork" reference is made to the improvements carried out by Mr. Lombard at Lombardstown House and demesne, and also at Creg on the Blackwater near Castle Hyde. His will dated 12 July, 1764, was proved in the Prerogative Court on 28 June, 1769. He left issue—

I. William, his eldest son, but "cut off" by his father. He d. unm. He was Cornet to his father in the Co. Cork Militia Regiment of Dragoons (Commn. dated 17 May, 1756).

II. EDMUND, REV., of Lombardstown, of whom presently.

III. John, d. unm.

IV. Richard, appointed Ensign in 39th Foot, 7 Feb., 1759, afterwards Captain in 121st Foot, m. 28 Feb., 1761, at Rathcooney Church, Glanmire, Rebecca, dau. of Daniel Voster, of Vosterberg, and d. leaving 7 or 8 children. His widow, Rebecca, d. at Stapleton, near Bristol, in 1803.

V. Nicholas, Lieut. in 34th Foot, m. March 1772, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Lloyd, of Dublin, M.D., and died shortly after (Admon. Cork Diocese, 1773). He had issue a dau.—

1. Frances, living unm. in 1826.

I. Mary, m. July, 1746, Simon Dring of Rockgrove, Co. Cork, and had issue—

1. Rev. Robert Dring, of Rockgrove, m. 1782, Eleanor Uniacke, dau. of Robert Uniacke-FitzGerald, of Corkbeg, Co. Cork, and had issue (vide "Uniacke-Penrose-Fitzgerald, Bart." "B. Peerage").

a. Robert, d.s.p.

a. Frances, m. Adam Newman, of Dromore, Co. Cork, and had issue (vide "Newman of Dromore," B.L.G.).

b. Mary, m. Rev. J. Jervoise, of Bandon, Co. Cork, and had issue 9 or 10 children.

c. Clotilda Elizabeth, m. 2nd Sept., 1806, Savage French, of Cuskinny, Co. Cork, and d. 9 Aug., 1832, leaving issue (vide "French of Cuskinny," B.L.G.).

d. Eleanor, m. Thomas O'Grady, Barrister-at-Law and Surveyor-General of the Excise in Ireland, brother to Standish, 1st Viscount Guillamore, and by him, who d. 1825, had issue (vide "Guillamore V." "Foster's Peerage").

2. Simon Dring, of Rockgrove, m. 6 July, 1786, Mary, dau. of Norman Uniacke of Castletown, Co. Cork, and had issue—

a. Simon, m. 1st, 1811, Anne, dau. of Robert Courtenay, of Ballyedmond, Co. Cork, who d.s.p. in 1812. He m. 2ndly, 27 Nov., 1813, Clementina, dau. of Robert Harding of Cork. He d. 13 Dec., 1833, having had issue, for whom see "Dring of Towerhill and Rockgrove" (B.L.G.).

a. Catherine, m. 1814, Francis Savage, of Ballymadun, Co. Dublin, Capt. 32nd Foot, and d. 21 June, 1827, leaving issue (vide "Savage of Ballymadun," B.L.G.).

b. Alicia, m. her cousin James Uniacke of Glengarra, Co. Cork, Major North Cork Rifles, but d.s.p.

1. Elizabeth Dring, m. 13 Feb. 1777, James Uniacke of Castletown, Co. Cork, who d. 1836, leaving issue (vide "Uniacke of Castletown," B.L.G.).
2. Mary Ann Dring m. Dec. 1774, Norman Uniacke, 40th Foot, but d.s.p.
- II. Deborah, m. at Kilshannig, 15 Aug., 1755, the Rev. Norreys Jephson B.A., Rector of Mallow, son of Anthony Jephson, M.P., of Mallow Castle, but d.s.p.
- III. Margaret m. Thomas Barter, of, and has issue.
 1. Benjamin Barter, m. Miss Purefoy, and had issue.
 - a. Thomas.
 - a. Matilda.
 - b. Elizabeth.
 2. Perkins Barter, m. and had 7 or 8 children.
 3. James Barter, unm.
 4. John Barter, unm.
1. Margaret Barter, unm.
- IV. Elizabeth, m. at St. Mary's Shandon 6 Sept., 1746, Robert Hoare of Factory Hill, Co. Cork, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Co. Cork, and by him, who d. 23 Dec., 1805, and was buried at Rathcooney, had issue (vide "Hoare of Annabella, Bart." "Foster's Baronetage").
- V. Anne, m. at Kilshannig 29 Feb., 1756, William Austen of Cork, merchant, had issue three or four children.

The above REV. EDMUND LOMBARD, of Lombardstown, second, "but made eldest son in point of estate" by his father, B.A., T.C.D., 1753, M.A., 1757, ordained priest 9 July, 1758, Vicar of Carrigdownane 1759-1765, Vicar of Carrigamleary and Rahan 1766-1772, Rector of Mallow 1768-1772, Rector of Kilshannig 1772-1799. Admitted Freeman of Youghal, 30 June, 1761. m. (licence dated 20 June, 1763) Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. William Trydell, LL.D., by his wife Anne, dau. of Dobson, and by her who was buried at Kilshannig on 15 March, 1786, had issue. He d. in Feb. 1799, and was buried at Kilshannig on 25 Feb. 1799. He had issue—

- I. James, of Ballygriffin, Major North Cork Militia, m. (Setts. dated 1 May, 1786) Anna, dau. of John Townsend Becher, of Annesgrove, Co. Cork, by his wife Mary, dau. of Morgan Donovan of Ballincalleh, Co. Cork (vide "O'Donovan of Clan Cathal," B.L.G., and "Wrixon-Becher of Ballygiblin, Bart.," B. Peerage) and sister and co-heir of her brother Henry Becher, of Creagh, Co. Cork. Major Lombard was killed near Wexford by the rebels in 1798, leaving issue by his wife, who survived him till 17 July, 1830 (Tablet in Castlemagner Church) four daughters and co-heirs.
 1. Mary Anne Morrison, d. unm. 29 August, 1851, aet 62; buried at Rahan on 5 Sept., 1851.
 2. Elizabeth, d. unm.
 3. Helena Trydell, m. 1 Jan., 1820, at Rahan, James Laurence Cotter, who succeeded his father on 9 Feb., 1829, as 3rd Bart. of Rockforest, Co. Cork, and by him had issue, for whom see "Cotter of Rockforest, Bart." (B. Peerage).
 4. Henrietta Georgina, m. 26 Sept., 1820, James de la Cour of Bearforest, Co. Cork, and had issue.
- II. Edmund, of Aldworth and afterwards of Danesfort, Co. Cork, Capt. 94th Foot, bapt'd. at Kilshannig, 19 June, 1767. He purchased Danesfort from his brother-in-law, James Butler Stopford, in 1811, and on his decease left it to his Hunt relatives, who still own that place (vide "Hunt of Danesfort," B.L.G.I. and these "Notes"). He was admitted a Freeman of Cork on 5 Sept., 1800. He d. unm. 5 Jan., 1848.
- III. John, of Varachwell near Conway and Glandyllyn, Caernarvon, North Wales, Capt. 14th Dragoons, bapt'd. at St. Peter's, Dublin, on 25 Feb., 1774. Matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, on 8 July, 1791, and at Hertford College, Oxford, on 14 June, 1793. He d. unm. 25 May, 1840. His will, dated 29 Jan., 1836, was proved on 24 Dec., 1842.
- IV. William, of Danesfort, Co. Cork, baptized privately in Dublin on 14 March, 1784, m. 17 July, 1817, Ellen, 4th dau. of the Rev. Christmas Paul Wallis by his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. James Stopford, S.F.T.C.D., and sister of the Bishop of Meath (vide "Wallis of Drishane," B.L.G.). He d.s.p. 12 March, 1831, and was buried at Kilshannig. His will, dated 1 Feb., 1827, was proved on 21 April, 1841. His widow, who resided at Hawthorn, near Mallow, was buried at Kilshannig on 15th Sept., 1850.

- I. Anne, b. 9 Decr., 1765 (eldest child) m. 1784, John Hunt of Dublin, and Clermont, Co. Wicklow, Barrister-at-Law, and d. leaving numerous issue (vide "Hunt of Danesfort," B.L.G., and these "Notes").
- II. Mary, buried at Kilshannig, 6 Nov., 1778, aged 7½ years.
- III. Elizabeth, bapt. at Kilshannig, 17 July, 1772, m. at Kilshannig, 24 July, 1794, James Butler Stopford, of Danesfort, near Mallow, Co. Cork, which house he built. He d.s.p. 10 Oct., 1840.
- IV. Harriett, bapt. at St. Peter's, Dublin, 7 Feb., 1778, and buried there on 17 March, 1778.
- V. Mary, bapt. at St. Peter's, Dublin, 21 Feb., 1782, m. 1801, Graves Chamney Swan, of Dublin (vide "Swan of Baldwinstown," B.L.G.), and d. June, 1819, having had issue by him, who d. May, 1829—
1. John Swan.
 2. Edmund Swan.
 3. Graves Chamney Swan.
 4. Thomas Swan.
1. Elizabeth Catherine m. 27 April, 1826, her kinsman Rev John Newman Lombard, M.A., of whom later.
 2. Catherine.
 3. Anne.
 4. Mary.
 5. Henrietta.
 6. Georgina.

We now return to the second son of Edmond Lombard of Castlemartyr, viz.:—

JOHN LOMBARD,* of Gortmolire, gent., who m. Lucia, dau. of John Yeilding, of Tralee, by his wife Avicia, dau. of Henry Blennerhassett (vide "Blennerhassett, Bart.," B. Peerage). His will dated 7 Aug., 1761, was proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, on 21 Jany., 1764. He had issue—

- I. Edward, buried at Kilshannig, 2 Sept., 1756, aged 6 months.
- II. JOHN REV., who follows.
- III. James, who d. unm. before 1826.

The eldest son,

REV. JOHN LOMBARD, B.A., T.C.D., of Harrietville, Mallow, J.P. Co. Cork, Rector of Kilshannig, and Prebendary of Kilmaclenan, Diocese of Cloyne, bapt. at Kilshannig 29 Oct., 1757, ordained 1 Nov., 1778, licensed to curacy of Kilshannig, 1780 (Rev. Edmund Lombard, Vicar) Vicar of Bregoge, 1794-1799, Vicar of Ballyclogh 1799-1801, Rector of Kilshanning 1800-1847. Admitted a Freeman of Cork 16 April, 1799; m. March, 1792, Dorothea, eldest dau. of William Purefoy of Cork. He d. 3 Jan., 1847, having had issue by her, who predeceased him on 30 March, 1815, aet. 55—

- I. William, d. unm. in vitâ patris.
- II. Rev. Edmund, M.A., T.C.D., Rector of Athnowen and Prebendary of Kilnaglory and Athnowen, Diocese of Cork, b. 14 June, 1794, and bapt. the same day at Kilshannig; m. at Kilshannig 27 Dec., 1836, Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut.-Col. John Longfield, of Longueville, Co. Cork. He d.s.p. 8 June, 1874. His widow d. 23 Dec., 1892.
- III. JOHN NEWMAN, REV., who follows.

- I. Martha Purefoy, "Mattie," bapt. at Kilshannig 17 March, 1880; d. unm. 3 March, 1860.

REV. JOHN NEWMAN LOMBARD, M.A., T.C.D., Rector of Carrigaline, 1838-1855, Prebendary of Kilmaclenan, in succession to his father, 1824-1855, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Cork, 1826-1838; bapt. at Kilshannig, 12 May, 1796; m. 27 April, 1826, his kinswoman, Elizabeth Catherine, eldest dau. of Graves Chamney Swan, by his wife Mary, dau. of Rev. Edmund Lombard, of Lombardstown (vide ante) and d. 18 July, 1855, having had by her, who d. 22 July, 1880, issue—

- I. REV. JOHN, who follows.

* He leased the lands of Upper Gortmolire from his brother James.

II. Graves Chamney Swan, of Holme Wood, Worcester Park, Surrey, Capt. 16th Foot, and Major in the Army, B.A., T.C.D.; b. 1 Aug., 1831; m. at Youghal 10 Dec., 1857, Louisa Wilson, dau. of Samuel Meade Hobson, Q.C., of Muckridge, Youghal, by his wife Maria Alicia, eldest dau. and co-heir of Richard le Hunt, of Artramont, Co. Wexford. She d. 29 Aug., 1900. He d. 3 Jan., 1908, having had issue by her—

1. John William Edmund, b. 6 Jan., 1860.
2. Rev. Graves, M.A., Pembroke Coll., Camb., Rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, b. 4 Feb., 1862, m. Louisa, eldest dau. of Rev. James Parr, of Chertsey.
3. Rev. Bousfield Swan, M.A., Clare Coll., Camb., Chaplain to the British Embassy at Petrograd, b. 25 Nov., 1866, m. Marian Alice, only dau. of Ferdinand Shaw, of Harlington Manor, Beds., and has issue—
 - a. John Bousfield, b. 1 Feb., 1905.
 - a. Katherine Mary Alice, b. 15 Jan., 1902.
1. Mary Edith le Hunte, b. 2 Oct., 1858, d. unm. 17 May, 1890.
2. Louisa Lilian, b. 13 Aug., 1864, d. unm. 5 June, 1893.
3. Alice, b. 7 Dec., 1869.

I. Mary, b. 23 Nov., 1829, d. unm. 22 Aug., 1902.

II. Dorothea Purefoy, b. 26 Feb., 1835, m. 17 Nov., 1863, Rev. Joseph Williams Clarke, D.D., F.R.G.S., Chaplain R.N., and had issue.

1. John Newman Lombard Clarke, b. 11 March, 1868, m. 23 Nov., 1894, Ellen Gertrude, dau. of Jesse Shaw, of Fort Beaufort, S.A., and has issue.
2. Rev. James Napier Clarke, b. Rector of Inch, Diocese of Glendalough.
1. Frances Mary Lombard Clarke, b. 24 Sept., 1864.

The eldest son of Rev. John Newman Lombard, viz.—

REV. JOHN LOMBARD, M.A., T.C.D., Rector of Booterstown, Co. Dublin, Rural Dean and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant; b. 24 Feb., 1827; m. 4 Nov., 1857, Maria Jane, 2nd dau. of Rev. George Vaughan Hart, of Glen Alla House, Co. Donegal, Curate of Castlebar, Co. Mayo (who d. 1836) by his wife Frances Patterson, and d. 2 March, 1894, having had issue—

- I. Rev. John Newman, M.A., T.C.D., late Incumbent of Balrothery with Balscadden, Diocese of Dublin; b. 13 Sep., 1858; m. 4 Oct., 1887, Florence Annie, dau. of Andrew Carden, J.P., D.L., of Barnane, Co. Tipperary, by his first wife, Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Genl. Sackville Hamilton Berkeley.
- II. Rev Edmund, B.A., T.C.D., late Incumbent of Glenalla, Diocese of Raphoe; b. 30 Sept., 1860; m. 24 April, 1897, Leila Elina, dau. of John Cote Ovens, Surgeon-Major 5th Dragoon Guards, of Aughnamaddy House, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.

III. George Thomas French, b. 14 Sept., 1863.

Armorial bearings as given in the earlier editions of "Burke's Armory":—

Arms—"Parti per pale, the dexter or, a demi-eagle displayed and in a base a hunting horn all sable, the sinister lozengy or and sable."

Crest—"A lion rampant gules."

Motto—"Belligerens ac Potens."

In several of the old Heraldic MSS. the arms of Lombard, Lombert, Lambert, all of Ireland, are given as "lozengy argent and sable," also "parti per pale or and argent, an eagle displayed sable."

Mayors of Cork City.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1380. John Lombard. | 1645. James Lombard. |
| 1389. John Lombard. | |

Bailiffs of Cork City

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1532. Edmond Lombard. | 1584. James Lombard. |
| 1544. Nicholas Lombard. | 1590. John Lombard. |
| 1553. Edmond Lombard. | 1595. James Lombard. |

Sheriffs of Cork City.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1613. George Lombard. | 1624. James Lombard. |
| 1615. Nicholas Lombard. | 1626. David Lombard. |

Sheriffs of the County Cork.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1351-1354. John Lombard. | 1750. James Lombard. |
| 1360-1363. John Lombard. | |

Forfeiting Proprietors in Cork County, 1657 onwards.

James Lombard of Cork, . . . in the Barony of Imokilly.
 James oge Lombard, of Cork, Merchant, in the Barony of Imokilly.
 David Lombard, Cork, . . . in the North Liberties of Cork.
 John Lombard, Cork, . . . in the North Liberties of Cork.
 John Lombard, . . . in the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.
 Nicholas Lombard, . . . in the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.
 William Lombard, . . . in the Barony of Duhallow.

List of 1649 Officers.

David, James, Edmond and John Lombard, Lombert, Lumbard or Lumbert.

Longueville (Garrymacony).

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Ballyclogh.

It lies about 4 miles west of Mallow (by road).

The old name of Longueville was Garrymacony.

Dr. P. W. Joyce, LL.D., writes 9 May, 1910: "Garrymacony is simply the Irish for 'Macony's Garden' (or MacConny's), like Garryowen, 'Owen's Garden.' It is, of course, an anglicised form, but does not depart much from the original Irish."

Longueville demesne contains 666 acres statute. In 1881 the pop. was 53, val. £259. (Guy.)

The decoy, an artificial pond made many years ago, was used for catching wild duck up to 1914. It lies to the south of the house, near the Navigation road. Water is pumped to the house by a water wheel and force pump from the stream supplying the Decoy Pond.

Mr. H. F. Longfield tells me Longueville House was probably built between 1700 and 1740, and on a map of 174- in the Estate Office a house is shown where Longueville House now stands. The present house was added to evidently before 1837 by Lieut.-Col. John Longfield (b. 1767).

It is lighted by acetylene gas installed about 1904 by Mr. R. E. Longfield.

Mr. R. E. Longfield is the Lay Impropriator of the Tithes of the Parishes of Kilbrin, Kilroe, Clonfert, Ballyclogh, Castlemagner, Dromdowney, and Rahan. These were purchased about close of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century.

The Fiants of Elizabeth give :—

2251 (1834). Pardon to (with others) Dermot m'Teig O Kallaghe of Garrym'ohny, yeoman. 6 May xv., A.D. 1573.

2577 (2133). Pardon (with others) to Donald m'Thomas O'Flynn, of Garrymacvohny, kern, in Co. Cork. 3 May xvii., A.D. 1575.

5903 (5983). 1½ car. in Gortnychonolye, Garrym'owny, Kilemihill, and Ballynyfehaye was included in the large estate surrendered by Conogher O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan, of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, for the purpose of obtaining a re-grant from Queen Elizabeth. 2 Dec. xxxvii. (Cal. P.R., p. 335), A.D. 1594.

None of the O'Kellehers or O'Callaghans appear to have been dispossessed after the Tyrone rebellion, nor does the name of "Purdon" appear amongst the Munster "Undertakers." Probably their attitude at that critical period was owing to Moyala being strongly garrisoned for the Crown.



LONGUEVILLE, MALLOW.

Both O'K. and O'C. appear amongst the R. C. Irish who went out in 1641 with Lord Muskerry. (Major G. B. O'Connor.)

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, states: "Gortnecloghy, alias Garran mcGony 424 acres. It belonged to Callaghan Dermot McCallahan and Dermot McDermod O'Callaghan, described as Irish Papists. They were attainted after the rebellion of 1641, and the townland granted to Sir Nicholas Purdon." (P.R.O., Irl.)

From deeds in possession of Mr. R. E. Longfield of Longueville, it appears that the townlands of Garrymacony, Killgobbin, Kilmichael, Ruanes, Ballynafeaha, and West Drumrastel (all near Ballyclogh) were purchased from Bartholomew Purdon by John Longfield, 24 January, 1698.

Smith (pub. 1750) mentions Longueville, the seat of John Longfield, Esq., a pleasant situation, commanding a prospect of the north of the Blackwater and a considerable way up and down that river (i. 285).

John Longfield of Longueville was appointed J.P. for Co. Cork, 1765. (*Journal* for 1897, p. 107.)

John Longfield of Longueville, Mallow, and of Merrion Square, Dublin, was M.P. for Mallow, 1790-97, 1797-1800 (see Pedigree hereafter). (*Journal* for 1895, p. 524.)

A distinguished member of this family was Richard Longfield, who was created Lord Longueville in October, 1795. He had strong parliamentary interest "as a clever and far-seeing politician." William, the grand-uncle of the first lord, lost estates valued (in 1861) at £30,000 a year, by adhering to James II. He procured a grant of £3,000 on William's accession. His younger brother, John Longfield, was a Williamite, and more fortunate. He settled in the county of Cork, and was employed as a Collector at Mallow. Lord Longueville married Margaret, the only daughter of Richard White of Bantry. The title died with Lord Longueville in 1811, when the greater part of his lordship's estates devolved on his cousins, John Longfield, Esq., of Longueville, M.P. for Mallow, and Mountford Longfield, M.P. for Enniscorthy, who inherited the estates of Castle Mary, Co. Cork. (See Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, and Gibson, ii. 265.)

Lord Longueville was one of those Irish peers who for voting for the Union was advanced to a Viscounty in the Peerage of Ireland. (Major G. B. O'Connor.)

Arthur O'Connor, the United Irishman, was Lord Longueville's nephew, and it is said might have been his successor to the title if he would have changed his politics. He went to France, married well, and a descendant of his was General Commanding French troops in Algeria a few years ago. His wife was the daughter of the Girondist Marquis de Condorcet, and later on succeeded to their relation, Marshal Grouchy's, great wealth. (Major G. B. O'Connor.)

A gold medal, now the property of William Henning Corker, of Rushbrooke, was given to Capt. Lieut. John Corker of the Royal Cork City Militia, for merit, by Colonel Lord Longueville in 1799. (*Journal* for 1899, p. 44.)

The following were original members of the Duhallow Hunt, 1800:— John Longfield, William Longfield, Henry Longfield, and Robert Longfield, all of Longueville. (Minute Book Duhallow Hunt, *Journal* for 1896, p. 51.)

Townsend gives the following description of Longueville in 1815:—“On the north side of the Blackwater, Longueville, the seat of John L. Longfield, Esq., possessing a similar advantage of situation (i.e., as of Dromore); surveys nearly the same objects from an opposite point of view. Considered in itself, without reference to externals, Longueville is also a fine place; the demesne extensive, fully planted, well hedged and enclosed, and, as a farm, in a good state of cultivation.” (T. S. I., 426.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—“The principal seat (in Ballyclogh Parish) is Longueville, the noble mansion of Col. Longfield, representative of the late Viscount Longueville, who derived his title from this place; the house, consisting of a centre and two spacious wings, is beautifully situated on the northern bank of the Blackwater, in the midst of some very rich and varied scenery” (i. 129).

The Field Book of 1860 gives: “Longueville House. The name of a large and beautiful gentleman’s seat, to which are extensive premises.” (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Running along the south boundary of Longueville Demesne is the “Old Canal” on the Navigation road. It extends from Killetra townland (near Westwood) on the east to Pallas townland on the west, being a distance of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. It follows the line of the Navigation road, except near its east course, where it makes a bend to the north. There is a fine lock of cut limestone in this canal at Mr. Longfield’s back gate.

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes under Mallow:—“About 40 years since (i.e., circa 1790) about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of a line of canal, intended to connect the Duhallow collieries with the sea, was cut, and may still be traced adjoining the road to Kanturk, that called the ‘Navigation road’” (ii. 340). Information for Lewis was probably collected about 1830 and following years.

Again he writes, under Droumtariffe: “About 40 years (1790) since it was contemplated to open a navigable communication between Dromagh and Disert Collieries and the sea at Youghal by means of a canal cut through the vale of the Blackwater, and part of the line between Droumtariffe and Mallow, to the extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; was actually cut, and still remains visible” (i. 509).

The late Canon Olden of Ballyclogh considered that it was made out of the Ballynoe fosse, the O’Callaghan boundary.

Some fords in the vicinity of Longueville were until recently of much importance, enabling as they did forces from N. or S. to avoid the strategically strong position of Moyala, guarding the pass between the hills on its flanks, without having to cross these hills. After the ineffectual attempt of the Royalists to intercept Tyrone on his march to Kinsale (1601), some of the latter’s forces crossed the Broadwater, as it was then called, by these fords. All through the troublous periods of the 17th century these fords were carefully watched or destroyed. We next hear of them in the early part of the 19th century, when Mr. J. Longfield, as a measure of protection to the locality, insisted upon having guards, commanded by officers, stationed at each of them. (Major G. B. O’Connor.)

PEDIGREE OF LONGFIELD OF LONGUEVILLE.

From B.L.G.I., 1904, with additions.

JOHN LONGFIELD of Denbigh, Wales, 1652, afterwards of the City of Dublin, d. intestate; adm. granted 8 Mar., 1669-70. He had two sons.

I. Robert, b. in Denbigh, 1652, obtained an extensive grant of lands in Cos. Westmeath, Meath, Clare, under the commission of grace, by patent dated 15 April, 1685. He resided at Kilbride, Co. Meath, and d. 1710, leaving issue, which became extinct in the male line on the death of his grandson, Robert Longfield, in 1790.

II. John, ancestor of the Longueville and Castle Mary families.
The 2nd son,

JOHN LONGFIELD, J.P., b. 1653, settled at Castle Mary, near Cloyne, Co. Cork, d. 22 April, 1730, leaving by Mary his wife, (m. 1685, Cloyne M.L.B.) dau. and co-heir of William Hawnby of Mallow,

I. Robert, of Castle Mary, J.P., b. 1688; m. 1731, Margaret, dau. and co-heir of Richard Geering, of Dublin, M.P., and d. 11 March, 1765, aged 67, having had issue,

1. John, of Castle Mary, b. 3 July, 1733; m. (licence dated 10 March, 1755) Alice, dau. of Thomas Tilson, and left at his decease an only son,

a. Robert, of Castle Mary, M.P. for borough of Donegal, m. April, 1778, Elizabeth, sister of the 1st Lord Lismore, and dau. of Thomas O'Callaghan, of Shanbally, Co. Tipperary, by his 2nd wife, Hannah, dau. of John Rogerson, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and d.s.p.

2. Richard, of Longueville, Co. Cork, High Sheriff for Co. Cork, 1758, M.P. for Charleville, 1761, and afterwards for Co. Cork, b. 1734. He was created (1795) Baron Longueville of Longueville, and in 1800 advanced to the Viscounty of Longueville. His Lordship, who was Governor of Co. Cork, and a representative Peer for Ireland, m. 8 Nov., 1756, Margaret, dau. of Richard White, and aunt to Richard, 1st Earl of Bantry, but d.s.p. 23 May, 1811, when the honours expired. She d. April, 1809.

1. Anne, m. 1753 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Roger Connor, of Connerville.

II. John, of whom presently, as of Longueville.

III. Hawnby, of Cork, m. 29 June, 1733, Mary, dau. of Christopher Vowell, of Ballyorane, Co. Cork, and d. 31 July, 1741, leaving by her (who had predeceased him, Sept., 1738) an only child,

1. Susanna, b. 19 Feb., 1734-5, m. 1752 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Richard Parker.

IV. William of Cork, b. 1710, who by Mary Goodwin¹ (m. 1736, Cork and Ross M.L.B.) his wife (b. 23 Nov., 1719; d. 5 Aug., 1739 had at his death, 1777, an only child,

1. John Longfield, M.D., of Cork, m. 1775, Elizabeth, dau. of John Conroy, and aunt to the 1st Baronet of that name, and had (with other children who d.s.p.) a 3rd son.

a. Robert, m. April, 1815, Mary, 2nd dau. of John Martin, of Cork, and had an only child and heir,

(1.) Mary Elizabeth, who m. 1838, her first cousin, David Beatty, of Borodale, Co. Wexford, grandfather of the distinguished Admiral Sir David Beatty.

¹ The story of Mrs. Longfield, who was mother of Dr. Longfield, I give you as I heard it from the late Dr. Richard Caulfield, who told me he could vouch for facts as being absolutely correct.

This lady, to all appearances, died, and was placed in the family vault in St. Peter's churchyard. There was a valuable ring on her finger which could not be removed, and it was buried with her. This was known to the butler, who thought it a pity that the ring should be lost, and he with an accomplice visited the churchyard, opened the vault at night and entered it with a dark lantern. On unscrewing the coffin, he, with a sharp knife, cut the finger at the point, and in doing so circulation was brought back, and the body stirred and raised itself in the coffin. The men were so terrified that they rushed out of the vault and most providentially left the lantern behind them, by which Mrs. Longfield saw her awful position. She must have been a woman of the strongest nerve, because she was able to leave the vault and walk to her husband's house in Patrick Street (where Messrs. Dowden & Co. have now their shop). She recovered and lived for many years, during which time a child was born, who was afterwards Dr. Longfield, and practised in Cork for many years (Robert Day).

- I. Helena, m. 1708, Theodore Vansevenhoven, of Cork.
- II. Elizabeth, m. 1711 (Cork and Ross M.L.B.) John Tooker, of Ballindinish, Co. Cork.
- III. Anne, m. 1735 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Richard Uniacke, of Mount Uniacke, Co. Cork.
- IV. Mary, m. 1720, Walter Lavitt, of Co. Cork.
- V. Henrietta, m. Rev. Thomas Squire.
- VI. Deborah, m. 1732 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Nov. 1731, James Peircy, of Co. Cork.
- VII. Bryana, m. 1731 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Rev. William Bucknor, of Croom, Co. Limerick.

The 2nd son.

JOHN LONGFIELD, of Longueville, J.P., b. 24 June, 1695; m. 12 Sept., 1738, Susanna, dau. of Mountfort Westropp, and left at his decease, 5 April, 1765, two sons,

- I. John, his successor, of whose line we treat.
- II. Mountfort, ancestor of the family now at Castle Mary (refer to that Memoir in B.L.G., Irid.).

The elder son.

JOHN LONGFIELD of Longueville, J.P., High Sheriff, Co. Cork, 1775, M.P. for Mallow, b. 5 July, 1741; m. 24 June 1764, Elizabeth, dau. of William Foster, and 1st cousin of the Right Hon. John Foster,² created Lord Oriel, by whom he had issue,

- I. John, his successor.
- II. William,³ b. 1768, Barrister-at-Law, 1794, d.s.p. April 1816. He was drowned in the River Blackwater.
- III. Mountfort⁴ (Rev.) Vicar of Desertserges, Co. Cork, and many years J.P. for that Co.; m. 1st Nov., 1796, Grace, dau. of William Lysaght, by whom he had issue,
 - 1. John, m. Miss Cotter, and had issue.
 - 2. Mountfort (Right Hon.) P.C., Q.C., J.P., LL.D., of Trinity Coll., Dublin, 1831 (M.A., 1829, LL.D. 1831), became a Fellow of that University 1825, and Professor of Political Economy, 31 Oct., 1832. He resigned his Fellowship for the Professorship of Feudal and English Law, 29 Nov., 1834. This eminent jurist was appointed 1847, a Commissioner of the Incumbered Estates Court, and, 1858, Judge of the Landed Estates Court. He was b. 1802; m. 1845, Elizabeth, dau. of Andrew Armstrong, and d. 1884. She d. 1882.
 - 3. Robert, of Merrion Square, Dublin, M.A. of Trin. Coll., Dublin, called to the Irish Bar, 1884, appointed Q.C. 1852, elected M.P. for Mallow, 1859; b. 1810, m. 1840, Charlotte, dau. of George Stawell, of Crobeg, Doneraile, and d. 1868.
 - 1. Elizabeth, m. Daniel Connor, of Manch, and has issue.
 - 2. Margaret Foster, m. Feb. 1827, Wm. Daunt M'Carthy, of Laurel Hill, Co. Cork.
 - 3. Grace, m. Thomas Beasley.

The Rev. Mountfort Longfield (who d. 13th Sept., 1850) m. 2ndly, Mary Anne, dau. of Col. William Connor, and had further issue.

- 4. Richard⁵ (Rev.) Rector of Mogeely, Co. Cork, and Canon of Cloyne Cathedral, ex-Scholar and Berkeley Gold Medallist, T.C.D., m. 1858, Wilhelmina Rebecca, elder dau. and co-heir of the Rev. James Gollock, M.A., Rector of Desertserges, Co. Cork. He d. March, 1898, aged 81, leaving issue,
 - a. Mountfort, b. 1859, d. 1865.

² Rt. Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, whose correspondence with Lord Charlemont proves that his reputation of being the best acquainted with the then economic conditions of Ireland was well deserved (Major G. B. O'Connor).

³ He was buried in Ballyclogh Church on 3 April, 1816, having been drowned in the River Blackwater. He had dined at Danesfort with the Lombards, on the opposite side of the river, and as there was no bridge nearer than Mallow, he had attempted to ride across to Longueville. His body was found in river next day (Mrs. Mary Longfield, Dublin).

⁴ He had fifteen children whose ages together amounted to over 1,100 years, and some of whom were alive in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

⁵ See Cole, p. 240.

- b. Richard William Frederick, b. 1861, B.A., B.E., T.C.D., Senior Moderator Experimental Science and Physics and Gold Medallist, County Surveyor West Cork; m. 1899, Maria Louisa, elder dau. of Rev. T. H. Gollock, of Forest, Coachford, Co. Cork, and has issue,
(1.) Grace Wilhelmina b. 1901.
- c. James Mountifort, b. 1866, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Lieut., the King's 8th Regiment, 1886, served in Canada, West Indies, South Africa (including defence of Ladysmith), Burmah and Central India; retired 1906; Captain Reserve of Officers.
- d. George Francis b. 1868, M.A., ex-Scholar Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 32nd in Mathematical Tripos, also in Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge; Curate of St. Helen's, Lancashire, 1896, subsequently Chaplain and Naval Instructor R.N.; served for two years in H.M.S. "Eclipse" in the East Indies.
- e. Claud Robert, b. 1871, educated at King's School, Canterbury, M.A. Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, and at Clergy Training School, ordained 1894 for curacy of Kilmore, Co. Monaghan, subsequently Rector of Frankfield, Cork; appointed Chaplain Indian Establishment 1899, served four years in India; d. at Sabathu, Punjab, 1903; m. 1899, Anna Arbella, daughter of J. W. Bomford, Esq., of Oakley Park, Kells, Co. Meath, and left issue,
(1.) Richard Charles, b. 1901.
- f. William Elrington, b. 1874, educated at Clifton College and Royal Military Academy; 2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers, 1893; appointed to Egyptian Army, 1899; Assistant Director of Railways, Sudan, 1906; retired 1909; Captain Reserve of Officers, R.E., and employed in Sudan Government; Lt.-Col. R.E., Alexandria, 1916; m. 1908, Maud Kirkby, daughter of R. B. Bagnall Wild, Esq., Costock Manse, Nottinghamshire.
5. George (Rev.) M.A., Fellow Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1842; m. 28 July, 1859, Mary Webb, eldest dau. of Nathaniel Webb Ware, and d. 3 Nov., 1878, leaving issue,
a. Mountifort George called to Irish Bar, 1888.
a. Eleanor Charlotte Elizabeth.
b. Mary Louisa Beatrice.
6. Henry, m. Eleanor, dau. of N. Webb Ware. He d. Dec. 1898, leaving issue.
a. Henry Foster b. 1867; called to Irish Bar, 1891; m. 1894 Cherry Francis Pennefather, dau. of Capt. Rich. L. Warren of Queenstown, Co. Cork.
b. George, b. 1869, d. 1889.
a. Elizabeth Frances Rose, m. 27 April, 1910, Thomas de la Pere Homan, M.D., of Mallow.
b. Elinor Mary Augusta, m. 1898 her cousin John E. Longfield of Kilcolman, near Bandon, Co. Cork, d. 1913, only child of General John Longfield, C.B., and two other daus. who died in infancy.
7. William, J.P., Co. Cork, b. 1821; m. 1865, Frances Catherine, eldest dau. of Rev. Richard Longfield Connor of Downdaniel, Rector of St. Anne's, Shandon. He d.s.p. July, 1905.
8. Charles, C.E., B.A., T.C.D., d.s.p. 1898.
9. Thomas, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, d.s.p. 1909.
10. Foster, Lieut.-Col., 8th Regt.
4. Mary.
5. Francis Patience, m. 29 April, 1861, General John Longfield, C.B., and d. 28 July, 1903, leaving issue. (See below).
- IV. Robert (Rev.) Rector of Mourne Abbey, Co. Cork, d.s.p. 1807.
- V. Henry, of Waterloo, Co. Cork, J.P., m. Mary, only dau. and heiress of John Powell, of Sea Court, Co. Cork, and d. 11 Oct., 1851, leaving issue,
1. John Powell, late of Waterloo, J.P., B.A. of Trin. Coll., Dublin, late Lieut.-Col. Royal Cork Artillery Militia, b. 1815; bap. 10 Dec., 1816; m. 1848, Louisa, 6th dau. of Rev. Matthew Purcell, of Burton, Co. Cork.
2. Henry, of Sea Court, Timoleague, Co. Cork, b. 1828; m. 30 April, 1857, Eliza Augusta, only child and heir of William Purcell, of Altamira, Co. Cork, and d. 16 Feb., 1871, leaving issue,

- a. William Henry, Lieut. Lincolnshire Regt., b. 1859; d. unm., 9 Oct., 1888.
 - b. Alfred Purell, Major R.F.A., b. 6 Dec., 1862; m. 12 April, 1898, Constance Ada, dau. of the late Professor James Saunders, of Edinburgh, and d. 1916, leaving issue,
 - (1) Ada Kathleen, b. 27 Oct., 1899.
 - c. Mountifort, of Sea Court, Timoleague, Co. Cork, J.P., D.L.; b. 12 Feb., 1866; m. 6 Jan., 1891, Geraldine Spencer, only dau. of Henley J. Edwards, late Ind. Navy.
 - a. Mary, m. 1885, Stuart Banks Roupell, Capt. E.N.
 - b. Kathleen Augusta, m. 1889, Alfred Robinson MacMullen.
 - 3. Robert, d. unm. 1864.
 - 4. Richard Foster, b. 14 Dec., 1835; bur. 5 Jan., 1836.
 - 1. Elizabeth, bap. 24 Ap., 1814, m. John Power, of Roskeen, Co. Cork, J.P.
 - 2. Rachel, m. Rev. Wm. Neligan, LL.D., Rector of St. Mary's Shandon, Co. Cork.
 - 3. Mary, m. 27 June, 1844, 1st Robert Longfield, of the Castle Mary branch, and 2ndly, 1854, George, 2nd son of Thomas Lucas, of Richfordstown, Co. Cork.
 - 4. Patience, m. 6 Jan., 1848, Daniel Connor, junr., of Manch, Co. Cork.
 - 5. Dora (Dorothea) bap. 21 May, 1826; m. Edward Roche, J.P., of Johnstown House, Co. Cork.
 - 6. Penelope, bap. 6 July, 1823.
 - I. Patience, the 1st wife of John Wallis, of Drishane Castle, Co. Cork.
 - II. Elizabeth, m. 16 Nov., 1801, George Stawell, of Crobeg, Doneraile. Mr. Longfield d. 1815 (bur. 23 Dec.) and was s. by his eldest son.
- JOHN LONGFIELD, of Longueville, Lieut.-Col. in the Army,⁶ Captain 33rd Light Dragoons, 1794; J.P., and High Sheriff, 1829; b. May, 1767; m. 15 Oct., 1797, Eleanor, dau. of John Lucas of Mount Lucas, King's Co. (see that family, B.L.G., 1846 Ed.) and by her (who d. Nov. 1858) had issue,
- I. Richard of Longueville.
 - II. John of Kilcolman, Bandon, Co. Cork, C.B., General (retired) commanded 8th Regt.; b. 1804; m. 29 April, 1861, Frances Patience, dau. of Rev. Mountifort Longfield, of Churchill, Rector of Desertserges, Co. Cork. She d. 28 July, 1903. He d. 27 Feb., 1889, leaving a son,
 - 1. John Edmund, of Kilcolman, Co. Cork, J.P.; B.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin; formerly Capt. 9th Batt., King's Royal Rifle Corps (N. Cork Militia); b. 14 April, 1865; m. 19 Feb., 1898, Elinor Mary Augusta, dau. of Henry Longfield of Mallow, Co. Cork, and d. 1913, leaving issue,
 - a. John Foster, b. 15 July, 1906.
 - a. Eleanor Frances Beatrice, b. 10 June, 1899.
 - b. Margaret Lillian, b. 20 March, 1908.
 - c. Frances Elinor Lydia, b. May, 1913.
 - I. Margaret Eleanor, m. 21 Aug., 1820, Thomas Wood Craster, D.L., of Craster Tower, Co. Northumberland, who d. 1867, leaving issue (see that family, B.L.G.).
 - II. Elizabeth, m. 27 Dec. 1836, at Kilshannig, Rev. Edmund Lombard, and d. 1892. Col. Longfield d. 18 Oct., 1842, and was s. by his son,
- RICHARD LONGFIELD, of Longueville, Co. Cork, J.P. and D.L.; High Sheriff 1833; Member for Co. Cork in the last Parliament of William IV., 1835-7; b. 7 May, 1802; m. first 7 Jan., 1832, Harriet Elizabeth, dau. of John M'Olintock, M.P., of Drumcar, Co. Louth, by the Lady Elizabeth his wife, and by her (who d. 27 April, 1834) had an only child.
- I. John, 89th Regt., b. 29 Nov., 1832; d. unm. returning from the Crimea, 20 Oct., 1855. He m. 2ndly, 31 Aug., 1841, Jemima Lucy, dau. of Wryley Birch, of Wretham Hall, Norfolk, by Catherine Sarah, his wife, dau. of Jacob Reynardson, of Holywell, Co. Lincoln, and by her (who d. 15 Jan., 1892) had issue,
 - II. Richard Edmund, of whom presently,

⁶ His grandson, Mr. R. E. Longfield, D.L., of Longueville, has some letters written by Lieut.-Colonel John Longfield of the Carbineers, during the Expedition, 1793-5.

III. Augustus Henry, of Waterloo, Mallow, Co. Cork, Lieut.-Col. (retired) late 1st Batt., Norfolk Regt., b. 5 May, 1845; m. 28 June, 1883, Florence Army, younger dau. of Richard Nicholas Percival, of Springfield, Sandbach, Cheshire, and has issue,

1. John Percival, b. 27 Oct., 1885, Lieut. the Norfolk Regt.; Captain, M.V.O.; killed in action in France, Sept. 30, 1915.

1. Kathleen Mary Noel, b. 29 Dec., 1886, d. 20 Dec., 1910.

IV. Lewis Pryor, b. 4 March, 1848; d. 27 Sept., 1856.

I. Catherine Elinor, b. 11 Oct., 1843, d. unm. 30 June, 1870.

II. Johanna Jemima, bap. 14 April, 1856.

Mr. Longfield d. 18 June, 1889, and was s. by his eldest surviving son,

RICHARD EDMUND, of Longueville, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1887; M.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge; b. 6 June, 1842; m. 19 Sept., 1872, Alberta Charlotte, dau. of Sir William H. Russell, LL.D., and has issue,

I. Richard William, Capt. late 3rd Dragoon Guards, b. 18 Dec., 1873.

II. Lewis, b. 7 Dec., 1874; Major A.S.C., 1916; m. 27 Sept., 1897, Olive Katie Oake, only child of J. Murray Dobson, and has issue,

1. Theodore, b. 9 July, 1899.

2. Richard James, b. 2 Jan., 1901.

3. John Ebenezer, b. Jan. 6, 1908.

III. Charles Edmund, b. 31 Aug., 1885; Lieut. 7th B. Munster Fus., wounded at Suvla.

I. Sibyl Mary, b. 13 June, 1877; m. 10 Jan., 1899, Captain William Percival Monkhouse, R.H.A.; Brig.-General, C.M.G., M.V.O., 1916; youngest son of the late Rev. John Monkhouse, Rector of Church Oakley, near Basingstoke.

II. Muriel Alberta, b. 8 Sept., 1878; m. 3 July, 1899, Wyrley Edwin George Wyrley-Birch. (See that family, B.L.G.).

ARMS—Gu, a chevron erm, between seven crosses-crosslet fitché three in chief and four in base arg.

CREST—Out of a five-leaved ducal coronet or, a demi-lion rampant gu.

MOTTO—Parcere subjectis.

SEAT—Longueville, near Mallow, Co. Cork.

CLUBS—New University, S.W., and Kildare Street, Dublin.

Result of a General Search in the Records and Collections of the Heralds College, London, for all entries of the name of Longfield.

Contributed by H. F. Longfield, B.L., of Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.

1. Sysley, dau. of Sir John Longfield, Knight, m. to Richard Owgan, occurring in a pedigree of Owgan of Ballyston.
2. Richd. Longfield of Castle Mary, Co. Cork, a trustee named in the Will of George Earl of Orkney, 1776.
3. Matriculation T.C.D. in 1667, Robt., son of John Longfield, aged 15, born in Co. Denbigh.
4. 1730, Apr. 3, Robt. Longfield, Soc. Com., son of William (peris Oonsulti), Matriculated at T.C.D.
5. William Longfield, Bishop of Ely, 1389—Or, 3 crescent gules, on each a mullet argent.
6. Longfield, Chancellor to Richd. I.; d. 1197.
7. Longchamp—Blazon of Arms, Or, 3 crescents, gules.
8. Longchamp of Wilton-upon-Wye, Co. Hereford (Lords Wilton). Pedigree of seven generations to about 1 Edwd. II. commencing with Sir Henry Lonchamp, Kt., who came to England with William the Conqueror; connected with FitzHugh and Lord Grey (Wm. Lonchamp, Bp of Ely, appears on the pedigree).
9. Longchamp of Wilton, pedigree of four generations connected with FitzHugh and Lord Grey. Arms—Or, 3 crescents gules, on each a mullet argent.
10. Longchamp of Wilton, Lord de Wilton. Pedigree of five generations connected with FitzHugh and Grey, Lord of Wilton. Arms.
11. Arms of Wm. Longfield alias Longvile of Kilbride, Co. Meath, as allowed to him and his descendants, 7 Jan., 1713/14. Gules a chevron ermine between 7 crosses-crosslet fitchée, 3 in chief and 4 in base argent. Crest, out of a ducal coronet, or (with 5 leaves) a demi-lion rampant, gules. Motto, "Parcere subjectis."

12. Arms of John Longfield of Castle Mary, Co. Cork, as allowed to him and his descendants 7 Jan., 1713-14. Same arms and crest as in previous entry, with crescent for cadency on each, and motto as before.

Records of this family may be found in Denbighshire records.

—Heralds Office, London, Apl., 1897.

Lougheagle.

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Buttevant Village, by road.

Lough Eagle means "the lake of the Eagle."

The townland contains 167a. or. 22p.

In 1881 the pop. was 4; val., £98 15s. od. (Guy.)

In 1814, James Hewson, Esq. The post town was then Doneraile (D.N.P.).

According to the "Dublin Weekly Register" of 26th January, 1832, some Whiteboys in searching for arms went to the house of Cornelius Connors at Lough Eagle and got a sword blade and some powder (Brit. Mus.).

The Field Book of 1840 gives Lough Eagle House as the residence of Mr. Pat Sheedy (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I am informed by Mr. John Dunlea that Patrick Sheedy lived here until about 1850, when it appears to have been on the landlord's hands until it was taken by J. Flaherty about 1868. It remained in his possession until about 1902, when it was sold to Denis Lenihan, the present occupier.

The undermentioned farmers were on this townland:—

1876. Jeremiah Flaherty (under Doneraile).

1897. John Dunlea, Ballyellis (under Buttevant).

1909. John Dunlea (under Doneraile).

Denis Lenihan occupied Lough Eagle House.

Mr. John Dunlea also tells me that his holding belonged to a gentleman named Crone, who lived in Doneraile. He leased it to John Dunlea's grandfather, William Dunlea, who lived at Cregg, near Fermoy, about 1840. There was no house on the lands, so William Dunlea built the present house about 1842. About 1846 he handed over the farm to his son, John Dunlea, who died in 1882, when it fell to his son, John Dunlea, the present occupier.

Mr. Crone left the property to Mr. Crofts of Streamhill, near Doneraile. It was subsequently sold to Mr. Wise of Cork, from whom Mr. John Dunlea purchased under the 1903 Act.

Could "Lochinullo" have been the old name for Lough Eagle?

James White, Esq., of Kilburne, in his Will, 1754, is shown to have leased Ballyellis, Ardgillibert and Lochinullo from John Watkins. His son, Grove White, who died in 1768, also mentions Lochinullo in his Will (see i. 162 of these Notes). All these places were evidently close together and near the townland now known as Lough Eagle.



T. OUGHTLEA HOUSE, 1916.

Loughlea (Fort Henry).

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Imphrick.

It lies about 3 miles (by road) north of Buttevant Village.

Loughlea is Irish for "grey lough." (O'Donovan.)

The townland of Loughlea contains 432a. 1r. op. In 1881 the pop. was 44; val., £261 10s. od.

The principal house on the townland is called "Fort Henry," and 250 statute acres go with it.

Robert Holmes of Shinnanagh, died 1794. The following townlands are mentioned in his unproved Will of 8 Decr., 1793, viz. :—Ballyhoura, Clashgariffe, Loughlea, Glauntane, Imphrick, Shennanagh, Knockbrack, Lisballyhea, all in Parish of Imphrick, etc., etc. (See Holmes under Shinnanagh hereafter.)

In 1814 John Norcott lived here (D.N.P.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives : Loughlea, a townland of considerable extent and nearly all arable. It contains a great part of a demesne, a Danish Fort, and two gentlemen's houses, and nothing else remarkable.

Fort Henry, the name of a respectable dwelling in the townland of Loughlea, in occupation of Mr. J. Sherlock. He is said to have built the house.

The other house in the townland was Sandbrook, occupied in 1840 by Mr. J. Sherlock (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.). (See i. 243 of these Notes for Sandbrook.)

The following are said to have occupied Fort Henry :—

Mr. John Bagwell Creagh was living at Loughlea in 1859-60, according to the C. of I. Buttevant Parish Register.

About 1865 Mr. Harris of Spittal, Buttevant.

Mr. Robert Deane-Freeman, brother to Colonel Joseph Deane-Freeman of Clogheen House, Buttevant, lived here for about 11 years. He left about 1875 and went to live at Tivoli near Cork, where he died. His wife died at Blackrock, near Cork. (See Castle Cor of these Notes). Mr. Deane-Freeman added to the house.

According to Guy, the following have occupied the townland :—

1878. D. Henderson at Fort Henry (late Manager to Viscount Done-raile) (under Buttevant).

1886 Thomas Hopkinson (? Henderson, son of above) (under Buttevant).

1892. Thomas Henderson.

1909. Thomas Henderson. Mr. Henderson is the youngest son of Mr. D. Henderson above-mentioned (under Ballinvonear).

Loughlea is still in the Holmes family, and is owned by Major Robert Holmes.

In 1909 the tenants on the Loughlea townland are—John Bourke, Tade Linehan, C. Crofts of Ballyhoura; also C. Crofts of Velvetstown, has six acres of Loughlea.

Mallow Town.

Mallow is one of the largest towns in the South of Ireland. It is situated on the north (left) bank of the River Blackwater. It consists chiefly of one main street, at the west end of which was Castle Garr or Short Castle, and at the east end is the "Castle," now better known as Mallow Castle. This castle commanded a ford across the river, now spanned by a stone bridge of eleven arches, connecting Ballydaheen with the town.¹

In 1598 the town was threatened by the Irish, and the whole of the English population deserted the place. The Lord Lieutenant, who came to their assistance, ordered all the thatch of the houses to be pulled down and burned, to prevent the Irish from setting fire to the town.

O'Flanagan tells us that a Patent, dated 21 August, x Jac. I., A.D. 1615, the castle, manor and town of Mallow, Short Castle alias Castle Garr, and the fishing in river Awmore (Blackwater) was granted to Dame Elizabeth Jephson and her heirs, in consideration of £50 paid by Sir John Jephson, Knight, etc., etc. (p. 134). It had previously been granted to Sir Thomas Norreys in 1584, as explained under "Mallow Castle."

In 1641 the town was of considerable size. It consisted of 200 houses occupied by English settlers, thirty of which were strongly built and slated.

Lewis states that on 11th February, 1642, the Insurgent forces under Lord Mountgarret entered the town and captured Short Castle (ii. 338).

In 1643 the Irish under Lord Castlehaven took Mallow (Smith, ii. 88). See *Journal* for 1909, pp. 139, 140.

In 1642 Moyalloe is described as "standing in a very pleasant and fruitful soil, etc." (*Journal*, 1896, p. 67.)

In 1650 Cromwell took Mallow Castle and reduced the country from thence to the Suir.

In 1659 Petty's Census gives:—

Moyalle (Mallow) Town.
463 people, viz.: English, 114; Irish, 349.
Alicia Jephson, widow of William Jephson, Esq.
Jno. Jephson.
Richard Kirle, Esq., and Mary, his wife.
Randal Clayton, Esq.
Thomas Farely.
Mrs. Elizabeth Betsworth.
Jo. Jones.

Robert Williams, Richard Doave, Esq.; Teige Hogane, Thomas Waits, Jo. Brooks, Phil. Brookes, Jo. Waggoner, Thomas Murrrough, Tho. Blakston, Stephen Keene, Tho. Barnard, William Holmes, Francis Bevrige, Sam Kirby, John Murphy, Thomas Grant, William Chartres, Domni Thirry, Richard Hankins, William End, Thomas Latsford, Sussanna Alder.

Principal Irish residing in the town—7 O'Callaghan, 5 McCorougher, 4 Hickey, 4 Bourke, 6 O'Leanaghane, 5 O'Morroghow, 9 O'Shigane, 4 McTeige, 3 O'Callahane (O'Callaghane).

MALLOW DISTRICT.

In Kill Knockane and Dromsliggah, 22 Irish.
Kill Ittrigh, 4 Irish.
Clogh Lucas, 29 Irish.
Curragh In Early, 14 people. Richard Williamson, Esq. 1 English, 13 Irish.

¹In a Note Book at Mallow Castle, it is stated "the old bridge over this ford was built in 1661-92." The castle commanded the ford.



MALLOW CASTLE.

(Photo by Rev. Henry Swanzy of Castlemagner.)



THE HOUSE AT MALLOW CASTLE.

(Photo by Mr. K. B. Williams.)

Ballinveinher, 49 Irish.
 Ballylogh, 9 Irish.
 Ballyhankine, 9 Irish.
 Lower Quartertown. John Fowke, 2 English, 29 Irish.
 Upper Quartertown. Anthony Melshenoge, Esq. ; Anthony Mulshenoge, gent. ; 33 Irish.
 Gortnyraggy, 13 Irish.
 Gnarrison (Garrison) of Moyalle—Henry Stratford, Phil Harris, Markes Weeks,
 Mathew Pennefather, John Gennery. 117.
 Total Residents, 234 English, 555 Irish. (R.I.A., Dub.)

In 1667 Lord Orrery placed a garrison in Mallow (Smith, ii. 107).

According to Lewis, the town received its first charter of incorporation from James I. in 1612.

In 1688 a charter of incorporation was granted by James II., appointing David Miagh, Provost, with 26 burgesses and with the privilege of sending two members to Parliament.

After the defeat of the Irish by William III., General Sgravenmore, advancing from Tipperary with 1,100 horse and two regiments of Danish foot, sent on 13 Sept., 1689, Col. Doness to destroy Mallow Bridge and reconnoitre the castle. He found a hundred Protestant families much alarmed owing to McDonogh, one of King James's Governors of Counties, having assembled forces to plunder the town. A detachment of 100 men and 50 Dragoons were despatched from the Williamite Army to protect Mallow. McDonogh was attacked and defeated with heavy loss (Smith, i. 308).

In the 10th year of James I., Mallow was constituted a borough, with a provost and twelve burgesses.

The lands of the despoiled monastery of Ballybeg were granted to Sir John Jephson, Privy Councillor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

In Sept., 1690, Colonel Donap was ordered to burn the bridge at Mallow. This he duly performed (Croker, footnote, p. 141).

Smith mentions some brass trumpets being found between Mallow and Cork before 1750 (ii. 293).

In William IV.'s time the registered electors numbered 300.

A Seneschal held a Court Baron every third Wednesday.

In 1837 there were 50 gentlemen's seats within a circuit of five miles from the town. During the thirties of the 19th century the town was much improved; a new street opened to the north of Main Street and several good houses were built at the west end of the Main Street. Most of the houses in this street had projecting square windows on the first floor. The principal footpaths were flagged, and there was an excellent supply of water. In 1831, including Ballydaheen, the number of houses were 996, of which 426 were slated and the remainder thatched. The Mallow Club, consisting of an unlimited number of resident gentry, had been established several years prior to 1837. It was situated in the principal street, and contained billiard, card, supper and reading rooms (including a good library). There was also a public subscription News Room. Races were held in September about two miles east of the town. The Infantry Barracks was sufficient for 7 officers and 108 N.C.O.'s and men.

The mineral waters in their properties resemble those of Bristol, but are much softer. One of the tepid springs was at a very early period in repute as a Holy Well dedicated to St. Patrick, but they were all neglected for medicinal use till the earlier part of the 18th century. The principal spring is on the north-eastern side of the town, where it rises perpendicularly in a

powerful stream from the base of a limestone hill that sheltered it on the east. There is another spring called the Lady's Well, also warm and of the same quality, though not covered in or used. The water of the spa has a mean temperature of 70 degrees of Fahrenheit. A good account of this famous spa is given by Smith (ii. 217).

In 1828, C. D. O. Jephson, Esq., M.P., the Lord of the Manor, built a Spa House,² which is still in existence. It was planned to contain a small pump-room, an apartment for medical consultation, a reading-room and baths. The water was considered good for debilitated constitutions, particularly scrofulous and consumptive cases, and was formerly much frequented.

In Lewis's time trade flourished in Mallow. In the town and its immediate vicinity there were three soap and candle manufactories, 3 tanyards, 3 flour mills, those belonging to Messrs. W. and K. Brady and Messrs. Molloy & Co. being worked by the river Clydagh, and each produced about 10,000 barrels annually. Mr. Owen Madden had a large brewing and malting establishment. There were also two lime and salt works, a small manufactory of blankets and flannel, with a dyeing and pressing house.

At the sole expense of Mr. Jephson, the market place was erected shortly before 1837. It occupies an area of 75 yards by 50 yards (Lewis, ii. 338).

In 1776 Mallow raised a regiment of volunteers called the "Mallow Boyne," commanded by Sir James Cotter, Bart.; also the Mallow Independents in 1779, commanded by Colonel John Longfield (Smith, ii. 325-7).

In 1798 Yeomanry were raised here. The Mallow Cavalry were under Capt. Denham Jephson, and the Mallow Boyne Cavalry under Sir James Cotter, Bart. (Smith, i. 489).

Townsend (pub. 1815) mentions a handsome banking house in West End, of Robert de la Cour and William Galwey, Esqrs. (i. 474). This is now occupied and owned by Colonel Galwey, late R.E. (1916).

Michael Pyne, writing in the forties of the 19th century, mentions:—"Ballydaheen was nothing but a range of thatched cabins so late as 20 years ago; now a grand street, all slate houses. Sir Charles Jephson has built an almshouse where the Spa springs for reduced people, a grand new street leading from the town to the market, with lofty buildings, a new court-house, extensive shops, with two grand inns, a bank formerly owned by James de la Cour, and now a provincial one, a constabulary barrack for 500 men . . . pleasant lodging houses, 3 chandlers' manufactories, 3 yards currying leather, 3 flour mills producing 10,000 yearly, a brewery establishment, by Owen Madden, and two salt and lime works. There is a stately building here, after the Elizabethan style, pannelled with timber and diamond ceiled, three towers in the S. front; the windows framed and crossed with cut work, carved work over the fireplace, with movable grates, with ancient portraits and family pictures; a fine view on the banks of the Blackwater."

Gibson (pub. 1861) gives the names of the M.P.'s for Mallow from 1613 to 1790 (ii. 276), 1812 to 1859 (ii. 302). Smith has the list thence to 1880 (i. 473). Gibson records the population as between 6,000 and 7,000.

² The Mallow Bath and Pump Room, in 1838, was under the superintendence of T. H. Justice, M.D. (Windele MSS. p. 29, 12 K, 25 E.I.A.). He gives a description of Mallow on p. 589, MSS. 12 I. 11.

Croker (pub. 1824) tells us that "the appearance of the town is ancient and irregular; there are some good modern houses in the upper part, but the lower principally consists of mean-looking shops, with old-fashioned projecting windows over them; the first floor is let as a lodging, etc., etc. It has a well-built, though narrow, bridge, mentioned as the only one across the Blackwater in 1666 by Lord Orrery. Under some of its arches are several most unaccountable inscriptions,³ which I can make nothing of" (p. 139).

In the Census taken in 1821 the number of houses in Mallow Town was stated to be 607, and the inhabitants 4,146 (p. 141).

Mr. Robert Day tells me he remembers the old "Rakes of Mallow" coach when it was horsed by G. Cooper Stawell, Esq., who did the horsing for the pleasure of being able to drive the team into Cork in the morning and back to Mallow in the evening. Johnson, an old Mallow man, was its whip, and down to the opening of the G. S. and W. Railway into Cork in 1847 he held the ribbons. He afterwards drove between Mallow and Killarney, but there was an end to that old coach drive on the opening of the Killarney Extension Line.

The Field Book for 1839 states that Mallow Town had a Church, R.C. Chapel, two Methodist Chapels, and one Independent, a Protestant Parochial School, a National School, an Academy, and a private school; also a school for Independents. The town is described as small and tolerably handsome, and contained some very good buildings (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

The town has been vastly improved of late years. It possesses three large banks—the Bank of Ireland, Provincial, and the National.

The town is lit by gas. The C. of I., R.C., Presbyterians, and Methodists all have churches. The Religious Houses are represented by the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, the Mallow Monastery (the Brothers of St. Patrick).

The schools consist of the Mallow Academical and Intermediate Academy, National Schools, and an Independent School. The R.C. Female is under the Sisters of Mercy.

The Clubs and Institutions are: The Mallow Club, Mallow Town Parks Co., Ltd.; Mallow Young Men's Society, Young Men's Association, Gaelic League, Mallow National Drum and Fife and Bugle Band.

The kennels of the Duhallow Hunt Club are now established near the right bank of the Blackwater on the townland of Ballydaheen. They were built in 1909 by subscription from members and followers of the Hunt.

The Petty Sessions Court is held every Tuesday. It is also the Quarter Sessions District.

The Rural District Council and Board of Guardians of Mallow hold their sittings at the Union near the town. There is also an Urban District Council.

In 1908 a Town Hall was completed, having been built on the site of Rafferty's Drapery, formerly the Queen's Arms Hotel.

Up to 1908 Mallow was the headquarters of the 9th Batt. King's Royal

³ Windele writes in 1840: "I examined the two dry arches of the (Mallow) bridge, taking grass rubbings of the antique markings to be found on the side of the piers. These were certainly the plunder of a ruined old Church" (p. 700, Windele MSS. 12 I., 11 R.I.A.).

Rifle Corps (the old North Cork Militia). The battalion was disbanded in that year on the reorganisation of the Militia.

A metal bust on a limestone pedestal, with an inscription, was erected in 1909 to J. J. FitzGerald, B.A., C.C., Chairman of the Urban District Council, and placed opposite the Town Hall.

There are two large hotels—the Royal, near the Railway Station, prop. Mr. J. O'Meara, and The Central, in the Main Street, prop. John Moran, near the Mallow Club.

The present salt works (1909) in connection with lime kilns, worked by Mr. James Barry, have been in existence for many years. They are situated close to the public fountain of Mallow Spa, and have an entrance from the Spa Glen public road.

These appear to be the ancient salt works of Mallow. Before Mr. Barry's time they were worked by Mr. A. O'Connor, an ancestor of the late Mr. Edward O'Connor, a well-known solicitor of this town.

I find on inquiry that there were some salt works at Bathview many years ago. These would have been in connection with the old (fallen) lime kilns at Upper Fair Street (or Bathview), situate at the western side of road leading to Doneraile.

The old grounds of Annabella Park are broken up, and now contain the Railway Station, G. S. and W. Railway, The Royal Hotel, to which are attached the kitchen gardens of Annabella House; the Condensed Milk Co. of Ireland factory, and some houses.

At the east end of the town in William O'Brien Street is situated the saw mill belonging to Mr. Stephen Burrowes, and further east in the Main Street are the steam mills of Mr. K. B. Williams, while across the river are the Quartertown and Mallow Flour Mills, J. and R. Webb, Ltd., now (1916) Messrs. Hallinan Bros.

Thomas Davis, the Irish patriot, was born in Mallow 14th October, 1814. I am informed the house in which he was born is now numbered 73 in Main Street (1909).

His memoirs were written by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., in 1890.

His father, James Thomas Davis, was surgeon in the Royal Artillery, who married Mary Atkins of the family of "Atkins of Firville," near Mallow.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., resides at Bellevue House, Mallow. He is member for City of Cork and Leader of the O'Brienite Party in the House of Commons and a distinguished politician.

Mallow Parish and Manor.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Chiefly in Barony of Fermoy, partly in Barony of Duhallow.

Mallow Parish lies about 17 miles north of Cork (by road).

Mallow is the Irish for "the brow of the hill" (O'Donovan).

Joyce states that Mallow is called in Irish "Magh Ealla" ("Moyalla" in the Four Masters), the plain of the river Ealla or Allo. The stream now called the Allo is a small river flowing into the Blackwater through Kanturk, 10 or 11 miles from Mallow; but the Blackwater itself, for at least a part

of its course, was anciently called "Allo"; from this the district between Mallow and Kanturk was called Magh-Ealla, which ultimately settled down as the name of the town of Mallow. The river also gave name to the territory lying on its north bank, west of Kanturk, Duthaigh-Ealla (Doohyalla), i.e., the district of the Allo, now shortened to Duhallow.

According to Lewis (pub. 1837), the parish contained 9,804 inhabitants, including 7,099 in the limits of the borough and 5,229 in the town. It contained 8,622 statute acres, valued at £9,067 per annum (ii. 338).

In 1881 the area of parish was 8,820a. 1r. 3p.; houses, 1,052; pop., 6,171; R.C.'s, 5,692; C. of I., 423; Pres., 26; Meth., 15; val., £17,647 10s. 0d. (Guy.)

A most interesting article entitled "The Manor of Mallow in the 13th Century" was written by Dr. Henry F. Berry, D.Litt., I.S.O., etc., in the Journal, R.S.A., for 1894, from which I have taken most of the following notes:—

In early times the Fermoy district, in which Mallow Parish and Manor is mostly situated, formed part of the Principality of the Sept of the O'Keeffes. After the Anglo-Norman conquest it was granted to the Flemings, and eventually passed to the Roche family by the marriage of Amy Fleming with a De Rupe (Roche).

The boundary of the Manor of Mallow was as follows:—

The *northern boundary* abutted on Lord Roche's land at Caherduggan, and the manor extends in that direction to a point on the Doneraile road a very short distance beyond the entrance to Rough Hill, about three miles from Mallow Castle.

The *eastern limit* was a great old bank on Lord Roche's land at Carrigoon, and this would have been somewhat on the line of one that still stands a little to the west of the present Park wall near the entrance to the Rock Plantations. In passing, it may be noticed that the rock close by, which was popularly known as "Jephson's Rock," would not appear to have been entitled to this appellation, as the late Sir Denham Norreys, in communicating with the Ordnance Survey officials on the subject, expressly stated that he knew of no other name for it than "Crown Point." The bank or hedge of Crossackylemyle, which marked the *southern boundary*, must have stood on the line separating the townland of Upper Quartertown (within the property of the Barrets). The site of Dromore Castle, in O'Callaghan's country, was on the opposite bank of the Clyde between the present Dromore Lodge and old Dromore House.

On the *western side* the valley called Glænrigoghe, and the Clyde River in O'Callaghan's country, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the castle, are given in the survey as marking the boundary.

Having defined the boundaries, the Queen's Commissioners state that the precinct described is a parish in itself called Mallow. The present parish, however, extends towards the E. and S.E. over a much wider area, and the portion of the manor as laid down in the survey, that extended from the Blackwater to Crossackylemyle in the S., is now within the parish of Mourne Abbey.

By an Inquisition taken in 1282 (Sweetman's Documents relating to Ireland, 1252-1284, p. 428) it appears that it passed out of the hands of the

Roches into those of the Desmond FitzGerald. Thomas FitzMaurice gave a district at Kerrylochnarn, in Connaught, to Henry De Roche in exchange for the Manor of Moyale, Co. Cork, worth 70 marks, with the dower of the Lady Ellen, wife of Henry de Roche, the younger, etc. No doubt the possession of the important ford over the Blackwater was a reason for the exchange.

Thomas FitzMaurice, a Baron of the Geraldines, usually called the Crooked Heir, was a powerful nobleman and justiciary of Ireland. He died 1298. He was the first of a long line of Desmonds who held the Manor of Mallow.

Dr. H. F. Berry continues his story in the *Cork Journal* for 1893, under the title "The Manor and Castle of Mallow in the days of the Tudors."

From a Pedigree of the Earls of Desmond, from the MS. of Sir William Betham, Ulster, it appears that Maurice FitzGerald (son of the sixth Earl of Desmond) received (as an assignment) from James, Earl of Desmond, the usurper of his title (who died 1462), the manors of Moyallow, Kilcolman, and Broghill. Thomas, 2nd son of above-mentioned Maurice, is shown as Lord of these Manors. (Sainthill's *Old Countess of Desmond*, i. 76.)

After the Desmond Rebellion, which ended in 1583, the usual forfeitures and inquisitions took place. The Manor and Castle were returned as having belonged to Sir John of Desmond, who was brother of Gerald, Earl of Desmond, both being sons of the 14th Earl.

It was granted, in the first instance, to Pelham, Attorney-General, but Sir Thomas Norreys, who had the keeping of the place, and who had a great desire to acquire it, made strong appeals to the Government in March, 1587. His wishes were gratified, and it was granted to him in 1588 (see Fiant of Elizabeth, 5219).

Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Norreys, Lord President of Munster, married Captain (afterwards Major-General Sir John) Jephson of Froyle, Hants, thus the Irish estates came into the Jephson family (B.P. 1875).

James I. granted to Sir John Jephson, Kt., A.D. 1612, the rectories and tithes of several places in Co. Cork. This grant can be seen at the P.R.O., Irl.

The remainder of the parish was still in the possession of the Roches, who forfeited this property after the rebellion of 1641.

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives:—"Mayalla (Mallow) Parish. The former owners were: Lord Roche, Irish Papist; Morris Roch, Theobald Roch, heir of Ulick Roch, Ir. Pap."

Grantees were: Andrew Chaplin, Sir Richard Gethin, Lord Kingston, Robert ffoulkes, Walter Dawly, Sir Richard Keirle, Bishop of Ossory, and late Richard Newman. (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"This is a large parish, much ornamented with demesnes and gentlemen's seats. It is mostly arable. There is one piece of mountain. The river Blackwater crosses a portion of the parish." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The Field Book of 1839 states:—"Salt Pans Turret. In the townland of Mallow an old salt house having a small turret and weather cock." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In August, 1844 Thos Gavin at Ballylough, half mile N.E. of Mallow, was excavating a portion of his farm for a drain, and discovered some planks of oak and a sort of cellar, containing a quantity of heath and oak leaves also stock of a wheel, with grooves round its centre. In some of these grooves there was a wedge (or flat piece of timber, sharp at one end) fastened by a round wooden pin. The floor was composed of oak planks, from which a balk of timber extended to within a few feet of surface. The greater portion of timber seemed to have suffered from fire. There was also portion of a quern or mill stone found. Windele gives drawings of the wheel stock, etc. (Windele MSS, 12 i. 11, p. 529, R.I.A.)

MALLOW PARISH (R.C.).

1291. "Ecca de Moyla xli. unde decia xxs." (Tax. P. Nic.) (Brady, ii. 322.)

Dr. H. F. Berry, D.Litt., I.S.O., in his article "The Manor of Mallow in 13th Century," states: "The right of sanctuary would appear to have been claimed in the church of Mallow, as an entry in the Plea Roll transcripts records the fact that in the 29th year of Edward I. (1301) one John Scurlag fled thither for refuge, after having caused the death of Christiana le Nongle; he was outlawed, and his goods, when seized, were found worth 40s. A Nicholas Scurlag was one of the jurors named in the extent of 1298, and one of the same name was appointed to carry out, in the town of Mallow, the provisions of the statute (Edw.I.) against the base coin known as Pollards and Crocards."

In the Taxation of 1306 the Church of Mallow was valued at £11, of which the tenth was put down at 20s. As the names of the two early rectors of the church not hitherto known have been placed on record above (Geoffrey le Hore and Henry de Thrapeston), it may be well, before quitting this part of the subject, to add the name of another, although it belongs to a much later period. In a catalogue of those assigned to receive assessments of the clergy, 49 Edw. III. (circa 1376), occurs the name of Richard Caveton, prior of Villa Pontis (Bridgetown), "persona de Moyall." (R.S.A.I., 1894, 21.)

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., in an article on "The Manor and Castle of Mallow in the Days of the Tudors," writing of the "Friars Castle at Mallow," states: "What order of friars gave name to the Friars' Castle (which is not mentioned in Archdall's 'Monasticon') is matter of conjecture, but some temporary settlement by the members of a religious community may have been made there. Prior to the erection of the present Roman Catholic church, about 75 years ago (? 1818), divine service was celebrated in an old chapel just outside Short Castle grounds, part of the wall surrounding whose enclosure is still to be seen in Mr Lyons' field. It was approached from the town by what is still called Chapel Lane, and it seems not improbable that the chapel which was attached to the friary continued to serve as a place of worship long after all trace of the brotherhood had disappeared." (*Journal* for 1893, p. 41.)

In 1704 Owen Mullane was Parish Priest of Mallow and Templemihill.

He resided at Ballynemone. He was 57 years of age. He received Popish Orders in 1668 at Dublin from Patrick Plunket, Bishop of Ardagh. His sureties were Edmond Barret of Tome, £50, and Morris FitzGerald of Four-Mile-Water, £50. (*Journal* for 1900, p. 57.)

In 1731 the Parish of Mallow had one old Masshouse, and a new one building. One reputed Popish priest. No convent of Fryars or Nuns. No Popish school. (*Journal* for 1893, p. 50.)

In the old graveyard of Mallow is a horizontal flag, with the following inscription somewhat obliterated :—

“ Here lies the body of the
Reverend James Cullinane,
who departed this life Decembr.
the 8th, 1780, aged 58 years.
Requiescat in pace. Amen.

Father Cullinane was a D.D., and at the time of his death and for several years before it was P.P. of Mallow. The next P.P. of Mallow was the Rev. Thomas Barry, who, “after nearly half a century spent in the unremitting and zealous discharge of his pastoral functions,” died on the 18th January, 1828, in the 84th year of his age, and is buried beside his parish church. (“The Old Priests,” by W. C., *Journal* for 1895, p. 103.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives :—“In the R.C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Rahan and a small portion of that of Mourne Abbey; the chapel, a large and substantial edifice, is in the south side of the town, and is seen with great advantage from the bridge” (ii. 341).

In the year 1907 a Campanile Tower was added, which has a fine appearance. There was also a new front added to the church. On the tower there is a chiming clock.

Mallow was dedicated to the Nativity of the B.V. (Brady, i. lxix.)

The Field Book of 1839 gives : “Holy Well. The Holy Well of Tub-beraroughta, ‘well of the breast,’ is situated in the townland of Annabella. It is a Holy Well of considerable repute.” (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In the beginning of the last century the Parish Priest of Mallow was the Rev. Thomas Barry, being described on his tomb-stone as the Parish Priest of the United Parishes of Mallow and Rahan.

He was succeeded, I think, by the Rev. William Jones, who died about 1838.

The Rev. Denis M. Collins next, who died in 1848.

The Very Rev. Justin McCarthy, 1862.

The Very Rev. John Canon McCarthy till 1874, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne.

The Very Rev. Patrick D. O’Regan, R.C. Dean of Cloyne, 1881.

The Very Rev. John S. Canon Wigmore, LL.D., D.D., V.F. P.P., 1881, to present time.

MALLOW PARISH (C. OF I.)

There are some interesting tombstones in Mallow Churchyard. Rubbings of two of these appear in Journal of M.D.I. for 1903. One bears the date 1595,¹ and the other is to James FitzWilliam de Bary de Kilmaclenyn, no date (p. 323 to 325).

In the Journal of M.D.I. for 1892 is a copy of an inscription from a monument to Brave Sergt. O'Bryan, Vth Royal Irish Dragoons, who died 11 May, 1797 (p. 469).

Brady gives the following list of incumbents, etc:—

1591. "E. de Moyall spectat ad Coll., Youghal."

1615. George Bradford appears as Curate of Mallow. "Moallowe, Rec. in Coll., Youghal." Valuata cum vicaria ad novem libras, vicaria vacat et usurpatur per Johannem Jephson militem. Curatus ibm. George Bradford, minister legens.

1634. Thomas Fisher, curate.

1637. Thomas Fisher was admitted Rector integ. de Moyallo.

On 29th May, 1642, Thomas Fisher, Clerk, deposes to loss in total of £157 6s., besides the losses of his church livings at Balliclogh, worth communibus annis £40; also to his damage in the Rectory of Moyallowe for the present yeare to the value of fiftie pounds ster., which living is worth com. an. fower score pounds ster., and which he leaves to consideration, &c.

1661. E. de Mallow spectat ad Youghal. Mr. Norcott compt. ad exhibend lit. ordinum.

1663. Thomas Sesson.

1664 and 1665. James Cox.

1692. John Bulkeley, A.M.

1694. R. integ. de Moyallow, val. 20 pounds. Mr. Bulkeley incumbent, Dominus Rex patronus. Moyallow spectat ad collegium de Youghal. Church of Moyallow much damnified in the late war, but since well repaired.

1702. Henry Maule.

1718. A paten of silver, with a representation of the church of Mallow (an oblong building, with a square tower sumounted by a cross) bears the following legend:—"Ex Dono Randolphi Claytonis Anno Domini 1718."

1720. Simon Gibbings. He does not appear except in the titles of his successor.

1721. George Chinnery, A.M.

1723. On a silver flagon is this inscription:—"Ex dono reverendi Nicholai Quaytrod artium magistri hujus parochiae curati A.D. 1723."

1730. John Kempston, A.M., admitted to preach lectures once a month in Mallow Church.

1738. On a silver cup is this inscription:—"The gift of Courthope Clayton, Esq., to the church of Mallow, 1738."

¹ The Rev. Canon W. E. Flewitt, B.D., Rector of Mallow, to Col. Grove White:—"You refer in your notes on Mallow to a piece of an old stone in the porch of the Church dated 1595. On this piece are the words: 'Here lieth' and on another part, 'R. D. A. 1595.' I have been cleaning up the churchyard for the past seven weeks, and yesterday we found another part of this stone, which was used as a foundation of a stone put up at a later date. On this newly found piece are the words: ' . . . ON OF NICHOLAS CURTEYS ESQVYER.' There is still a portion missing from the middle of the stone and I am in hopes that we may discover it. There is also a stone, 1676, in memory of some members of the Goold family."

1745. In this year was founded the "Moyallow Loyal Irish Protestant Society," of which Dr. Brady gives an account and a list of the first members, which is taken from the original book of the association, which was in the possession of Robert Cole Bowen, Esq., J.P., of Bowenscourt, in 1863.

1754. Norris Jephson, A.B.

1762. Jephson, resident; yearly income out of Mallow, etc., £250.

1768. Edmund Lombard.

1772. James Mockler, LL.B.

1774. Moyallow rect. in bar. of Fermoy; value £300 per ann. Church in repair. Pat. the King; tho' Anthony Jephson and Denham Jephson, Esqrs., have presented to it since the year 1702. It formerly belonged to the College of Youghal. Proxy, 8s. Incumb., James Mockler, LL.B.; Curate, Samuel Monsell, A.M.

1779. William King, A.M. Mallow registry begins.

1785. Prot. pop., 146.

1805. 176 Protestant families in Mallow.

1808. Nicholas Wrixon.

1818. Advertisements for the rebuilding of Mallow Church are published.

1824. Mallow new church was consecrated.

1828. Sackville Robert Hamilton, on the presentation of Charles Orlando Jephson.

1834. Protestant population, 1,092.

1837. Mallow, a rectory, with cure; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 8,622 acres. Gross pop., 9,804. One Curate at £80 a year. Tithe composition, £600. Subject to visitation fees, £3 10s. Diocesan School Master, £1 os. 5d. No glebe house. Incumbent is resident, and pays an annual rent of £63 for house in his occupation. One church, capable of accommodating 800 persons, built in 1820, at cost of £3,415 7s. 8½d. Brit., whereof £3,230 15s. 4½d. was granted in way of loan by the late Board of First Fruits, and the residue of £184 12s. 3¾d. was raised by parochial assessments, etc., etc. The benefice is a rectory. C. D. O. Jephson, Esq., is Patron.

1853. Allen Robert Cliffe. He resided in a house near Carrokeal, and afterwards at Eglantine, where Mr. Percival Hunt now resides, then in Mourne Abbey Parish.

40 children attended the parochial school, which is maintained by the Rector and local subscribers. Prot. pop., 500. Rent charge, £450 per an. (Brady, ii. 322.)

Cole continues:—

1873. Robert Cooper Wills, M.A. He became Archdeacon of Cloyne in 1890 and Canon of Liscleary in Cathedral of Cork, 1897. He is Chaplain to the Bishop of Cork, etc., etc.

There are three churches—Mallow, Rahan and Mourne Abbey. The church of Carrigamleary is closed.

The church pop. of the Union is about 460.

In Mallow church the old side galleries have been removed and the church newly seated, the floor tiled, and gas laid on, and hot-water heating;

stained-glass windows have been put in, new organ erected, new pulpit, prayer desks, Holy Table, chancel rails, lectern, etc.

The union is under the diocesan scheme. The interest on capital, amounting to £75 a year, goes towards the assessment, which is £366; the stipend of the Rector is £500. A parochial school, National Board (vested) mixed, has 70 children on roll. The patron is R. E. Longfield, D.L. It is under the management of the Rector. The school-house, teacher's residence, and parochial hall were erected in 1883, at cost of £1,400.

The Rectory, with offices and gardens, was purchased in 1876. It is subject to an annual charge of £10 head rent and £20 interest to the Board of Works. There is no glebe land (p. 237).

The Church Plate is in charge (1909) of M. Thomas W. Priestly. It consists of the following:—

Paten, with inscription, "Ex Dono Randolphi Claytonis, Anno 1718." It bears an engraving of the old church, with the inscription as a scroll round it.

Paten has the inscription, "The Gift of Doctr. Charles Crow, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, to the Church of Carigamleary in the Diocese of Cloyne, 1724." There is a Mitre in centre, with scroll round it.

Jug has inscription, "Ex dono reverendi Nicholi Quaytrod Artium Magistri hujus parochioe Curati, A.D. 1723."

Cup bearing, "The Gift of Courthope Clayton, Esqre., to the Church of Mallow, 1738."

Cup inscribed, "The Gift of Doctr. Charles Crow, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, to the Church of Carigamleary in the Diocese of Cloyne, 1724."

In a return by the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, 23 March, 1673, giving the names of the Church Livings, whereof the King is Patron, because the Ancient Patrons of them are Papists, "the entire rectory of Moyallow is included, the incumbent being Mr. James Cox." (Smith, i, 126).

Before the settlement of the great tithes on the Cloyne vicarages (20 Charles I., 1689), and before the corn bounties, erection of mills, and other favourable circumstances had turned the minds of the farmers from grazing to tillage, the incomes of the clergy were miserable in the extreme. Mallow was obliged to be supported out of the economy of Cloyne, etc., etc. (Brady, iii. 32).

In 1694 Mallow formed part of the Union composed as follows:—

Rectoria de Moyallow, Vicaria de Dromdowny, Vic. de Killbrowny, Vic. de Carrigamleary, Vic. de Rahane, Rect. de Mourne, als. Temple Michel Rect. de Glenor sive Cancellariatus, Ecclia Cath'alis Clonsis, Sitque ecclia de Moyallow p'alis. (Brady, i. xxxvii.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—The living is a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of C. D. O. Jephson, Esq.; the tithes amount to £600. The old church was dedicated to St. Anne; the present church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £3,500 in 1818, was built on a site presented by the Jephson family; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower and well-proportioned spire; an organ has been lately erected by subscription, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have proposed to grant £20 per ann. to the organist. Adjoining the church are the remains of the ancient edifice,

of which the tower and the greater portion of the walls are standing (ii. 341).

Mrs. E. Beresford Massy writes in "Ireland": "Upon a flat slab of limestone, which is tramped once weekly by many feet on their way to the church (Mallow) a half-obliterated tombstone is to be met, with the inscription:—William Faithfull Fortescue, Lieutenant of His Majesty's twenty-seventh regiment of foot. Resided in Mallow for six years to drink the waters, having received a bullet in his lungs on the field of Waterloo" (p. 412, Jan.-Feb., 1907).

An epitaph in Mallow churchyard runs as follows:—"Here lies the body of Edmund Spenser, great-great-grandson of the poet Spenser, unfortunate from his cradle to his grave." (Doneraile and Vicinity, p. 240, *Journal* for 1901.)

The Rev. Canon W. E. Flewett, B.D., kindly sent me the following in 1910:—

NORTH WALL OF OLD CHURCH, MALLOW.

Beneath lyeth the Body
of Richard Newman, who
Deceast ye 12 (F) iv ne 1694.

SOUTH WALL OF OLD CHURCH, MALLOW.

MORS JANUA VITAE.

Near this place is deposited the body
of Mrs. Jane Maule, daughter of
Mair, Westcom, Wicklow,
Widow and Relict of William Maule of
the City of Dublin, Esq.,
Who changed this mortal life for a better.

ANNO MDCCIV.

IN CHURCHYARD.

Here lieth the bodyes of Mary and James Roch,
Who departed this life, Mary the 30th May, and James the
6th of August in the year of our Lord God 1680.

Mallow Castle and Short Castle.

From traditions in the Jephson-Norreys family, it appears that King John built the first castle on the rock commanding the ford over the Black-water at Mallow. The Earl of Desmond is also said to have erected a noble castle here.

The district belonged to the Desmonds in the days of the Tudors, as shown in the Notes under "Mallow Parish and Manor," but the McCarthys made frequent attacks on the stronghold. Dr. Henry F. Berry, D.Litt., I.S.O., in his article on "The Manor and Castle of Mallow in the Days of the Tudors," in the *Journal* for 1893, gives a copy of the Survey of the Manors, etc., forfeited by the Earl of Desmond, 26 Eliz. A.D. 1584, and in which appears the following account of Mallow Castle:—

"One castle containing in itself two small courts and one great barbi-
can, namely, where the howse standeth, the entrance in is on the north side

ffyrste into one of the said courts, and then turninge one the lefte hande ye enter by a doore, beinge in a highe wall, into the Balne or Barbican, which is reasonable and large, and then goinge a little way, turninge one to lefte hande, have ye an entrance by an other stone wale, wher as the castell or howse standeth, the lower rooms whereof ar sellors vaulted over. And in the wall one the lefte hande there be stayres of stone of XII. steps in heyght that leadeth one the right hande into the Hall, which is about LX. foote longe and XXVI. foot wyde, within the howse, and is deepe, with a highe roofe, the Tymber whereof seemeth to be sounde, and is covered with thacke, somethinge decayed at the north ende; towards the west corner there is a square buylding vaulted as the other is but not so broade, and riseth somewhat higher than the roofe of the hall in which, over the sellor, ar fower strong rooms that may be made meete for lodgings; the uppermost, savinge one, is vaulted. And this house and castle, standing in a drye, good, and holsome place, havinge one the north side very good arrable land, on the south side very good, lowe and firme grownde for meadowe, and distant from the howse about halfe a furlonge there is a river called Awmoore, otherwise the blacke water, wherein there is great fishinge of Salmons, Trowtes, and other fresh fyshe belonging to the said Howse, which Ryver is portable for a boate of two tunnes, and may be amended. It cometh from the Mountaine of Slewlogher, through the Countries of Lymericke and Kerry, and runneth Eastwarde to Youghal into the mayne Sea. This river is a dangerous water uppon any weate weather, and is not to be passed but by Boate, where at this present none is. It seemeth that in times paste there hath bin a bridge of stone on the weaste side of the said Howse, distant about two furlongs.

“Which castle with the fishing aforesaid, is worth by the year, with other premises and the town of Moyallo, where at this present are divers tenants, the sum of £6 13s. 4d.

“Divers woods belonging, or appertaining to the aforesaid manor, which are as many in number as the aforesaid villis, and have the same names, lying separately. And in them are very many trees for timber, which, it seems to be necessary, should be reserved to the use of our lady the Queen, because they can be transported by the said river. And so at this present here in value the sum of . . .

“A rabbit warren on the east side of the aforesaid castle, and in the woods and lands aforesaid, are many beasts, as well red deer as fallow, and a great many partridges, pheasants, and the like, which are worth yearly the sum of . . .” (p. 22).

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth Sir Thomas Norreys was made Lord President of Munster. He was the fifth son of Lord Norreys, who was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey. He is said to have built a castle on the same site or repaired the old one. It was much more extensive than the present ruin would lead one to suppose.

After the Desmond rebellion the Queen was advised to fortify the castle for the defence of the ferry, where troops were often detained for many days.

In 1584 the castle and manor were granted to Sir Thomas Norreys. His only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married an officer quartered in the garrison, Captain, afterwards, Major General Sir John Jephson, Knt.,

of Froyle, Hants. The property remains in the possession of their descendants.

In 1612, James I. confirmed these possessions to Dame Elizabeth Jephson, Sir John being then living.

In this year a second castle was built on the north (?west) side, called Castle Garr or Short Castle (Lewis, under Mallow).

On the rebellion taking place, in 1641, these two castles were in existence. The "Great Castle" was strongly built and well fortified and flanked. The garrison of 200 men were placed under the command of Arthur Betsworth by Capt. Jephson, with a good supply of arms and ammunition, also an iron piece of ordnance and two small cannon.

The defence of Short Castle had been neglected. Twenty families had sought refuge in it. Its garrison of about 20 musketeers was commanded by Lieut. Richard Williamson.

On 11th February, 1612, Lord Mountgarrett, in command of the insurgents, marched into Mallow. The inhabitants forsook their houses and fled to the Great Castle (Mallow Castle), except some people who occupied a stone house in the middle of the town.

Leaving Lord Ikerrin in charge, the General, owing to ill-health, proceeded to Lord Roche's house at Castletownroche. The rebels pillaged the Englishmen's goods in the town. After a short armistice the garrisons of both castles "did most affectionately fall upon the enemy with their guns and killed many." The party in the Great Castle clearing the bridge.

On the 14th February the enemy poured a hot fire on the castle from some of the houses and from 100 musketeers placed in the orchards and ditches. Not much harm was done, only one warden wounded in the thigh. The bawn walls of the castle were so high and the ground somewhat low from where the rebels shot, that only damage could be done to the upper windows of the castle. The enemy in the houses broke passages through the walls, so they could move about without being seen from the castle.

This day they made an attack on the stone house in the centre of the town, which was defended by six or seven musketeers with some 30 women and children. The enemy commenced making a breach at one end of the house, near a chimney, both sides using their muskets. One of the principal men amongst the defenders, named Michael Hudson, being killed, the remainder surrendered.

On Tuesday 15th, an attack on Short Castle² was conducted by Sergeant-Major Purcell. An exchange of bullets between castle and rebels took place, and fair terms of surrender offered to Lieut. Williamson, which was refused.

The attackers placed a brass piece of artillery in an upper loft of a house about a musket shot from the castle. About 7 p.m. they began the attack and set fire to a great thatched house adjoining the castle. The enemy's pioneers, under cover of fire of the musketeers, commenced a breach at a wooden window, which gave light to the kitchen of Short

² See Fiant of Elizabeth 5219, Short Castle, alias Castle Garr, granted to Thomas Norreys A.D. 1588, with other lands, &c.

Castle, and after a short time made a reasonable breach. The Lieutenant and three or four men came down to defend it, and a hot encounter ensued, the brass cannon firing a few shot. Some pikemen were sent to reinforce the attack on the breach, which was now large enough for a cart to pass through, but Lieut. Williamson on one side of the wall and a man on the other cut off the pike heads of their swords as they were pushed through. One Bennett, a blacksmith, having got into a position where the enemy's shot could not reach him, shot many of them. Thus it went on the most part of Tuesday night, the defenders spending about 20 pounds of powder. Of the garrison, Jonathan Smith and another were killed and two men slightly wounded.

About midnight the rebels desired quarter for burying their dead, which was granted. The fight was then renewed till about two hours before day, when the rebels retired. Lieut. Williamson was again offered terms of surrender. As his powder was getting scarce and his small command tired out with four or five days' hard work, he accepted the following terms:—

1. Short Castle to be given up.
2. The defenders to keep their clothes and part of their victuals.
3. The garrison to be safely conveyed to the Great Castle
4. Lieutenant Williamson to keep his sword and horse.
5. The remainder of the garrison to leave their arms and rest of their things in the castle.

The rebels then took possession, placing the garrison, as prisoners, in one room and searched them for money. The Lieut.-General himself searched Lieut. Williamson's pocket.

Hearing some of the Irish say that no quarter should be kept with such English dogs, and from the hostile demeanour of the crowd, Lieut. Williamson feared a general massacre of his command. He therefore pressed upon Sergeant-Major Purcell and Colonel Wall, both of the General's party, "who had been abroad in the wars," the necessity of protecting the prisoners. His vehemency wrought such an impression on those officers, that drawing their swords, they desired the English to follow them and brought them with difficulty to the "Great Castle," where they were joyfully received.

About 3 p.m. on 16th February the Irish evacuated Mallow, the greater part moving to Lord Roche's country, towards Castletown (Castletown-roche), and the remainder to Buttevant, but before leaving the town they set fire to several houses. Some were saved owing to the wetness of the season, but Short Castle was "consumed to the very ground."³

The sudden retreat was caused by the appearance of a troop of horse under Capt. Beredges, which appeared on the Cork road, three miles from the town. The Irish thought it was the advance guard of the Lord President, coming to the relief of Mallow. As a matter of fact, it was only a reconnaissance of 20 horse.

³ A short account of the attack on Short Castle is also given by Revd. Urban Vigors. See "Journal" for 1896, p. 302.

Richard Aldworth obtained a grant of a part of the Earl of Desmond's forfeited estate near Short Castle, Mallow. He was father of Sir Richard Aldworth, to whom the manor of Newmarket was granted in 1621 (Aldworth of Newmarket, B.L.G. I., 1904).

During the week the Irish occupied Mallow and Buttevant they are said to have consumed 40,000 English sheep. The townsmen found two great sows (a movable shed or mantelet for pushing up on wheels or rollers to a wall, which the assailants could breach under cover of the shed), one fully and the other almost finished, capable of covering 30 men. The Irish had also barricaded every entrance to the town on the Cork side, whence the Lord President might approach.

In their retreat they cast away much provisions, bullets, a mortar, and the carriage for their cannon.

During their stay in Mallow a hot dispute arose as to which of the noblemen should command the army in place of Lord Mountgarret, who intended to resign, and also whether Lord Roche or McDonough should have the town of Mallow. (*Journal* for 1896, p. 11; "Rise, etc. of Rebellion 1642," Brit. Mus. MSS., by H. W. Gillman.)

Eventually they chose Garret Barry to command the forces. He had served under the King of Spain.

A party of the insurgents attacked the fortified mansion of Mr. Clayton,⁴ in the immediate vicinity, but did not succeed in taking it, until 200 of the assailants had been killed and many wounded. The garrison, which consisted of 24 men, were eventually put to the sword. (Lewis, II., 339.)

The following account of Mallow Castle from Sloane MSS., No. 1008, fol. 98 *et seq.*, edited by H. W. Gillman, as above stated, is interesting as showing what it was like at the time of the rebellion:—

"To the castle, which for strength and beauty is inferior to few in the kingdom, doth belong a fair and large demesne, two pigeon houses, a coneygeere (rabbit warren), a pleasant and spacious park, well impaled, of over four and a half miles circumference, equally composed of lawns, sheerewood, coppices, brakes and shelter, with a large paddock of sixty acres, and so well furnished with fallow deer (and some red deer also) that there would have been this next season one hundred full complete bucks, most of which are now killed or driven thence, and the pale destroyed in many places. I am confident that for a house with the elements of fire, air, earth and water belonging to it, for English neighbourhood, for convenient vicinity to the sea, for hawking at pheasant, partridge, rail, quail, heath-pool (Heath-powt, a Cumberland word for black-cock), for hunting the hare, deer, fox, otter, for fishing, fowling, 'boulinge,' and for all other requisites conducing to pleasure or profit, there is no place in the kingdom that can scarce parallel this." (*Journal* for 1896, p. 67.)

About the middle of March Capt. Jephson arrived from England with 100 horse, and was ordered to march to Mallow, which he garrisoned and provisioned, and making it his headquarters, he carried a series of reprisals against the enemy who occupied the surrounding country. (*Journal* for 1896, p. 71, etc.)

The above account from Sloane MSS. was evidently written at the time of the siege by an eye-witness belonging to the Royalist garrison.

Dr. H. F. Berry, Litt. D., I.S.O., states that the road now runs through the site of a great part of Short Castle. He also points out that Dr. Smith relates a story of an Irish officer entering a room occupied

⁴ For pedigree of Clayton family (see *Journal* for 1899, p. 194).

by Lieut. Williamson, and laying down a block and sword which he said were for the purpose of striking off the heads of the lieutenant and his men; thereupon Williamson seized him by the hair and drew him to the very walls of the other castle, not far distant.⁵ Rev. C. B. Gibson, in referring to this occurrence in his *History of Cork*, explains this other to be Mallow Castle, but the distance from Short Castle to Mallow Castle would have been too great to allow of a man being dragged all the way by his hair. The words "not far distant" would seem to indicate the Friar's Castle, and the incident is only of importance here as showing the probability of this second castle having been standing in 1642, lying, as it did, within the same precinct. Williamson may have succeeded in dragging his antagonist the short distance from one to the other. (*Journal* for 1893, f. 41.)

The Egmont MSS. give the following notice of Col. Jephson:—"Perhaps Sir Perceval's most intimate friend, apart from his family connections, was Col. William Jephson, of Froyle, Hants, and Mallow, county Cork. Jephson's Irish property came to him from his mother, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Norreys. After her death his father married again, and by careful comparison of data it becomes evident that the second Lady Jephson was the widow of (1) Richard Gifford, Esq., of Castle Jordan, and (2) Sir Francis Ruisshe. The Loftus Papers plainly show that the widow of Gifford and Ruisshe was one and the same lady, that she became Lady Jephson, and the missing link is supplied by a letter in this (Egmont) collection, in which Sir John Gifford speaks of Col. Jephson as his brother. Col. Jephson's zeal for the affairs of Ireland is amply shown, not only by these papers, but by the State Papers of the same date, and he was recognised as a man of weight and position. Inchiquin, desired him to be his successor in Munster, and Col. Dalbier, while objecting to go to Ireland in a subordinate position, was quite willing to serve under Jephson, he being "a man of land and of the House." These facts effectually dispose of Ludlow's ill-natured assertion that Cromwell only chose Jephson as envoy to Sweden because of the Colonel's action in regard to the Kingship question." (I. LXIII.)

The Castle of Mallow was assaulted and taken by the Confederate Forces under the Earl of Castlehaven in 1645, and was reduced to ruins. (Lewis, II., 339.)

In January, 1650, Cromwell reduced Mallow Castle. In February, it is stated, he took other garrisons in Roche's country. He reduced all from Moyallo to the Shewer (Suir) side. Lord Broghill took Mallow and hanged six revolvers in the early part of March. (Smith, II., 156.)

When the Kingdom was threatened with invasion by France in 1660, it was, from its advantageous situation commanding the chief pass of the Blackwater, considered to be of such importance that a presentment for its repair was made by the Grand Jury of the county; but the proposal could not be entertained, as the law allowed presentments only for bridges, causeways and roads.

After the Battle of the Boyne, Major George St. Gravenmore having

⁵ Dr. Smith's account of Lieut. Williamson's action does not agree with that given in MS. in British Museum as reproduced in "*Journal*" for 1896, p. 11.

advanced from Tipperary with 1,100 horse and two regiments of Danish Foot, sent Col. Doness, on 13th Sept., 1689, to burn the bridge of Mallow, and to survey the castle. The Colonel on his return reported that there were 100 Protestant families in the greatest alarm and danger from McDonough, one of James II.'s governors of counties, who was assembling forces for the purpose of plundering and burning the town (for further account see Mallow Town).

Townsend, pub. 1815, states: "Mallow Castle, the property of Denham Jephson, Esq., the principal proprietor of the town, has been long celebrated for the peculiarly neat and admirable arrangement of the grounds, divided into large and regular fields, surrounded by a double fence of quicks, with a gravel walk between. Every field is also encompassed by hedgerow trees of great size, exclusive of many others more irregularly intermixed. As a ferme orne it is not, perhaps, exceeded by any demesne in the kingdom." (I., 474.)

Windele states that part of the castle fell at the east side in 1836. (Windele MSS., p. 70, 12 I., II, R.I.A.)

Windele in 1847, gives:—"Mallow Castle stands within the demesne of Mr. Jephson, on a gentle elevation from the river, a narrow meadow edged with trees intervening. It consists of an extensive oblong main building, defended at the west by three towers presenting three sides to the front. It is still, though unroofed, in tolerable preservation; a portion of the east side fell in 1836. In the house (an old one) is a small armoury and some pictures, some of them family portraits of warriors and statesmen of the 17th century." (*Journal for 1897*, p. 250.)

"The Patrician," edited by John Burke, Esq., pub. 1847, states:—"Mallow Castle, the seat of Sir Denham Jephson Norreys, Bart., M.P. On passing through the gateway and entering the avenue I beheld a venerable castle before me. Three large towers present themselves, but the enormous battlements are so shattered that they convey the notion of tumbling but for the strong network of ivy in which they are thickly cased. The position is commanding. Built on the brow of a hill overlooking the Blackwater river, the Castle stands a noble wreck of war and time. What must it have been in the days of old, when the Lord President of Munster held his court within its precincts? Throng the spacious saloons with knights and fair dames, rustling in silken attire—glittering with gems—and holding gay revelry, and conjure up a host of images in keeping with the scene—but whither is Fancy wandering?"

"Close beside, yet apart from the ancient castle, stands the present abode of the accomplished lord of the manor, Sir Denham Norreys. It is only in progress of building, and is designed in the true Elizabethian style of architecture. Here are mullioned windows, and pointed gables, and tall chimneys, and all the intricacies of the buildings in the halcyon days of Queen Bess. The interior is exquisitely finished, and taste is displayed in every arrangement. I was conducted over the apartments by the courteous owner. The wide oaken staircase with heavy balustrades—the richly panelled wainscotted chambers—the coloured light dimly falling through the stained windows—all denoted the days of other years. There are but few paintings. A fine picture in one of the drawing rooms detained me, King William III., in his robes. 'It is by Sir God-

frey Kneller,' said Sir Denham, 'and was presented to one of my ancestors by the King.' A quaint, old fashioned casement is splendidly emblazoned with heraldic bearings—the arms of the Norreys family—and this painting is taken from one of the ancient residences in England. When completed, this mansion will certainly claim to rank among the finest specimens of the Elizabethian style in Ireland. The grounds are very varied, and abound in picturesque scenery, to which the proximity of the famed Blackwater adds additional charms.

"Spenser presented Sir John Norris, Lord President of Munster, with a copy of his poem, the 'Fairie Queen,' and in the following verse alludes to the President's success in settling the family of Brangaza on the throne of Portugal:—

Who ever gave more honourable prize
To the Sweet Muse than did the martial crew
That their brave deeds she might immortalize
In her shrill trump, and sound their praises due?
Who then ought more to favour her than you,
Most noble Lord, the honour of this age,
And president of all that arms ensue?
Whose warlike powers and manly true courage,
Temper'd with reason and advisement sage,
Hath filled sad Belgia with victorious spoil
In France and Ireland left a famous gage,
And lately shak't the Lusitanian soil;
Sith then each where thou hast dispread thy fame,
Love him that thus hath eternised your name."

In 1832, Windele, on p. 599, MSS. 12, I. II., describes the house at Mallow Castle, and states that Mr. Jephson is now (1832) building a new house to the rear of his residence. On p. 603 he gives a sketch of Mallow Castle in 1838.

The Field Book of 1839 gives:—"Mallow Old Castle. The name of the remains of a very beautiful, uniform and majestic building, almost entirely covered with ivy."

"Castlelands (Mallow Castle). A small townland all demesne, contains the new and old castles of Mallow, two Danish forts, a stream, and is bounded by the river Blackwater on the south. It is intersected in various directions by elevated walks enclosed by trees, part of one of these is completely arched by trees, and is called the 'bower walk.' It also contains a remarkable rock." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Dr. H. F. Berry, Litt. D., I.S.O., describes the Castle in 1893 as follows:—

"As at present existing, the ruins consist of an extensive oblong building, standing from north to south, the western side defended by three towers. All are in excellent preservation, though unroofed, but in the year 1836 a portion of the east side of the castle fell; the original building was not furnished with stone floors, and the timber ones have entirely disappeared. In the tower standing at the north-west angle, the form of which was circular, a clock was placed, up to about fifty years ago (circa 1843), when it was removed. The centre tower is about twelve feet wide within, by fifteen feet in length, and its doorhead is depressed. The south-western tower has five sides on the exterior, while inside, the lower half is pentagonal, the upper circular, and its doorhead is part of circle depressed. The east front has one centre tower, presenting five sides on the exterior. The entire building is about 80 feet in length inside, from

north to south, by about 30 feet in breadth, and it was lighted by 31 Tudor windows, one of which, on the north side, had eight lights. The windows, as a rule, are large and square, generally having two series of oblong lights, varying from three to five in number, and they are surmounted with horizontal drips. No projecting battlements, gables, or stone arching are to be found in the castle, and the interior is now a perfect void, without floor or staircase." (*Journal* for 1893, p. 42.)

Mrs. Atherton-McEwan Jephson-Norreys of Mallow Castle has kindly furnished me with the following:—

The three western octagon towers of the castle are good, but the interior was quite gutted, and marks of fire are perfectly visible.

There is good authority to believe that tunnels, in which prisoners and booty could be kept, were connected with the castle.

The castle was not repaired after the last siege.

The bedstead in which James II. slept is preserved in the present dwelling-house, also the cup and saucer and plate sent by Queen Elizabeth as a caudle cup to Miss Norreys. Her Majesty gave the christening suit. The exterior was of Venetian rose guipure; this was unfortunately altered in after years, but is still preserved, the lining was of white satin, the cap and cuffs are all elaborately stitched.

There are legends attached to the castle, but one is of interest to the castle, and I now give it:—

Sir John Jephson's love of pleasure being greater than his fortune permitted he had many debts. One night he sat musing in his room on the dark prospect, when his servant appeared and asked him to see a gentleman who wished for an audience. Fearing a creditor, he refused, but the stranger entered of his own accord, and claimed a private interview. Laying down a bag heavy with gold on the table, he asked Sir John Jephson if he wished to be free from debt. The other naturally responded that nothing would be more agreeable. "Then," replied the stranger, "here is gold to pay all your debts, and give you comfort for the rest of your life, but there will be one obligation enforced." To be free from debt, Sir John eagerly promised anything required of him; whereupon the stranger produced a white rat. "It is required that you should never eat without having this little animal sitting on a chair at your right hand side. As long as you keep faithfully to your engagement, you will be rich, but if once you fail, the consequences will be fatal."

For many a long day the white rat occupied the chair at all meals, in spite of the jeers and taunts of boon companions. But nettled at last by their scorn and contempt, one unfortunate day the little animal was not allowed in to the banquet. After the guests had gone, the servant ushered in the stranger of years ago. His first question was, "Have you performed your promise?" "Yes," he replied, "up to this night." "The bargain," said the stranger, "was for Always, therefore, it is now broken." Whereupon he took poor Sir John up in his arms and flew out of the window.

The curious part of the story is, that this window is often repaired, but never remains so. It is now broken. My father repaired it twice.

The white rat is supposed to appear before the demise of the head of the family.



MARYBROOK, NEAR KANTURK.
(Photo by Col. J. Grove White, September, 1902.)



ALTAR STONES AT MARYBROOK (PROBABLY A RUINED
CROMLECH).

Dr. George Bolster, R.N., J.P., in foreground.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 11th September, 1910.)

It is said the ghosts of Capt. Jephson and Miss Norreys walk on the avenue under the ruin of an evening, and lights are seen in the windows of the old castle.

There are also stories of the Banshee and the Headless Coach.

I find in my father's family notebook: Sir Thomas Norreys succeeded his brother, Sir John Norreys, to whom Elizabeth gave first the office of Lord President of Munster. Sir Thomas had an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Captain Jephson, of Froyle, Hants. Sir Thomas was made Lord Justice of Ireland, 1598, in which year he returned to Mallow to quell the rebels; in 1599 he was killed by them and died at Mallow.

In 1584 the custody of Castle, lands, woods and fisheries, was granted during pleasure (see in Auditor's General Office) to Sir John Norreys. Queen Elizabeth granted to the family certain privileges, also King James I. But William Jephson was active against James II., who revoked these privileges, and Mallow was burnt and depopulated.

There is a note saying the old Bridge over the "Ford" was built in 1661-1692. The castle commanded the Ford.

Sir Thomas Jephson succeeded his brother Sir John as President of Munster, 1585.

Both being sons of Lord Norreys, of Ricot.

The pedigrees of the Norreys and Jephson Families of Mallow Castle are given by Dr. Henry F. Berry, D.Litt., I.S.O., in his "English Settlement in Mallow under the Jephson Family," *Journal* for 1906, p. 1 *et seq.* Also see Burke's "Landed Gentry" (Ireland), and Burke's "Baronetage."

Marybrook.

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilbrin.

The townland of Marybrook contains 171a. or. 7p. In 1881 the pop. was 23, and val. £156 10s. od. (Guy).

It lies about 4 miles, by road, N.E. of Kanturk.

What was the old Irish name for this townland? I see on the Down Survey that the following townlands were near this place, viz., Ballyvushine, Garan, Subulter, Ballyhusty.

In 1814. Edward H. Reardon, Esq., resided here (S.D.N.P.).

By Lewis (pub. 1837) E. Reardon, Esq., was here.

Dr. G. Bolster, R.N., of Springville, Kanturk, who takes much interest in local research, informs me that a former occupant of Marybrook had a lease of the place granted to him by Bartholomew Gibbings, Esq., of Cork, in 1851, and that according to local belief, the house was built by the Gibbings family.

The house is well built, with two upper floors and high gabled. Sixty acres go with the building.

There are still (1905) three fine orchards. Under the house is a very fine spring well, the water coming out of the solid rock.

It is stated that in former days potheen was manufactured here.

The pond in front of the house was much larger formerly, a part having fallen in.

On visiting Marybrook in 1905, in company with Dr. Bolster, R.N., J.P., I heard the following anecdote:—Mr. Reardon, who was known as an enthusiastic sportsman, had a party here one evening. He made a bet with one of his guests that he had a pony in his stable that would jump over the dining table at which they sat, and in doing so would not disturb any of the glasses nor the whiskey on the table, and that a boy would ride him.

The bet was taken. A boy rode the pony into the room, jumped over the table, clearing everything, and the bet was won by Mr. Reardon. The cheering of the convivial party frightened the pony, who bolted for the door, dashed through, and the rider's head striking against the lintel, his skull was smashed, and the poor boy was killed on the spot.

The Kilshannig (C. of I.) Parish Registry gives the marriage of Francis Crossley, of Marybrook, in co. Cork, and Elizabeth Gardiner, of Mallow, on 24th March, 1824.

The Field Book of 1838 gives:—"Marybrook House. A good house, with woods round it. Mr. Edward Henrick Reardon, proprietor.

"Marybrook Townland.—This is a middle-sized townland, nearly all arable, about half demesne. It contains a gentleman's house and premises, one Danish fort, a remarkable stone, some limestone quarries, and three ponds." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

About 1845, I am informed, that Mr. Patrick O'Connell lived here. He succeeded Mr. Edward Henrick Reardon. Mr. Patrick O'Connell died about 1900.

According to Guy, the following have occupied the house:—

1875. John O'Connell and James Hennessy (under Kanturk).

1886. John and Patrick O'Connell and James Hennessy (under Kanturk).

1896. Patrick O'Connell (under Castlecor).

1899. Thomas Hennessy and Thomas Cronin (under Castlecor).

1909. Thomas Hennessy and Thomas Cronin (under Castlecor).

Mr. Thomas Hennessy occupies a farm, part of the townland of Marybrook. His family have been in possession of it for many years.

The present occupier of Marybrook House (1909), Mr. Thomas Cronin, married the niece and heiress of the late Mr. Patrick O'Connell.

The present landlord (1909) is Capt. Lowe, who succeeded his father Mr. Frank Wyse Lowe, of Killshane, Co. Tipperary.

Dr. G. Bolster further adds (1910):—"The tenants now hold under agreement to purchase. The 'remarkable stone,' mentioned in the Field Book of 1838, stands in a level field, some two miles distant from the house, direction west. There are really two stones about 3 feet apart. On approaching from the road, one sees a rugged cone over six feet high, with about 12 feet circumference; beyond this there is the 'altar stone,' flat, a rough triangle with flattened apex, about 3 feet high, length 5 feet, breadth 3 feet. There is a tradition that it was used in the time of the penal laws for celebrating Mass, but for all we know it might have been a sacrificial stone in the days of Druidical worship. The stones are shaded by two lichen covered blackthorn trees, very large, and evidently of great age.

Meadstown.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Farahy.

It lies about a mile south of Kildorrery village, by road.

The townland is a large one, and contains 492a. or. 26p. In 1881 the pop. was 50 and the val. £380 (Guy).

Fiants of Elizabeth.—2961 (2340). Pardon to (amongst others) William Synane, of Meadstown, Co. Cork, Gent., 4 Feb., A.D. 1576-7.

Meadstown (Ballinymiah) belonged to David Roche, Viscount Fermoy, and is mentioned in 1611 (these "Notes," II., 163).

The following extracts are taken from Farahy C. of I. Register :—

Baptisms.—Robert Atkins, son of Henry and Elizabeth Franks of Maidstown, 10 Mar., 1767.

Thomas, son to the same, 26 June, 1769.

Charles, son to the same, 1771.

Mary, dau. to the same, 1774.

Elizabeth, dau. to the same, 22 April, 1775.

Mathew, son to same, 6 Jan., 1777.

Henry, son to Mr. Henry Franks of Maidstown, 16 Mar., 1777.—(P.R.O., Irl.)

Probate of Will of Henry Franks of Maidstown was taken out 1787 (Cloyne Wills, P.R.O., Irl.).

The Field Book of 1840 gives :—"Meadstown. The property of Henry Cole Bowen, Esq. The land is of good quality and in a good state of cultivation. House and roads are in good repair." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The house and demesne shown on the Od. Sur. Maps as Meadstown House is now (1909) occupied by the parish priest of Kildorrery, the Rev. William O'Donovan. It was previously the residence of Dr. Thomas Reardon, M.D., and Dr. C. Buckley. Dr. T. Reardon was for many years Dispensary Doctor of Doneraile, where he succeeded his uncle, Dr. Reardon, and where he died 29th July, 1907.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me that this house was built by the Rev. John Green, P.P., after building Kildorrery R.C. church, circa 1840.

Mr. Charles D. Oliver, of Rockmills House, writes (1910) :—

The present Meadstown House was built about 1860, and was for many years occupied by Rev. Samuel Sandiford, Rector of St. Nathlash, then by Rev. R. Hayes, Rector of Nathlash, on whose retirement at the Disestablishment the parish was united with Farahy. It was then rented by Dr. Buckley.

It is now occupied by the Parish Priest of Kildorrery.

The old Franks house is that inhabited by Mrs. Fouhy further down the river.

The trees of the demesne were standing till about 1855. Part of the demesne wall still remains.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, B.L., of Bowen's Court, adds (Oct., 1909) :—

Meadstown was granted (under the denominations of Ballnameagh and Gownaclogh) by letters patent of Chas. II. in or about 1666, to Capt. John Nettles (see B.L.G. under Nettles of Nettleville). In the year 1776 it was

conveyed by John Ryves Nettles (great-grandson of the patentee) to Henry Cole Bowen, who died in 1788, having settled the lands by his Will.

During the first half of the 19th century the lands of Meadstown were held from the Bowens by the Franks family, under a lease (or succession of leases) for lives renewable for ever.

By fee farm grant (under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act), dated 25th June, 1852, these lands were granted in perpetuity by R. C. Bowen to Philip Wm. Bass and Elizabeth Purcell. (Mr. Bass and Miss Purcell would appear to have been assignees of the Franks' interest, and to have executed a sub-grant to another member of the Franks family).

The late owner, Mr. Franks, resided in Australia, and the estate was recently sold through the Irish Land Commission by his widow, Mrs. Maria C. Franks.

From Brady's "Records of Cork," etc. (ed. 1863) vol. ii., p. 366, is an extract from the Nathlash Parish Register.

"Thomas Franks, Margaret Franks, and their only issue, Henry Maunsell Franks, aged 24 years, who were all cruelly murdered in their house at Lisnagourneen on the evening of the 9th Sept., about 8 o'clock, were interred in the same grave in Kildorrery Churchyard, on Friday morning, the 12th Sept., 1823." Thomas Franks, the victim of this murder, who married Margaret Maunsell, appears to have been brother to Robert Franks of "Maidstown," co. Cork. (See Burke's "Landed Gentry," under Franks of Carrig).

This tragedy is dealt with at length in the note on Lisnagourneen. Mr. C. D. Oliver points out that in the quotation there given from O'Flanagan's "Munster Circuit" the geographical description of Lisnagourneen is quite incorrect, but is precisely that of Meadstown; also that the families of O'Keeffe and Kearney occupied or owned the adjacent townland of Ballyvoddy.

Millbrook.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mourne Abbey.

Millbrook, now represented by Millbrook Cottage, lies between Quartertown Park and Wilton, and is on the townland of Quartertown Lower.

It is the property of Mr. Arthur Webb, J.P., of Quartertown. It came into his possession on the death of Mr. Robert Webb in 1882.

Dr. Henry F. Berry, Litt.D., I.S.O., in his "Manor of Mallow in 13th Century," states—

"There was a mill at Mallow, out of the profits of which Ellen, wife of Henry de Rupe, was partly dowered; and there was another mill at Tylauchynleth, which seems to have been more valuable. What has been known as the Manor Mill (certainly from the time of James I.) is that at Millbrook, on the lands of Lower Quartertown, which, though at a considerable distance from the town, must have always been an important and valuable one, from the splendid water power which it commands. In this connection it may be mentioned that the ancient water course which supplied the Manor Mill of Mallow, and which had been specially excepted



MILLBROOK HOUSE.
(Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee.)



MILLFORD HOUSE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 23rd May, 1913.)

from the conveyance in 1668, was diverted in 1826 by Mr. John Dillon Croker (he being then tenant to Mr. Jephson for the mill and premises), to supply the new mills erected on the lands of Quartertown, and the manorial rights of Mr. Jephson and his heirs over this ancient water course were acknowledged in a memorandum of 1830, drawn up between the parties, in which Mr. Jephson agreed not to enforce the restoration of said stream to its ancient course during the continuance of the lease. At the sale of the Quartertown property in the Incumbered Estates Court, the lands were sold subject to the ancient manorial rights of suit and service, and suit of mill at the manor courts and manor mills of Mallow, as reserved in the indenture made to the Dillons in 1668." (R.S.A.I. for 1894, p. 28.)

The late Mrs. Jephson Norreys had a head rent on the Mallow Manor, mills, land and stream.

Millbrook was built by the Bradys, from whom Mr. Robert Webb bought the property about the year 1875.

1886. Colonel Henry Brown, who commanded the Limerick Militia, resided here from 1882 to 1889. It is now (1909) occupied by Mrs. Rose M. Smith, widow of Colonel Richard Smith of the North Cork Militia.

Millfort or Millford.

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilshannig

Millfort is situated on the townland of Kilvealaton West, which contains 385a. or. 33p. statute. In 1881 the pop. of townland was 51, and the val. £568 (Guy).

Millfort House is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Mallow Town by road; it lies near the right bank of River Blackwater.

Dr. Henry F. Berry, Litt.D., I.S.O., in his article on Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry, states:—"Kilvealaton. In the Field Book explained as 'Beledy's Church.' This is one of the ancient denominations, occurring as Kilevyaladae, in a Fiant of 1594, as Killbelleday, in the Down Survey Map, 1657, and as Killballida in the *Book of Survey and Distribution*. In other instances the name is found as Kileveledy, Killebealady, Kilvalide, and Kilbolady. The townland, which had been the patrimony of the O'Callaghans, was granted in 1686 to Richard Newman, by whose grandson, Dillon Newman, it was leased to the Foott family. In a memorandum on the subject, the late Mr. J. A. R. Newman says that the Footts assisted his ancestor in bringing over yeomen and their families as settlers from Somersetshire, on which account he believed leases for ever were given to the Footts at low rents. The ancestor of this family was George Foott, of Mallow, who made his will there in 1677. He was a near relative of Matthew Foott, who is found in the Hearth Money Roll, 1665, as resident in the parish of Holy Trinity, Cork. George Foott married in 1670 Alice Latchford (formerly Blacknall), widow, and had an only son, George. His widow was living in Mallow in 1704, a tenant of Mr. Jephson. George Foott, of Kilvealaton, or Millford, made his will in 1758. He married Julian O'Callaghan, and left two sons, George, who succeeded him in that property, and Richard, ancestor of the Carrigacunna family. He

had also a daughter, Barbara, who married Quayle Welstead. In his Will, Mr. Foott mentions George Purdon, of Woodfort, as being his tenant. The mansion house here was long known as Millford, and in O'Donovan's time the house and offices had become ruinous." (*Journal* for 1905, p. 54.)

In 1766, George Foott was residing at Millford (p. 62).

In 1769, Charlotte, dau. of Quayle and Barbara Welstead, was bap. They are described as of Millford (Kilshannig C. of I. Register.)

From 1787 Milford is mentioned in connection with the Foott family in the Kilshannig Register, but they were here earlier, and there are earlier entries under the name of "Foott."

Richard Foot of Millford was a member of the Duhallow Hunt in 1801 (*Journal* for 1896, p. 51).

Mr. Foot was at Millfort in 1806 (Sleater).

In 1814 Colonel Foot was here (D.N.P.).

Townsend (pub. 1815) mentions Richard Foot, Esq., of Millfort (i. 426). Geary's Cork Almanac, 1827, gives George Foot of Millford.

The Field Book of 1839 gives: "Millford Townland and House (ford of the mill). A townland the property of George Foote, Esq. It is of good quality under cultivation. The north side is a demesne with Millford House in it. There are some small pieces of plantation and several trees interspersed through it. Also two Danish forts and a limestone quarry in it.

"The house is a large one, with a good many offices attached, belonging to George Foote, Esq., Blackrock, Cork. It was formerly the residence of the late Colonel Foote. Both house and offices are much gone to wreck."

Glebe of Millford. In the north of the parish, and is bounded by the townlands of Millford and Newberry. A glebe, the property of the Rev. Mr. Lombard, of Harrietfield, Mallow, Rector of Kilshannig. He has it in his own possession. It is good ground under cultivation. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The house was built by Geo. Foott, grandfather of Col. Foott.

Mr. Foott, of Milford, writes in 1909:—

"The Foott family came from Kent, where I believe, they lived for centuries.

The founder of the Millfort branch was one George Foott, who, I think, lived in Dublin some time between 1630-42, when he crossed over to England and fought for the kings. Whether he went to France or not after the fall of Charles I cannot tell, but most probably he did.

He returned to this country after the Restoration, bringing his son George with him, who married Mrs. Latchford, leaving a son George, married, I think, to a Miss King. Now, his only son George by Miss King married Julian Callaghan in 1738, called Shiel Aroune or Julia the Fair. She was the daughter of Cornelius Callaghan of Dromsheigh, Mallow, and a descendant of the Callaghans of Dromineen Castle. He had two sons, George and Richard, and a daughter, Barbara. George died unmarried at the age of 28 or so. Barbara married Quayle Westead. On the death of George, Richard, afterwards Col. Foott, came in for the property, and lived all his life at Millfort. He married in 1771 (died 1821) Mary Baldwin of Mount Pleasant, Co. Cork. By her he had three sons and three daughters, namely, George the eldest, afterwards a barrister-at-law, J.P.; Henry Baldwin Foott, father of the present Mr. George Foott of Carrigacunna; the 3rd Edward Foott of Gortmore. His daughters were: Barbara,

married to Thomas Spratt; Mary Anne to Rev. Samuel Browning Drew, Mishall; and Alice, who died unmarried.

The house was slated with the heavy Mourne Abbey slate, which was so heavy that when it went out of repair (1835), it practically by sheer weight broke down the wood-work inside it and completely wrecked the entire house. One of the Uppingtons named William of Ballyclough lived as a tenant in Millfort House between 1840-58, when it went altogether to ruin.

There is a peculiar spring well in the demesne under three oak trees containing a lot of iron, and has been never known to run dry.

What strikes the visitor mostly on entering Millfort is the great quantity of cut stone that is used in the buildings.

Millfort House was built of limestone and brick, all of which was procured on the lands; the brick kilns can be seen to this day at the bottom of the lawn, which is called the "Devil's Half Acre," but why I don't know.

The big field near the cross roads was given gratis to the people in '47 (the famine year) to grow potatoes, and some of the old people here say that there wasn't one failed.

Millfort lands have been very much reclaimed for the past 30 years, and what was once a bog is now excellent land.

A house was built above the railway about 40 years ago by the late George Foott, where I now reside.

At the corner of Killvealaton cross roads, where the Red House now stands, was a public tavern let by the Footts to people named Mullane.

Some of the cut stone in Millfort, including the big gate, was bought from Lord Muskerry when he sold his house at Old Dromore.

Col. Richard Foott was the second son of George Foott of Millfort by his wife, Julian Callaghan.

He succeeded to the property on the death of his elder brother, who died from the result of an accident while hunting.

He married in 1771 Mary Baldwin, whose sister, according to the Colonel's will, was married to John Ware. He owned a fine property at his death in 1821, namely, Millfort in the manor of Mallow, Castlemore in the Barony of Barretts, Glanathanathana, Inchmeagh in the Barony of Duhallow, and Bengour near the town of Bandon.

He was in command of the North Corks at Oulart Hill in '98, when they were cut to pieces. He afterwards became a strong opponent of the Union, and for that reason lost much influence. He died in 1821, and is buried in the family vault at the south-western corner of Newberry graveyard. His coffin is of iron."

Milltown Castle.

Sheet 7, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, Parish of Cooliney.

The castle is on the townland of Milltown, which contains 291a. or. 26p. Stat. In 1881 pop. was 11; val. £323 15s. od. (Guy).

Another townland of "Milltown" lies immediately S.W. of the above-mentioned one. It contains 80a. or. 14p. stat., and is in the parish of Aglishdrinagh.

MILLTOWN CASTLE (p. 95).

Corrections received from Major G. Evans Bruce, 3rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers
(late of 1st Batt. Norfolk Regt.)

Page 97, line 30.—“George Evans, son of Jonathan,” should be “brother of Jonathan.”

Page 103, line 8.—The Very Rev. Charles Saul Bruce, late Dean of Cork, d. Jan. 1914.

Page 103, line 12.—Capt. Jonathan Maxwell Bruce, Indian Army, was killed in action in France, Nov. 1914; and his brothers (4) Richard, and (6) George Eyre, have both received Military Crosses.

Page 103, line 41.—George Evans Bruce m. 1st July, 1914, his cousin, Mary Grant Bruce, 2nd dau. of Eyre Lewis Bruce of Miegunyah Trarlyon, Australia, and has issue,

1. Jonathan Eyre, b. 4th July, 1915.
2. Patrick de Burgh, b. 26th Aug., 1917.

Page 99, line 13.—“The account of the old cannon having been brought from the Crimea is quite incorrect. I remember the gun, only 20 years after the Crimea, lying half-buried in the ground, and I always heard it had come from the old castle, which idea its age and appearance support. None of my family were in the Crimea, and certainly 20 years later it would have been well known if the gun was a Russian one.—G.R.B.”

Page 103.—“The arms are not quite correctly given, although I think taken from B.L.G. I can find no authority for the ‘Canton arg, a lion rampant, azure.’ The arms I hold to be correct are as follows (see Douglas, ‘Baronage of Scotland’):—‘ARMS—Or, a saltire and chief gu. In the collar-point a fleur-de-lys of the field.’ The arms are those of the entire house of Bruce, and the fleur-de-lys was granted to the first Bruce of Earlsball by Charles VIII. of France, in recognition of his military services in the French Army, and have been borne ever since by the house of Earlsball, of which, as Colonel Grove-White says, I am the present representative. The crest should be a lion rampant, not passant, although the latter figures on some old blazonings. The ancient crest of Earlsball was ‘a nag’s head, bridled,’ and Douglas (‘Baron of Scot.’) states that the lion rampant was assumed by the Revd. Lewis Bruce son of Very Rev. Jonathan Bruce (p. 102).”

The house, now known as Milltown Castle, lies about 4 miles by road S.W. of Charleville.

The old castle was a castle of the Fitzgibbons. The old Irish name was Cloughanorra. (Dr. Robt. Cochrane, I.S.O., *Journal* for 1912, p. 195.)

According to Index to Fiants of Elizabeth, "Ballinwollen" appears to have been an ancient name for "Milltown." By Fiant 5535 (6643) in a grant of lands to William Power fitz Peeter fitz Nicholas, of Kilmeadan, Co. Waterford, gent., and Helena fitz Edmonde Gibbon, granddaughter and next heir of Thomas m'Shane m'Morris alias Thomas ne Scarte, and wife of said William, including Kilbolane Castle, etc., etc., "Ballinwollen," late of Moris McPhillipp, is mentioned (26 Feb., 1591). By above it appears that William Power married into the FitzGibbon family.

Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, possessed 1 plowland at Miltowne as shown in a re-grant of lands from James I., 1611. (See these Notes, ii. 163.)

In an account of Lord Castlehaven's Co. Cork Campaign in 1643, he mentions in his memoirs "Milltown (near Charleville) stood out, so that I thought it would cost some trouble. But whilst the batteries were preparing, two or three hundred boys belonging to the army that used to form themselves in battalions, having got crows of iron, pickaxes, and other instruments, a little before sunset fell on the place, intending, I suppose, only to have taken the cows and sheep within the court which was walled. But success carried them further; and with the help of some soldiers they took the castle by strong hand." (*Journal* for 1909, p. 139.)

Milltown was one of Sir Philip Perceval's castles. The following are taken from the Egmont MSS. :—

22 Nov., 1616. William Barry of Miltowne is mentioned (i. 48).

In a letter from Sergt. Thomas Reymond to Sir Philip Perceval, dated 2 Jan., 1644, he mentions that the Irish had intended to have given Miltowne to Capt. David Poure (?Power) (i. 243).

Capt. John Hodder, reporting to Sir Philip Perceval in London, 12 March, 1644, states that Lord Inchequin had made Sergt. Reymond a Captain; that he (Reymond commanded at Liscarroll—J. G. W., Col.) got from Annagh and Miltowne 200 cows from the enemy just upon the time when the cessation was out. They killed about 100 of the best and restored the rest. Hodder had furnished them well with salt a little before. They were in good strength and well victualled (i. 248).

On 12 May, 1645, Lord Inchequin censures Capt. Thomas Reymond because the garrison of Liscarroll and Miltowne have not been harassing the enemy as he had ordered. The cessation was ended, and they were to "go daily abroad to give alarms to the country" (i. 253).

Capt. John Hodder, writing to Sir Philip Perceval, 7 June, 1645, reports that Miltowne yielded upon quarter to the enemy without a shot (i. 256).

The Book of Dist and Sur., circa 1657, gives :—Milltown and Gardbriken, in Couleny and Aglishdralen Parish. Former owner was Henry Walsh, described as an Irish Papist. It contained 237 acres. It was forfeited, and the grantees were John Gibbons, Esq., and Francis Slingsby.

Milltown, in Cloyne (?Cooline) and Aglish Parish. The former owner was Henry Walsh, Irish Papist. It contained 70 acres. It was forfeited and granted to the Earl of Orrery, 30 acres, Lord Kingston, John Gibbons, Sir Francis ffoulkes (passed afterwards to Richard Burt (P.R.O., Irl.).

A castle at Milltown is shown in the Down Survey, circa 1657.

Tuckey, in his *Cork Remembrancer*, states that the Earl of Castlehaven



MILLTOWN HOUSE.

(Photo by Col. J. Grove White. 16th Sept., 1910.)

in 1645, took Mallow, Doneraile and Milltown, which last castle, with that of Connagh, was stormed (p. 94).

Petty's Census, circa 1659, gives: Parish of Shandron, Townland of Milltowne. Tituladoo was John Gibbons, Esq.; 5 English and 31 Irish (R.I.A.).

Thomas Evans of Milltown Castle was M.P. for Castlemartyr from 1737 to his death in 1753. (*Journal* for 1895, p. 326.)

Smith (pub. 1750) gives: "Milltown, a well-planted improvement, with a handsome canal, of Colonel Evans. On this place stood formerly a castle of the FitzGibbons. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Maurice FitzGibbon of Milltown slew John Mac John FitzGerald, of Kilbolane, and fourteen of his followers, being assisted by four of his sons, FitzGerald having instigated the Earl of Desmond to hang one of the FitzGibbon family a little before. This castle was in the rebellion of 1641 bravely defended against the rebels by one Mountain, who obliged them to raise the siege. The Irish, having no cannon, attacked the gate with a high machine made of hurdles, carried on wheels, like one of the old Roman towers, but it was burnt by the besieged. Colonel Evans dug here for coal, and discovered a stratum of culm twenty-two inches deep, but proceeded no further"¹ (i. 288).

Mr. C. M. Tenison, B.L., writes:—Mr. Eyre Evans of Milltown Castle and Ashhill, Co. Limerick, was a Banker in Charleville. The original partners in this bank, which was established about 1800, were Eyre Evans, Jonathan Bruce and William Roberts. In 1805 the ownership had altered, and the firm was "George Evans Bruce, Jonathan Bruce, and George Bruce." There was a branch of the bank opened at Limerick. The bank was known as "Evans & Co" in 1803.² The bank appears to have failed in 1820, a year of the "crisis" amongst the private banks throughout Ireland, which brought them down wholesale. (*Journal* for 1893, p. 30).

George Bruce was a son of the Rev. Jonathan Bruce, Dean of Kilfenora. Jonathan was the son of George Bruce, and George Evans the son of Jonathan (Major Geo. E. Bruce).

William Roberts was of Mount Rivers, Carrigaline.

The bank in Charleville was known as the "Charleville Bank."

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., in 1905 stated:—"Milltown Castle is on a farm belonging to Mr. Drinan. Only a small fragment remains.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Milltown Townland, a demesne, a gentleman's seat, a large pond, and a Danish fort.

Major George E. Bruce tells me that Milltown House was built by George Bruce out of the ruins of the old castle, circa 1770-1780. The great lock on the hall door and the door itself (heavy oak, studded with iron) were also said to have come from the old castle; also an ancient gun which stood before the door.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. MALCOLM SETON.

"The ceilings in Milltown Castle were, like those of some of the old houses round Mallow, decorated by 18th century Italian and stucco-workers. The house has (or had) a large central hall, circular, lighted from a large dome,

¹ Mr. James Byrne, J.P., stated that the pits where the diggings were made are visible still in James Dunn's farm (1910).

² I am informed the Bank paid its liabilities in full.

with staircase curving up round the whole circumference. The terraced gardens on the south side of the house were laid out by the late Mrs. Bruce about 1870. Close to the site of the old castle was a horse-chestnut tree, said to be the largest in Munster; it was struck in the great storm of October, 1881 (?). There was a fine lake dotted with islands, adding greatly to the beauty of the grounds, which since the Bruce family left the place has been drained away. Near the old castle was a wood, part of which bore traces of having been a flower-garden, still containing old-fashioned garden flowers run wild. Bordering the road for some quarter of a mile on each side of the entrance gate was an avenue of fine beeches.

“Amongst the letters preserved at Miltown was one signed “Captain Rock,” addressed to Mrs. Bruce (née Miss Greene) during a temporary absence about 1820 of her husband, assuring her that she need have no anxiety for the safety of her household. Early in the 19th century, during the “Whiteboy” agitation, attempts had on several occasions been made to kidnap and hold to ransom children who were the heirs to county families. The late Mr. Jonathan Bruce of Miltown, as a small child, used in consequence to be taken with his nurse under escort to the walled garden for exercise and locked in. During the Fenian troubles of the 'sixties young farmers in the neighbourhood (not tenants of the family) who did not wish to be pressed into the movement used to come to Miltown Castle when they had reason to suppose that their own homes were likely to be visited, and enjoy Mr. Bruce's hospitality for the night. The esteem in which the late Mr. Jonathan Bruce was held by his neighbours of all ranks is shown by the fact that when he died in 1884, more than five years after leaving the district, and his body was brought to be laid in the family vault at Charleville, the funeral procession extended from the church to the railway station, a full Irish mile. Mr. Bruce was a noted breeder of hunters and of shorthorns, winning many challenge cups and medals, and for many years judged cattle at the Royal Dublin Society's Shows at Ballsbridge.”

Mr. McAuliffe, of Shandrum, informs me that Mr. John R. O'Gorman, who subsequently acquired the house, was an hotel proprietor in Charleville, where Mr. John Madden has the Imperial Hotel now (1910). Mr. O'Gorman reduced the extent of the house. His widow is now the occupier.

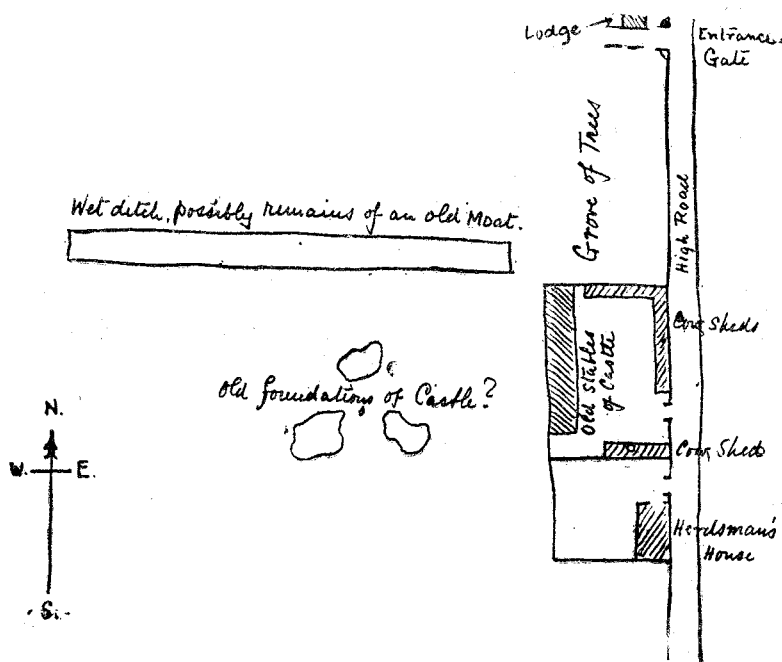
At the entrance gate there is a lodge. At the east side of this lodge in niches are carved figures in limestone, representing Henry VIII. and Cromwell. On top of the gable of the lodge is a carved lion. Massive carved eagles are on the two gate piers of the entrance gate. These were blown down in the great storm of 1903 and replaced by Mr. O'Gorman.

According to local information, these carved figures were brought from Farthingville near Dromina, where there was an old castle.

About 200 yards south of the entrance gate to Milltown Castle is a farmyard on the west side of the road. I was informed that the old castle of Milltown stood on this spot, and that the ruins of the old walls of the castle form part of some of the farm buildings.

Major George E. Bruce adds :—“The farmyard in question, as I remember it in the '70's, consisted of two yards with modern low buildings and a herdsman's house. In the yard nearest the main entrance gate stood a block of two-storeyed buildings in very bad repair, roof fallen in, and floors almost gone. The buildings were evidently much older than the rest, and

much better built, with cornices and footings for the joists made of cut stone. I always heard that this block was part of the buildings (stables?) of the old castle. West of this block were several holes in the ground with traces of masonry in them, said to be the castle foundations, and north of these lay a shallow rectangular ditch faced with stone, possibly the remains of the old moat. I give a sketch of the place as I remember it, but it is thirty-one years since I saw it, so my ideas of size and distance are very vague."



When I visited Milltown Castle on 16th Sept., 1910, I collected the following items of local history:—

About 1904 a man of Mrs. O'Gorman's, when looking for a halter which had fallen off a colt, came across a stone flag. On lifting it, he discovered a fine well.

In front of the house is a cannon which one of the Bruce family is supposed to have brought from the Crimea. Near it is an iron spring man-trap which belonged to one of the Bruces.

In the drawing room is a beautiful tapestry of the "Wedding Feast" belonging to Mrs. O'Gorman.

There are carved stone busts in niches of wall in the stable yard.

The main road which passes the avenue gate is known as "The Black Road," and is supposed to have been the avenue to the castle, and the beech trees which line it lined the old avenue.

The field opposite this lodge is called the "Bullock Field," as its grass has excellent fattening qualities.

I was told a yarn about one of the Bruces who played a game of cards with the Duke of York or Duke of Rutland. Bruce was so successful that the Duke remarked, "You must be the Devil or Bruce from Ireland."

Another version has it that they were throwing dice, and the lowest thrown was to win. The Duke threw two aces. Bruce then cast, bringing one dice on top of the other, showing only one dot, and won.

In the memoir of "Gibbings of Gibbings Grove" (B.L.G., Irlid., 1904) it is stated that Bartholomew Gibbings (3rd son of Rev. Bartholomew Gibbings, Rector of Kilcornan in Dio. Lim. from 1618) obtained a grant of Milltown near Charleville, which was afterwards sold to Col. Evans of Ashhill, Co. Limerick.

EVANS OF ASH HILL AND MILLTOWN CASTLE.

LINEAGE. (From B.L.G., 1896.)

COL. THOMAS EVANS of Milltown Castle, Co. Cork, M.P. for Castle Martyr (brother of George, 1st Lord Carbery, and 3rd son of the Rt. Hon. George Evans of Caherass and Bulgaden Hall, Co. Limerick, by Mary, his wife, dau. of John Eyre, Esq., of Eyre Castle, Co. Galway, M.P.), m. 18 May, 1722, Mary, 3rd dau. of James Waller, Esq., of Castletown, Co. Limerick, Governor of Kinsale (son of Sir Hardress Waller, the celebrated Parliamentary General) by whom, who d. 1762, aged 74, he had issue:—

- I. EYRE, his successor.
 - II. Thomas Waller (Rev.) Rector of Dunmanway, Co. Cork (see D'Arcy Evans of Knockaderry).
 - III. John, Capt, 18th Regt, m. 23 July, 1775, Catherine, dau. of Charles Gookin, Esq., of Bandon, widow of J. Harris, Esq., but d.s.p., 1797.
 - I. Mary, m. 1753, George Bruce, Esq., and d. Feb. 1799.
 - II. Dorothy, m. Thomas Lucas, Esq., of Rochfordstown.
- Mr. Evans d. 15 Sept., 1753, and was s. by his eldest son,

EYRE EVANS, Esq., of Milltown Castle, m. 16 July, 1757, Mary, only child and sole heiress of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Ballymenagh, Co. Lim. (only son of Major Chas. Williams, by Mary Rose, his wife, sister of the Rt. Hon. Henry Rose, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench) and by her, who d. 29 Nov., 1825, aged 86, had issue:—

- I. EYRE (posthumous) his heir.
 - I. Mary, m. 17 April, 1781, her first cousin, the Rev. Jonathan Bruce, Esq., of Milltown, Co. Cork, who d. 9 Feb., 1837.
 - II. Elizabeth, d. unm. 11 July, 1785.
 - III. Abigail, m. 6 July, 1796, the Rev. William Stopford, LL.D., of Abbeville, Co. Cork, and d. 29 June, 1853.
 - IV. Katherine, m. 1792, Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Beechmount, M.P., Co. Limerick, and d. 14 Feb., 1848.
- Mr. Evans, d. 5 April, 1773. His only son,

EYRE EVANS, Esq., of Milltown Castle and Ash Hill Towers, b. 23 May, 1773; m. 20 March, 1805, Anna, eldest dau. of the late Robert Maunsell, Esq., of Limerick, formerly a Member of Council at Madras, and by her (who d. 24 June, 1857) had issue:—

- I. Eyre, b. 5 May, 1806; m. Dec. 2, 1837, Hon. Sophia Crofton, sister of Edward, 2nd Lord Crofton, and d. 17 July, 1852, leaving issue—
 1. Elystan Eyre of Ash Hill Towers, d.s.p.
 2. St. George Frederick William, b. 28 Aug., 1847.
 1. Lonisa Charlotte Georgina, d. 10 Aug., 1857.
 2. Anna Caroline.
 3. Sophia Helen Augusta.
- II. Robert Maunsell, b. 4 May, 1808, Archdeacon of Cloyne; m. 6 Feb., 1835, Deborah, 3rd dau. of William Casaubon Purdon, Esq., of Tinnerana, Co. Clare.
- III. George Thomas of Clooncavin, Otago, New Zealand, Major, late 74th Highlanders, b. 17 Dec., 1809; m. 19 Jan., 1841, Louisa Barbara, 2nd dau. of Trevor Corry, Esq., of Newry, and has,

1. Eyre Frederick FitzGeorge of New Zealand, b. 23 Feb., 1842; m. 1868, Charlotte, dau. of James Lees, Esq., and by her (who d. 1882), has issue,
 (1) Percy, b. 15 Sept., 1871.
 (2) Eyre, b. 13 June, 1874.
 (3) Lloyd, b. 28th Sept., 1875.
 (4) George, d. 20 Jan., 1877.
 (5) Savage, b. Jan., 1878.
 (6) James, b. 1881.
 (1) Ethel.
 (2) Kathleen.
 (3) Alice.
2. Trevor Corry, b. 31 Jan., 1850.
 3. George Morrice, b. 1 Oct., 1855.
1. Anne Trevor Corry, m. 24 Nov., 1874, her cousin Francis William, Viscount Riedhaven, eldest son of the Earl of Seafield, and has issue.
- IV. Thomas Williams, of Criffe Lodge, Otago, New Zealand, b. 6 March, 1815, late Capt. 74th Highlanders, and afterwards 97th Foot, m. 12 Aug., 1851, Helen Elizabeth, 4th dau. and co-heir of the Rev. David Stuart Moncrieff, Rector of Loxton, Somerset, and left issue—
 1. Stewart Eyre, b. 24 May, 1852, m. 18 Oct., 1877, Harriet, 3rd dau. of the late James McKenny, Esq., nephew of the late Sir James McKenny, Bart.
 2. Hardress Eyre Graham, b. 15 March, 1857.
 1. Annie Moncrieff, m. 3 April, 1878, John Giord, Esq.
- V. John Freke, LL.D., J.P., b. 6 Feb., 1817, Barrister-at-Law, m. 27 May, 1851, Julia Bruce, 2nd dau. and co-heir of the Rev. David Stewart Moncrieff, and by her (who d. 1879) has a dau. Isabel Freke, m. 1881, Rev. Robert Maunsell-Eyre, Vicar of Congresbury.
- VI. Henry Frederick, late 21st Fusiliers, b. 12 April, 1821, m. 27 May, 1851, Sarah Anne, youngest dau. and co-heir of the Rev. David Stewart Moncrieff, and has—
 1. Frederick Maclean, m. 1882, Miss Ida Greaveson.
 1. Caroline Susan Moncrieff, m. 1878, John Dale, Esq., of Arizona, U.S.A.
 2. Helen Frederica, m. 1882, Charles Moore Echlin, Esq.
- I. Anna Maria Stone, m. 5 Feb. 1836, the Rev. Robert Hedges Maunsell Eyre, Rector of Innishannon, Co. Cork.
- II. Caroline Louisa, m. 6 April, 1841, the Hon. James Ogilvie Grant, 2nd son of Francis William, 6th Earl of Seafield, d. 6 Feb., 1850.
- III. Elizabeth, m. 1857, Peter Hay, Esq.

ELYSTAN EYRE, Esq., of Ash Hill Towers, Co. Limerick, J.P., b. 23 June, 1845, succeeded his grandfather in 1856, m. 21 Dec., 1876, Isabella, widow of Richard Beardsley, Esq., late U.S. Consul General in Egypt, and dau. of Rev. Philip Smith, of Cherrymount, Co. Meath. He d.s.p.

ARMS.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg., three boars' heads couped sa. for EVANS; 2nd gu., a lion rampant within a bordure or, for WILLIAMS; 3rd, or, a lion rampant regardant, sa, for MORRICE.

CREST.—A demi-lion regardant or, holding between his paws a boar's head couped sab.

MOTTO.—Libertas.

BRUCE OF MILLTOWN CASTLE.

This is a branch of the great Scottish House of Bruce.

LINEAGE (From B.L.G., Irid., 1904, with some additions).

ALEXANDER BRUCE, 2nd son of Sir Andrew Bruce, or Earlshall,³ Co. Fife (who was lineally descended from Sir Robert Bruce, 1st Baron of Clackmannan), by Helen his wife, dau. of Patrick, 7th Lord Grey, took an active part as a Royalist in the cause of King

³ By the death, without issue, at the end of the 18th century, of Helen, heiress of Robert Bruce, last Baron of Earlshall (and grand-niece of the Alexander Bruce who went to Ireland in 1654), the representation of the family of Bruce of Earlshall, Fife, passed to the Rev. Lewis Bruce (see Douglas' "Baronage of Scotland," 1798, p. 513), and,

Charles I. In 1651 he was made a prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and suffered two years' imprisonment. "As soon as this Alexander obtained his liberty (we are quoting from Sir Robert Douglas's 'Baronage of Scotland') he m. Mary, only dau. of Capt. Brooks, Commander of the 'Swallow,' sloop of war, and niece of Jonathan Saul, an Irish gentleman, then residing in London, who had been very kind to him, both during his confinement and afterwards. In 1654 he retired to Ireland with his lady, and settled at Bandon in that Kingdom, where he died some years thereafter, leaving issue, a son." This son—

SAUL BRUCE, was twice Provost of Bandon, and lived in great friendship and intimacy with Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Judge Bernard, &c. He m. Mary, dau. of Mr. Ryce, Burgess of Bandon, and had issue—

- I. Saul, who d. unm.
- II. Jonathan, of whom presently.
- III. Charles.
- IV. David.

The 2nd son,

The VERY REV. JONATHAN BRUCE, Dean of Kilfenora, m. Mary, dau. of Rev. Lewis Prytherick, and had issue—

- I. Lewis, D.D., Vicar of Rainham, in Essex, and Preacher of H.M.'s Chapel in Somerset House. He d.s.p.
- II. Saul, d.s.p.
- III. Charles David, d.s.p.
- IV. George.
- I. Mary m. Capt. Samuel Hobson.
- II. Catherine, Mrs. Delahide.
- III. Sarah, Mrs. Roberts.

The youngest son,

GEORGE BRUCE,⁴ Barrister-at-Law, m. 1753, Mary, dau. of Thomas Evans, of Milltown Castle Co. Cork, M.P. (brother of George, 1st Lord Carbery) by Mary, his wife, dau. of John Waller, of Castletown, Co. Lim., and by her (who d. Feb. 1799) left with other issue, a son—

The REV. JONATHAN BRUCE, of Milltown, who m. 17 April, 1781, his cousin, Mary, dau. of Eyre Evans, of Milltown Castle, and by her (who d. 9 Feb., 1837) had issue—

- I. George, late of Milltown Castle.
- II. Eyre Evans, Major-General, H.E.I.C.S., and had issue, George Roberts and three daus.
- III. Jonathan, m. Anne, dau. of Major Maxwell, and has—
 - 1. Jonathan, d.s.p.
 - 2. Rev. Robert M., D.D., Hon. Canon of Oxford and Durham, for many years a

on his death, without issue, to his brother and heir, George Bruce (the first of the family to reside at Milltown Castle). The latter's grandson, George Bruce (grandfather of the present representative) established his descent, but found his claim to the Earlsall estates barred by lapse of time. Major George Evans Bruce is therefore heir of line as well as heir male of the family of Bruce of Earlsall, whose Scottish estates have been alienated.

Mr. Eyre Evans and Mr. George Evans Bruce are mentioned as among the principal landed proprietors in the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore in the Rev. Horatio Townsend's "Statistical Survey of the County of Cork" (Dublin, 1810), p. 448.

In "Smith's History of Cork" (Cork Hist. Soc., reprint Vol I., p. 288) it is stated that after the opening of a charter working-school near Charleville, on the 18th of April, 1748, "on the following Sunday a sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dean Bruce, who gave the children bibles and other useful books, and a subscription to the school." (This must have been the Very Rev. Jonathan Bruce, Dean of Kilfenora.)

⁴ George Bruce, B.L., leased Milltown Castle from the Evans family (possessing lands of his own in Co. Cork) and built the modern house. Hence the Bruce Family, while owning lands in Cos. Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary, though residing at Milltown Castle (which they relinquished in 1879) for more than a century, never actually owned the property in fee simple.—(M. C. Seton.)

Missionary in Persia; m. in 1863, Miss Emily Hughes-Hughes, and has three daughters—

- (1) Isabel, m. D'Hoerale.
- (2) Ethel, m. Rev. Selwyn Freer.
- (3) Beatrice, m. Rev. Arthur Freer.

3. George E., d.s.p.

4. Eyre Lewis, who married, settled in Australia, and has a son Maxwell.

5. Very Rev. Charles, Dean of Cork, b. 1838; m. (1) Mrs. Grey; (2) Isabel, dau. of Colonel Warburton.

6. Richard Isaac, C.I.E., of the Punjab Commission, m. Lilla, dau. of Rev. J. Beavor Webb, Rector of Dunderrow, Kinsale, Co. Cork, and has issue—

- (1) Jonathan Maxwell, Captain, Indian Army, m. 1905, Mabel dau. of Henry Trengrouse, of Chesfield, Hampton Wick, and has issue,
- (2) Rev. Robert Evans.
- (3) Charles Edward, Captain, Indian Army, m. 1908, Doris dau. of N. Wilding, of Nooklands, Preston, and has issue.
- (4) Richard.
- (5) Oliver, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
- (6) George Eyre, Indian Army.

1. Anna Euphemia, d. as an infant.

2. Mary Eliza, bap. 5 May, 1843, d. unkm.

3. Catherine, m. James Lane, of Cork, and left issue.

I. Elizabeth Evans, m. Charles Conyers of Castletown; she d.s.p. 1868.

II. Mary, m. Eyre Massy, of Ilenville.

The eldest son,

GEORGE BRUCE of Milltown Castle, J.P., b. 17 Jan., 1782; m. 4 Aug., 1818, Frances, 2nd dau. of Major Greene, H.E.I.C.S., of Lota, Co. Cork, by the Hon. Jane Massy, his wife, dau. of Hugh, 2nd Lord Massy and had issue—

I. Jonathan, of Milltown Castle.

II. George. d. unkm.

I. Jane Green.

II. Mary.

III. Frances Catherine, m. her cousin, Jonathan Massy, of Glenville.

IV. Georgina Evans, m. Robert Gibbings of Woodvile.

Mr. Bruce d. 27 Feb., 1868, and was succeeded by his son,

JONATHAN BRUCE, of Milltown Castle, J.P., Cos. Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, b. 18 June, 1819, m. 27 July, 1865, Annie Sophia, dau. of Thomas Hussey de Burgh, late Capt. 61st Regt., and great-grand-dau. of the Chief Baron Hussey Burgh, and d. 9 Dec., 1884, leaving issue—

I. George Evans Bruce, of Milltown, Co. Cork, Major 1st Batt. Norfolk Regt., b. 15 Nov., 1867.

I. Kate de Burgh.

II. Frances Eveleen, m. 9 April, 1901, Malcolm Cotter Cariston Seton, only son of Bertram William Seton. (See Seton of Treskerby, B.L.G., and Cotter, Bart., of Rockforest, Burke's Baronetage.)

ARMS.—Or, a saltire and chief gu, and a canton arz, a lion rampant, az.

CREST.—A lion passant az.

MOTTOS.—“Fuimus,” and “Be trew.”

Guy gives as living here :—

1875. Jonathan Bruce, J.P.

1886. No one living here apparently.

1899. J. R. O'Gorman.

1909. Mrs. O'Gorman.

Monanimy Parish.

Sheet 34, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy.

In 1881 the area of the parish was 8,831a. or. 12p. stat.; houses, 222; pop., 1,304; families, 219; R.C.'s, 1,294; Prots., 10; val., £3,870 15s. od.

Townlands—Monanimy Upper, 388a. or. 23p; pop., 43; val, £315 5s. od. Monanimy Lower, 439a. 2r. 25p.; pop., 121; val., £535 5s. od. (Guy.)

It lies 5 miles N.E. from Mallow, on the high road from Mallow to Fermoy.

Monanamymy is the Irish for "bog of the butter." (O'Donovan.)

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch adds: "Dr Joyce says that the art of making butter appears to have been known in Ireland from the earliest ages, and that in later times it was customary to sink butter deep down in bogs closed up in casks or baskets, to give it a flavour. Among the food of the Irish, Dineley (A.D. 1675) mentions butter 'mixed with store of . . . a kind of garlick, and buried for some time in a bog to make a provision of a high taste for Lent.'" Sir William Petty also mentions butter made rancid by keeping in bogs. Several specimens of this bog butter are to be seen in the Royal Irish Academy Museum. Dr. Joyce adds that in all cases the butter is found to be changed by the action of the bog water into a greyish cheese-like substance, partially hardened, not much like butter, and quite free from putrefaction."

The Rev. Canon further writes:—"With regard to the meaning of Monanimy, I was very doubtful, and I am now giving the meaning which first suggested itself to me. Monanimy is explained by Dr. Joyce, but not correctly. In the 'Irish Names of Places,' ii. p. 208, we read: 'From the word im, 'butter' (Imb, in Cormac's Glossary), we have several names. There is a townland near Mallow in Cork giving name to a parish called Monanimy (accent on im), which signifies the bog of butter; and we may conjecture that the bog received its name from the quantity of butter found in it.' The Irish im, gen. ime, is from the old Irish imb, out of imben, and this imben is equivalent, owing to interchange of letters, to the Latin unguen in unguentum from unguo, to anoint; hence the English ointment through Old French, and with this may be compared the old German anke, 'butter,' the root of which and of the Irish word im is connected with the Sanskrit anj, to anoint, to smear. In the 'Fermoy Topography,' however, Monanimy is written Moin Ainnme, and is stated to be in the district of the Hi Bece Abha, i.e., the race who lived along the Abha Bec or 'little river,' now Awbeg, the chief fort in this district being Dun Cruadha, so named from its strong fortifications, and the chieftains who resided at this place, now Castletownroche, were termed Ui Laeghuire or O'Learys, i.e., the descendants of Laeghuire, or Laeghaire, which is a very old personal name from Laegh, a calf. In the list of lands possessed by Lord Roche occurs the name Moane-Aunemny, and this, which has been identified with Monanimy, corresponds very well with 'Moin Ainnme, at both sides, out of which are Hi Eoguin,' according to the 'Fermoy Topography.' Hi Bece Abha in the tuath of Madh (or Magh) O'Cathail was divided into two parts termed Hi Bece Abha Upper and Lower. Moin Ainnme at both sides of the

river was in Hi Bece Abha Lower, and here also were the Rindi or 'Points,' i.e., headlands, now Renny, which were granted to the poet Spenser by Queen Elizabeth, and where he for some time resided. The Rindi belonged to the Hi Cairbre and Hi Cathail, who were ruled by O'Laeghaire of Dun Cruadha. The Rindi or 'Points' of the Boyne are mentioned in the *Tain Bo Cualnge* as belonging to Mend Mac Salcholgan, who is mentioned in several old Irish tales. For the Rindi of the Boyne, see also O'Curry, 'Manners and Customs,' ii. 314. In the 'Fermoy Topography' we read: 'The other half of that tuath (of Madh O'Cathail) is Hi Bece Upper, i.e., Sonnach Gobann (see Roche List of Lands), and Cluain Lochluinn near Abha Bec, east and west, out of which are Hi Gobunn; Baile Hi Grigin (now Ballygriggin) on the same river; Daire Hi Ceinneidigh, out of which are Hi Ceinneidigh.'"

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds: "With the greatest deference, I would venture to differ with the above-named leading authorities as to the meaning of Monanimy, or as I always heard it called by old people Monanimny. The accent being always placed on the second syllable.

"In the townland of Monanimy there is no bog or peat, consequently no bog butter could be found there, and if the place meant "butter," the accent would be placed on the third syllable or penult. 'Anam' means a soul or spirit."

The Fiants of Elizabeth give:—

2245 (1807). Pardon (with others) to Gerot Nagill fitz Richard, of Moneanymny, yeoman, 6 May, xv. (A.D. 1573).

2254 (1844). Pardon to (with others) John Nagyll fitz Richard, of Moynanymny, gent, 6 May, xv. (A.D. 1573).

2584 (2125). Pardon to Gerot Nagell, of Monenemny, gentleman, Gybbon rwo Nagle of Monenemny, Rich. Nangle alias ny Counte, of Monenemny, yeomen, 14 May, xvii. (A.D. 1575).

2587 (2110). Pardon to (amongst others) Edm. Nangle, of Monanymny, kern, 18 May, xvi. xvii. (1575).

4257 (3515). Pardon (with others) to Thady M'Phelyme, of Moenanymny, gent, Maurice Nagell fitzGerrot, of Moynaneny, Wm. Nagell, of same, Cahir M'Donocho, of Moynnanny, horseman, 28 Nov., xxvi. (1583).

4487 (3503). Pardon (with others) to Brien M'Donell, of Moynnanny, gent., David Nagill, of Moynamy, Edm. m'Brien M'Swyny, of Moynnanny, Owen m'Brien M'Swyny, of same, Tirelighe m'Edm. M'Swyny, of same, "Lord viscount Roche's men," 9 July, xxvi. (1584).

6762 (5468). Pardon (with others) to Teige buy O'Connell, of Moneanymny, Feb. 1602.

In a re-grant of his property to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, three plowlands in Monanimy are mentioned, 16 Dec., 1611 (P.R.O., Irl.).

Amongst the funeral entries in the Herald's College under the entry of David Nangle, of Moneanimmy, it appears that one of his nine daughters married Silvanus, "eldest son of Edmund Spenser, Esq., the famous poet, by whom she had issue two sons, Edmund and William Spenser" (Smith, i. 348).

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives: Monaneme (Monanmy) Parish. The former were: Pierce Nagle, Irish Papist; Edmund Nagle, Ir. Pap.

The estate was forfeited and granted to Earl Clancarty, John Blennerhasset, John St. Leger, Capt. John Blennerhasset, Councillor Nagle, and Richard Nagle.

MONANIME (MONANIMY) TOWNLAND.

Former owner was Pierce Nagle, who forfeited it. It was granted to the Earl of Clancarty. In William III.'s reign it passed to Edward Riggs.

Mountains.—The mountains belonging to the adjacent lands and Monanime, grazable for three months in the year, 3,859a. 2r. op.

The former owner was Edmund Nagle, who forfeited it. The lands were granted to the Earl of Clancarty, and later bought by the Hollow Blades Company, 1703 (P.R.O., Irl.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states, under Monanimy Parish: "The estates of Monanimy, Ballygriffin and Carrigacunna formerly belonged to the ancient family of the Nagles, the head of which has for several centuries been settled in the vicinity. The two former have passed by female connection into other families. The last was the residence of Sir Richard Nagle, successively Attorney-General, Lord Chief Justice, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and private secretary to James II., etc. The parish, which comprises 10,637 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £4,140 per an., is situated on both sides of the Blackwater, and contains part of the range called the Nagle mountains on the south side of that river, affording good pasturage. The land on the north side, which comprises about one-third of the parish, is good and chiefly in tillage, and the state of the agriculture is improving. There is a large tract of bog that supplies not only the neighbourhood but the market of Mallow with fuel (ii. 384).

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Half the parish of Monanimy is rough uncultivated ground. It contains about 100 acres of wood and two demesnes, together with a handsome village called Killavullen. There is neither fair nor market held in it. Houses and roads in general are in good repair.

The townlands of Monanimy Upper and Lower are the property of George Bennett, Esq. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

MONANIMY PARISH (R.C.).

Brady states: 1291. "Ecce de Monawmuyn IIIr, unde decia Vs. IIIId." (Tax. P. Nic.). (ii. 355.)

From a Registry of Popish Priests made in 1704, it appears that Patrick Owgan, who resided at Carrigconnea, aged 56, was parish priest of Monanimea, Carrig, and Clenourt. He received Popish Orders in 1671 at Lisheen from William Burgott, Archbishop of Cashel. His sureties were Daniel Mafton, of Cork, 50s., and Manus Keefe, of Cloghnegechy (*Journal* for 1900, p. 56).

According to the Right Rev. Matthew McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross in 1785, the ancient name of Annakissa was "Monanimma," the patron saint was St. Nicholas. (Notes on Buttevant, etc., i. 48).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "In the R.C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kealavollen, comprising also those of Clenore and Wallstown, and containing the chapels of Kealavollen and Anakissy; the latter is in the parish of Clenore; the former, a small plain building, is about to be rebuilt on a site given by Jas. Hennessy, Esq. There is a small cottage residence for the parish priest (see i. 108 of these Notes). A school of about 80 children is maintained by a bequest of £18 per annum from the late Jos. Nagle, Esq., of Ballygriffin, for 30 years from 1814; and there are two private schools, containing about 90 children (ii. 385).



MONANMY CASTLE, KILLAVULLEN.



ST. NICHOLAS HOLY WELL, MONANMY.
(*Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee.*)

Mr. James Buckley, Chairman Irish Text Society, writes in 1907: "Not a vestige of the ancient church survives in Monanimy Churchyard—a circumstance, perhaps, unprecedented in this country. Some ruins existed a century and a half since, according to *A and P State of County and City of Cork*. A modern Protestant church, in the erection of which the old church was probably utilised, stood here, but was taken down about 15 years ago. The late Rev. Richard Ahern, the Parish Priest, acquired the pews, and had them installed in Annakissy Church, where they are now in use.

Mr. Buckley gives some inscriptions from the tombstones, from which I notice some to the old Parish Priests, viz. :—

Rev. Danl. Kelhr, P.P. of Moinaimny, d. 20 Feb., 1751, aged 56.

Rev. Jams Roche, P.P. of Monanimmy, d. 26 Feb., 1777, aged 68.

Rev. Patk. O'Brien, d. 26 June, 1802, aged 63. (It does not state what parish he belonged to.—J. G. W., Col.)

There are tombstones to Nagles, Magners of Kilquain, Reilys, Linehans of Mount Nagle, Maddens of Kilmacom, etc. (M.D.I. for 1907, p. 16.)

MONANIMY PRECEPTORY.

In Archdall's "Monasticon Hibernicum," pub. 17786, he quotes from Smith stating: "In the King's quit-rent books the parishes or rectories of Clenor, Carigdownen, Carig and Templebodane, with the rectory of Cloghan, are charged £3 10s. crown rent as belonging to the commandery of Monanimy. No mention is made by any of our writers of this commandery, but at Monanimy we find an ancient castle with the traces of several large buildings round it" (p. 75).

Gibson states that it is thought that the ruins of Monanimy belong to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (ii. 471).

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes: "Of the ancient preceptory nothing now remains but a few fragments of a wall near the church." He hears it was built by the Knight Templars (ii. 385).

Smith (pub. 1750) states: "The ruined church of Monanimy with a large chancel, and in it is a modern tomb of the Nagles. Adjacent to it is a castle that, in former times, was a preceptory belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; round the castle are traces of very large buildings, the whole augustly situated on a high bank over the Blackwater. As there is no other mention of this house than in the king's quit-rent books, the founder and time of its foundation is uncertain (i. 316).

HOLY WELL.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes that St. Craebhnat, according to tradition, had two brothers, one was Breanat, the patron of Wallstown, and the other was called Nicholas, and the well dedicated to him is situated near Monanimy Castle. (*Journal* for 1896, p. 61.)

MONANIMY PARISH (C. OF I.).

Brady gives, under Monanimy C. of I. Parish, the roll of Incumbents and history of the parish as follows :—

1591. Donatus Danielis appears as Vicar.

1607. Sir John King, ancestor of Lord Kingston, had a grant of the rectory (with several others) of Monannemy, part of the dissolved priory of Ballindrohid, others Ballindrett (Bridgetown).

1615. George Bradford, *Ecclia bene repata cancella non bene tecta.*
 1621. Murtagh Agharen, *Proir Pontis est Rector. Dominus Roch, Impropriator. Val. 15 li. per an. Murtagh Hagherin, a Reading Minister, an honest man, and readeth Irish.*
 1638. John Robertson.
 1640. John Godare.
 1661. Mr. Bortley "is admonished to exhibit his orders and titles on the morrow."

From 1661 to 1724 Monanimy was held with Castletown.

1810. William Berkeley.
 1813. Monanimy Church was consecrated by Bishop Bennet, who gave to this church a silver chalice and paten in this year.
 1814. Christmas Paul Wallis.
 1826. George de la Poer Beresford.
 1828. George Spaight.
 1836. Edmund Lombard.
 1837. Monanimy : a rectory and vicarage, with cure, 4 miles long by 3 broad, containing 8,694a. Gross population, 2,751. No Curate employed. Tithe composition, £400. Subject to visitation fees, £1 5s. Diocesan schoolmaster, 5s. No glebe house. Incumbent is resident, and pays a sum of £50 a year by way of house rent. One church capable of accommodating 100 persons, built in 1811 by means of a gift of £738 9s 2½d. Brit. granted by the late Board of First Fruits, and new roofed and repaired in 1827, at the cost of £264 contributed by the parishioners. No charge on the parish in 1832 on account of the church. The benefice is a rectory.
 1847. Thomas Edmund Nash.
 1849. Louis Perrin, A.B.
 1851. Thomas Gibbings.
 1851. George Edmund Cotter.
 1860. The church is in order. No font, no glebe house, no glebe. The Rector resides in the adjoining parish of Rahan. No school. Prot. pop., 28. Rent charge, £300 per an. (ii. 355).

Cole continues : "Rev. G. E. Cotter died in 1879, aged 84 years, and at his death the parish of Monanimy was joined to Castletownroche (p. 244).

I am informed that the R.C. parochial residence of Ballygriffin was built mostly of the stones from the C. of I. parish church of Monanimy, and that the pews in Annakissa R.C. Church are made from the ones taken out of Monanimy church. No remains of the old church of Monanimy, of which Rev. G. E. Cotter was the last Incumbent, is to be seen.

By a return from the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, it appears that in 1673 the rectory of Monanimy was forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropritaor, the Lord Roch; Mr. John Norcott, impropriator (Smith, i. 127).

The following church plate was in possession of the Rector of Castletownroche in 1905 :—

SILVER PATEN. H.M. under plate, 1 hollow (head), on base 4 hollows, (1) same head to right, (2) crowned harp, (3) Brittainia, (4) R. Inver. In usum Mensae Sacrae, Ecclesiae de Monanimy, Guls. Bennet, Episc. Clonens, DDD. AD. MDCCCXIII.

The top of paten is 5¼ inches in diameter. It is 1¾ inches high.



MONANIMY CASTLE.
(Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee.)



REMAINS OF MOURNE ABBEY.

SILVER CHALICE. H.M. head on cup as above. On base same as above. Invr. as above. Diameter of top of chalice, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, height 7 inches. (Information kindly supplied by Rev. Chas. F. B. Tottenham, Rector of Castletownroche.)

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 £400. The church, a small neat building with a tower and spire, is situated on the northern bank of the Blackwater. It was erected in 1810 on the site of an ancient preceptory of Knights Hospitallers that formerly existed here, etc., etc. (ii. 384, under Monanimy).

The Parish Registers are kept in Public Record Office, Dublin, one volume.

Baptisms—1812-1876.

Marriages—1814-1865.

Burials—1824-1878.

MONANIMY CASTLE.

We find Sir David Nangle, Knt., of Killossan and Moneaminy, living in 1358 (i. of these Notes, 55).

David Nagle of Moneanymmne was a juror at Mallow, 30 Oct., 1611 (*Journal* for 1906, p. 9).

Three plow, of Moane-Aunemny (Monanimy) formed part of a re-grant to Lord Roche by James I. in 1611. (These Notes, ii. 164.)

In 1653 depositions were taken at Mallow concerning John Nagle of Monanimy, who was killed at Mallow during the Rebellion of 1641 (*Journal* for 1906, pp. 21, 22).

David Nagle of Moneaumny, gent., was on a jury in 1604 (Egmont MSS., i. 28).

There are several entries to the "Nagles of Monanimy" in Nagle Pedigree under "Annakissa," i., 50-51, etc., of these Notes.

A castle is shown at Monanimy in the Down Survey, circa 1657 (P.R.O., Irl.).

Ellen, eldest dau. of David Nagle, of Monanimy, married Sylvanus Spenser (eldest son of the "poet") of Kilcolman Castle, who is said to have died previous to 1638. (Pedigree of Spenser family, opp. page 196, *Journal* for 1895.)

Smith mentions the castle of Monanimy (see Monanimy Parish, R.C. "Preceptory") as being a Preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives it as being built by the Knight Templars or by the Nagles. Of the ancient preceptory, he says, nothing now remains but a few fragments of a wall near the church. The celebrated Edmund Burke passed his early childhood at Ballyduff in this parish, the seat of his maternal grandfather, where he remained about five years, and received the first rudiments of his education at the ruined castle of Monanimy, in which a sort of hedge school was then held. He always retained a great partiality for these places, which he often re-visited in subsequent years (ii. 385).

The Field Book of 1840 gives George Bennett, Esq., as the landlord, and Mr. William Barry as the occupant of the castle, which is reported as being in good repair (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) writes, referring to Monanimy Castle: "We behold a strong-built tower in fine preservation; a preceptory belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, now the comfortable residence of William Barry, Esq. This must have been an extensive building in former days, as traces of very large edifices are observable round the castle. After the suppression of the Order it passed into the Nagle family" (p. 129).

1867. R. N. Barry of Monanimy Castle is mentioned (M.D. 275).

Mr. R. Nugent Barry, a Barrister-at-Law, T.C.D., died, leaving a widow and a young family, who were evicted in 1889. Miss Annie Barry (a nurse in South Infirmery, Cork) being the only member of the family left to be reinstated. She was restored under the Evicted Tenants Act, 17 December, 1908, to the castle and 131 statute acres, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Commissioner Bailey, Estates Commissioner, and Mr. J. Macoun and Mr. McElligott.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., tells me that several pits were made in one of the fields to carry off decayed limestone for manure.

In August, 1908, accompanied by Mr. James Buckley, I visited the old castle. We found the castle measured about 20ft. 1in. from west to east and 21ft. 9ins. from N. to S. Walls on north side 4ft. 8½in. thick.

On the east side there is a pointed doorway, now built up, and the main entrance was made higher up the wall on a level with the first floor. Underneath were the kitchens, etc. The castle bears unmistakable evidence of having been converted into a dwelling house; large windows are opened through the thick walls. There is a circular flanking tower four feet in diameter (internally) at N.E. angle, which runs up about 14 feet, and at the S.W. corner there is a large square tower running up to the top of the castle. This contains an old stone staircase, now in fair preservation. There were four stories in the castle. The wall is 7ft. 2in. on the S. side.

The gardens, with remains of scarce shrubs, fruit trees, beach hedges, etc., slope down to the bank of the River Blackwater, which flows on the side of the castle. The castle commands a prospect of river and mountain, and is about 50 feet high.

The graveyard lies about 60 yards to the E. of the castle, and running towards the castle is an ancient wall and gable, said to have been part of the ancient church.

On 17 December, 1908, Mr. McElligott, Inspector to the Estates Commissioners, reinstated Miss Annie Barry to Monanimy Castle. Her mother had been evicted 19 years ago. The family had been in possession of the castle and lands for over a century. (*Cork Constitution*, 21 Dec., 1908.)

Died 13 Nov., 1908, Catherine Cecilia (Cissie), dau. of late Richard Nugent Barry, B.L., of Monanimy Castle.

Miss Annie Barry, who was reinstated in 1908, has given me the following particulars in 1910:—

The monastery of Monanimy was dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a spring well prettily situated underneath a rock, and shadowed by a large tree, which is still called "St. Nicholas' Well."¹

Within a few minutes' walk of the castle, where the graveyard now stands, are the remains of the old walls of the monastery. The castle was evidently built for its defence.

¹ See these "Notes" II., 188.

It appears this castle once belonged to Colonel Hallyburton in fee simple, and that he sold it to Mr. Bennett of Parsonstown, who was the landlord when Mr. William Barry (son of Edmond Barry), who came from Leamlara in Barrymore, purchased a tenant's interest in the castle and half the townland of Monanimy in 1805. The castle was quite a ruin, the thick walls alone remaining intact. He restored it, put in large windows, built up the pointed doorway, introduced a modern staircase, etc., etc. He made the hanging gardens, filled up old quarries, and constructed extensive farm buildings.

There is supposed to be a secret passage from the foot of the steps in the small circular tower both to river and monastery. The stone steps which lead up to the parapet through the larger square tower at western gable begin in the kitchen, which, with the cellars (used in Miss A. Barry's grandfather's time, viz., William Barry of 1805, for home-made cider), are partly under ground, the kitchen window being nearer to the ground outside than the floor of the kitchen inside.

In an account of Monanimy written by Miss Barry's father, which was unfortunately lost, he mentions that Ballygriffin Cottage (see this place in these Notes) was built for Sylvanus Spenser, who married Miss Ellen Nagle. However, Miss Barry still possesses a notice from "Captain Rock" dated 1822 in the time of the Whiteboys, threatening her grandfather. Miss A. Barry's father, Richard Nugent Barry, B.L., who had a promising career at the Bar, gave it up at his father's wish and settled at Monanimy. He died in 1877, leaving a widow and a young family. Owing to the agricultural depression about 1885, and having to give reductions of rent to 11 sub-tenants, Mrs. Barry was unable to pay her rent, and the landlord took possession of her farm in 1888. When her daughter, Miss Annie Barry, was put in possession in 1908, she brought back with her some of the old furniture and plate, including a grandfather clock. Miss Barry again lives in the castle, it having been successfully renovated by Mr. John O'Brien, contractor, of Killavullen, in 1909. Her mother was a Miss Glissane of Ballyglissane or Mt. Glissan (now Bellevue, near Fermoy), her father being first cousin to Pierce Nagle of Annakissa, and his mother was of the family of Morrogh of Old Court near Doneraile. Counsellor O'Flanagan, the author of the "Guide to the Blackwater" and other well-known works, was a cousin, as well as Gerald Griffin, the poet, and Dr. James O'Carroll, a famous specialist in Limerick.

The following are copied from old documents lent to Colonel J. Grove White in March, 1912, by Garrett Nagle, Esq., B.L., R.M., late of Clogher, Doneraile :—

COPY OF THE PEDIGREE OF THE NAGLES OF MONANIMY.

David Nagle of Monanimy in ye County of Corke and Barony of Fermoy, Esq., five sons borne, but by the death of his eldest brother without issue, heire of John Nagle, eldest sonn of Richard Nagle, eldest son of John Nagle, eldest son of Richard Nagle, eldest sonn of John, eldest son of Richard Nagle, eldest son of John Nagle of Moneanimy, aforesaid, which first-mentioned David Nagle tooke to wife Ellen, daughter of William Roche of Ballyhowly,² Esq., in the said county, by whom he had issue ten

² Ballyhooly.

sonnes and nine daughters, viz., John, eldest sonne; Richard, second sonne; James, 3rd sonne—all which died young and without issue; Richard, 4th sonne, who took to wife Ellen, daughter of Richard Barry of Rahanskie in the said county, gentn.; James, 5th sonne, who took to his first wife Ellen, daughter of John Lacy of Athleagh, in the county of Limerick, gentn., and his 2nd wife Gyles, daughter of Philip Kyrrane of Rahann³ in the said county of Corke, gent.; Edward, 6th sonne, died young without issue; Garret, 7th son, Master of Arts in the University of Paris in the Kingdom of France (afterwards captain of a troop of horse in Germany, where he died in the Emperor Ferdinand's service four years since; Pierce, 8th sonne, died young; Morris, 9th sonne, as yet unmarried, and one sonne more, which died young without issue.

Ellen, eldest daughter of the first-mentioned David, married unto Silvanny Spencer, eldest sonne of Edward⁴ Spencer, Esq., the famous poet, by whom she had issue two sons, Edward and William Spencer. Isabella, 2nd daughter, married to John Barry of Leamlary in said county of Cork, Esq. Ellen, 3rd daughter, married unto John Roche of Ballynamoye⁵ in the said county of Corke, gent. Ellen, 4th daughter, married to Edmond McSwyny of Downyskie in the said County of Corke, gent., deceased, by whom she had issue sons and daughters. Rose, 5th daughter, was first married to Teighe McDanniell alias McDaniell of Disert in the said county of Corke, Esq., deceased, by whome she had issue sons and daughters, and the said Rose secondly married to Teighe McCallaghane Carty of Aghadeagh in the said county of Corke, gent. Keatherine, 6th daughter, was married to Richard Condon of Flemmingstowne in the said County of Corke, gent., deceased, by whom she had issue sonnes and daughters. Onora, 7th daughter, was married to John Henry of Knocklong in the County of Limerick, gent., and she died without issue. Ellen, 8th daughter, married to Roger Magrath of Courtswood in the County of Waterford, Esq. Margaret (9th) daughter of the said first-mentioned David, married to Edmond Roche of Ballydoyle in the said County of Corke, Esq. The first-mentioned David departed this worldly life at the City of Dublin the 14th day of November, 1503, and was interred at St. James's, his churchyard, Dublin. The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of the said Richard Nagle, eldest sonne, living, and heire of the said defunct, who hath returned this certificate into my office to be recorded.

Taken by me, Thomas Preston, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, the 22nd of February, 1503 (fifteen hundred three).

ALSO FROM GARRETT NAGLE'S PAPERS.

Genealogia Garritti Nagle Equitis Regii and Militaris ordinis Sancti Ludovici Capitanei in exercitu Christianissimæ Majestatis.

PIERCUS NAGLE ALIAS NANGLE de Moneanime in comitatu Corcagiæ Armiger, married Elenora filia Ricardi Barry, Armigeri ex antiqua domo die Barrymore, his son.

MAURITIUS NAGLE, Armiger, married Maria filia Dermetii O'Callaghan de Doughalla in comitatu Corcagiæ, his son.

³ Near Mallow.

⁴ Edmund.

⁵ Ballinamona, near Doneraile.

GEORGIUS NAGLE, Armiger, m. Joanna filia Jacobi Barry, Armiger, ex antiqua domo de Barrymore, his son.

GARRITTUS NAGLE, Armiger, m. Joanna filia Mauritiï Roche, Armigeri, ex antiqua domo de Fermoy, his son.

JACOBUS NAGLE, Armiger, m. Honora filia Mauritiï Nugent de Aghanagh in comitatii Corcagiæ, Armigeri, his son.

PISCRIUS NAGLE de Anakissey (near Mallow) in comitatu Corcagiæ, Armiger, m., 1st, Maria filia — Kearney (prima uxor) in comitatu Tipperariensi, Armiger; secunda (2ndly) Elizabetha filia Jacobi Rice de . . . Armiger.

JACOBUS NAGLE de Anakissey, Armiger, married Elizabeth filia Stephani Gould de civitate Coracgia, Armigeri, their son.

Piercius Nagle⁶ de Naglesborough (near Castletownroche) in comitatu Corcagiæ, Armiger, married Joanna filia Patricii Creagh de Civitate Dublinii, Armigeri, cum qua habuit tres filios.

Omnibus and singulis ad quos præsentibus pervenerint Ego Guilielmus Hawkins, Armiger Ulster Rex armorum totius Hiberniæ salutem—sciatis quod Ego prædictus Rex armorum potestate and auctoritate a Regia Magestate sub magno sigillo Hiberniæ mihi concessa certiores vosfacir quod Garretus Nagle⁷ Eques ordinis Regii et militaris Sti. Ludovici et Capitaneus in exercitu Christianissimæ Magestatis, lineâ paternâ legitime ducatur a Piercio Nagle alias Nangle de Monanime, in comitatu Corcagiæ Armigeri uti in tabella genealogica hisce profixa manifesti patet, et quod insignia gentilitia superius depicta ad eundem Garretum Nagle propie pertineant. In ejus rei testimonium nomen titulung hisce adscripsi, et seillum officii mei apposeii Dublinii die duodecimo Martii. An^o. Domini Millesimo Septingentesimo septuagesimo.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland.

TOWNSHEND.

At the humble request of William Hawkins, Esquire.

Subscriber of the within genealogy, we do hereby certify and declare that the said William Hawkins is by virtue of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, King of Arms and principal Herald thereof by the name and title of Ulster King of Arms, and Principal Herald of all Ireland, and by the authority thereof is the proper officer for keeping the records of arms and genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom, and for certifying the same either by himself or his sufficient deputy. Given under our hand and Seal of Arms at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the eleventh day of April, 1770, seventy.

By His Excellency's command,

GEORGE MACARTNEY.

N.B.—The original coat of arms of the Nagles is three lozenges in a field of ermine, an eagle at top.

Motto—Victor ad extremum.

⁶ Ricardus Nagle de Mount Nagle (near Mallow) Armgr. matrimonio duxit Brigidam filiam Dionysii McMahon, armegeri Unum habuerunt filium et duas filias.

Joanna filia 3a nupta Dominico Rice de Ballymacdoyle in comitatu Kerriensi, Armiger.

⁷ Garretus Nagle 7s filius, Eques. Regii et militaris ordinis Sti. Ludovici et Capitaneus in exercitu Christianissimæ Magestatis marrae Maria filia Morgani MacSweeney, armigere Equitis Regii et militaris ordinis Sti Ludovici.

Monaparson Cottage and Townland.

Sheet 42, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Barretts, Parish of Mourne Abbey.

The townland of Monaparson contains 354a. 3r. 38p.

In 1881 the val. was £167 5s. od., the pop 104.

It lies about 4 miles by road south of Mallow Town.

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives: "Moanyparsons, Knockclynane, 633 acres. It belonged to Sir Andrew Barrett, a Protestant. It passed subsequently in King William III.'s time to Sir John Mead (P.R.O., Ird.).

From a record of forfeited estates sold in 1702, it appears that the estate of Colonel John Barrett in the Barony of Barretts, Co. Cork, was sold by auction in 1702. Monyparsons and Bally Phillippeen, 340a. or. 24p. Tenant, Richard Barrett; was bought by Sir John Mead for £21 (R.I.A.).

Stephen Purdon (3rd son of Capt. Thos. Purdon Purdon and Elizabeth (Hawnsby), his wife, marr. 1683) m. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Crofts, of Mona Parsons. From him descended the Purdons of Enfield, Co. Westmeath (these Notes, i. 136).

John Grove Seward, who was a member of the Duhallow Hunt in 1801, was living at Monaparson Cottage in 1823. He was an officer in the Limerick Militia, and died in 1825. (Kilbyrne Papers.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Monaparson Cottage is a neat thatched cottage on the banks of the Clyda River, on the Coach Road from Cork to Mallow, the property and residence of the Rev. James Ambrose, R.C. officiating clergyman of Mourne Abbey." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The following farmers are recorded by Guy as connected with the place:

1875. Cornelius Regan (under Ballinamona).

1886. P. O'Regan, in Monaparson Cottage; Jeremiah Buckley, John Mallone, Mrs. Honora Mahony, Denis Murphy, Mrs. Mary O'Regan, John Sheahan.

1909. Michael Buckley, Martin Corry, Cornelius Cronin, and John Sheahan.

1918. Michael Buckley, Patrick J. Corry, Cornelius Cronin, Ellen Mahony.

Mount Corbett, alias Mount Glover, alias Drumcorbett.

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Churchtown.

It lies about 3 miles (by road) west of Buttevant Station, G. S. & W. Railway.

The townland contains 175a. or. 19p. statute measure.

In 1881 the pop. was 14; val., £107 15s. od. (Guy.)

The family of Glover have resided for many generations in the neighbourhood of Doneraile, viz., at Mount Glover (Mt. Corbett alias Drumcorbett), Ballygowan alias Johnstown, Emoegane near Buttevant, Copewood near Castletownroche, etc., etc.

In 1777 Glover, Esq., was residing at Drumcorbett (T.S.R.).

In 1801 James T. Glover of Drumcorbett was a member of the Duhallow Hunt (*Journal* for 1906, p. 51).

In 1814, James Glover, Esq., resided at Mount Corbett (D.N.P.).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"The townland of Mount Corbett is of triangular shape. The southern part is occupied by Mount Corbett demesne, the northern part is arable. There is one fort. Mount Corbett house is called after the townland. Mr. Glover living here (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

PEDIGREE OF GLOVER OF MOUNT GLOVER (now Mount Corbett).

Kindly copied for me by Revd. H. B. Swanzy, M.A., from B.L.G., of 1863
I. 599, with some additions.

JOHN GLOVER, Esq., the first of the family who settled in Ireland, early in the 17th century, was a near relative of Robert Glover, Esq., the famous genealogist of the 16th century, and Somerset Herald-at-Arms. This John Glover was Captain in command of a large and efficient number of troops under one of the Percivals, and signalised himself in many battles with the native Irish, but more particularly distinguished himself by his obstinate and valiant defence of the "Rath of Anna," which he succeeded in holding against the attacks of an immense body of the Irish, who continued to charge his small but gallant band for three days, when they were compelled to retire with much slaughter. For his remarkable bravery and success on this occasion, as well as for his many other services in the local wars of the times, he obtained possession of many extensive estates in the cos. of Cork and Limerick. He m. a Miss Mills, sister of Thomas Mills, Esq., and had issue, one son and three daughters. The son,

EDWARD GLOVER, b. in 1663, d. 24 April, 1753, m. in 1695, Eleanor dau. of James Barry, Esq., of Ballyonare, and had issue four sons,

I. Edward, b. 1696, and d. 23 April, 1742. He m. Miss Quin and left only one dau., who m. her first cousin, Philip Barry of Ballyonare.

II. James, of Four Mile Water, b. 1705, d. April, 1753. He m. Miss Maunsell, and leaving no issue, his estates devolved on his third brother, Thomas.

III. Thomas, of whom presently.

IV. Philip, m. Frances, dau. of William Thornhill, Esq., of the family of the "Thornhill of Castle Kevin," and by her had a large family, viz.—

1. James Philip, who d. unm.

2. Edmund Thornhill, who d. leaving a large family.

3. William Philip, of Burton Park, who m. the eldest dau. of James Magrath, Esq., of Ballyadam, near Churchtown, by whom he left a large family.

4. John, of John's Grove (als. Ballyrowan, near Doneraile, see I. of these Notes), He m. Miss Pole of Kinsale, but d. without issue, and was bur. at Churchtown, 4 April, 1823.

The third son,

THOMAS GLOVER, of Mount Glover, b. 1712, d. 22 April, 1772. He m. 1st in April, 1751, Mary, only dau. and heiress of William Martin, Esq., of Curroelonbro, by his wife, Ann Purdon, of Ballyelagh Castle. He m. 2ndly, Mary, only dau. of Edward Brailing, Esq., of Dublin, and widow of Charles McCarthy, Esq., of Rathduff. By the former only, he had issue, two sons and three daus. The second, and eventually only surviving son,

JAMES GLOVER, Esq., m. at Buttevant, 30 July, 1780 (described as of Summer Park, alias Ballymague) Mildred,¹ eldest dau. of Robert² Freeman, Esq., of Ballinguile (Por of Summer Park) Castle, near Buttevant, by his wife Mildred, dau. of William Seeley, Esq., and by his wife, Mildred, dau. of Col. Frederick Mullins, direct ancestor of Lord Ventry. By this lady Mr. James Glover had fourteen children,³ ten alive at his death, viz., six sons and four daus.—

¹ Her only sister, Ellen, m. Marlborough Parsons Stirling, Col. 36th Regt., and Governor-General of Pondicherry, S. India. He left his estates to his wife, having no issue, and after her death to his nephew-in-law, Stirling Freeman Glover, afterwards Lieut.-Col. 12th Foot. Ballymague is near Doneraile.

² This Robert Freeman was eldest son of John Freeman, of Ballinguile Castle, near Buttevant, by his wife Alice, dau. of Henry Wrixon, grandfather of the late Sir William Wrixon Becher., Bart., of Ballygiblin (sic.).

³ In Buttevant Parish Register are recorded Robert, bap. 28 Feb., 1787; Samuel, bap. 6 Aug., 1789.

- I. Thomas, bap. at Buttevant, 11 Nov., 1781, and who d. in 1811, unm.
 II. Edward. M.D., d. unm.
 III. James, of Mount Glover.
 IV. William, a Lieut. in the Army, d. unm.
 V. Stirling Freeman, Lieut.-Col. in the Army, who m. in 1833 Georgina, 2nd dau. of Lord Charles Henry Somerset, 2nd son of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort.
 VI. George Freeman who m. Susan, dau. of Charles White, Esq., of Bantry, and left two sons—
1. Robert Mitchell, bap. at Buttevant 26 Aug., 1824.
 2. George Stirling, bap. at Buttevant 15 July, 1825.
- I. Mildred, bap. at Buttevant 4 Jan., 1783, who m. Maurice Newman, Esq.
 II. Ellen, bap. at Buttevant 26 June, 1788, m. William Hudson, Esq., M.D.
 III. Mary, d. unm.
 IV. Bridget, m. Edward Powell, Esq., of Kildare.

The 3rd son (and rep. in 1863),

JAMES GLOVER, Esq., late of Mount Glover, Co. Cork, b. 6 Aug., 1789. He m. 22 Feb., 1811, Ellen (she was bur. at Churchtown, 29 Oct., 1858, aged 64) only dau. of John Power, Esq., of Roskeen, only son of Pierce Power, by Abigail Bullen, his wife, and was bur. at Churchtown, 5 January, 1863, aged 73.

- I. Edward Auchmuty, J.P., Barrister-at-law, at one time M.P. for Beverley.
 II. James, M.D., d. unm., and bur. at Churchtown, 1838.
 III. John Power, m. 12 Nov., 1857, Sarah Anne, only dau. of William Weightman, Esq., of Aversham, Notts. He was bur. at Churchtown, 25th April, 1872.
 IV. Marlborough Parsons Stirling Freeman, bap. at Churchtown, 1822, d. young. Bur. at Churchtown, 1839
 V. Pierce Power, d. young.
 I. Ellen Alicia Crofts, b. 13 Jany., 1812 (Churchtown Par. Reg.), m. E. O'Sullivan, Esq.
 II. Mildred Lavinia Freeman, m. Townsend McDermott, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
 III. Anna Maria Stirling, bap. at Churchtown 1825, m. Henry Ireland, Esq.
 IV. Mary Georgina Somerset, bap. at Churchtown, 1830, m. Patrick O'Halloran, Esq.

ARMS.—Sa. a chev. erm., between three crescents, arg.

CREST.—An eagle displayed arg., charged on the breast with three spots of ermines.

MOTTO.—Nec timeo, nec sperno.

The Anderson family appear to have come here after the Glovers. According to Guy we find the following:—

1875. Andrew R. Anderson (under Liscarroll).
1886. Andrew Anderson (under Churchtown).
1896. Capt. A. Anderson.
1899. N. J. Anderson.
1904. T. P. O'Brien.
1915. Same.
1918. Do.

Mount Nagle.

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Carrigleamleary.

It lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (by road) N.E. of Mallow Town.

The townland contains 306a. 3r. 11p. statute measure. In 1871 the pop. was 38, and in 1881, 46; val., £241 10s. od. (Guy.)

The *Belfast News Letter* of 11 Nov., 1755, gives: "Last week died at Nagle's Mount, near Mallow, on Counsellor Charles Smith's estate, the mother of Daniel Linehan, aet 115 years. She was bed-rid 25 years. Her son Daniel is in his 74th year." (Contributed by Rev. H. B. Swanzy.)

In Monanimy Graveyard is a Mensal Slab to the memory of Daniel Linehan of Mount Nagle, who died in 1830, aged 86 years; also to his wife, Ellen, and his son Denis. (M.D.I., vii. 18.)

Lewis, under "Carrig or Carrigleamleary," states: "In the parish the land is good and mostly under an improved system of tillage, with the exception of Mount Nagle, which affords good pasturage (i. 277).

O'Flanagan, writing on the Nagle family, states that Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., of Jamestown House, Westmeath, is of this stock; his great-grandfather was Richard Nagle, Esq., of Mount Nagle (130).

The Linehan family appear to have been on this townland for a long time. In 1875 Maurice Linehan was at Mount Nagle.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds:—"In 1885 Maurice Burke lived here. It then passed into the possession of John Sheehan of Mallow. It now belongs to Mr. Roche.

A long and very wide avenue from Mount Nagle House to the direct road to Mallow is still traceable.

The remains of the deer park wall still exists. The railway passes through the park."

ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND NAGLE.

Memoir of Admiral Carden (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1912, Appx. 18, p. 318).

Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle¹ was a Lieutenant and a messmate in same ship with a Lieutenant Locke, when one day by accident Lieutenant Locke fell overboard at sea. The alarm was given, which was heard below by Lieutenant Nagle. He sprang on deck and beheld his messmate in the last effort to keep afloat, and was now far astern of the ship, and the case seemed hopeless. But in an instant Lieutenant Nagle jumped overboard, cheered with stentorian lungs the last efforts of his friend, and by powerful efforts caught Lieutenant Locke in the act of sinking and kept him afloat until a boat from the ship rescued both. This act of brave conduct was much spoken of at the time. Being successfully brave, with much private influence also, both these officers soon arrived at the rank of captain.

When any opportunity occurred, Capt. Nagle was sure to be out with the King's staghounds.

On one of those occasions George III. of Glorious Memory, was in the field also, and after the stag was taken inquired of one of his attendants who that was who had rode so desperate during the chase, and was informed

¹Admiral Nagle, 1757-1830, entered Navy 1770, Commander 1782, Knighted 1794, Vice-Admiral 1810, Governor of Newfoundland 1813, K.C.B. 1815, Admiral 1819. Intimate friend of the Prince Regent, George IV.

Extract from a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain H.M.S. "Arethusa," to Mr. Stephens, at the Admiralty. Date of letter 24th October, 1794:—"Off the Start. The superior sailing of the 'Artois' afforded to Captain Nagle the happy opportunity of distinguishing himself by a well-conducted action of forty minutes. When 'La Revolutionnaire' struck her colours to H.M.S. 'Artois.'" (Captain Nagle commanded the "Artois.") Further extract from the same letter:—"If an Officer of nearly the same standing may be permitted without presumption to offer his sentiments on the conduct of another, I should not confine myself in my expressions of approbation on the behaviour of Captain Nagle." From the "London Gazette," Nov. 20th, 1819:—"Carlton House, November 18th, 1819. His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, has been pleased in the name, and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle, one of the grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of Sir John Craddock, now Baron Howden."

it was Captain Nagle of the Navy, when he said, "Bring him here, bring him up." So up came Captain Nagle at full gallop and was introduced. His Majesty said, "Captain Nagle, you saved Captain Locke when he fell overboard at sea, and were messmates together as Lieutenants." "Yes, please your Majesty, I did," replied Captain Nagle. Then rejoined his Majesty, "You are great friends. Captain Locke can never forget your noble, kind exertion." "Oh, no, please your Majesty, never. I am sure at any time he would go to Hell for me." The party burst out in a roar of laughter, and the Prince of Wales, who was present, took Captain Nagle by the hand, and became his intimate friend until the day of his death.

Mount North (Ardihoig).

Sheet 34, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Ballyclogh.

The townland of Mount North contains 535a. 2r. 25p. statute measure.

In 1871 the pop. was 53, and val. in 1874 £329 15s. od. (Guy.)

It lies about two miles (by road) east of Ballyclogh Village.

The old Irish name for Mount North was Ardhucke or Ardihoig.

Under the Act of Settlement, A.D. 1666-1684, Cornet John Lysaght received:—

Ardehoige, 163a. ; pr. of 30a. unprof.

Ballynalty, one pl., 166a. 3r. op.

In Garryduffe, 168a. or. 14p.

Barony of Orrery, total 497a. 3r. 14p. plant., 806a. 1r. 26p. statute.

Rent, £7 11s. 2½d. Inrolled 5 Sept., 1666. (O'Donovan's Letters, 14 C 9, p. 70, R.I.A.)

Smith (pub. 1750) gives:—"Mount North, within three miles of Mallow, is an elegant seat of John Lysaght, Esq. The house is a square building, with two wings. There are fine plantations to the north of ash, oak and fir, with large groves, beautiful avenues, and pleasant gardens. Fronting the house is a noble canal well stocked with fish. The adjacent demesne is also finely planted, and well laid out into beautiful meadows and pasture grounds" (i. 296).

In 1777, Lord Lisle is shown as owning Mount North (T.S.R. 185). He was also there in 1806 (Sleater).

In 1801, Nicholas Lysaght and Edward Lysaght, both of Mount North, are shown as members of the Duhallow Hunt (*Journal* for 1896, p. 51).

In 1814, Mount North is shown as "unoccupied" (D.N.P.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "Mount North, a fine old mansion of the Lysaght family, has been deserted for many years, and is now (1837) in a very dilapidated state. Near the high road was an obelisk, erected on four arches by the first Lord Lisle, which was destroyed by lightning in the winter of 1834, and the stones thrown to a great distance" (i. 128, under Ballyclogh).

The Field Book of 1840 relates: "Mount North. This is a large townland, all arable, except what three small ponds occupy. It is quite void of ornament. It contains a Danish fort and three large buildings, distinguished by the name of 'Mount North,' the property of Lord Lisle. It has been built on a magnificent scale, but is now quite neglected, and will



HOLY WELL AT ISLAND, N.E. OF BURNFORT.
Mourne Abbey Parish.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1907.)



RUINS OF MOUNT NORTH.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)

shortly be a ruin. The townland also contains a Holy Well called "Tubber huwlan," i.e., Joanna's Well" (Ord. Sur., Dub.).

Windele, writing in 1831 on the Mount North obelisk, states: "Near Ballyclogh is Mount North, the remains of a splendid and aristocratic mansion, once belonging to Lord Lisle. It was built in a hollow. Its demesne is gone. Near this, on the road side, stood many years, or rather impended, an obelisk, which, having long threatened the lives of the lieges, was taken down in 1827 by Grand Jury presentment. In the days of the glory of Mount North this tower connected the demesne here by the high road. From the windows of the chamber above the road there was a charming prospect, whence the high born Lysaghts looked out upon their possessions whilst supping their tea" (Windele MSS. 12 i. 11, p. 625, R.I.A.).

It will be noticed that Windele's account of the destruction of the obelisk does not agree with that given by Lewis, pub. in 1837. Windele wrote in 1831, and was an accurate historian.

The Honble. Horace George Lysaght writes on 15 Nov., 1905, that there is a stone built into a wall in the farmyard close to Mount North, referring to the obelisk, that stood on the top of the hill on the road to Mallow, and still known as "Steeple Hill." This stone was first shown to him by the late Rev. Dr. T. Olden. He took a copy of the inscription, which states that the obelisk was erected by John Lysaght of Mount North to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne, his father, Nicholas Lysaght having fought at the battle and lead a troop of King William's horse.

Mount North, Curraghlehane and Clareen are still the property of Lord Lisle (1910).

I visited Mount North ruins in 1906, and was informed the obelisk stood on the road near where Pat Maloney's cottage stands.

EXTRACT OF WILL OF NICHOLAS LYSAGHT.

Dated 1724.

I leave and devise and bequeath in maner hereafter mentioned and expressed, viz., the lands of Ballenveely, als. Brickfields in the County of Limerick; the lands of Ardihoig, als. Mountnorth, Curraghlehane, Clareen, Garryduff, Ballyvolla and Ballycussin, in the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the County of Cork, my copy holds in Mallow. All the aforesaid lands being my Paternal Estate, also all and singular the lands heriditaments, improprate tithes of the parish of Drumtariffe, fairs and markets of Shandrum, which I purchased from Lyonel Cox, Esq., and the Earl of Orrery, viz., the lands of Lisrobin, Foybreagh Geassihintine, Minetona, Meenshegby, Coolagh, Tomes, Coghill, Knocksevane, Knockskeggy, Knockspewane, Knockane, Gerloghmeeum, Moneytwo, Meenchees, Minthola, Glenshkert, Knockaclarrig, Tureenpinine, Reenebaule, Mengorren, Toorenmkit, Knockonaugh, Tureen Dermot, Tureen John O'Loughlin, Mintiny, Tooreen Donnell, the said tithes of Drumtariffe, and fairs and markets of Shandrum, with the several plots of ground in Shandrum, also the lands of Wallingstown, Court Town, Inshera Island, &c., commonly called the Litte Island, lying in and being in the County of Cork, together with the Fish weyers of Tullogeele, which said Little Island I purchased from Randal Clayton, Esq. Also the part of my estate that I purchased from Richard, Earl of Belmont, viz., Moorestown and Bosnetstown, also the lands of Dorenstown, Martenstown and Cush in the Barony of Coslea and Co. of Limerick . . . I leave and bequeath to the poor of Ballyclough, £4 yearly for ever, and I further leave to the poor of the said parish, £4 to be paid in one month's time after my decease. Item, I leave and bequeath to the poor of the parish of Kilmallock, £4 yearly for ever, and a further sum of £4 to be paid in one month's time after my decease. . . . I order and direct that when my son Nicholas shall marry, that he shall hold for the time of 11 years, Ardehoige, als. Mountnorth and Curraghlehane, at the yearly rent of £80, payable to my son John. Item, I order that my son Arthur shall hold for the term of 11 years from the time of his marriage, the ploughland of Clareen at the yearly rent of £40, payable to my son John, in order that he may have a dwelling place as well as my son Nicholas.

Executors—Robert Oliver, Esq., of Conddty; Berkely Taylor, Esq., of Ballynort; John Croker, Esq., of Ballynegard, Bart. Purdon, Esq., Ballyclough. Witnesses—E. Knapp, John Harper, Jas. Hartnett, John Armstead.

EXTRACT FROM WILL OF JOHN, 1st LORD LISLE,
Dated 1781.

Townlands mentioned in Will.—The Town lands of Castle Cor, Bally McPierse, South and North Ballygradra, Ardtemple, Knock Ballymartin, Rathnagard, Megano, Lackile, Coolmeihan, Drimangore, Ballintubber, Ballyphilipeen, Drumseckeane, purchased from W. Taylor, Esq. The lands of Curragnahinchy, purchased from Digby Folkes, Esq. Lands and Tenements near Mallow, purchased from Taylor Lawton, Esq., part of the lands of Ballyclough. (Lands, tenements and houses in Curryglass and Lisnabrin in the Barony of Kinnatalloon, Co. of Cork, subject to a rent to the Duke of Devonshire, and purchased from W. Maynard, Esq.). I leave and bequeath to my son James the lands of Ardvullen in the County of Limerick, and I leave and bequeath to my wife a lease of 99 years, part of the lands of Borders Town and Blackrock, Co. Dublin, and all my furniture in my house called Fort Lisle in same lands. Also my house lately purchased in Molesworth Street, Dublin, and all furniture in said house, or in my house in Dawson Street, except plate; also the rings and jewells I purchased from W. Southwell, except the earrings valued at £500.

TOWN LANDS NEAR BALLYCLOUGH, PART OF THE ESTATE OF LORD LISLE IN 1795.

Mountnorth, Clareen, Curragholeane (Drumrastle or Woodpark), (Gortnagross or Crossfields, Old Race Course), Kilbroe, Kileranton or Fort Homan, Edin Hall, part of Gortnagross, Garryduffe, Ballinaltig, Ballygrady, Lackill, Knockcolan, Ballyquishine, Ballyvolla. Copied from Old Vestry Book, Ballyclough Church of 1795.

EXTRACTS FROM CHANCERY SUITS, &c., IN P.R.O, DUBLIN.

No. 227.—Dispute of a passage or right of way through the lands of Crumlin, called No. 2 in the breeches adjoining the Great Common of Crumlin, cont. 2a. 1r. 30p.—Lisle v. Purcell, 1778.

No. 344.—Lisle v. Wrixon. Dispute about right to take marle and minerals on lands of Gineves of Middle Gurntagross, Co. Cork.

1771—PURCHASE OF THE LANDS OF KILLCRANTHAN.

Purchased by John Lysaght, Esq., of Mount North from B. Purdon, Esq., subject to a lease to — Wrixon, Esq.

William Lysaght, J.P. and Counsellor-at-Law, who m. 1779¹ Catherine, dau. of Thomas Royle of Nantenan, Co. Limerick, had a lease of Mount North from Lord Lisle. His father was brought up at Mount North, and was in the local Yeomanry.

Farmers at Mount North, according to Guy :—

1875. Daniel Barrett, David Carley, Daniel O'Connor (under Ballyclogh), James Greene (under Liscarroll).

1886. John Barrett, David Carley, James Green, Mrs. O'Connor.

1892. John Barrett, John Clancy, James Green, Mrs. O'Connor, David Carley.

1909. Daniel Barrett, Denis Buckley, Edmond Carley, James Green, Thomas Stack.

The pedigree of Lord Lisle can be seen in Burke's *Peerage*.

PEDIGREE OF A BRANCH OF LYSAGHT FAMILY.

ARTHUR LYSAGHT, brother of 1st Lord Lisle, m. 1736 (Cloyne M.L.B.), Charity Wrixon, dau. of — Wrixon, Esq., of Ballygiblin, Co. Cork, and had issue, I. Nicholas Lysaght,¹ of Curryglass, Co. Cork. He was appointed J.P. for Co. Cork, 8th Nov. 1766. He was High Sheriff for Co. Cork in 1768, and was then residing at Curryglass. He had property in the County of Limerick, at Dorenstown, Martinstown, Ballinavana. Those lands were sold after his death to pay his debts to Mr. (P)Henry Wrixon. He d. unm. 26 Feb., 1782. Called the "wicked uncle."

¹The Honble. Horace Lysaght adds—Nicholas Lysaght was Governor of Cork, and was called "Governor Lysaght," he lived at Lisnabrin House, Curryglass, and died Feb., 1782. "His Majesty has appointed Thomas Pigot, Esq., to be Governor of Corke in the room of Nicholas Lysaght, Esq., deceased." (From "The London Chronicle" for April 9th, 1782.) I am informed by a member of the family that Nicholas Lysaght m. Miss Purdon, and d.s.p.



MOUNT RUBY.

Mr. Arthur Creagh's House.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1906.)



NEWBERRY MANOR.

(Photo by late Rev. H. Swann.)

II. Arthur, of whom hereafter.

III. John

IV. Thomas, 24th Regt., d. unm.

I. Jane, heir to her brother Nicholas. She m. 1797, as his second wife, the Hon. Fredk. Vane, M.P. (2nd son of 3rd Baron Barnard and 1st Earl of Darlington. She is described in "Burke's Peerage" as "eldest dau. of Arthur Lysaght, brother of John, Lord Lisle." She d.s.p. 1 April, 1813.

ARTHUR, Colonel in the Madras Army, and commanded Body Guard, Madras. He m. Miss Martha Pybus, dau. of John Pybus, Governor of Massulipatam and Member of the Council of Madras. Later a banker in London. He (Colonel Lysaght) d. 1784, and had issue,

1. John, b. 1780, d. 1781.

II. Arthur² b. Nov. 1782, Admiral Royal Navy. He m. Caroline, dau. of Major Thos. Cumming of the Altyre branch of that family. Arthur entered Royal Navy 1795, and d. 1859. He m. 2ndly dau. of James Pulleine of Crake Hall and Clifton, Yorks. He had issue,

1. Thomas Henry, of whom hereafter.

2. James Richard, 84th Regt., b. 1816, d. 1895, and had issue 3 sons and 6 daus., all now in New Zealand.

3. Arthur, d.s.p. 1848.

1, 2, 3, 4, all daughters, all dead (1910) but one.

THOMAS HENRY, b. 1814, entered R. N. 1823, m. 21 April, 1853, Caroline, dau. of William Nairn, formerly William Aveling of Barnet's Place and West Hoathley, Sussex. He d. Capt. R.N. 1891, and left issue,

I. Colonel Arthur Nairn b. 1855, 2nd W. I. Regt., 1879, the Royal Irish Regiment, 1886, Bedford Regt, 1904; unm. (1916).

II. William Henry, b. 1863, is married and has two daus.

I. Eleanor Grace, b. 1866, d. 1866.

Mount Ruby (Red Bungalow).

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Mallow.

It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Mallow Town by road.

Mount Ruby¹ was for some time the name of Killetra House, which lies immediately to the north (see Killetra of these "Notes").

Mr. Arthur Gethin Creagh built the present Mount Ruby House in 1903-4.

The house is built on the townland of Killetra, with 11 acres attached.

The landlord is Mr. Arthur Webb, of Wilton, Mallow.

Mr. Arthur Gethin Creagh sold the place in 1906 to Mr. Cecil Bland, the present owner.

Mount Ruby is a long low house of one storey, situated on high ground on the north side of the River Blackwater. It has a red tiled roof. It commands a fine view of the valley. Mrs. Brooke R. Brasier is now (1918) living in the house, having taken a lease of it.

² Admiral Arthur Lysaght had three sons by his second marriage, all died without issue:—(1) Henry Pulleine, b. 27/6/1832; ob. 11/7/1853. (2) Percy Pulleine, b. 30/11/1853; ob. 25/7/'93; m. 1875, Amy Rachel, dau. of — Chalmer, Esq., no issue; she is still alive. (3) William Pulleine, b. 26/9/1836; ob. 23/4/1890, took Holy Orders, died Rector of Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hants, buried there.

¹ Mount Ruby Farm—adjoining, and north of above, is in possession of Mr. J. W. Fahy, who bought the farm (about 100 acres) with extensive farm buildings, in March, 1915. He is a good farmer, and grows excellent crops.

Mourne Abbey Parish and Townland (alias Ballinamona, alias Temple Michael).

Sheet 42, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Barretts, and partly in that of Fermoy.

In 1881 the parish contained 11,436a. or. 1p; houses, 318; pop., 1,690; families, 303; R.C.'s, 1,593; Prots., 97; val., £7,654 10s. od. Townland, 81a. 1r. 31p.; pop, 16; val., £249 10s. od. (Guy.)

It lies about 5 miles south of Mallow town by road.

Mourne Abbey; old authorities have it "*Mainister-na-mona*," the abbey of the bog. The *moin* or *mona* got corrupted to *Mourne* (Joyce).

By Inq. temp. Car. I. it is mentioned as Abathie de Mourne, and in Inq. Jac. I., Manisternymony (Field Book for 1840).

By an Inquisition taken at Cork, 4th November, 1584, it was found that Mourne alias Ballynamoany had been an ancient Corporation (Tuckey, 63).

The Dist. and Sur. Book of 1657 gives: Mourne Parish. Sir Andrew Barret, Protestant. There were 2,160 acres in the parish. Subsequently in King William III.'s time, Monaparsons, Ballyphilip and Knockinylane, 633 acres, passed to Sir John Meade. (P.R.O., Irl.)

At a Special Sessions of the Peace at Corke, 10th December, 1691, Colonel John St. Leger presented for the forcible detaining of the lands of Ballinemony, and that Sir Mat. Dean be forthwith restored to the possession of the said lands. (Brady, i. xv.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Mourne or Mourne Abbey, also called Ballinamona. It was anciently called Temple-Michael, from a preceptory of the Knights Templars founded there, etc. Slate of a rough quality is found at Carrigduff, and was formerly worked to some extent. Fairs are held at Ballinamona for cattle and pigs. The northern part of the parish, containing the townlands of Gortnagrague and Quartertown, is within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Mallow, held every three weeks by the Seneschal of C. D. O. Jephson, Esq., lord of the Manor (ii. 397, under Mourne Abbey).

The farmers on the townland, according to Guy:—

- 1875. Patrick Aherne (under Ballinamona).
- 1896. Miss King.
- 1899. Rev. T. C. Buckley.
- 1907. John Sheehan.
- 1909. Denis Sheehan.
- 1915. Denis Sheehan.
- 1918. Denis Sheehan.

Battle of Bottle Hill.

The Battle of Bottle Hill (south of Mourne Abbey) took place on 11th April, 1691. About 100 men of the Cork Garrison, under the command of Capt. Thornycroft, were on their return from Ballymagooly or Ballyhooly, when they were met at Six-Mile-Water by Sir James Cotter and Major Slingsby at the head of 300 men. The English had just time to get into an old ground that had a ditch breast-high, which gave them a considerable advantage. The fight lasted three hours, when Sir James was compelled

to draw off his men, with the loss of 60 killed and as many wounded. Capt. Coppinger was slain in the field, and Major Slingsby carried prisoner to Cork, where he died of his wounds on the 24th July, 1691.

This defeat would seem to be due to the same cause that, as James II. wrote in his letters, brought about his failures in Ireland, viz., that at that time Protestants alone understood the art of making and mending gunlocks, and that in consequence he was never able to keep his partisans supplied with serviceable arms. (*Journal* for 1908, p. 4.)

MOURNE ABBEY PARISH (R.C.).

In 1731 in Mourne Abbey Parish there was reported to be one old Mass-house, one officiating Popish Priest and a Coadjutor. No Fryary, no Nunnery, two Popish Schools. (*Journal* for 1893, p. 50.)

According to the Rev. Matthew McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross in 1785, the ancient name of the parish was Ballinamona, and the Patron Saint of the Parish was St. Michael (Brady, i. lxvii).

The Rev. W. Carrigan, D.D., informs us that in 1766 there was one Popish Priest and no Friar in Mourne Abbey Parish (*Journal* for 1909, p. 39).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states, under Mourne Abbey Parish:—"In the R.C. Divisions the greater part of the parish forms the head of the Union or District of Ballinamona, comprising also the parish of Grenagh and part of Rahan, and containing the chapels of Burnfort, Monaparsons, and Grenagh; the remainder is included in the Mallow district. It is in contemplation to erect a new chapel at Ballinamona" (ii. 397).

The Field Book for 1840 states: "There are two chapels in Mourne Abbey Parish, one of which is in Monaparsons and the other is at Burnfort. There are no funds nor alms for the relief of the poor of the parish (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

ROLL OF PARISH PRIESTS.

Rev. Morgan Callaghan died 1761.

1832. Rev. M. O'Donnell.

To 1840. Rev. J. O'Keeffe.

To 1866. Rev. J. Ambrose, well remembered during the Famine.

To 1879. Rev. David Walsh.¹

1899. Rev. T. C. Buckley, to 1906.

1909. Rev. J. Linehan, to 1912.

1915. Rev. John J. White, to 1915.

1918. Rev. James Gleasure. Curate, Rev. J. Russell.

The Registers of Baptisms and Marriages commence in 1829.

HOLY WELLS.

ISLAND HOLY WELL.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Burnfort Village is a Holy Well, on the townland of Island, on Michael Moylan's farm. It is shown on Sheet 42, 6-inch O.S.

¹The eldest inscription in the church, over the grave of Father Walsh, is as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of Rev. David Walsh, P.P., Mourne Abbey, who died on 22nd July, 1879, in 66th year of his age, and 38 of his sacred ministry. A good and zealous Priest, remarkable for his humility, meekness, and piety. May he rest in Peace."

A few people pay rounds here, mostly for sore eyes. There is no particular day, and it did not look as if it was much frequented when I saw it in 1908.

TOBERROLAN HOLY WELL.

A Holy Well on the townland of Toureen, S.E. of Burnfort Village, is more frequented. People pay rounds here on St. John's Day.

TOBER EOIN BASTI HOLY WELL.

"St. John the Baptist's Well."

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "A Holy Well in N. side of Garrynagerragh. It is a Holy Well dedicated to Saint John the Baptist, at which stations were performed on 24th June. Patrons were held here also, but are discontinued by command of the priesthood (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)."

This Holy Well is near Athnaleenta. According to local tradition, it once stood on the W. side of the road, but when Mass was celebrated under some trees across the road the Holy Well removed across the road to these trees, its present site. Rounds are still paid at this Holy Well on St. John's Day for cure of any disease or pains. I visited this spot in Sept., 1910.

There was a thatched chapel immediately N. of the junction of the roads near Athnaleenta. The last time Mass was celebrated in it was in 1847, after which the new church to the W. of the Holy Well was brought into use. An inscription on the front of Athnaleenta Chapel gives date of building as 1843. The Patron of the Parish and Athnaleenta Church is St. Michael the Archangel.

MOURNE ABBEY (C. OF I.) PARISH.

Brady commences his history of Mourne Abbey Parish with an extract from Smith (Old Ed., i. 172), which is practically given under the history of the Preceptory in these "Notes." Then follows a roll of the Incumbents, etc., etc.

1591. "E. de Mora spectat ad ab' de Mora."

1615. "Mora, als. Morne Rectoria impropriata. Cormack McDonogh Carty, firmarius Nullus curatus. Ecclesia et cancella ruinantur."

1634. Emanuel Phaire is curate of Mourne Abbey. "E. de Mora spectat ad Abb' de Mora. Val. 60 li. per an. Cormack Donogh Carty, Impropiator, Vicaria usurpatur. Emanuel Phaire, Curatus, nil habet pro stipendio."

1663. Thomas Sesson.

1667. James Cox.

1692. John Bulkeley, A.M.

1694. Mourne Abbey alias Templemichael; val., 15 pounds. Rex patronus.

1702. Henry Maule. "The body of the ruined church of Ballynamona still remains, which is 180 feet long. The foundation walls of the preceptory inclosed several acres of ground; the south was defended by a strong castle, which was lately standing, and there were two towers to the west, but several parts of it have been of late demolished, and the stones used in repairing the turnpike road, etc., etc. A short way from this ruin is a small well-finished church, adorned with a steeple and weather-cock, called Ballynamona, rebuilt A.D. 1717, at which time, in the ruins of the old church, was found a large spur and the head of an antique spear, probably belonging



TOBER OLAN.
(Photo by Dr. P. G. Lee.)



ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S HOLY WELL AT ATHNALEENTHA.
Mourne Abbey Parish.
Commander H. T. Fell White, R.N., in the foreground.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 8th Sept., 1910.)

to one of the Knights buried here in his martial habiliments. They were given to the late Sir Matthew Deane, who contributed to the building of the church. Over the west door, on the steeple, is this inscription:—
 “Gloria Deo² in excelsis Templum hoc Antiquum de Temple-Michael, alias Mourne-abbey, jam diu dirutum reconditum fuit Anno Redemptionis, 1717. Et ab inauguratione Serenissimi Georgii Domini Regis tertio. Fear God, honour the King.”

“Adjacent to the church is a Charity School-house, and over the door, ‘This Charity School was erected for the benefit of the poor children of this parish. Train up a child &c.’ This is the neatest country church in this county. It was built, together with the parsonage house, during the incumbency of the Lord Bishop of Meath (Dr. Henry Maule), then minister of this parish. The chancel is semi-circular. The altar piece is composed of six fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, with carved cherubims, neatly gilded, between them; on the panels are the Lord’s Prayer, Creed, and Commandments in gold letters. At the west end is a handsome gallery, erected at the charge of the late Sir Matthew Deane, for the charity children. The pulpit and sounding board are neatly carved and gilded, as is the cover of the font, the basin of which is marble” (Smith, i. 173, Old. Ed.).

- 1726. Marmaduke Philips.
- 1732. Barry Hartwell.
- 1741. Crowther Dowding, A.M.
- 1749. Robert Nettles, A.B. Nettles is non-resident; yearly income, £140.
- 1766. A chalice and small paten of silver have this legend: “The gift of Arthur Dillon, Esq., to the Church of Ballynamona, January 16, 1766.”
- 1774. Mourne als. Temple Michael rect, lying part in the bar. of Barrets and part in that of Muskerry. Church in repair. Patron the King. Glebe near the church in Castle Lehan, 5a. 1r. 34p. En Proxy, 10s. This rect. formerly belonged to the preceptory of Mourne, and pays £1 per ann. crown rent. Val., £250 per ann.
- 1785. Prot. pop., 6.
- 1796. John Toller, A.M. A memorial to his memory was erected by his parishioners in Kentstown Church, Meath.
- 1800. Robert Longfield.
- 1805. Ten Prot. families.
- 1807. Longfield resides near the church.
- 1807. Charles Warburton.
- 1808. Robert King.
- 1810. Arthur Herbert, junr.
- 1833. Benjamin Williamson.
- 1834. Prot. pop., 122.
- 1837. Mourne Abbey, a rectory, with cure, 9 miles long by 6 broad, containing 11,061a. 1r. 15p. Gross pop., 4,148. No curate employed. Tithe composition, £553 16s. 11d. 5a. 2r. of glebe, valued at 40s. per acre, £11. Subject to visitation fees, £1 4s. od. Diocesan schoolmaster, 17s. No glebe house. Incumbent resides within a few hundred yards of the benefice, and pays £50 a year house rent. One church, capable of accommodating 100 persons, built about 120 years since, but at what cost

² Translation given on p. 330 “Journal” M.D.I., for 1903.

or from what funds unknown. No charge on the parish in 1832 on account of the church. This benefice is a rectory.

1860. The church in order. No school. No poor children. Prot. pop., 80. Total income, £422 7s. 8d., etc., etc.

1862. John Cole Coghlan, LL.D.

Brady gives the family history of several of the clergy above-mentioned, which I have omitted (Brady, ii. 358).

1873. John Lee.³ On his death in 1873 the parish of Mourne Abbey was joined to Mallow (q.v.).

Cole also gives the family history of Rev. John Cole Coghlan and Rev. John Lee (p. 244).

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives: Desert Parish. Mourne Glebe, 42a. 3r. 8p. Owner before rebellion, Francis Gould. Church land exempt from forfeiture (P.R.O., Irl.).

In 1694 Mourne formed part of the following Union:—Rectoria de Moyallow, Vicaria de Dromdowny, Vicaria de Killbrowny, Vicaria de Carrigemleary, Vicaria de Rahane, Rectoria de Mourne, als. Temple Michael, Rectoria de Clenor sive Cancellariatus, Ecclia Cath'alis Clonensis, Sitque ecclia de Moyallow p'alis. (Brady, i. xxxvii.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £553 16s. 11d.; there is a glebe of 5½ acres near the town of Castlelyons, 14 miles distant. The church, situated at Ballinamona, is a small plain building, with a square tower; it has lately undergone temporary repair, but has been condemned by the provincial architect, and will probably soon be rebuilt. The parochial school of about 50 children is partly supported by the rector, under whose superintendence a Sunday School is also held; and there is a private school of about 60 children (ii. 397).

The Field Book of 1840 states that the church at Ballinamona built in 1717 was erected on the site of an ancient one; that there are two schools, one of which is in connection with the Diocesan Society of Cloyne (near the church of Ballinamona), which gives it £8 per annum and school requisites every 4th year. The Rector gives £5 yearly towards its support and a house and garden rent free. The other school is not in connection with any Society, nor is it supported by any bequests, etc. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The Return of Rent Charges in 1853 is given by Brady, iii. 312.

O'Regan, in his "History of Mourne Abbey," gives some items of interest regarding the C. of I. Parish.

Parish Registers—Baptisms, 1807-1877; Marriages, 1811-1845; Burials, 1807-1877; in P. R. Off., Dublin.

Church Plate, from Rev. Chas. A. Webster's *Church Plate of the Diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*, 1809 (Guy).

Cup—Height, 11¾ inches. Lip diameter, 4 1-16 inches. Depth of bowl, 4½ inches. Stem divided by large banded knop.

Inscription—"The gift of Arthur Dillon, Esq., to the Church of Ballynamona, Jany. 16th, 1766." No marks.

Paten—Diameter, 5 inches. Same inscription as cup. Marks (2)—C. T., STERLING. Carden Terry, the maker, was admitted freeman of the Cork Guild in 1785.

Plated Flagon and Cup (p. 105).

³ He was buried in Castletownroche Churchyard, aged 51.

DEANERY OF MALLOW AND CASTLETOWNROCHE.

Mallow and Mourne Abbey—Copper Collecting Box (M. Abbey) (p. 161).

PRECEPTORY OF MOURNE ABBEY.

“The Preceptory of Mourne, or Ballynamona, called by the Irish *Monaistir na-Mona*, also *Mora*, was founded in King John’s reign, *circa* 1200, by an Englishman named Alexander de Santa Helena, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, for Knights Templars. On the suppression of that Order in Edward II.’s reign, it was granted to their rivals, the Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It was largely endowed with a considerable domain on the spot, five ploughlands in the parish of Templemichael, and a great number of parish tythes.

In his note on Smith, *ad hoc*, Mr. Coppinger says: “Among the Fiants of Henry VIII, A.D. 1545, is a lease to Dermot McCormocke Oge, late preceptor of Mourne, *als.* Manynymon, County Cork, of the site of the Preceptory of Mourne, &c., to hold for 21 years at the rent of £9. 9th July, xxxvii. *Mem.*—Void because granted to Earl of Desmond.”

McCarthy says that the possession of the preceptory was granted to Teige MacCarthy, who submitted by indenture of allegiance in 1542, and subscribed himself Teige Mac Carty Dominus de Muskerie. He died 1565 in the castle of Macroon, and was buried in the choir of Kilcrea abbey. His second son was the celebrated Sir Cormac Mac Teige, Sheriff of Cork. Having divorced his first wife, Ellen Barrett, because she was the wife of James FitzGerald, he married Joan Butler. In his will, however, dated 16 June, 1583, he provides for his son by Ellen Barrett. “Item, my will is that the said Donoghe Mac Cormack shall have Maneystherney Moynegh, etc.” The grant to Cormac Mac Teige himself is dated 28 May, 1577, and includes, amongst others, the whole Preceptory of Morne, *als.* Manymonye, *als.* Manisternemonye, a great slated church, a curtelage, and divers thatched houses and 22 acres pasture in Morne, etc., all belonging to the said Preceptory, estate of the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The grant likewise contains “the late Friary of St. Austen, near Corke, and the site thereof, cont. 2 ac., a church, a hall, a cloyster, a churchyard, 6 orchards or gardens, the 3rd part of a watermill in Douglas, near Corke, and the tythes of said mill, all to said house belonging, 6th Oct., 1577.” (*Cf.* Smith, i. 183.)

Bishop Dive Downes mentions the mill at Douglas as appertaining to the Red Abbey—“Ballywrack” he calls it—probably a mistake for Ballybrack, the name it still bears. (MSS., T.C.D.)

About 60 years earlier had taken place, in the vicinity of the monastery of Mona, between the FitzGeralds and the grandfather of Sir Cormac, one of the most sanguinary battles ever fought between the Irish and Anglo-Norman nobles. In the battle of Callan, a century and a half earlier, fought by the same families, the race of the FitzGeralds had all but perished. “Their chief, John of Callan,” says Mr. McCarthy, “his eldest son, eight barons, and fifteen knights were slain; the family feud had continued unappeased during the long interval, and, in 1520, the head of the FitzGeralds, then Earl of Desmond, burst with a powerful force into the country of Cormac oge, the 10th Lord of Muskerry. Cormac was supported by the Carbery forces under his son-in-law, McCarthy Reagh, a kinsman of the victor of Callan. The Lord Lieutenant and Council write to Henry VIII.,

under date Sept. 25, 1520 :—“Please it your noble Grace to bee advertised this day came unto me a messenger from the Earl of Ormond with a letter expressing of a great discomfitur lately given upon the Erle of Desmond on Friday last past by Cormac Oge, MacCarthy Reagh, and Sir Thomas of Desmond, as by the centynue of the said letter which I send to your Grace herein closed, pleyner it may appear, and as the messenger reported, in the said conflyct were slayne of the said Erle of Desmonde’s party XXIV. banners of horsemen, which bee XX. under every banner at the least, and some XXX., XL., and L., and among others was slayne the said Erle, his kinsman, Sir John Fitz Gerot, and Sir John of Desmond takyn, with many others, whereof the certaynte yet apperith not, etc., etc.

Writin at your Castell of Dublyn the 25th day of Sept., A.D. 1520.

Your humble subjects,

T. SURREY.

JOHN STILE.

PATRICK BERMINGHAM, Juge.

The last MacCarthy styled “Master of Mona” was Owen, or Eugene, born 1706; he died 5th November, 1890, and was buried at Kilcrea.” (*Journal of R.S.A., Irl.*, for 1902, p. 374, by Colonel Sir T. A. Lunham, K.C.B.)

The Grant to Cormack mac Teige, mentioned above by Colonel Sir T. A. Lunham, K.C.B., is given in Fiant Eliz. 3121 (P.R.O., Irl). His descendants, who retained these possessions until they were forfeited in the Civil War of 1641, were styled “The Masters of Mourne (or Mona).” (Lewis, ii. 397.)

Archdall’s *Monasticon Hibernicum* gives, under the Preceptory of Mourne: “Friar Thomas Fitzgerald was commendator in the years 1326, 1327 and 1330 (King, pp. 38 and 84), as was friar John Fitz Richard in 1334 (id., p. 84), 1335 (id., p. 61), 1337 (id., p. 39), and 1339 (id., p. 83).

We shall here give the reader the said FitzRichard’s appointment to this commandery by the prior of Kilmainham, dated at the commandery of Tully, in the county of Kildare, A.D. 1335.

“We have granted to Friar John FitzRichard, during life, the whole government and custody of our house of Mora, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, both in temporals and spirituals, he paying the dues usually paid by that house, and we require that within the space of the ten years he shall, at his own cost and charge, erect a castle there, completely finished as to size, materials, and workmanship.” (King, p. 39.)

By an inquisition taken 4th November, 1584, Mourne was found to be an ancient corporation, but soon after the death of the Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of King Edward IV., Morough O’Brien rebelled, and ruined several walled towns in Munster, particularly Mourne and Buttevant in this county. In 1750 the body of the church was 180 feet in length, in which were at that time noticed some grave stones of the Barrets, Quinlans, and other ancient Irish families.

“The foundation walls of the commandery inclosed several acres; it was defended to the south by a strong castle, which was standing not long since (i.e., before 1750), and there were two towers to the west. (Smith, i. 180; *Monasticon Hibernicum*, pub. 1786, p. 75.)

Grant to Robert Kennedy, Cork, Esq., of the Preceptory of Mourne alias Manymony alias Monaster-nemony, and the great church covered with tiles and the town and lands of Mourne, and certain backsides and several houses thatched with straw, etc. (Pat. 19, James I., 1612.)

The Field Book of 1840 states "that a portion of the north tower and wall is all that remains" of the Abbey (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Patrick O'Regan published in 1901 (Guy & Co., Cork) a History of Mourne Abbey. He gives: "The nave of the church, 100 feet in length by 27, yet remains; the walls of the commandery enclosed several acres; it was defended on the south by a strong castle, and by two on the west" (p. 2).

The walls, the outworks, and the church have evident traces of being built in feudal days, probably with a view of resisting any attack made on them. The walls were strong, 20 feet high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, with raised parapets on the top, half the breadth of the wall; the strong dungeon, with its narrow entrance. The church had two doors opposite each other, and only two small windows, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad; but it is probable there may be a third one to light the church on the high gable at the west end, which has fallen long since. The wall of the northern side of the church has a number of small opes in its construction, which were intended to admit the fresh air to a crowded congregation, and were regulated by means of slides, when necessary, on the inside. There was a corn mill erected near the stream beside the monastery; the field is still called "DATHIC Δ ΜΥΛΛΕΔΑΝΝ" (i.e., the mill field) to this day, and one of the millstones is preserved, and can be seen still, which was in use in past ages" (p. 5).

O'Regan further states: "Mourne Abbey passed through the Encumbered Estates Court, and was purchased, about the year 1860, by Colonel Beamish, C.B., of Lota Park, Cork. He thus became Magister de Mona. The present Magister is N. Ludlow Beamish, Ashgrove, Queenstown" (p. 26).

For an account of a tombstone of a Knight Templar in Kilshannig Church of Ireland Churchyard, see "Kilshannig Parish (R.C.)" of these "Notes."

Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A. writes:—"In the nave (of Mourne Abbey) is a little quern, not previously referred to, which measures 20 inches in diameter. It has a hole $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, perforated through the centre, and another, but smaller one, near the edge. The headstones here are not numerous. (M.D.I. for 1908, p. 261). Opposite page 415 is a drawing of a tombstone by late G. V. Du Noyer at Mourne Abbey. Col. Vigors states that it is one of the very few examples we have of the sacred fish being represented on a tombstone. (M.D.I. for 1897, vol. iii.)

A drawing by Windele of a stone in the Old Church of Preceptory or Hospital of Mourne is given on page 252 of *Journal* for 1897.

Windele refers to Mourne Abbey in his MSS. 12 I. 11, pp. 83, 515 (Lib. R.I.A.).

Newberry Manor (Dromore) and Dromore Castle.

Sheet 32 and 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilshannig.

Newberry Manor is on the townland of Dromore. It was formerly known as Dromore, but the name was changed to "Newberry Manor" in the year 1896 by Mr. John Newman.

Dromore townland contains 760a. 2r. 10p. statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 48; val., £573 15s. 0d. (Guy.)

It lies about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.S.W. of Mallow Town by road.

The ancient name of Dromore Demesne was Carrigolane, which is the Irish for "Olan's rock," probably named after Olan, a saint or recluse who lived in the Donoughmore district. (James Byrne, J.P.)

Dromore is Irish for "the great ridge." (O'Donovan.)

Grant from the King to Cahir O'Callaghan of Dromenine, gent., Cork Co. The castle, town and lands of Dromenine, 1 qr.; the castle, town and lands of Dromore, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr., etc., etc. 18th May, 9th James I. (A.D. 1611). (R.I.A.)

Fiant of Elizabeth. 5903 (5983). In the surrender of his estate for the purpose of obtaining a regrant, Connogher O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan, of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent., is recorded as possessing "the castle and lands of Dromore," with other large possessions. Dated 2 Dec., XXXVII. (Cal. P. R., p. 335).

Dr. H. F. Berry, Litt. D., I.S.O., states that Dromore Castle was on the opposite bank of the Clyda, between the present Dromore Lodge and Old Dromore House. (*Journal* for 1893, p. 23.)

The Sur. and Dist. Book of 1657 gives: Dromore Castle. The former owner was Donogh O'Callaghan, who forfeited his property on rebellion. The townland contained 734a. 3r. 8p. It was granted to Swithen Walton, 85a. 3r. 21p.; Thomas Morris, 204a. 2r. 34p.; Lieut. Thomas Smithes, 23a. 2r. 19p.; Lord Kingston, 386a. 2r. 26p.; Capt. William Harmer, 57a. 2r. 13p. (3rd P.R.O., Irl.)

Inquisition 30 gives the total grant to Capt. William Harmer of 2,509 acres. Inrolled 22 Nov., 1667. (O'Donovan, R.I.A.)

Inquisition Roll, 21 Chas. II., 3rd part, face, gives the total grant to Lord Kingston. Inrolled 16 July, 1669 (O'Donovan, R.I.A.)

Sir Richard Kyrle was granted a large portion of the O'Callaghan's lands (Inq. 35, p. 142, O'Donovan, R.I.A.) by Chas. II. It was afterwards purchased by Richard Newman, who received a Patent from Jas. II.

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., contributed a valuable article on "The Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry," which appeared in the *Journal* for 1905. He writes:—"Dromore Demesne. In this spacious and beautifully planted demesne stands Dromore House (recently re-named Newberry Manor), the splendid seat of the Newman family. The mansion stands on high ground, affording a fine prospect up and down the Blackwater. The present Dromore House was built in 1784, etc." (p. 36).

By a patent dated 28 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 Killnoe (which name has disappeared), a plowland and a half, 866 acres plantation measure; Kilvellade (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 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, 1,083 acres profitable and 528 acres unprofitable, all in the barony of Duhallow, and County of Cork. In addition Richard

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 (a chantry for support of 8 priests had been founded in Christ Church, and Philip Golde built a college of stone for them. See Windele's *Cork*); 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, etc., to the amount of £5. Power to empark 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 then 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 (Chancery Inquisitions). 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, Dublin, is that of Adam Newman, of Blarney (vol. ii. 93), who estimated losses on his farm there at £157. The signature is that of an old man (p. 60).

Richard Newman married Sara, daughter of Richard French, of St. Finbar's, a wealthy merchant. It is interesting to know that in his will, dated 1651, French states accurately the spot in England from which he or his forefathers came; he bequeathed to his son his dwelling house with garden and "masse house" thereto belonging in the town of Halton, parish of Ronckhorne (Runcorn on the Mersey), in the County of Chester. Richard French's Deposition as to his losses by the rebellion, which he estimates at £2,468 4s. 11d. (an immense sum in those days) is in Trinity College Library (vol. iii. 164). He mentions goods in his premises at Clonakilty, and enumerates a large number of farms and leases held by him. His son Edmund had a chamber in the south part of the cathedral of St. Finbar's granted to him as a burial place (p. 61).

Immediately after Richard Newman was granted the manor of Newberry the Revolution took place, and the country was in so unsettled a condition that there was not much opportunity of settling or improving his newly acquired property. He had entailed his real estate, as mentioned in his will, which descended to his eldest son, Richard Newman, junior, who enjoyed his patrimony but a short time, as he died on 12th June, 1694, within a few months of his father. Richard Newman the second is buried in the old church of Mallow, in the south wall of which is a tablet to his memory. He married Elizabeth, daughter of J. Dillon, by whom he had a son, Dillon Newman, who succeeded to the estates, and who leased large portions of the property to Protestant settlers and their families. The tradition is that he brought over yeomen from England, and as the Newman family themselves were said to have come originally from Wincanton in

Somersetshire, they were supposed to have drawn their colonists from the same quarter. The late Mr. J. A. R. Newman, of Dromore, paid a special visit to Wincanton in 1881, of which he left a very interesting account, that, through the courtesy of the present Mr. Newman, of Newberry Manor, I have had the privilege of seeing. The rector and parish clerk informed Mr. Newman that there were then resident in the vicinity as farmers or tradespeople families bearing the same names as those to whom Dillon Newman made leases at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries.¹

This was a mere conversational statement, and so far as Wincanton is concerned Mr. George Sweetman, author of a *History of Wincanton*, who himself copied large portions of the ancient Parish Registers, can only give a qualified assent to it. Two of the names do occur, but only in more recent years, not at a period we are interested in. Taking the most remarkable name among the settlers in Kilshannig—that of Bolster—the family is found in Cork, in the vicinity of Kilshannig, as settled in 1641 on lands which they, no doubt, had occupied long before.

Boulster was at Curraghcunna, near Mitchelstown, at the time of the rebellion, and fled to Mitchelstown Castle for refuge (Depositions T.C.D., iv. 27). William Boulster, of Castleishen, near Charleville, was tenant to Morris Fitzgerald, of Castleishen, in 1641, whom he deposes to have seen in command of an Irish company at the battle of Liscarroll (see *Journal*, 1898, p. 83). Boulster's Deposition was made in 1653, when he states himself to be 50 years of age. In 1715 Alexander Boulster, of Castletown, diocese of Cloyne, married Susanna Allin, of Clonmeen, so that the name is found in three different districts in the county. Charles Newman, of Kilshannig, son of Richard Newman (the first) by his will, dated 24th February, 1729, left £10 each to the following:—Elizabeth Waglin, widow of Richard Waglin, senior; Thomas Bolster, John Witty, Robert Witty, John Farmer, William Farmer, John Bolster, George Bolster, John Carleton, and Sarah Waglin. These names, as well as others that occur in the early part of the Parish Register, which begins in 1731, are all found in the city and county before the Newman family began to plant their property. The Foots, to whom leases of Kilvealton were made, were in Cork City and in Mallow early in the reign of Charles I., and probably long before. After the Desmond forfeitures in Elizabeth's reign,

¹ Major J. R. Pretymann Newman, M.P., writes on 4 April, 1918:—"The branch of the Newman Family from which we descended were, I think, situated at Fifehead, Magdalene, near Gillingham, Dorsetshire, some miles from Wincanton, and the Chancel there contains a large memorial of the time of Charles II. to the family, and tombstones on their burying place. I came across an old history of Dorset families which gave a long account of the Newmans of Fifehead. The Newmans certainly fought at Newberrie, as their names appear among the leading officers of Royalist cavalry at the battle, and why should they have called the lands they got in Co. Cork "Newberry Manor" unless they had some very intimate connection with the battle?"

"One of the Stuarts, either Charles II. or James II. granted us a new coat of arms, and changed the motto from "Lux mea Christus" to "Fidelitatis vis magna," evidently an allusion to the fact that we had stood by their cause. Family tradition says that we were first resident at Dromineen Castle itself, that the castle was garrisoned for some time and so damaged that a family council was held, and it was decided owing to the state of the castle, and more especially to lack of spring water, to let it go to ruin and reside at Newberry House (now Kilshannig House) and at Dromore, which was then a smaller house than it is now—just one-third of the size."



NEWBERRY HOUSE.
(Photo by Rev. H. Swanzy.)



NEWTOWN (DONERAILE).
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1907.)

under the Undertakers' scheme, numbers of families came over from England and were extensively settled throughout Cork. When Richard and Dillon Newman were anxious to find suitable Protestant yeomen to till their lands, my impression (founded on a very full consideration of the question) is that they had not far to seek for them, and that many eligible families of English descent and bearing English names round about were ready to take leases and settle in Kilshannig. It seems highly probable that in many instances Sir Richard Kyrle's tenantry may have been taken over by the Newmans, as on his sale of the property their leases would be subsisting. I have not succeeded in tracing the names of any of his yeomen. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 60.)

Dr. H. F. Berry gives a good deal more of the history of the *Newberry Manor* in his article, from which the above is extracted.

Smith (pub. 1750) writes: "Dromore, a well-built house,² with young plantations of Adam Newman, Esq., on a rising, affording a spacious view of the opposite country up and down the Blackwater (i. 285).

John Newman, of Dromore, appears to have been one of the original members of the Duhallow Hunt, 1800. (*Journal* for 1906, p. 51.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions Dromore House, the seat of A. Newman, Esq., occupying a commanding situation in an extensive and richly wooded demesne, and forming a conspicuous feature in the landscape (ii. 208).

The Field Book of 1839 gives: "Dromore Demesne. A townland, the property of A. Newman, Esq. It is of good quality, beautifully variegated with plantation shrubs and ornamental ground. Dromore House is near the centre, a splendid house, the residence of Adam Newman, Esq. There is a large demesne surrounding it, which is beautifully interspersed with trees, in which several cranes (? herons—J. G. W.) nest every year."

Annia's Well (Holy Well). A good spring well, about 6½ 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.

There are two Danish forts in the west side, in one of which is a cave. There are two Danish forts in Dromore wood (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

The pedigree of "Newman of Newberry Manor" is recorded in Burke's "Landed Gentry" (Ireland), last edition in 1912.

Newberry House (now Kilshannig House) and Townland.

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

Barony of Duhallow and Parish of Kilshannig.

Newberry townland, according to family tradition, was so called from the first battle of Newberry, in which some of the Newmans were killed fighting for the Royal cause. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 56.)

It lies about 3½ miles by road S.W. of Mallow Town.

The townland contains 294a. 2r. 3p. statute measure.

In 1881 the pop. was 51. Val., £422 10s. od. (Guy.)

It was part of the O'Callaghan estate, which on forfeiture was granted to Sir Richard Kyrle, and afterwards purchased by Richard Newman. It now belongs to his lineal descendant, Major John Robert Pretymann Newman of Newberry Manor.

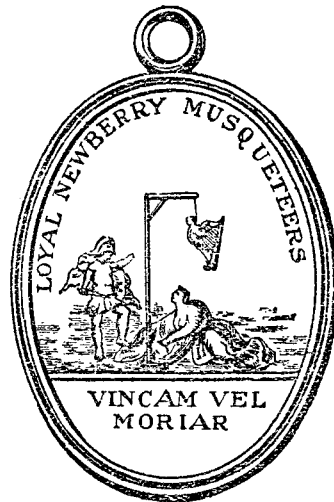
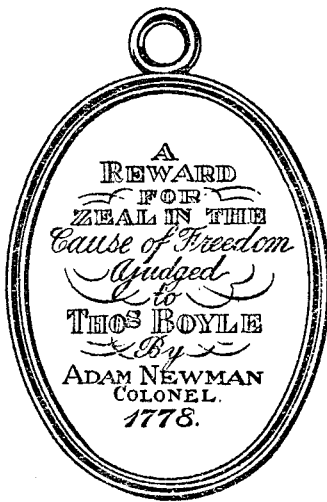
² Dr. Berry states that the house was built in 1784. Is the house mentioned by Smith in 1750 an earlier one?

It was in existence in 1750, for Smith mentions it as the seat of Richard Newman, Esq., and that "the church of Kilshanick stands near it" (i. 285).

In *Journal* for 1907, p. 195, an account of the Loyal Newberry Volunteers are given, raised in June, 1777, by Colonel Adam Newman.

1806. Colonel Newman was living here (Sleater). According to D.N.P., he was here in 1814, and the post town was Mallow, and a village of the name of Newberry existed (p. 306).

Townsend, pub. 1815, gives: "Newberry, belonging to Charles Newman, Esq., by the fullness of its plantations adds much to the general beauty of the prospect, but is itself too low and flat to derive much advantage from the seats that surround it" (i. 425).



18th November, 1816. Colonel Newman, the youngest brother of Mr. Newman of Dromore, was killed. The *General Advertiser and Limerick Gazette* of 18th April, 1817, gives an account of the trial of Danie! Clifford and James Lacy for the murder. (Brit. Mus. Lib.)

The following appear to have lived on the townland, viz. :—

1822, Aug. 14. Henry, son to Hugh and Susan Oliver of Newberry, was baptised (Mallow Par. Register, C. of I.)

1834, June 2. John Farmer of Newberry was married to Elizabeth Bolster of Harrietville in Ballinamona Parish (Kilshannig Par. Reg.).

1837, Nov. 19th. Richard, son of Richard Berkeley Baster, Esq., M.D., and Mary, his wife, of Newberry, bapt. (Kilshannig Par. Reg.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives Mrs. Newman as residing in Newberry House (under Kilshannig, ii. 208).

The Field Book of 1839 states: "Newberry Townland and House. A townland the property of A. Newman, Esq. It is good land under cultivation. Newberry House is a good dwelling house, the residence of Mrs. Newman. There are offices attached to it, and a considerable portion of ornamental ground surrounding it."

Newberry Mill is in a sub-denomination of the townland of Newberry called "Kilveledy," about 32 chains N.E. from Newberry Church. A small mill principally employed in grinding corn for farmers. It is called a "Manor Mill," and belongs to Walter Benn (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

From a pedigree of the Swanzy Family in Burke's "Family Records" 1897, and Brady ii. 290, it appears that the Rev. Henry Swanzy, A.M., was appointed Rector and Vicar of Kilshannig in 1849, and the family resided at Newberry House for about 50 years.

The following appears to have resided in Newberry House as tenants of the Newman family, taken from Guy and other sources.

The Rev. Henry Swanzy, A.M., and family took Newberry House in 1852.

- 1892. Mrs. and the Misses Swanzy (post town Dromahane).
- 1897. Miss R. Swanzy.
- 1898. Mrs. Martha E. Grubb from Ardmayle House, Co. Tipperary.
- 1904. Mr. Edmund Turner of Turner's Hotel, Cork, who left in 1908, and was succeeded in same year by Col. Kirkpatrick.

SWANZY PEDIGREE.

HENRY SWANZY, of Avelreagh, Clontibret, Co. Monaghan, Ensign in Colonel Arthur Upton's Regt. of Foot, 5. Feb., 1688 (1688-9), commission still extant, settled after the Revolution at Avelreagh. He was b. 1666, and d. 7 Aug., 1742, aged 76 (Will dated 2nd Aug., proved 12 Oct., 1742), and his wife, Elizabeth, d. 14 Nov., 1744. He left an only son,

JAMES SWANZY, of Avelreagh, Lieut. Monaghan Militia, b. 1710, m. twice. His second wife was Mary, widow of Edward Johnston, of Killaneal, Co. Monaghan, and dau. of Richard Seaver, of Bellaghy, Co. Monaghan, of the family of Seaver, of Heath Hall, Co. Armagh. James Swanzy d. 18 June, 1784, aged 74, leaving, with daus., an only son, by his first wife,

HENRY SWANZY, of Avelreagh and Harrymont, b. 1744, marriage settlements dated 10th Oct., 1765, Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Andrew Nixon, of Nixon Lodge, Belturbet, Co. Cavan, Vicar of Ahamplish, diocese of Elphin, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1730, by Marianne, elder dau. and co-heir of the Rev. Mathew French, Prebendary of Kilroot, Co. Antrim. He d. 25 March, 1792, aged 48, and his wife d. 4 Feb., 1822, aged 85, having had 10 children, viz.:-

- I. Adam of Harrymount, m. 16 July, 1785, Rebecca, dau. of Nathaniel Walker, of Dublin, and d. at Cape Coast Castle, W. Africa, 1803, leaving an only child.
 1. Mary Jane, m. 1st, 28 Aug., 1811, William Glenny, grandson of Isaac Glenny, of Glenville, Co. Down (he d. 23 Dec., 1818), and 2nd, 1 Jan., 1821, John Boyd, J.P., and had issue of both marriages.
- II. James, Governor of Annamaboe, Gold Coast, Africa, and Vice-President of the Council of the Gold Coast, merchant, b. 1767, m. 1st, 28th November, 1795, Anne, only dau. of Thomas Biddall, of Hoxton, and had six children.
 1. Thomas Biddall, of Corry Square, Newry, b. Sept., 1797, m. 17 Jan., 1825, his cousin, Anne, dau. of the Rev. Josiah Erskine, B.A., Rector of Knockbride, Co. Cavan, and d. 31 Jan., 1836, leaving, with daus., an only son,
 - a. Thomas Biddall Swanzy (Rev.), M.A., Vicar of Newry, m. 22 May, 1867, Elizabeth Anne, dau. of the Rev. Henry Swanzy (see below) and d. 12 May, 1884, having had, with three daus., three sons,
 - (1) Thomas Erskine (Rev.), M.A. Oxon, Curate of All Saints, Lincoln.
 - (2) Henry Bidall¹ (Rev.), M.A., T.C.D., Vicar of St. Mary's, Newry.
 - (3) Robert Archibald (Rev.) B.A. Cantab., Curate of Adlington, Lancs.
 2. Henry, d. 3 June, 1823, aged 23.
 3. James, Governor on the Gold Coast, d. 20 Sept., 1842.

¹ Revd. H. B. Swanzy writes:—2/7/18:—"W. Benn and the Rev. A. B. Wilson never lived in Newberry House. My grandfather got possession in 1852, built the front, and moved in in 1853, and the family continued there till 1898. Benn lived at the mill near Longfield's Bridge, and Canon Wilson lived at the Rectory built for him at the other side of the church. The present occupant is Colonel Kirkpatrick."

4. John, Lieut., Royal African Colonial Corps, 25 April, 1822, killed in action in West Africa, 11 July, 1824.
1. Anne, d. 1st March, 1870.
2. Elizabeth, m. 8th August, 1838, Hugh Rosborough Swanzy.
- James Swanzy m. a second time, and d. at Cape Coast 23 Feb., 1823, in his 57th year, having had further issue by his second wife,
5. Francis, Commandant of Dixcove, Gold Coast, b. 20 June, 1816, m. Catherine, dau. of Joseph Dawson, and d.s.p.
6. Andrew, of The Quarry, Sevenoaks, Kent, F.R.G.S., b. 21 Dec., 1817, m. 15 Aug., 1850, Emma, dau. of William Jones, and d. 3 Feb., 1880, having had issue, for whom see "The Visitation of Ireland," Vol. IV., by F. A. Crisp.
3. Amelia, m. 1st, 2nd March, 1833, Capt. John Armstrong, 37th Regt., who d. 20 Jan., 1850, and 2nd, 4 June, 1850, Edward Collett Homersham, and d. 17 Aug., 1902, in her 94th year, leaving issue.
4. Marianne d. at Fontaine Daniel, Mayenne, France, 26th Sept., 1903, in her 93rd year.
- III. Andrew, of Millmount, Co. Monaghan, Deputy-Governor, Co. Monaghan (21 Sept., 1810), J.P., 18 Jan., 1831, Capt. Castleshane Corps, marriage settlements dated 31 Aug., 1790, Elizabeth, dau. of John Drope, and d. 27 March, 1862, in his 93rd year, leaving issue.
- IV. Henry, of whom presently.
- V. John, Governor of Accra, Gold Coast, d. 22 Oct., 1807.
- VI. Francis Lucas, d. in the Gold Coast 19 Sept., 1823.
- I. Elizabeth, m. 1st in Nov., 1785, Daniel Simpson, of Annemount, Keady, and 2nd, 28 July, 1812, William Robinson, and had issue by her first marriage.
- II. Marianne, m. 1799, the Rev. Josiah Erskine, B.A., Rector of Knockbride, Co. Cavan, eldest son of Robert Erskine, of Cavan, and by him, who d. 1 Feb., 1819, had issue, Robert Erskine, of Erskine House, Cavan, J.P., High Sheriff, Co. Cavan, 1873, Lieut. Royal African Colonial Corps; the Rev. Henry James Erskine, M.A., Vicar of Kildrumferton, Co. Cavan; Archibald Erskine, M.D., Newry; John Erskine; James Francis Erskine, of The Yews, Newry, J.P. Cos. Down and Armagh; Anne Erskine, m. Thomas Biddall Swanzy (see above); Elizabeth Erskine, m. the Very Rev. James Collins, D.D., Dean of Killala; Araminta Erskine; and Sarah Jane Erskine, m. Peter Quinn, J.P., of The Agency, Co. Armagh, M.P. for Newry, 1859-65.
- III. Margaret, m. Joseph Mather, of Maytone, Co. Armagh, son of William Mather, of Twyford, Derbyshire, and d. 1834, aged 75, leaving William Holmes Mather, Henry Swanzy Mather, Joseph Mather, Anne Mather m. Miles William Atkinson, son of William Atkinson, of Glenanne, Co. Armagh; Catherine Holmes Mather m. George Synnot, son of Capt. Walter Synnot; and Mary Jane Mather m. Capt. Walter Synnot, 66th Regt., son of Sir Walter Synnot, of Ballymoyer, Co. Armagh.
- IV. Anne, m. 1810, John Wilson of Newry, and had James Swanzy Wilson; Anne Eliza Wilson, m. Archibald Erskine, M.D.; Catherine Wilson; Marianne Wilson; Emily Wilson, m. James F. Erskine; and Frances Lucas Swanzy Wilson.

The second son,

HENRY SWANZY, of Avelreagh (or Rockfield), Solicitor, b. 1774, m. 14 May, 1799, Rose, only dau. of Hugh Rosborough, of Mullinagoan, Co. Fermanagh, by his 2nd wife, Anne, dau. of Jason Hassard, of Skea, same county, who was son of Capt. Jason Hassard, of Skea, High Sheriff, Co. Fermanagh, 1695. Mr. Swanzy, d. 14 March, 1843, and his wife d. 20 March, 1856, having had issue,

I. Henry, of whom presently.

II. Hugh Rosborough, of Connaberry House, Castleblaney, Solicitor, b. 17 June, 1806, m. 8 Aug., 1838, Elizabeth, dau. of James Swanzy (see above) and d. 2 Aug., 1889, aged 83, leaving issue, for whom see Burke's "Family Records." His second dau., Rosa, m. the Rev. Christopher Burkitt Harley, M.A., Canon of Kilbrogan and Rector of Christchurch, Cork.

III. John Swanzy, of Dublin, Solicitor, m. 28 Sept., 1841, Margaret Frances, dau. of Francis Mills, son of the Rev. Richard Mills, Rector of Annaclone, Co. Down, and d. 16 May, 1881, leaving issue. His eldest son was Sir Henry Rosborough Swanzy, F.R.C.S.I., Dublin.

- I. Anne, d. 30 March, 1889, in her 88th year.
 II. Elizabeth Irwin, m. 9 Feb., 1837,, Isaac Butt, Q.C., M.P., who d. 5 May, 1879. She d. 30 April, 1897, in her 89th year, leaving issue.
 III. Rosa, d. 3 Feb., 1829.
 IV. Maria, d. 28 July, 1897, in her 84th year.
 V. Margaret Jane, m. 4 Sept., 1845, the Rev. John Evans Lewis, M.A., Rector of Ardmore, Co. Down, and d. 4 May, 1901, in her 85th year, leaving issue.

The eldest son,

The REV. HENRY SWANZY, M.A., of Rockfield, Co. Monaghan, Canon of Subulter, Rural Dean of Bothon, and Rector of Kilshannig, Co. Cork, b. 6 April, 1803, m. 21 July, 1835, Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Green, of Nelson Hill, Youghal, Co. Cork, by Alice, dau. of John Allin, of Youghal. Canon Swanzy, who lived at Newberry House, Mallow, d. 20 Feb., 1887, in his 84th year, leaving by her, who d. 21 Sept., 1895, in her 88th year, issue,

I. Henry.

I. Alice, d. 23 Aug., 1893.

II. Rosa Ormsby, of Newberry House, d. 16 Sept., 1898.

III. Elizabeth Anne, m. 22 May, 1867, the Rev. Thomas Biddall Swanzy, M.A., of Ivy Lodge, Newry, Vicar of Newry, and had issue (see above).

IV. Katharine Green, now of Avelreagh.

The only son,

The REV. HENRY SWANZY, M.A., Rector of Castlemagner and Ballyclogh, Co. Cork, b. 19 Dec., 1841, m. 22 Feb., 1872, Margaret Frances, only dau. of the Rev. Samuel Bell Leonard, M.A., of Rushey Park, Co. Kerry, Rector of Dromtariff, diocese of Ardferf, by Anne, dau. of Arthur Chute, son of Francis Chute, of Chute Hall, Co. Kerry, by Ruth, dau. of Sir Riggs Falkiner, Bart., of Annemount, Co. Cork. He d. 19 April, 1906, having had issue,

I. Henry Leonard, b. 7 Nov., 1873, d. 22 March, 1874.

II. Samuel Leonard.

I. Elizabeth Anne.

The younger son,

The REV. SAMUEL LEONARD SWANZY, M.A., Rector of Rathcooney (Glanmire), Co. Cork, late Lieut. 2nd Batt. the Lincolnshire Regt., served in the South African Campaign, 1900-02 (Queen's Medal, with three clasps, King's Medal, with two clasps); b. 13 May, 1875, m. 15 Aug., 1914 Joan Frances, youngest dau. of James Swanzy Glenny, J.P., of Glenville, Co. Down, by Ellen Constance, dau. of Captain George Alexander Whitla, J.P., of Ben Eadan, Co. Antrim, and has issue,

I. Henry Valentine Leonard Swanzy, b. 14 June, 1915.

I. Helen.

ARMS OF SWANZY on record in Ulster's Office:—Gules, a fesse argent, between two unicorns counter-courant or.

CREST:—A unicorn's head couped or, charged with a bar gemel gules.

MOTTO:—Per Deum et ferrum obtinui.

Newgrove (Killeenaule).

Sheet 19 and 27, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Condons and Clangibbon. Parish of Glanworth.

The townland contains 320a. or. 32p. statute measure. In 1881 pop. was 56, and the val. was £290 15s. od. (Guy.)

Newgrove lies about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Glanworth village by road.

The ancient name of this townland was "Killenegaul," the Irish for "little church of the foreigner" (James Byrne, J.P.).

Circa 1803 the Adams family resided here (Farahy C. of I. Parish Register).

By D.N.P. Newgrove is shown as a townland in 1814.

The Field Book of 1840 gives Newgrove House as the residence of Mr. James Burn (? Byrne). (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, the following have occupied this place :—

1876. John Connolly, John McNamara (post town Mitchelstown).

1892. Michael Sheehan.

1899. Miss Byrne (post town Glanworth).

1910. Miss Byrne.

The place was sold in 1913, and bought by Mr. Fitzgerald, a neighbouring farmer.

Miss M. Broderick O'Geran, of Rushmount, Kilworth, writes in 1918 :—St. Natalis, St. Patrick's nephew, built these hermitages, all called Killeenaule, "the little church," one in Cashel, others in Longford.

Macnamaras were only tenants of Miss Byrne's. The other side of the river belonged also to the Byrnes, now in possession of the Annesleys, but being left orphans at a tender age the trustees sold it. One of the sons after married a Mrs. Connolly, and he may have lived there for a time. James Byrne, a lawyer, living in Dublin, bought it from his relatives John and Anne Montgomery, nearly related to him and preferring him to their more distant relatives at Killeen, and also a place in Co. Limerick, Ballylarnan, now in my possession. The Montgomerys came over with Cromwell. It was through the Quinns of Loughloher Castle the Byrnes were related to their maternal ancestry. Macnamaras, etc., were tenants only. Newgrove was let to P.P. for years. Father Moore, who thought the front avenue great waste, sodded it over and left only the back approach. James Byrne never lived there as he died in 1837 or 6, and it is possible the one mentioned in 1840 was his nephew.

I never heard of the Adam's family in connection with it.

It was the road from Glanworth to Kilworth M. (Mauris O'Brien) Byrne engineered. Only the initial is on the stone.

The Miss Byrne's resided there by old letters I have since the fiftys, so Connolly must have been a tenant of some of the land they let Macnamaras and Farrells.

There is a beehive dwelling and curious archæological remains at Manning, Kilworth side of Glanworth.

Newtown alias Ballynoe, Shandrum.

Sheet 2 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, Parish of Shandrum.

There is a village of Newtown and two townlands.

The village lies about 3 miles by road W.N.W. of Charleville. The townlands are near the village.

The Book and Dist. and Sur., 1657, gives : Newtowne, Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, 283a. 2r. 16p. The owner before the Rebellion was Henry Slingsby, described as an Irish Papist. The Grantees were Symon Eaton, 142a.; Lord Kingstown, 11a. 2r. 16p.; Sir Francis Foulke, 130a. These two latter portions passed subsequently to Richard Burt, 141a. 2d. 16p. (P.R.O., Irl.)

This grant to Sir Francis Foulke is mentioned in Reports R. Com., Irl., vol. iii., p. 133. Granted 28 Nov., 19 Charles II. Inrolled 6 Feb., 1667. (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Book commonly known as Petty's Census, 1659, records : Barony

of Orrery and Kilmore, Parish of Shandron, Townland of Newtowne, 12 English and 86 Irish. (R.I.A.)

The part of Newtown given to Lord Kingston is mentioned in the large grant to him, Inrolled 13 Dec., 1669. (P.R.O., Irl.)

NEWTOWN VILLAGE.

Newtown was a village in 1814 (D.N.P.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: Newtown village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Charleville, on the road to Newcastle, contains 32 houses and 175 inhabitants. A car to and from Rathkeale to Cork passes daily through the village, which is a station of the Constabulary police, and has a fair on the 25th of Sept. (ii. 434, under Newtown; see also Shandrum).

In 1910 the village possessed a post and telegraph office. (Guy.)

Inhabitants, 150; two publichouses (1918).

Near Newtown village were annually held (for six consecutive days), from 1806 to 1813, the celebrated flat races of Newtown. (Guy.)

TOWNLANDS.

In 1881. Newtown North, 228a. 2r. 7p; pop., 46; val., £194. Newtown South, 229a. 1r. 4p; pop., 28; val., £234.

The farmers on these townlands are recorded by Guy:—

1875. Robert Clarkson, Newtown; Thomas Clarkson, Newtown North; David Donegan, do.; David Foley, Newtown; Maurice Foley, do.; Michael Hallinan, do.; John McAuliffe, do.; Owen McAuliffe, Newtown South; Patrick Rea, do.

1910. Mrs. Johanna Clarkson, Newtown; Denis Fleming, do.; Denis Kane, Newtown South; Denis Keane, Newtown; David McAuliffe, do.; John Naughton, do.; Thomas Naughton, do.; Patrick Rae, do.

NEWTOWN HOUSE.

This house is situated on the townland of Ballynakilla East, near the east boundary of Newtown North.

In 1837, Robert Courtney, Esq., resided here. (Lewis.)

1840. Mr. John Cullane (Field Book, Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

1875. Culhane.

1910. Margaret Hartstonge. (Guy.)

Newtown¹ (Doneraile).

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Doneraile.

Newtown House lies about 2 miles, by road, north of Doneraile village.

The house and gardens are situated on the townland of Carkerbeg, while the townland of Newtown lies to the north side of the road which passes Newtown House avenue gate.

¹ Mr. R. Evans, B.L., Carker House, Doneraile, writes, 4/7/18:—"I have been informed by some old people that Castle Pook stream formerly flowed down through the townland of Newtown and entered the Ogeen stream near Labbavuccan Bridge, and that it was diverted to its present Bregoge course when the original Doneraile mills were built. However, I have no verification of this interesting statement, beyond the fact that a depression runs along the bottom of Newtown and is continued through the lands of Mr. Griffin in Carkerbeg right down to the Ogeen. Previously to hearing the above story I was under the impression that this depression marked the course of an ancient stream, which disappeared through the limestone. Where the depression meets the Ogeen at Labbavuccan Bridge a well bursts out. This well may be the outlet of a subterranean stream."

The head landlords are Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, as representatives of the late Viscount Doneraile.

The townland of Newtown contains 203a. or. 11p., and in 1881 the pop. was 67; val., £147. (Guy.)

The Field Book of 1848 gives:—Newtown is a large townland, all arable. It contains two Danish forts. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The following farmers are noted as having been on this townland in 1846:—Matthew O’Keeffe, Michael Garvey, representatives of John McCarthy, John Barry.

1875. William McCarthy (post town Doneraile). (Guy.)

1910. Robert Hannan,² representatives of Garrett Cotter, Jeremiah McCarthy (now represented by his son, Jeremiah McCarthy). Representatives of John Burke.

1918. Edward Hannan. (Guy.)

Newtown House³ was built partly by John Evans, uncle to the present Capt. J. W. G. Evans of Carker, in the year 1846, and enlarged by Commander Nicholas Evans, R.N., in the year 1852.

Commander N. Evans obtained a fee farm grant of this place, dated Sept. 1873, from late Hayes St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile of Doneraile Court.

Vice-Admiral Henry Evans, R.N., married in 1801 the eldest daughter and co-heiress, by his first wife, of Andrew Nash, Esq., of Rosnalee, near

² Formerly steward to Commander N. Evans, R.N.

³ Mr. Arthur H. Jones, J.P., adds:—Newtown House was built in accordance with the following agreement:—

“I propose and promise to pay Nicholas Evans, Esq., his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the yearly rent of two pounds two shillings sterling per Irish Plantation acre for that part of the lands Ballybrack held by the late Mr. Nicholas Hennessy, containing 47 acres 1 rood 15 perches, Irish Plantation Measure be the same more or less. I also engage to lay out £250 on a slated dwelling-house, and £50 in planting the same, by getting a lease of lives renewable for ever. Rent to commence from 29th of Sept., 1845, and the lease to be signed as soon as the said dwelling-house is built, and trees planted.

“Dated this 24 day of September, 1845.

“I accept the above proposal.—John Evans.

“Present—Nicholas Evans, Roberts Evans.”

John Evans built Newtown House in 1846-7. (One of his sisters, Miss Emma Evans, died at Oheltenham on January 14, 1909, aged 101 years.) He expected his sisters would live with him at Newtown, but they preferred England, and he, about 1850, sold his interest in the place for £100 to Commander Nicholas Evans, who afterwards built another wing to house and enlarged out-offices. After Commander Evans’ death his widow and two sons, Henry Evans, Esq., and F. N. Evans, Esq., B.A., B.L., occupied Newtown Park until their death. Newtown was formerly known as Ballybrack.

Mr. F. N. Evans levelled some of the old Danish forts near the boundary of Mrs. O’Connor’s farm at Sycamore. The Irish believe it is unlucky to level any fort.

In 1890 late Mr. F. N. Evans changed name of Newton House to Newtown Park.

Newtown has been recently repaired and fitted with hot and cold water bath, &c., and over 200 trees have been planted along avenue and lawn. Newtown Park is now (1918) owned by Arthur H. Jones, J.P.

The lands of Newtown, Ballybrack, and Carkerbeg are held from Rt. Hon. Hayes, Lord Viscount Doneraile, under lease of lives renewable for ever, dated 10 May, 1805, granted to Capt. Henry Evans, Esq., son-in-law and assign Andrew Nash, Esq., of Gurteen, in Co. Cork, at the yearly rent of £73 19s. 10d. (old currency), and contains 269a. Or. 11p., Plantation Measure.

Andrew Nash, of Rosnalee, leased Carkerbeg and Ballybrack, otherwise Newtown, from Lord Doneraile, 1743, and it was through marriage with his daughter the Evans’s inherited. Nathaniel Evans, a son of the Admiral, a celebrated Hebrew scholar, noted in the English Universities, lived in an old one storey cottage there, about 1835 to 1846.



DONERAILE CRICKET CLUB (*circa* 1907).

Standing—W. Ahearne, Dr. Ahearne, Rev. C. F. E. Tottenham, W. Lysaght, F. N. Evans, B.A., B.L. (founder of Club),
A. H. Jones (Captain), T. J. Hayes (Hon. Sec.), W. Creagh, J. Doherty.

Sitting—J. Brodie, Rev. G. H. Macnamara, W. Graham.

Kanturk, and as a marriage portion received with her the lands of Newtown, Ballybrack and Carkerbeg. These lands had been in the Nash family since 1743 (see Carkerbeg of these "Notes").

Charles Tuckey White, B.L., 2nd son of James Grove White of Kilburne, rented the place from about 1846 for five years. His son, James Grove White, was born here 6 Sept., 1851 (Doneraile Par. Register). This son died in Doneraile, 22 June, 1857.

Commander Nicholas Evans, R.N., lived at Newtown House from 1852 until his death on October 11, 1884, when he was succeeded by his sons, Henry Evans and Francis Nicholas Evans, B.L.⁴ Henry died 9 Sept., 1911, and Francis Nicholas, 25 June, 1912.

PEDIGREE OF EVANS OF NEWTOWN.

The family of Evans of Newtown is a branch of that of Evans of Carker (see Carker in these Notes).

HENRY, Vice-Admiral Royal Navy, M.P. for Wexford (4th son of Nicholas Green Evans of Carker House), m. 1 May, 1801, Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heir of Andrew Nash, of Rosnalee, Co. Cork. He m. 2ndly, 1812, Marianne, dau. of Peter Holmes, of Peterfield, Co. Tipperary. He d. 16 Sept., 1842, having had issue by his first wife, with a dau. Elizabeth (b. 1804), who m. 1840 Arthur Gethin Creagh, of Creagh House, Doneraile, Carrigeen-Rossagh and Ballyhonock near Castlemartyr.

I. Henry, b. 1802, d. 1814.

II. Andrew Richard, b. 1803, d. 1880.

III. Nicholas of Newtown House, Doneraile, J.P., Commander R.N., b. 2 Oct., 1806, m. 12 May, 1843, Catherine Alicia, dau. of Rev. Francis Gervais, of Cecil Manor, Augher, Co. Tyrone, and had issue.

1. Henry, b. 16 May, 1844, now of Newtown House. He d. Sept. 1911.

2. Francis Nicholas, b. 14 Jan., 1846, A.B., T.C.D., Barrister-at-Law. He m. 16 Feb., 1891, at Richmond, Surrey, Emily Maynard Palmer, dau. of Colonel Charles Christopher Oldfield of the Indian Staff Corps (first cousin to the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart.). He d. 25 June, 1912, and had issue,

a. Cosmo Francis, b. 1 June, 1894, d. 16 Nov., 1894.

a. Sybil Nina, b. 16 August, 1896.

b. Ione Grace, b. 2 Feb., 1902.

3. Hamilton Archibald, b. 7 Dec., 1847. He d. unm., 3 March, 1863, at Cheltenham.

4. Pierre Gervais, b. 14 Sept., 1849, a Lieut. Royal Navy, d. unm. at Chanak, close to the Dardanelles, on 11th August, 1877.

1. Julia Elizabeth, b. 20 Feb., 1851, m. 21 Dec., 1876, at Doneraile, Capt. Robert Anderson of the Imperial Austrian Army, and of Killeedy, Co. Limerick, and Arcross, Co. Cork. She d.s.p. 5 May, 1879, at Newtown House.

THE TOWNLAND.

The townland of Newtown contains 203a. or. 11p. statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 67; val., £147. (Guy.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—This is a large townland, all arable; contains two Danish forts (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

According to Guy and local information, the following farmers were here:—

1875. William McCarthy (post town Doneraile).

1910. Robert Hannan.

⁴The late Mr. Francis N. Evans started the Doneraile Cricket Club in the year 1865. He was a first class cricketer, and was at one time Secretary to Trinity College Cricket Club (Dublin). The Doneraile Cricket Club is still (1918) in existence, and is the oldest cricket club in the County.

Newtown Lodge otherwise Grove Cottage.

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Caherduggan, Townland of Clogheen.

This cottage is situated opposite Kilbyrne back avenue gate on the north side of the road from Doneraile to Mallow. It lies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Doneraile village (by road).

Mr. Wm. Lysaght of Hazlewood tells me it was built before the year 1850 by William H. Lysaght. He lived here for many years. He was eldest son of Henry Lysaght of Elmvale (near Hazlewood), who married Miss Norcott of Springfield, near Buttevant.

William Lysaght was known as "Big Lysaght."

The townland was sold by Henry Lysaght in 1863, as well as Newtown Lodge, which, with a field adjoining, was a separate lot.

James Grove White of Kilburne purchased about 200 statute acres of the townland, and the Newtown Lodge lot. For many years the Kilburne Steward, John Shea, lived in this house.

In 1881 it was occupied by Philip Greene, who was tenant to Colonel James Grove White for the small lot and the farm of 200 acres. The Colonel bought Philip Greene's interest in the whole place in 1902, and made it into a home farm. In 1904, during the 25-inch Ordnance Survey, the Colonel got the name changed to "Grove Cottage," as there were other places of the name of Newtown in the neighbourhood. (See "Clogheen" of these "Notes.")

For photo of this cottage see page 210, vol. ii., these "Notes."

Nursetown (Ballybanartla).

Sheet 41, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Duhallow, Parish of Kilshannig.

Nursetownmore (Ballybanartla) contains 356a. 1r. 9p. statute measure.

In 1881 the pop. was 72; val., £87 1s. od. (Guy.)

Nursetownbeg contains 254a. 3r. 23p. statute measure. In 1881 pop. was 37; val., £98. (Guy.)

These townlands lie about 5 miles S.W. of Mallow Town (by road).

The head landlords were the Chinnery Family. About 1840 Sir Broderick Chinnery was the representative. Remanagh, i.e., "middle mountain plain," is a sub-denomination of the southern part of the smaller townland.

Nursetownmore, whose ancient name was "Ballybanartla," "town of the nurse."

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., Litt.D., who gives an account of these townlands in *Journal* for 1905, p. 57, states that the place is better known among the people by the Irish name, which O'Donovan says was always made use of in legal proceedings.

Nursetownbeg and Carrigcleenabeg (which joins it on the south) were in possession of the Seward family for generations. Matthew Seward of Nursetown married in 1771 Annie, daughter of James White of Kilburne. She was born 1735, and died a widow 1828. Her only son, Capt. John Grove Seward, was killed by a fall from his horse in 1825. Mother and son were



NURSETOWN DALLAUN.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 5th May, 1917).



OLD COURT.

Left to right—Mr. James Morrogh, Mrs. James Morrogh, Jas. Grove White, Mrs. Lyons.

(Photo by Major H. T. F. White, circa 1865.)

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buried in the White family vault in Doneraile Churchyard. Mrs. Seward left these two townlands to her grand-nephew, James Grove White of Kilburne. They were sold to the tenants by Mrs. A. C. White of Kilbyrne, under the Land Purchase Act of 1903, the head landlord being Mrs. Chinnery Haldane.

NURSETOWN DALLAUN.

On the east side of the townland of Nursetownmore, 17 chains south from Lyre ford, is a remarkable standing stone. The Field Book of 1839 gives its dimensions as 10 feet high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 3 feet thick.

When I examined it in May, 1909, I noticed a large flat stone lying on the ground, immediately to the north of it. It measured about 6 feet long, 3 feet 10 inches broad, and 1 foot thick.

I was informed by a man working near the dallau that at the time of the building of Dromineen Castle a giant was carrying this standing stone on his head, and in passing through Nursetown, on his way to Dromineen, he heard the sound of a trumpet; he was so alarmed that he dropped the stone on the spot where it now stands. He also pointed out to me where the mark of his head is shown by the large recess, and the marks of his fingers below it. The mark of the head is 3 feet 9 ins. from the ground.

Windele, writing in 1850, gives the following legend:—

NURSETOWN DALLAUN (KILSHANNIG PARISH).

At Nursetown, near Dromore, is a large stone with the print of five fingers and the side of a head on it. This stone was used for casting or as a quoit by the giant whose skull was found near here, as follows:—William Kelly of Dromore, aged 76, was, about 54 years ago, minding bees on a Sunday. The swarm got up and went away to a glen in the neighbourhood and got in under a rock. Kelly got a spade and worked in, and found a skull and bees in it. He described this as larger than a "weight pot," as immensely thick and heavy, with the socket only for one eye in the middle of the forehead. He had it out for a long time, when it was seen by many. On its being put back again the middle of a slate quarry, on the property of Mr. Courtenay of Ballyedmond, was thrown over it.

It is also said a sword was found with the skull (Windele MSS., 12 i. 10, p. 416, R.I.A.). (See p. 334, vol. iii. these Notes.)

The description of a Holy Well on Nursetownmore, called Tubbereentoneamdrough, is given under Kilshannig Parish (R.C.) (p. 340, vol. iii.)

Old Court (Doneraile).

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Doneraile.

Old Court lies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Doneraile village (by road)

The townland contains 240a. 1r. 2p., Statute Measure. In 1881 the population was 34. Valuation, £281 10s. od. (Guy).

Mr. Goddard H. Orpen, B.A., states that the word Oldcourt or "Shanacourt" is often met with applied to early manorial sites (R.S.A.I. for 1909, p. 318).

The present house of Old Court was built by Jonas Stawell. The founda-

tion stone being laid by his son, George Cooper Stawell,¹ 2 May, 1814. Mr. S. Stawell of Crobeg, Doneraile, has an old MS. book which belonged to Jonas Stawell, and which gives the notes kept by him of the building expenses, &c.

There was an older house here in which the Watkins family lived. Mr. Morrogh often spoke of the high building in the yard as part of the old "Court." It is the nearest to the conservatory and to the approach, and was used as a barn, and was, and is, entered by two or three steps.

Hodder Roberts of Bridgetown (near Castletownroche, Co. Cork), married 1718, Jane, daughter of Isaac Watkins, of Old Court, Doneraile (Roberts of Kilmoney Abbey, B.L.G., Irlid., 1904).

John Watkins, of Old Court, was appointed a J.P. for Co. Cork, 10 March, 1734 ("Journal" for 1897, p. 64.).

Daniel Crone, of Curraghinahinch, leased Curraghinahinch in 1741 to Lord Doneraile for three lives, viz. :—John Watkins, Esq., of Old Court; Richard Crone, of City of Limerick, and John Crone, senr. (Crone Family Papers).

Smith (pub. 1750) mentions the good house and improvements of Mr. Watkins at Old Court (I., 312).

John Watkins was a member of the Doneraile Rangers (Volunteers) in 1779 (Smith, I., 334).

The Hon. Mary St. Leger, 3rd. dau. of Lord Doneraile (1st Viscount of 2nd Creation), married 1783 John Watkins of Oldcourt. She d. 1824 (B.P. under "Doneraile).

In 1796 John Watkins was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry (Smith, I., 496).

The Watkins family are several times mentioned in the Doneraile C. of I. Parish Register.

The Stawell family followed that of the Watkins.

In Jonas Stawell, Ensign in the Mallow Independents in 1779, who was second son of George Stawell, of Summerhill, Ballyvinitter and Ballylought (see Crobeg, of these Notes), acquired the property of Old Court and built the present house.² He was succeeded in this place by his eldest son, George, who died in 1862.

Old Court is shown by Lewis (pub. 1837) as the seat of J. Stawell, Esq.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Old Court, a townland, about three-quarters demesne, a gentleman's house, and an old graveyard. Old Court House, G. Cooper Stawell, Esq., Proprietor. Greece Hill or Carrighounthemple, "rock of the church," in Old Court townland. The name of a remarkable rock (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Elizabeth Georgina, dau. of Jonas Stawell, Esq., of Old Court, married 1844, Arundel Hill, of Donnybrook (see this place in these "Notes"). They were married at Buttevant, near Doneraile.

From a rental, etc., of the property of John Watkins, Esq., sold in Incumbered Estates Court, 24 June, 1853 (kindly lent me by Mrs. Russell of Glanmore) it was offered for sale as: "In the matter of the estate of

¹ He was born in 1769. His father died in 1808, and in his will said that his eldest (surviving) son was already amply provided for in his (George's) marriage settlement (of 5 Nov., 1766).—Col. George Stawell.

² Mrs. Russell, of Glanmore, Charleville, says it was sold, June, 1853.

Christopher Hume Lawder, Assignee of John Watkins of the City of Dublin. The Rev. Joseph Rogerson Cotter, Petitioner." The estate consisted of the mansion house and demesne lands of Old Court, also lands of Wallstown, Ballyellis, Ballyandrew, and Lougheagle, held in fee and fee-farm, Barony of Fermoy, Co. Cork.

With regard to Old Court, it was stated to contain 96a. 2r. 29p. Statute Measure, and was held for three lives renewable for ever, dated 10 Sept., 1723, made by Arthur, Lord Viscount Doneraile, to John Watkins. A fee-farm grant was also executed 20 December, 1852.

It also appears that a lease was made dated 1 Sept., 1813, between John Watkins and St. Leger John Watkins of the one part and Jonas Stawell of the other part for the term of three lives, with covenant for perpetual renewal. The tenant being entitled to cut and save turf on the mountains of Castlepooke and Knockshrahane, paying sixpence a year for each house to the serjeant who looks after the mountain, etc. In 1853 the rent was £258 per annum, and two of the lives of the lease were alive, viz. :—George Cooper Stawell and William B. Stawell. The tenant was cited as the "representatives of Jonas Stawell."

A drawing of Old Court House is given, also a plan. Also a map of the demesne, 18 inches to a mile.

Mr. James Morrogh purchased the Old Court property for £3,000.

Mr. Jas. Morrogh, of Old Court, was a subscriber to Gibson's "History of Cork," pub. 1861. He was High Sheriff for the County in 1864 (Smith, I., 465).

Mrs. A. Russell writes (1910):—"Greece," which lies to the north-west of the house, was laid out with pretty winding walks and shrubberies. I recollect Mr. Morrogh saying it was so named because a former owner had decorated it with statues of Greek gods and heroes. No sign of these remained in his time. You will remark on the map how the gardens formerly were in front of the house. It was Mr. Morrogh who removed them to the present site, very shortly after he purchased the place. The present flower garden was a quarry. An old groom of Mr. Russell's told him that he used to take horses to Old Court to be "fired," and it was in this quarry that the operation was performed by Mr. Cooper Stawell.

MORROGH-BERNARD OF FAHAGH COURT, AND MORROGH OF OLD COURT,
AND SHANNON OF OLD COURT.

The name was originally MacMurrough. We do not know when the "Mac" was dropped. The "u" was preserved in the name down to comparatively recent times (18th century). After the establishment of surnames in Ireland the principal family of the Clan Ui-Feilmeadha took the name of Mac Murchada, anglice, MacMurrough, when the English came into Ireland. The MacMurroughs of Leinster were one of the five septs who were enfranchised and allowed to take the benefit of the English laws without requiring an individual license. (Rolls of Ed. II. and of Ed. III.)

In 1690 a Commission was issued to applot £20,000 a month tax, and among the persons of local influence appointed to assist for three months was, for Co. Cork, Andrew Morrough.

This family has for centuries been located in the City and Co. of Cork. Several of the name filled the office of Chief Magistrate for the City of

Cork, viz. :—John Morrough, in the years 1435, 1437, and 1441; his son, Thomas, 1460 and 1473; James for 1620 and Thomas Morrough 1688. To this Thomas was given by King James II. during his stay in Cork in 1689, a beautiful “Rosary” of six decades, ever since carefully preserved in the family, and now in the possession of the present representative, Bertram Morrough-Bernard.

(Lineage from B.L.G., Irid., 1904, with additions.)

EDMUND MORROGH, m. Mary Nagle of Cork (she was a near relative of the Miss Nano Nagle who established the Presentation Order of Nuns in Cork in 1777), and was father of,

JAMES MORROGH of the City of Cork, m. 1780, Jane Morrough of Lisbon, Portugal (of the Kilworth branch of the Morroughs³), and by her (who d. 1817) left at his decease in 1804, five sons and four daus.,

I. Edward, of whom presently.

II. John, was a member of the Cork Distillery in years 1820-30. He m. Mary, dau. of Francis Plowden, the Historian, of Plowden, Salop, and settled in New York in 1834. He left six sons and four daus. One of his daus., Mary, m. the Italian General, General Avezana, and was mother of John Avezana, who was Italian Consul in Dublin and in Liverpool, &c., some years ago. Mrs. Russell, of Glanmore, Charleville, has many particulars of John Morrough's family, who live in America and Italy.

III. James, b. 1794. He m. Helen, dau. of Alexander McCarthy, at one time M.P. for Co. Cork. At one time he lived at Hyde Park, Cork. He purchased Laurentinum, near Doneraile, about 1854-56, and removed there. He d. 6 Oct., 1868, having had issue three sons—

1. James McCarthy of Laurentinum and of Innish-Beg near Creagh, Co. Cork, inherited through his mother the McCarthy property. He was b. 1834. He m. 1862, Annie, only child of Denis Stubbman of and had issue.
 - a. Albert, b. 1863, d. unm. Nov. 1897.
 - b. Alexander, b. 1864, F.R.G.S., Edin. Served for some years under Colonial Office in Uganda.
 - c. James Denis, b. 1865.
 - d. Donald b. 1869, m. at Arundel, Sussex, 1906, Vera, dau. of John Hutchinson, of Appleton Lodge, Widnes, and has two daus—(1) Kathleen Helen; (2) Elizabeth Evelyn. 1s Major in 4th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in the Munshi and Kaduna Expeditions, 1900 (medal with clasp); in the Ashanti Expedition, 1900 (medal with clasp); Bornu Expedition, 1902 (medal with clasp); Commander Escort Anglo-German Boundary Commission, 1903-1904; Commanded Beddi Expedition, 1905.
 - e. William, b. 1870, B.A., M.B., Trin. Coll., Dublin; Public Health Dept., Egypt. Served in South African War (medal and clasp).
 - f. Denis, b. 1872; Solicitor in Cork; m. 1899, Atty, dau. of Frank Murphy of Cork, and has issue two sons—(1) Keith; (2) Francis.
 - g. Henry Edward, b. 1883; Royal Munster Fusiliers, 2nd Lieut. 3 Dec., 1904; Lieut. 1 Sept, 1907.
 - h. Francis, b. 1884; in New Zealand.
- a. Christine, m. in Skibbereen Cathedral, Sept. 11, 1895, Capt. Arthur Cumming. Now (1910) Lieut.-Col. Army Service Corps, Bloemfontein, and has issue, a son⁴ Eric, a dau. Helen.
- b. Mary Elizabeth m. in 1892 or 1893, Capt. Louis Carden, R.A., now (1910), Lieut.-Col. R.G.A., and has issue—(1) Eileen.

³ Jane Morrough's father was a banker in Lisbon. It does not appear altogether clear that he was of the Kilworth branch—although probable. Her son used to say that she had been no relation of her father's family. This lady, principally through her acquaintance with Merchant Captains trading to the East, made an enormous collection of very fine Oriental china, the greater part of which has descended to Bertram Morrough-Bernard, and she also made a fine collection of Cork and Waterford cutglass, now the property of Mrs. Russell of Glanmore, Charleville, Co. Cork (her great grand-daughter).

⁴Lieutenant, M.C. with bar, Royal Irish Fusiliers (1918).

- c. Helen.
 - d. Annie.
 - e. Margaretha (Rita), m. 12 Aug., 1909, at Nottingham Cathedral, Lieut. Ernest Cassel Maxwell, the Cheshire Regiment.
 - 2. Alexander, Capt. 9th Lancers, m. 1890 Miss Constance Oxenden of, and d.s.p. 1893, at Gelston Castle, Kircudbrightshire
 - 3. Edward, d. unnm. at Laurentinum, Doneraile, 2 Oct., 1868.
- IV. Henry, twin with James, b 1794, m. in, Helena, dau. of Edward Power, of Co. Waterford. He d. 1855, leaving issue—
- 1. James, d. unnm. in Australia.
 - 2. Edward Henry, b. 1840, settled in the Argentine Republic, m. Mary, dau. of Kearney, and d. 3 (3) Aug., 1891, leaving issue by her, who d. 1896.
 - a. Henry, b. 1876, d. unnm. 17 May, 1899.
 - b. Thomas
 - c. Edward Patrick, b. 1883.
 - a. Mary, m. 1894 Aug. Elias, and d. 1895.
 - b. Elina m. 1904, — Elliff, and has issue.
 - c. Catherine.
 - d. Jane.
 - e. Christina.
 - 3. Charles, a Jesuit on the Australian Mission.
 - 1. Catherine, unmd., resides in France.
 - 2. Helena, m. 1860, Oliver Moriarty, R.M. She d. 1886, leaving—
 - a. David Moriarty, Solr., b. 1861, m. Mary, d. of H. Griffin, of Killarney, and has—(1) Oliver; (2) Frances.
 - b. Henry, in California.
 - c. Oliver, a Banker in Australia, m. and has issue.
 - d. John F. Moriarty, B.L.
 - a. Helen. b. Catherine.
 - 3. Jane, m. 1865, William Orme-Bourke, Capt. 18th Royal Irish, and by him, who d. 1908, has had issue—
 - a. John, b. 1871, of Woodville, Athlone.
 - b. William, b. 1873, of Ballintubber, Co. Mayo.
 - c. Henry, b. 1875, Solicitor, Ballina., m. and has issue.
 - d. Oliver, b. 1879.
 - a. Doreen. b. Jane. c. Catherine.
 - 4. Mary, a nun, d. 1870 in Java.

V. Andrew, d. unnm.

- I. Mary, m. Charles, The O'Donoghue, of the Glens, Co. Kerry. She d. April, 1845. (See O'Donoghue of the Glens, B.L.G., Irl., 1904) and had issue.
- II. Theresa, m. 1804, Patrick Russell of Mount Russell, Co. Limerick (see Russell of Glanmore, B.L.G., Irel., 1904) and d. 1835, leaving issue.
- III. Eliza, m. O'Shea, of Cork, and d.s.p.
- IV. Christina, d. unnm.

The eldest son.

EDWARD MORROGH, of Glanmire House, J.P., b. 12-13 March, 1785, d. 15 Aug. 1850, m. 1stly 1809, Christina, dau. of Robert Joseph French, of Rahasane, Co. Galway, and by her (who d. 1812) had issue,

I. James, his heir.

Mr. Edward Morrogh m. 2ndly, 1816, Martha (2nd dau. and eventual heiress of John Bernard, of Ballinagar, and of his wife, Honoria Falvey, of Fahagh Court, both in Co. Kerry), and by her (who d. 26 Aug., 1869) had issue, one son and three daus.

- II. John Morrogh, of Sheheree, Killarney, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, Co. Kerry, 1864, who took the name of Bernard, b. 19 March, 1819, m. 18 March, 1841, Frances Mary, only dau. and heiress of Joseph Blount, of Hurstbourne-Tarrant, Hants, and d. 22 Aug., 1865, having by her (who d. 27 April, 1838) had issue,

- 1. Edward Joseph Bernard, late of Fahagh Court.

2. Bertram Francis (of whom hereafter) of Gualaguaychu, Argentina, and now of Fahagh Court, b. 14 Jan., 1846, m. 1888, Blanche Chichizola, and has issue,
 - a. John Francis, b. 1894.
 - b. Bertram Andrew, b. 1896.
 - a. Mary Agnes. b. Alice Ubaldina. c. Louisa.
 3. Cyril Charles of Gualaguaychu, Argentina (went there 1872), b. 5 Jan., 1852, m. 1884, Rosalia Seco, and has three sons and other issue.
 4. Arthur Mary, b. 3 June, 1854. Settled at Okaihau, New Zealand, m. 1907, Mrs. Mary Flood.
 5. Alfred Francis Mary, by. 17 Feb., 1856, d. unmd. 1904 at Krugersdorp, South Africa.
 6. Eustace Mary, late of Curraghmount, near Buttevant, and now at Byblox, Doneraile, Co. Cork, b. 30 March, 1858, m. 11 Dec., 1888, Mary Anne, dau. of Samuel James Brown, of Loftus Hill, Co. York (see that place, B.L.G.) and has issue,
 - a. John Alexander, b. 8 Dec., 1890, now at Sandhurst.
 - b. Eustace Anthony, b. 3 Sept., 1893.
 - c. Francis, b. 12 June, 1896.
 - d. Joseph George, b. 26 March, 1898.
 - a. Mildred Mary.
 - b. Mary Anne Matilda.
 7. Gilbert Mary, b. 22 Feb., 1864, m. 14 Feb., 1901, Catherine Reid. He settled at Okaihau, New Zealand, and has issue,
 - a. John Edward, b. 7 Dec., 1904.
 - b. Patrick, b. 29 Oct., 1908.
 - a. Eileen.
 - b. Kathleen.
 1. Agnes Mary, b. 24 Feb., 1842, a Sister of Charity. She founded the well-known Woollen Technical Industry of Foxford, Co. Mayo.
 2. Alice Gertrude,⁴ b. 23 Dec., 1848, m. 8 Jan., 1880, Michael Russell, of Glanmore, Charleville, Co. Cork (see Russell of Glanmore, B.L.G. Irid., 1904) and has issue,
 - a. Michael Mary, b. 18 April, 1882.
 - a. Frances Mary, a nun.
 3. Emily Mary, b. 7 Nov., 1860, m. J. O'Neill of Co. Kerry.
- I. Jane, b. 1817, m. 1838, Patrick Shannon, of Corbally House, Co. Limerick, and d. 1902, having had issue,
1. Pierce Shannon, b. 1840, m. 1866, Josephine, dau. of Pierce Creagh, of Ralahine, Co. Clare. He d. 5 Dec., 1871, leaving issue,
 - a. Pierce Patrick, b. 1868, m. Daisy Lane-Ward, and has issue,
 - (1) Pierce Denis, b. 1903.
 - (2) Patrick Pierce.
 - (3) Cecil Philip.
 - (1) Josephine Elima.
 - a. Martha Agnes, a nun.
 - b. Jane Anita, now of Old Court.
 2. Edward, m. and has issue.
 3. Patrick, settled in New York; an M.D. He m. 1878, Carolyn Carroll, of Rochester, New York, and has a dau. Mignon.
 4. James, settled in New York; an M.D. He m. 1876 and has issue (1910) two daus.—a. Violet, and b. Irene, a Nun.
 1. Mary, a Nun.
 2. Martha, unmd. in 1910.
- II. Mary, d. unmd. 1845.
- III. Martha, m. Richard Croker-Smyth, and d.s.p.
- The eldest son,
- JAMES MORROGH, of Old Court, Doneraile, Co. Cork, J.P., High Sheriff, 1864, b. 17 Sept., 1810; m. 3 July, 1844, Christine, 2nd dau. of James D. Lyons, D.L., of Croome House, Co. Limerick, and by her (who d. 21 Oct., 1885) had issue, Christian, b. and d. 1846. James Morrogh lived after his marriage in the neighbourhood of his father's place,

⁴Mrs. A. G. Russell has kindly supplied me with most of the information embodied in this pedigree not embodied in B.L.G., Irid., 1904.—J. G. W., Col.

Glanmire House, near Cork, then for a time at Buttevant Castle, and in 1853 he purchased Old Court, where he resided until his death on 7 February, in 1884. His wife also d. at Oldcourt, Oct., 1885.

He was succeeded in the entailed estates by his nephew, EDWARD MORROGH-BERNARD, of Fahagh Court. Old Court, after his widow's death, Oct. 1885, passed by Will to the two daughters of his nephew, Pierce Shannon.

EDWARD JOSEPH BERNARD MORROGH-BERNARD, of Fahagh Court, Co. Kerry, J.P., High Sheriff 1870, b. 18 Nov., 1843, m. 3 Feb., 1880, Matilda Anne Williams, eldest dau. of Samuel James Brown, of Loffus Hill, Co. York (see that family, B.L.G.) and d.s.p. 18 Nov., 1903, at Fahagh Court, and was succeeded by his brother, BERTRAM MORROGH-BERNARD, of Estancia Estrella, Gualaguaychu, Argentina, and who in 1918 sold the house and estate of Fahagh Court.

MORROGH FAMILY ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

ARMS.—Az. a harp or, stringed arg, between three escallops of the second.

CREST.—A staff ppr., with a flag attached az, charged with a harp, as in the arms.

MOTTO.—Virtus invicta.

Additional Notes to Morrogh Pedigree by Mrs. A. G. Russell and Mrs. Morrogh-Bernard, which arrived late for Publisher.

James McCarthy Morrogh d. 11 May, 1916. His 3rd son Donald, has issue, a son, James Clement, and 3 daus.—Kathleen Helen, Elizabeth Evelyn, and Lucy Sheila. His 7th son, Henry Edward, was killed in Gallipoli, 1915.

Edward Patrick, 3rd son of Edward Henry Morrogh, m 1911, Doreen dau. of Capt. Orme-Bourke. Catherine, eld. sister of Edward Henry Morrogh, d. 20 Sept., 1912.

Oliver, 4th son of Jane Morrogh and Capt. Wm. Orme-Bourke, was lost in the "Falaba," 1915.

Of children of Eustace Mary, late of Curraghmount:—The eldest son, John Alexander, is Capt. 22nd Cavalry, Indian Army. The 2nd son, Eustace Anthony, is in Holy Orders. The 3rd son, Francis, was killed in action in Palestine, 11 Dec., 1917. The 4th son, Joseph George, is in Royal Munster Fusiliers, twin to Mary Anne Matilda. Mildred Mary m. 7 Jan., 1914, Major J. Isidore D'Arcy, R.F.A.

Of children of Gilbert Mary of New Zealand—Patrick, died 1914, and he has a 3rd dau. Philomena.

Michael Mary, eld. son of Michael Russell, of Glanmore, m. 30 Sept., 1915, Muriel, dau. of Rixon Morgan.

Patrick, 3rd son of Jane Morrogh and Patrick Shannon, of New York. His wife, Carolyn, d. 1911, and his dau. Mignon M. 1912.

Violet, dau. of James (4th son of Patrick Shannon) Shannon, m. 1915 Gordon Tillie; killed in action same year.

Martha, 3rd dau. of Edw. Morrogh, of Glanmire House, who m. Richd. Croker-Smyth, d.s.p. 1855.

After Mrs. Christine Morrogh's death Old Court House was let for about 1½ years to Major Moore, whose regiment was stationed at Buttevant. It was let to the Honble. Alexis Roche, in 1889, who resided there about 15 years. He then went to Assolas, Kanturk. Afterwards Miss Jane Anita Shannon, the present owner, and her mother settled at Old Court, and are still (1918) living there.

Oldtown House and Demesne.

Sheets 18 and 26, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Templeroan.

The house and demesne form part of the townland of Carrigaunroe, which contains 410a. 17p. statute measure. In 1881 the population was 81. Val., £316 5s. od. (Guy).

Carrigaunroe is the Irish for "the red rocks" (James Byrne, J.P.).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me that the present house was built by Admiral Evans, circa 1816.

William Creagh, of Oldtown, near Shanballymore, m. 1770, Sarah Nagle, of Annakissy, near Doneraile, a niece of the celebrated Nano Nagle (see pedigree of "Creagh of Ballygarret," I., 174 of these "Notes").

Edmund Nagle (known as "Long Ned"), m. 1793, Teresa, dau. of William Creagh, of Oldtown (see "Nagle of Clogher," B.L.G., Ird., and in these "Notes").

In 1797, it appears that Capt. Henry Evans resided here, and was in the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry (Smith, I., 504).

Old letters at Kilbyrne show that Capt. Henry Evans lived at Oldtown in 1808.

Vice-Admiral Henry Evans resided at Oldtown from about 1816 to his death in December, 1842.

Vice-Admiral Henry Evans was the 4th son of Nicholas Evans of Carker House (see that place and Newtown and Doneraile of these Notes).

The house of Quayle Welstead, Esq., of Oldtown, near Castletown-roche, was attacked by Whiteboys. On some soldiers arriving they moved off ("Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier, 22 May, 1823).

He was probably the eldest son of John Welstead of Ballywalter, who mar. 11 Jany., 1791, Bridget, dau. of John Hawkes, of Sirmount, Co. Cork.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., tells me that the Welsted Family resided for a short time at Old Town, while Ballywalter House was being built. A Major Galwey resided here for a few years before the Welsteds.

John Norcott, Esq., M.D., on his return from Oldtown, the seat of Admiral Evans, M.P., to his residence at Cottage, near Doneraile, in his carriage, with his daughter, was fired at, but neither hurt ("Cork Constitution," 24 Jany., 1829). The carriage was afterwards at Newtown, Doneraile, in the possession of the Admiral's son, Commander Nicholas Evans, R.N. It bore the marks of the bullets. It is believed that the Whiteboys fired at Dr. Norcott's by mistake, thinking it was another person's.

Arthur Gethin Creagh, of Doneraile, m. 1840, Eliza, only dau. of Vice-Admiral Henry Evans of Oldtown. She d.s.p. (see Newtown, Doneraile).

The Field Book of 1840, gives:—"Oldtown House. In very good repair. It is the residence of Admiral Evans. There is a demesne attached to this house of about 200 acres (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Nicholas Evans, of Oldtown, Esq., is mentioned in the "Donerailiensia" in 1846. He was the only son of the Admiral, and left in Nov., 1852. He went to Newtown, Doneraile, when Mr. Hamilton of Castle Hamilton, Co. Cavan, purchased Old Town.

In 1853 we find Rowland Campion at Oldtown. He was a member of the Doneraile Literary Society.

The burial place of the Campion family is at Leitrim Churchyard, near Kilworth. The family has lived for many generations at Leitrim Castle (Cromore and Leitrim of these "Notes").

BURIALS.

11 Jan., 1855, Mrs. Judith Anne Campion, of Oldtown, aged 74.

24 Jan., 1858, Charles Campion of Oldtown, aged 6 months.

4 Jan, 1870, Rowland Campion,¹ Esq., of Oldtown.
(From Kilworth C. of I. Parish Register, in which it is stated that the above were buried at Leitrim.)

Not long after Mr. Rowland Campion's death his widow, son and daughter went to Canada and U.S.A.

The Roberts family came here about 1885.

According to Guy:—1886, J. Roberts was residing at Oldtown.

1904, W. H. Roberts.

1915, Robert Roberts.

From an old diary of Norcotts of Springfield, I take the following:—

Mrs. Evans, of Oldtown, a son, 17 May, 1844 ?Henry.

Mrs. Evans, of Oldtown, a son, January, 1846. ?Francis Nicholas.

Mrs. Nicholas Evans, of Oldtown, a son, December, 1847. ?Hamilton Archibald.

Mrs. N. Evans, Oldtown, a girl, Feb. 1851. ?Julia Elizabeth.

From the above it appears that all Commander N. Evans' children were born at Oldtown.

Pallas (Pallice).

Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Duhallow, Parish of Roskeen.

Pallice jwarrodig? is Irish for "Barrott's palace," Inq. Temp. Car., I. (O'Donovan).

The townland of Pallas lies about 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (by road) west of Mallow Town.

It contains 620a. 2r. 18p., statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 82. Valuation, £452 5s. od. (Guy).

It formed part of the O'Callaghan territory, and it is mentioned in the surrender of his property by Conogher O'Kallaghan, alias O'Kallaghan, of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent., for the purpose of obtaining a regrant from Queen Elizabeth:—"Pallice, containing 2 car., viz., Gortencyclowny and Farredorisse" (Fiants of Elizabeth, 5903 (6983).)

Irrelagh O'Callaghan, living at Leitrim, where he received pardon for offences, afterwards, in 1577, at Dromore, in O'Callaghan's country, when he again received pardon, and again in trouble, but with MacAuliffe, and received pardon in 1585, and again in 1601 with MacDonogh, and again in 1602, with many fighting men in the Co. Cork. He was then settled on the lands of Pallas, assigned him on death of his uncle Donal. Mentioned in Inquisition, 1594, as holding some clan lands, under the chief. Died at Pallas, 2nd Feb., 1609. Inq. p. m. Seized then of the lands of Pallas, Gortencloyne, Fardorush, Gortbofinny and Geariskagh, held of the King, but by what service was then unknown (Pedigree opposite p. 200, "Journal" for 1897).

Morrogh O'Brien married Johanna, daughter of Donat O'Callaghan of Pallace, Cork (R.S.A.I., for 1908, p. 150).

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives:—Clonmeen Parish, Pallase (Pallis), 396a. 2r. 16p. It formerly belonged to Donnogh O'Cal-

¹ His widow, Mrs. Anne Morton Campion died at San Diego, California, U.S.A., 20 January, 1910, aged 94 years 10 months and 10 days.

laghan, who forfeited it on rebellion. The grantees were:—John Hodder, 88a. ; Lord Kingston, 61a. 1r. 16p. ; Sam. Pumray, 247a. 1r. op. (P.R.O., Irl.).

Samuel Pomroy's grant is also given, Inq. Roll, 18, Ch. II., part back (P.R.O., Irl.) and O'Donovan's Letters, Inq., p. 34 (R.I.A.).

John Hodder's grant is given in O'Donovan's Letters, Inq., p. 86, No. 35 (R.I.A.).

Lord Kingston's Grant is given on Roll 21, Chas. II., 3rd part face (P.R.O., Irl.), and in O'Donovan's Letters, Inq., p. 409 (R.I.A.).

Smith (pub. 1750), mentions Pallice (near River Blackwater), a good house and plantation of Mr. Robert Holmes (I., 285).

Lewis (pub. 1837) under Roskeen or Rusheen, writes:—"On the lands of Pallis, the estate of Robert Phayre, Esq., are several beds of culm, which have not yet been worked; limestone is also found on that estate, and brownstone adapted for ordinary building purposes is found in other parts of the parish. The Blackwater is here very rapid and subject to floods, but at ordinary times is fordable in several places" (II., 529).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Pallas (Pallice) a large townland nearly all arable. It contains a considerable part of the Old Canal and the River Blackwater, also six Danish Forts and a number of scattered houses" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Guy records the following farmers on the townland:—

1875, Thomas Bolster, John Callaghan, Daniel Hanlon, John Hanlon (post town, Cecilstown).

1886, Thomas Bolster, John Linehan.

1910, Andrew Callaghan, John Feehan, Jeremiah Hanlon, Jeremiah D. Hanlon, John Hanlon, Denis Horgan, John Linehan.

1915. The same, except Mrs. Hanlon takes the place of Jeremiah D. Hanlon.

Park.

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

Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Doneraile.

It lies about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Doneraile, which place is its post town.

Park North, 309a. 3r. 1p. In 1881, pop. 48; valuation, £242 10s. od. Park South, 191a. or. 37p. In 1881, pop. 17; valuation, £265 0s. od. (Guy).

The Book of Distribution and Survey, circa 1657, gives:—Parke (Downe Rayle Parish) Morris Lord Roch, described as "an Irish Papist," as the proprietor in 1640. 233 acres. It was confiscated and granted to Coll. Howard St. Leger (P.R.O., Irl.). See also O'Donovan's Letters, Inq., p. 212, R.I.A.

In 1777, a house stood where Park House now stands. It was described as "Ballingrane," the residence of Hennessy, Esq. (T.S.R., p. 124).

I am informed by a member of the Norcott family of Park, that Park was purchased by Arthur Norcott (who married Miss Roberts) from Mr. Hennessy. There was a house there at the time. Mr. Arthur Norcott added the kitchen wing. His son, Arthur Norcott (who married Miss Mary Evans of Carker) built the dining-room part of the house.



PARK.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th July, 1907.)
Mr. Edmund Cogan, junr., in foreground.



RATHMAHER.

(Photo by Revd. H. Swanzy, Rector of Castlemagner.)

In 1779, Arthur Norcott was a member of the Doneraile Rangers (Volunteers).

In 1801 Arthur Norcott was a Member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry.

In 1806 Mr. Hennessy lived at Ballingrane (Sleater).

In 1824, Arthur Norcott, senr., lived at Hermitage near Doneraile, while Arthur Norcott, junr., resided at Park (Pigott).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"An extensive flour mill at Park, belonging to Messrs. Norcott & Co. Also mentions that A. Norcott lives at Park House" (under Doneraile Parish).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Park North. This townland is of considerable extent, nearly all arable. It is crossed by two roads. It contains a gentleman's house, several plantations, a portion of the river Ogeen, a rock called "Lahanacun rock," a deep hole, and some quarries."

Park South townland, all demesne, surrounding a gentleman's seat; contains a mill, a remarkable well, a pond, and Trig station (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

The Doneraile Parish Register (C. of I.) gives the following:—"Henry, son of William Atkins of Park North, and Anne, his wife, born 7th Sept., 1854.

In Doneraile Parish Church there is a brass five-lamp corona in the north side of the chancel, bearing the inscription:—

"In memory of Arthur Norcott, of Park, died October 21, 1866, aged 79 years: and Mary, his wife, died October 11, 1870, aged 70 years. Presented to Doneraile Church by their son Arthur Norcott, 1884."

James Norcott was a churchwarden of Doneraile Church in 1807.

NORCOTT OF PARK.

ARTHUR NORCOTT, who bought Park from Mr. Hennessy, was the 4th son of Hugh Norcott, Esq., of Springfield, near Buttevant, and Anne, his wife (see Springfield). Arthur Norcott m. Nancy (Nanny), dau. of Randle Roberts, Esq., (see Roberts, Bart., B.P. and B.) and had issue,

I. Arthur of Park, m. Mary Evans of Carker, 28 Sept., 1816 (see Evans of Carker). She d. 11 Oct., 1870, aged 70. He d. 21 Oct., 1866, aged 78, leaving issue,

1. Arthur, of Park, of whom presently,
2. Nicholas, bap. 21 May, 1820, at Doneraile. He went to U.S.A. in 1849, and m. Ellen Conway. He returned to Ireland in, and now resides in Cork. He has issue,
 - a. Nicholas, b. 3 Sept., 1871. He m.
 - a. Ellen.
 - b. Annie, m. Edward Hornibrook, C.E., and has issue one son.
 - c. Francis.
 - d. Elsie.
 - e. Mary.

3. James, bap. 3 Aug., 1821, d. unm. 10 Aug., 1849.

4. Ralph, bap. 24 Dec., 1824.

1. Mary Anne, b. 13 Nov., 1817, d. unm.

4. Frances, b. 15 Jan., 1824. She is living at Rockcliff Terrace, Ballintemple, Cork.

ARTHUR NORCOTT, of Park, b. 28 Feb., 1819. He m. Frances Harriette Hill, of Dublin in 1869. He was buried at Doneraile, 5 July, 1890, aged 71 years and 9 months. He left issue,

I. Arthur Roberts, b. at Park, 22 June, 1875. He went to U.S.A. and d. at sea crossing to Ireland.

I. Kathleen, b. 1870, m. Mr. McFadden of Portadown, and had three children.

II. Frances Mary, b. at Park, 5 April, 1873. She m. Capt. J. G. R. Walsh, the Berkshire Regiment.

Mr. Edmund Cogan, in 1894, bought Mrs. Arthur Norcott's (widow of Arthur Norcott, who died 1890) interest in Park South. He had purchased it from the head landlord, Mr. Walter Atkin, of 43 Melrose Gardens, West Kensington; London, under the Land Purchase Act of 1903. Mr. Edmund Cogan, senr.,¹ resided at Shanballymore. His son, Mr. Edmund Cogan, junior, lives at Park (1907).

The following farmers are recorded by Guy:—

1886, Park North, Thomas Gorman (post town, Doneraile).

1892, Park North, Thomas Gorman.

1910, Park North, John O'Connor, J.P.

Pencil Hill (Monte Video) House (now Beechfield House).

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Caherduggan, townland of Ballydaniel East.

Pencil house lies about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (by road) north of Mallow town.

The name Pencil Hill was once changed to "Monte Video," for a short time, then original name reverted to.

The house was built by Harmer Spratt, Esq., in 1786.

The first member of the family of "Spratt" who came to Ireland was the Rev. Devereux Spratt (see pedigree). He was captured by Algerian pirates and sold as a slave at Algiers. An account of his life was published in 1909 from original MS. by St. John D. Seymour, B.D., entitled, "Adventures and Experiences of a 17th Century Clergyman." Published by Church of Ireland Printing and Publishing Co., 61 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

He had property a Torbey and Ballybeg, in the parish of Brigown, near Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.

In Mitchelstown Church a brass is erected to his memory:—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY
OF REV. DEVEREUX SPRATT BORN MAY 1ST
1620 IN SOMERSETSHIRE: GRADUATED AT
OXFORD: ORDAINED 1640 IN THE DIOCESE
OF ARDFERT AND COUNTY OF KERRY,
IRELAND. IMPRISONED AND BESIEGED
THERE IN 1641. ESCAPED UNDER ESCORT
TO CORK. CAPTURED OFF THE COAST BY
AN ALGERINE CORSAIR. SOLD AS A SLAVE
IN ALGIERS. RANSOMED BY LEGHORN
MERCHANTS. RETURNED TO ENGLAND
1647. RECTOR OF THIS PARISH OF BRIGOWN
OR MITCHELSTOWN FROM 1661 TO 1663.
DIED 1688.

"In journeyings often, in perils of waters,

In perils of robbers, in perils by mine own

Countrymen, in perils by the heathen . . ."—2 Cor. xi., 26.

ERECTED BY VICE-ADMIRAL SPRATT, 1886.

(M.D. I. II. 55.)

An account of the adventures of this clergyman is given by Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., in "Journal" for 1906, p. 88.

¹ Mr. Edmund Cogan, senr., died November, 1917, and was buried in Castle Hyde churchyard, Fermoy.

Pencil Hill came into the Spratt family by the marriage of Harmer Spratt in 1778 to the daughter and co-heir of Thomas Foott of Elmvale and Springfort (see Baltydaniel of these "Notes").

The demesne of Pencil Hill (part of the townland of Baltydaniel East) contains, 450 statute acres.

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions Harmer Devereux Spratt, Esq., as living at Monte Video in Parish of Cahirduggan. He was a subscriber to this Dictionary (I., 240).

In 1814 Harmer Spratt, of Pencil Hill, is mentioned in D.N.P.

On the townland of Baltydaniel East, and immediately west of Pencil Hill House, are two interesting raths.¹

Pencil Hill house was let to Mr. Stephen Redington Roche of Granagh Castle and Rye Hill (see B.L.G., Ird., 1904, Ed.).

SPRATT OF PENCIL HILL.

From Burke's L. G., Ird., 1904, Ed. with a few additions.

This family was established in Ireland by REV. DEVEREUX SPRATT (son of Rev. Thomas Spratt of Stratton-on-Vosse,² Somerset, and Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Rev. Robert Cooke), who after taking his degree at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, settled in the Co. of Kerry about 1640, and obtained estates by patent in Cos. Wexford and Cork, and the livings of Tipperary, Mitchelstown and Galbally. At one period of his life, escaping from the hands of the insurgents during the great rebellion, he took ship from Youghal, but was captured by an Algerian pirate and detained a slave at Algiers. Whilst at Algiers he officiated as Chaplain to the English captives there, and a record is still preserved of a marriage then celebrated by him. He d. 1687 (Prerog. Wills) and by his wife, Palgrave Cubitt, Devereux Spratt was father of—

DEVEREUX SPRATT, b. at Torbay, near Mitchelstown, 30 May, 1670, who m. 1698 (Cloyne M.L.B.), Martha, dau. of John Bond, of Ballynahilisk, Co. Cork, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. and co-heir of Capt. William Harmer. One of their sons was

JAMES SPRATT, a celebrated doctor, resided at Youghal, entered T.C.D., Dublin, 1719, d. 1756. He was recommended to Catherine of Russia as her physician, who offered to send a frigate for him, but his father would not permit him to accept the appointment. His widow, Christiana Spratt, d. in Youghal, 1790 (Prerog. Wills).

The third son, HARMER SPRATT, m. 1745 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Catherine Nash, and had, besides a dau., Margaret,³ bap. 2nd April, 1747 (C.T.R.) two sons, James (bap. 3 Nov.,

¹ Mr. R. H. Spratt, of Pencil Hill, adds:—"When excavating one of these a broken bow, among other relics, was discovered. It is engraved, and in fair condition—considered by antiquarians as belonging to a very early period."

² Rev. Thomas Spratt of Stratton-on-Vosse.—Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, one of the non-juring Divines in reign of William and Mary, and buried in Westminster Abbey, was grand-nephew to above.

³ The following letter, which appeared in the "Cork Constitution," was written by a person unknown to the Spratt family:—

"THE EARLY YEARS OF DANIEL MACLISE.

"Sir—In or about the year 1823, I happened to meet an old lady of great respectability, with whom I had been acquainted, and who spent much of her income, which was considerable, in forwarding the lives of young persons of merit who were unable, in a pecuniary way, to help themselves. This lady was Miss Margaret Spratt, member of a good old family in this county, and niece of Dr. Spratt, who had practised for many years in Youghal, and whose tombstone tells us that he was an 'honest physician.' Painting was the subject of our conversation, and Miss Spratt said she had discovered a poor little boy of great natural talents in that department, and that she would help him forward; adding that his father was a poor shoemaker in Nile Street. I went to the house, a very humble one indeed, and found the father working at his trade a little inside of the door, and was told that the boy was in the little parlour adjoining. He seemed to be about 12 or 13 years of age. His head altogether was admirably formed and his face beamed with intelligence and amiability. He showed me his first essay in oil painting. It was a portrait of his poor father, and very like him. He then exhibited his next, the portrait of his hon-

1748 (C.T.R.) (who succeeded his uncle James in the family estates, and d. without legitimate issue, and by will disinherited his brother), and Harmer. This latter,

HARMER SPRATT, of Ballybeg, Par. of Mitchelstown, m. 19 Nov., 1778 (at Buttevant), Martha, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Foott, of Elmvale and Springfort, Co. Cork, and through this marriage the lands of Baltydaniel and Pencil Hill came into the family. By her Mr. Spratt left at his decease, 2 June, 1830,

THOMAS EDWARD SPRATT, of Pencil Hill, b. 8 April, 1782, and m. 1814, Barbara, dau. of Colonel Richard Foott, Milfort, Co. Cork, and by her (who d. 2 May, 1858), had issue,

I. Harmer Devereux, late of Pencil Hill.

II. Richard, b. 1822; m. 1854, Eliza Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Henry Baldwin Foott, of Carrigaunna Castle, Killavullen, Co. Cork, and d. 1885, having by her (who d. 26 Sept., 1893) had issue,

1. Richard Henry, now of Pencil Hill.
2. Harmer Devereux, b. 23 Feb., 1867 (Buttevant) B.A., Barrister-at-Law, served in the South African War, and was killed 9 June, 1902, unm.⁴
3. Henry Baldwin, b. 19 July, 1870 (Buttevant). He m. 1903, Emma Mary, eldest dau. of Richard Clear, of Bansha, Co. Cork, and had issue a son and a dau., both d. infants.
1. Evelyn Augusta, m. 1902, Carlo Homan Haines, of Sunnyside, Mallow, Co. Cork,⁵ and had issue one son, d. an infant.
2. Louisa Emily Georgina, b. 5 Dec., 1865 (Buttevant), d. young, 3 July, 1867.

I. Mary Baldwin, m. 1853, Paul Smith.

II. Margaret Martha, b. 7 May, 1821 (Mallow), and d. unm. 1854.

Mr. Spratt d. 21 Oct., 1833. The elder son

HARMER DEVEREUX SPRATT, of Pencil Hill, Mallow, Co. Cork, J.P., b. 24 Oct., 1815; author of "Juvernia," etc.; m. June, 1848, Elizabeth Louisa, only dau. of Edward Townsend Warren, of Belleville, Co. Cork, and Penelope, his wife, dau. of Rev. Edward Mitchel Carleton of Woodside, Co. Cork. She d. 3 April, 1892. He d.s.p. 1901, and was succeeded by his nephew,

RICHARD HENRY SPRATT of Pencil Hill, b. 1858, m. 1900, Eileen Charlotte Martha, elder dau. of the late Joseph Verling Carpenter, of Eden Hill, Mallow, Co. Cork.

On 12 February, 1916, Mr. Thomas Augustus Perrott purchased part of Pencil Hill Farm, also the house, from Mr. Richard Henry Pratt.

Mr. Perrott is (1918) living here, and has changed the name to Beechfield House.

Mr. Pratt also sold to Irish Land Commission, circa 1914, 148 acres of the Pencil Hill property.

Pine Grove.

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Doneraile.

Pine Grove is a sub-denomination of the Townland of Castle Saffron.

oured and most amiable benefactress. It was a living likeness. The prevailing kind and amiable expression of the good lady's face was complete, and when I congratulated him on his success—for I told him I knew Miss Spratt very well—his face coloured all over, and he refused to allow any merit as due to him, but turned the conversation by expressing his profound gratitude to his best friend under Heaven—Miss Spratt. This little boy was Daniel Maclise, and Miss Margaret Spratt was the first to help him forward.—I remain, dear sir, yours, Old Mortality. May 10, 1870.

Mr. R. H. Spratt, the owner of Pencil Hill, tells me that Miss Margaret Spratt died in 1829, and that he is in possession of the painting of this lady above referred to. It is 3 feet by 2½ feet in size, and in excellent preservation (1910).

⁴ A monument to his memory is erected in Buttevant Church, Co. Cork. See Buttevant Parish, C. of I. of these "Notes."

⁵ See Sunnyside of these "Notes." Butts—Buttevant C. of I. Parish Register.

It lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (by road) east of Doneraile Village.

It is the property of Capt. John Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Creagh Castle.

It came into the family with the townland of Castle Saffron (see Creagh Castle, of these "Notes").

The head landlord is Col. Vincent.

The house has been a ruin for many years.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., in 1910, told me that Pine Grove was built by a Mr. Patterson upwards of 100 years ago. Garrett Nagle, of Ballinamona Castle, lived there for a short time. He was succeeded by John Cahill, and then by Thomas Callaghan, whose daughters were evicted about 1900.

An extensive private distillery was discovered at Pine Grove and destroyed, about 20th January, 1813. Mr. William Foster, of Mallow, made the seizure, while Capt. John Grove White, with the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry formed the escort (Kilbyrne Papers).

Mr. James Byrne heard that the illicit still was worked by a family named O'Keeffe.

In 1814, Mr. Charles Atkins lived here (D.N.P.)

Powerstown (Ballinporagh).

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Clenor.

The townland in 1881 is recorded as containing 385a. 2r. 24p. statute measure, and in 1881 the pop. was 36. Valuation £276 10s. od. (Guy). The O.S. sheet of 1905 gives 386a. 2r. 16p. as area of townland.

About October, 1909, this place was put up for auction, and in the auction bill it was described by the auctioneer, Mr. D. B. Sullivan, of Mallow, as containing 361a. 3r. 10p., subject to interest in lieu of rent at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and to the future annuity of £149 19s. 10d.; Poor Law valuation, £257.

It lies about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Mallow (by road).

Ballinporagh is the Irish for Powerstown.

The house was built by the late William O'Sullivan in 1866. Before that there was only a thatched dwelling there, used as a dairyhouse by Cornelius Linehan of Killura.

Powerstown formed part of Lord Roche's property, and is mentioned in a re-grant to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, by James I. (A.D. 1611), (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Jas. I., Part I., p. 209, R.I.A.).

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives:—"Castle Kiffin (Kevin). Former owner was Ulick Roch fitz John, 304 acres, who forfeited it on rebellion. The grantee was Ulick Roch fitz John, 304 acres, who forfeited it on rebellion. The grantee was William Thornhill, who obtained Ballingurrane, 93a., Rahduffe, 61a. Ballinporagh (Powerstown), 85a. (P.R.O., Ird.).

The grant of land given to William Thornhill, Esq., is given in Abstracts of Grants of Lands, &c. :—"Antiquities," 14 C., 9, p. 71, O'Donovan's letters (R.I.A.). It appears he obtained 2209a. or. 32p., statute measure. Inrolled 5 Sept., 1666.

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Powerstown is a large and irregular shaped townland, ornamented by plantations attached to the adjacent demesne of Johnsgrove House. There are three forts about the centre" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

In 1867 Mr. W. O'Sullivan is shown as residing here (M.D.).

In October, 1909, Mr. George O'Sullivan, J.P., sold this townland by auction, together with 62a. 3r. 23p. of Castle Kevin townland. Mr. Purser, an Englishman, from Windsor, was the purchaser.

The farm of Powerstown belonged to Cornelius Linehan of Killura. Portion of it was in the hands of the O'Sullivan family for at least 100 years.

Mr. Robert Buckley, son of Mr. Buckley of Annakissa, succeeded Mr. Purser, and now (1916) resides at Powerstown.

Quartern town.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mourne Abbey.

The townlands consist of Quartern town Upper and Quartern town Lower.

Quartern town House and Park are on the townland of Quartern town Lower, which lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Mallow town (by road).

Quartern town Park contains about 100 statute acres.

Gortnagraige¹ appears to have been the ancient name of these townlands, and is the Irish for "the field or garden of the village" (James Byrne, J.P.).

Quartern town was originally part of the Desmond territory. It then came into the possession of the Norreys family, as shown by Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O. ("Journal" for 1906, p. 1), in his article on the "English Settlement in Mallow."

By an Inquisition taken at Mallow, 7 August, 1611, that the following (amongst others) held leases for 21 years under Sir John and Lady Jephson, viz.:—Thomas Bellamy, the Lower Quarter, 300 acres; Thomas Langly and Walter Jenkins, the Upper Quarter, 360 acres (Inq., Vol. 14, p. 156, C. 3, O'Donovan's Letters, R.I.A.).

By Depositions (Vol. III., p. 60, Co. Cork), as to the rebellion of 1641, in Trinity College, show that the Rev. Emanuel Phayer, who was Vicar of Kilshannig from 1612, held a farm at Quartern town (Dr. H. F. Berry's I.S.O. Article on Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry, "Journal" for 1905, p. 54).

In the depositions preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, in relation to the losses sustained through the Rebellion of 1641, we find that Arthur Bettsworth estimates his losses at £2,279. He was dispossessed of farms and leases at Kilmaccline, Cnockduffe, Skarteen and Quartern town, and a house in Mallow (Vol. II., 2. Also "Journal" for 1906, p. 19).

In a work known as "Petty's Census," circa 1659, it is recorded:—"Lower Quartern town, John Fowke, 2 English and 29 Irish."

"Upper Quartern town.—Anthony Melshenoge, Esq., Anthony Mulshenoge, Gent., 33 Irish; Gortny Graggy, 13 Irish (R.I.A.)."

¹ Mr. C. Arthur Webb writes:—"Gortnagraiga is a separate townland adjoining Knockaroura Mountain and Upper Quartern town."

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., gives extracts from Subsidy Rolls of Co. Cork, stating names of those who contributed in Mallow and its neighbourhood. The subsidy was an aid or tribute granted to the King for the "urgent occasions of the Kingdom," which was levied on every subject of ability according to the value of his lands or goods, and always with assent of Parliament. This form of taxation was frequently resorted to in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.

Under "Farm of Moyallo in the town, 1665," we find mentioned, John Fowkes, of Lower Quartertown ("Journal" for 1806, p. 23-4).

I next find members of the Dillon family in possession of Quartertown, or part thereof. I cannot trace their pedigree, but from the following extracts it would appear that it was a branch of the "Clonbrock Family," but it is only surmise.

PREROGATIVE WILLS OF IRELAND.

- 1693. Dillon, Arthur, of Quartertown, Co. Cork, Gent.
- 1775. Dillon, Croker, of Baltidaniel, Co. Cork, Gent.
- 1671. Dillon, George, of Quartertown, Co. Cork, Esq.
- 1753. Dillon, John, of Quartertown, Co. Cork, Esq.

MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS, GLOYNE.

- Arthur Dillon m. 14 Feb., 1758, Harriet Roberts (see Roberts of Kilmoney Abbey, B.L.G., Ird., 1904, also Castletownroche C. of I. Parish Register, P.R.O., Ird.).
- Croker Dillon m. 1764 Mary Bunworth (see also Brady's Records).

MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS, CORK AND ROSS.

- John Dillon m. 1711 Mary Newenham.

BUTTEVANT C. OF I. PARISH REGISTER.

- 6 Aug., 1774, Charles, son of Croker and Mary Dillon of Danville (between Mallow and Buttevant). Baptism.

MALLOW C. OF I. PARISH REGISTER.

- Buried, 23 Aug., 1789, Arthur Dillon, Esq.
- Buried 18 Nov., 1800, Harriet Dillon.
- Married 21 Nov., 1805, The Hon Robt. Trench (Clancarty Family) to the Hon. Letitia Dillon (2nd dau. of 1st Lord Clonbrock).
- Married 9 Jan., 1794, Robt. Dillon to Abigail Shea, Mallow Parish.

Smith (pub. 1750) states:—"Quartertown, John Dillon, Esq., with good plantations on the south side of the Blackwater, near which a chalybeate spa has been lately discovered." (I., 309).

He also adds:—"On the lands of Quartertown, the estate of Mr. Dillon, on the south bank of the Blackwater, a mile east (?S.W.) from Mallow, is a light chalybeate spring,² subject to be overflowed by that river. It strikes with galls, and from its situation so near the town of Mallow might be of peculiar use in particular cases in which the Mallow water is not altogether so proper." (II., 216).

In 1777—Dillon is shown as residing at Quartertown (T.S.R.).

Major Croker of Quartertown was an original member of the Duhallow Hunt Club ("Journal" for 1896, p. 51). He is again mentioned by Sleater in 1803, by D.N.P. in 1814, as a J.P. in 1823 ("Journal" for 1893, p. 202).

Referring to the "Whiteboy" times, the "Cork Constitution" gives—"We understand that four or five houses, the property of J. Dillon Croker, Esq., on the lands of East Quartertown, and contiguous to the

² There is now no sign of the spring, nor is there anyone that can remember hearing of it.

Turnpike, near Mallow, were maliciously consumed by fire, on Sunday night. We lately noticed a burning of a similar description on the same gentleman's property." (17 March, 1824).

Also, under the heading of "Rockites":—"On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, the watchman employed by Henry Croker, Esq., Quartertown, observed a fire close to the demesne, and immediately called Mr. Eyre Croker, his master's son, who accompanied the watchman to the fire, when they perceived that a stack of oats, the property of a man named Murphy was in flames. Murphy's house had also been set fire to, and but for the assistance of Mr. Croker and the watchman, it would have been consumed and the inhabitants burned to death. At great personal risk to Mr. Croker and those with him, the fire was subdued, and some of the corn saved. It appears that Murphy, the unfortunate owner of the property thus destroyed, had incurred the displeasure of the Rockites, by having taken a holding on which he now resides, after other tenants had been evicted, and to whom a large arrear of rent had been forgiven." (31 March, 1824).

The Field Book of 1840 gives Quartertown House, J. D. Croker, Esq. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844), gives:—"Not far from the town (Mallow) is Quartertown, the finely planted demesne of John Dillon Croker, Esq. Here is a chalybeate spring. Some men were employed erecting a quay wall as I rode past Quartertown, which would confine the channel of the river to its proper bed. If this example at Mr. Croker's place would induce other landed proprietors to build likewise along their respective banks, there would soon be abundance of water for all purposes of navigation." (p. 147).

John Edward Murray and his wife lived at Quartertown House. In Mourne Abbey Par. Reg. are baptismal entries to their children from 1855 to 1862. Mr. C. Arthur Webb tells me that J. E. Murray was followed at Quartertown by Count de Bregnon.

In 1867 Count de Bregnon appears to have been residing at Quartertown House³ (M.D.).

Mr. C. Arthur Webb further adds:—"Count de Bregnon, a Frenchman, lived at Quartertown House for some years, and sold the property to Robert Webb of Quartertown Lodge in 1868.

Croker of Quartertown.—This is a branch of "Croker of Ballinagarde," Co. Limerick. For pedigree see Croker of Glencairn, B.L.G., 1912.

Quartertown House and demesne was purchased in 1868 by Robert Webb, J.P. He was a member of the family of Webb who had been located at Castletownroche for many generations. There are several entries to the family in the C. of I. Parish Register of this parish, and Robert Webb, of Quartertown, who died 23 Nov, 1882, aged 53, was buried in the churchyard. His widow succeeded him. She died in 1902 at Kingstown, and the property descended to Mr. Robert Webb's nephew, Arthur Webb, 2nd son of John Webb, the present (1916) owner. He let Quartertown house and demesne in 1902 to Mrs. Newman, the widow of John

³ He lived at Quartertown House, or "Quartertown Park" as it was then called.

Newman, Esq., of Dromore, for a term of 21 years. She died in 1913. Her son, Major Richard Bramston Newman, resided here for a short time.

Lady Emily Becher rented the house in 1916. She died in 1917. Her daughters then moved to Killetra across the River Blackwater. Quartertown House is now (July, 1918) vacant.

Mr. C. Arthur Webb writes:—"Robert Webb, after buying Quartertown House, pulled down all the front portion and rebuilt it on a much larger scale, leaving only the basement and a few back rooms. New stables were built, gardens and lawn, tennis grounds laid out, and water laid on. The house was finished in 1871."

QUARTERTOWN LODGE

By the Field Book of 1840, J. McMullen, Esq., was living here. It is described as on the townland of Quartertown Lower. Mr. C. Arthur Webb informs me that about this date a Mr. McMullen was owner of Quartertown Mills, and adds:—"This is the house adjoining the Mills at Quartertown. Robert Webb came to live here when his elder brother, John Webb (father of Arthur Webb, of Quartertown Park, 1910), took the mills in 1853. He lived here from that date till 1871, when he moved to Quartertown House (or Quartertown Park, as it was then called). His brother-in-law, Peirce Power, resided here from 1871 to 1887).

"In the latter year Mr. Middleton Perry, the Manager of the Mills, came to live at Quartertown Lodge. He left in 1895.

Mr. Ringwood⁴ then occupied the house for a couple of years, and he was succeeded by Captain John Finch, late of the Devonshire Regt., who left in 1901, when Mr. W. F. Pemberton came to Quartertown Mills as Manager and occupied the house until 1910, when he left. Quartertown Lodge now occupied by Mr. Cross, who is Mr. Hallinan's head miller.

QUARTERTOWN MILLS.

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., in his article "The Manor of Mallow in 13th century" states:—"There was a mill at Mallow, out of the profits of which Ellen, wife of Henry de Rupe, was partly dowered, and there was another mill at Tylauchynleth, which seems to have been more valuable. What has been known as the Manor Mill (certainly from the time of James I.) is that at Millbrook, on the lands of Lower Quartertown, which, though at a considerable distance from the town, must have been an important and valuable one, from the splendid water power which it commands. In this connection it may be mentioned that the ancient watercourse which supplied the Manor Mill of Mallow, and which had been specially excepted from a conveyance in 1668, was diverted by Mr. John Dillon Croker (he being then tenant to Mr. Jephson for the mill and premises) to supply the new mills erected on the lands of Quartertown, and the manorial rights of Mr. Jephson and his heirs over this ancient watercourse were acknowledged in a memorandum of 1830, drawn up between the parties, in which Mr. Jephson agreed not to enforce the restoration of the said stream to its ancient course during the continuance of the lease.

⁴ Mr. Ringwood, an accountant in Provincial Bank, Mallow.

At the sale of the Quartertown property in the Incumbered Estates Court, the lands were sold subject to the ancient manorial rights of suit and service, and suit at the manor courts and manor mills of Mallow, as reserved in the indenture made to the Dillons in 1668 (R.S.A.I. for 1894, p. 23).

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions two extensive flour mills at Quartertown worked by the river Clydagh (II., 397).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Quartertown Flour Mills. In townland of Quartertown Lower, J. McMullen, Esq." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Mr. C. Arthur Webb writes:—"Quartertown Flour Mills was burned down in 1864, and rebuilt by Robert Webb; it has frequently been remodelled since by Robert Webb, and by the present owner, Charles Arthur Webb.

The Lower Mills (Mallow Manor Mill) was burned down in March, 1889. Shortly afterwards electric dynamos and motors were installed to give light and electric power to the other mills, houses and premises.

The "New Mill" close to the Manor Mill was built in 1871.

The Railway siding, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, connecting the mills with the G. S. & W. Railway was made by Robert Webb, at his own expense, about the year 1864.

In the year 1902 Mr. A. Webb turned the mills into a Limited Company, and in 1912 he sold the mills to Messrs. Hallinan & Sons, who are working the concern under the title of J. & R. Webb Limited. They have made many additions and improvements.

Rahan Parish.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy.

The parish lies about two miles (by road) east of Mallow Town, situated on the Blackwater.

In 1881, the parish was recorded as containing 10,082a. 3r. 36p. statute measure; houses, 213; pop., 1,249; R.C.'s, 1,212; Prots., 37; val., £4,095 10s.

The townland of Rahan, 1,263a. 1r. 11p. statute measure; pop. 180; val., £436 (Guy).

Rahan is the Irish for "a small fort" (O'Donovan).

Philip (6th son of David, Lord Roche, surnamed "the Great," who sat in parliament as Viscount Roche of Fermoy, in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII.) was of Scral and Rahan (B.E.P.).

Rahan is mentioned as part of Lord Roche's property in a regrant to that nobleman by James I., 1611 (Cal. Pat. Roll, Jac. I., Part I., R.I.A.).

The Subsidy Rolls give the following:—

In 1662, Theobald Roche of Rahan was valued in goods, £3 7s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. In 1663, £3 8s. 10d. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. In 1665, £8 15s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Pub Record Off., Dub.).

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives:—"Raghan¹ (Rahan)

¹ See Vol. II. of these Notes, pp. 161, 164, 187, 188, 191.

Parish. The former owner was Theobald Roch, a minor, heir of Ulick Roch, deceased, Irish Papist, Morris Roch, Ir. Pap., Lord Roch, Ir. Pap. The parish was forfeited on account of rebellion. The Grantees were:—James Cotter, Richard Newman, John Blennerhasset, Sir Richard Gethin, William Thornhill and Lord Kingston.

“Rahan Townland. Former owner, Theobald Roch, a minor (as above). It contained 642 acres and 486 acres. It was granted to Tibbott Roch. It passed subsequently to Sir James Cotter” (P.R.C., Irld.).

In 1672, Sir R. Kyrle is described as of Rahan, when he and Richard Newman of Cork jointly leased Ballygarrett (see that place in these Notes) to Rev. John Norcott (Dr. H. F. Berry, I.C.S., article “Journal” for 1905, p. 60.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states—“The parish contains 3,781 inhabitants. A grant of a market and two fairs was made in the 36th Chas. II., with a court of pie poudre for the manor of Cotterborough, but they are not now held. The parish, which comprises 9,930 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5,909 per ann., lies partly on the north, but chiefly on the south side of the Blackwater. The arable land is in general good, and there is a considerable portion of reclaimable mountain and some excellent bog, from which the Mallow market is partly supplied with fuel; limestone abounds and is used for building and agricultural purposes, and the state of agriculture has of late years been much improved” (II., 480).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—“A large parish, having a few gentlemen’s seats. On the north, mountainous. Towards the middle, all arable. There are some villages within its limits, the chief of which is Ballymagooly.” (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

O’Flanagan (pub. 1844) records:—“On the south bank (of River Blackwater) about a mile from Killevullen, at a place called Rahan, is a remarkable cave. The entrance is about twenty feet high, and from eighteen to twenty feet wide. It runs to a great distance underground, and is said to be crossed by a stream of water much further in than is easily reached by visitors. There are a variety of legends related about it. One mentions that the fame of a piper of this district reached the ears of the fairy king, who, finding the musician asleep at the mouth of the cave brought him across the subterranean river, and he has never returned, though he is often heard inside, especially on stormy nights, filling the cave with music” (p. 131).

RAHAN PARISH (R.C.).

The Pre-Reformation church stands on the townland of Dromrahan, immediately east of Rockforest East. Between it and the main road from Mallow to Fermoy is a spring called “Rahan Well.”

Brady gives:—“1291. Ecce de Rahin Vmr, unde decia di. mr. (Tax. P. Nic.)” (II., 367).

Translated from the Pipe Roll of Cloyne by Rev. Canon O’Riordan, P.P.
“Homage. David de Rupe, knight, on Tuesday before the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year XXXV^{III}. (A.D. 1365), did homage to His Lordship (the Bishop of Cloyne) for the manor of Rahyn and for Personestrete and acknowledged that he holds of H.L. the said manor and

Personstrete in Clenor and of Kyllenon by services of 17s. 8d., and of suit at the court of Kyllenon, from XV. to XV.; and in like manner he acknowledged that he holds of the Lord Bishop sundry lands in Fermoy and Clenor, containing 15 carucates of land called Munkenlond in Clenor, &c., &c.

Homage. David de Rupe (Roche), knight, did homage to H.L. at le Kylyn near Bothon (Buttevant) on Monday next before the feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross, in the year XXXIX. (A.D. 1366) of the reign of Edward, and he acknowledged that he holds of the lord Bishop, Rahyn in Fermoy, by services of one military fee, and of 40s. yearly rent, and Personstrete in Clenor for the service of one marc, and other lands in the same place, by service of common sui tof the court of Kyllenon."

In 1371, Maurice de Rupe did homage for the places above-mentioned. The manor of Rathyn by service of half a marc yearly, and the Personstrete in Clenor by service of 13s. 4d. yearly, and it lies near John Caunton on the eastern and northern side, etc., etc.

According to a Roll styled "A List of Popish Priests registered, etc., 11 July, 1704," we find John Sullivan of Rahan, aged 44, Parish Priest of Rahan, part of Whitechurch, and part of Kilshanig, who received "Popish Orders" at Limerick in 1684, from Dooly, Bishop of Limerick. His sureties were Teige Sullivan, *Priest*, of Mallow, £50, and Owen Mullane of Mallow, £50. (*Journal for 1900*, p. 56.)

From an inquiry into the "State of Popery, etc., 6 Nov., 1731," it is related that the parish of Ragharn had one masshouse, one reputed Popish Priest, no Convent of Fryars or Nuns, no Popish school. (*Journal for 1893*, p. 50.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "In the R.C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Ballinamona, but chiefly in that of Mallow. Some remains of the old church still exist" (ii. 480).

RAHAN PARISH (C. OF I.).

The Fiants of Henry VIII., 406 (18) gives: Lease to Robert Browne, soldier, of the site of the monastery of Ballyandreyheett, County Cork, lands of Ballyandreyheett, and the grange of Cayledowle, rectories of Rahan, Carycklem Lo Heyler, Temple Rowan, Castelton, Ballaghaha, Ballynanlanaghe and Chaple Robyn, Co. Cork, to hold for 21 years, at a rent of 40s. English, 4 Feb., XXXV. Attached are an order of council and an extract. The order imposes the condition that the lessee shall assign such portion of land to William Walshe, the late prior, as the deputy and council shall think requisite (A.D. 1543).

The following are extracts from Brady on history of Rahan parish and list of incumbents.

1591. "E. de Rathen, Prior Bothon, Rector, et usurpat vicariam: nullus curatus."

1609. William Holydaie.

1615. "Rahin, residens, Rect' spectat ad Bridgeton. Ecclia et cancella in ruinis. Vicarius, William Holiday, minister et predicator."

1633. Richard Jermyn.

1634. R. de Raglin spectat ad Prior Pontis. Val., 10 li. Vicecomes Roch, Impropiator.

1661 to 1665. Vicaria vacat. In 1664 John Crow appears as Curate.

1667. Philip Kieran was buried on 2nd April, "in ye year of our Lord God 1667." Inscription on a headstone in the old churchyard of Rahan.

David Elliott.

1694. Vicar' de Rathlin, valor 17 pounds. Epus patronus. Impropiator of Rathlin, Mr. John Longfield. Valor, 34 pounds. Nulla ecclia.

1719. William Hadlock.

1719. Nichilas Quaytrod.

From 1719 to 1808, Rahan was held with Carrigamleary (q.v.).

1802. Rahan Church was consecrated.

1808. George Brereton. He died 1822. Desired to be buried at Rahan. Left £500 to sick poor on the church list, £30 to complete school house; £30 towards ornamenting the steeple and staunching the roof of the church. A monument to his memory is in Rahan Church.

1822. George Edmund Cotter.

1837. Rahan, a vicarage, with cure, 6 miles long by 2½ broad, containing 9,930a. Gross pop, 3,781. No Curate employed. Composition for vicarial tithes, £242 6s. 2d., etc. Incumbent is resident. One church capable of accommodating 150 persons, built in 1792, at a cost of £646 3s. 1d. British, of which £182 12s. 3¼d. was a private donation from the late Sir James L. Cotter, Bart. The Board of First Fruits gave £461 10s. 9¼d. No charge on the parish in 1832 on account of the church.

1834. William Johnson, A.B.

1834. Prot. pop., 72.

1837. Arthur Bernard Baldwin.

1860. The church is in order. No glebe house. No glebe. The incumbent resides in Mallow. 26 children are on the rolls of a Church Education School. Prot. pop, 41 (ii. 367).

Cole continues :—

Rahan, that is "a place of ferns."

On the death of Rev. Arthur Bernard Baldwin in 1871 the parish of Rahan was joined to that of Mallow (p. 246).

Both Brady and Cole give the family history of some of the incumbents.

In 1607 Sir John King, ancestor of Lord Kingston, received a grant of several rectories, amongst which we find that of Rahan (Brady ii. 355).

John Watkins sold the Tithes of Rahan Parish to John Longfield, Esq., 20 June, 1683 (Longueville Papers).

In 1694 it formed part of the Union in Diocese of Cloyne as follows :— Rectoria de Moyallow, Vicaria de Dromdowny, Vicaria de Killbrowny, Vicaria de Carrigemleary, Vicaria de Rahane, Rectoria de Mourne als. Temple Michel, Rectoria de Clenor sive Cancellariatus. Ecclia Cath'alis Clonensis. Sitque ecclia de Moyallow p'alis (Brady i., xxxvii.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives : The living is a vicarage in the Dio. of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Col. Longfield. The parish was formerly united to that of Carrigamleary, but was separated about 30 years ago (1808), when a portion of the latter was attached to Rahan to make the division more equal. The tithes, amounting to £484 12s. 4d., are payable in equal portions in the impropiator and the vicar. The church is a small neat structure, with a low square tower, towards the erection of which, in 1788, the Board of First Fruits and Sir James Cotter assisted. Shortly before 1837 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £142 for its thorough repair.

The parochial school at Cotterborough, near Ballymagooly, is a neat building, comprising two large school-rooms, with apartments for the master and mistress, erected in 1823, under the auspices of the late vicar, at an expense of about £500, of which £100 was a grant from the Lord Lieutenant's fund. It is chiefly supported by subscription. At Knockbrack is a school for boys, supported by a bequest from the late H. Cotter, Esq., and £12 per annum from W. D. la Touche, Esq., whose father gave the site for the school and an acre of land; another school is supported by subscription, in which and in the two former about 100 children are educated, and there are two private schools, in which are about 90 children.

The late H. J. Cotter, Esq., in 1831 bequeathed £500, and a small estate in this parish producing about £90 per an. in trust to promote the scriptural education of the poor, and the Rev. Geo. Brereton's bequest is mentioned before by Brady (ii. 480).

The Return of Rent Charges payable in 1824 is given by Brady (iii. 312).

The Church plate consists of a flagon, plated, a cup and paten, plated, inscribed, "Rahan Church, 1836" (Webster, p. 105).

The Parochial Records are kept in the Public Record Office, Dublin, in one vol. Baptisms, 1773-1870; marriages, 1776-1869; burials, 1773-1871.

Rathclare.¹

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

It contains 443a. or. 39p. Pop. 58. Val. £575 10s. od. (Guy in 1881). It lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile (by road) from Buttevant village.

Rathclare is the Irish for "fort of the plain" (O'Donovan).

32nd of Edward III., the King grants to Roger Tanner, of Botavaunt, the custody of one messuage, 103 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow, in Rathclare (which were of Elie, son of Matthew, deceased, which were held by Edmund of Hereford, and Elie de David Fitz David Barry, lately under age, and in the custody of the king, by military service), in the hands of the king "rone min' etat" (R.S.A.I., 83).

According to the Egmont MSS., Rathclare, with other lands, were granted by Charles I. to Sir Philip Perceval, by Letter Patent. 13 March, 1637 (8) (I. 100).

In 1659, Petty gives Parish of Temple Bridge, Townland of Rathclare, 83 Irish (R.I.A.).

It was recorded as a village in 1814 (D.N.P.).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"A large townland consisting of a strip of marsh and arable. It contains 4 Danish forts, 2 gentlemen's

¹ In 1677 Rathclare is described as sweeter than Spital, but more narrow. There is brave meadow ground and the widow thrives upon it. There is a young orchard, some ditches and quicksetts. There are good thatched houses upon it, a brave kitchen, stable and dwelling house. It keeps 8 score collops and good store of corn and a great deal of hay, containing 234 acres.

In 1713 the tenant was William Crofts, whose wife was Elizabeth and son Roger.

It was let 1st May, 1727, to Hugh Northcote.

23 April, 1626, James Fitz Miah Barry stat. stapl. to James Barry FitzJohn of Rathclare, for £260.

John Barry of Liscarroll mortgaged Rathclare with other townlands

13 Sept., 1638, Exemplifications of the recovery, etc. of Rathclare, etc. by John Barry of Liscarroll, to David Herbert.

14 Car. R. A fine from John Barry of Liscarroll, Rathclare, etc., to the use of Sir Phil Percival (Egmont Papers).

dwellings, having small demesnes attached. It is crossed by a large road leading to Buttevant town (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

The townland has been occupied by the following farmers, etc. :—

1875. George F. Daly, William Coughlan, Patrick Walsh.

1886. George F. Daly, Mrs. Tracey, William Coughlan.

1892. William Coughlan, Cornelius Linehan, John Mullins.

1910. Very Rev. David Canon Burdon, P.P., Rathclare House; William Burdon, Rathclare House; Thomas Coughlan, Miss Coughlan, Mrs. Anne Heard, John Mullins (Guy).

1918. Same, except John Mullins, but Dr. H. Hutch, V.S., to be added (Guy).

See Buttevant Par. (R.C.) for tablet.

Rathmaher.

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.

The townland contains 98a. 3r. 24p. Pop. 20. Val. £138 (Guy, 1881).

It lies about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Kanturk Town, by road.

Rathmaher is the Irish for "Maher's Fort," but from the old authorities the true name is "Rath of the plain" (O'Donovan).

After the Battle of Knocknanuss in 1647 (between the Irish under Lord Taaffe and the English under Lord Inchiquin) Alastrom's body was buried in the townland of Rathmaher. Sir Alexander MacDonnell, or Alastrom as he is called in the South of Ireland, where he is also known as Colkitto, commanded the right wing of the Irish army. Various accounts are given as to the manner in which MacDonnell met his death, but that he was treacherously killed after the battle is probable. It is related that his remains were interred at the south-west corner of a kitchen garden that belonged to Purcell, a former owner of Rathmaher. Traces of the fences of this garden can still be seen. A large ash tree, of which a photographic illustration is here given, grows over the place of sepulture. Here his body rested "for three days and three nights," until it was conveyed to Clonmeen churchyard (*Journal* for 1889, p. 99, an account by Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A.). See also "Knocknanuss" in these "Notes."

It may be mentioned that Sir Alexander MacDonnell (Colkitto) commanded an Irish contingent in Montrose's campaign against the Campbells. His doings are romantically described in Scott's "Legend of Montrose." He was Lieut.-General under Lord Taaffe at Battle of Knocknanuss, having brought a small army from the North of Ireland, and it was his men who did most of the fighting, the Southern Irish having been quickly routed (Dr. George Bolster, R.N.).

Smith (pub. 1750) describes the limestone at Rathmaher as grey, compact, very fossiliferous, not easy to tool on account of the fossils (II., 285).

There are several entries to the Purcell family of Rathmaher in the Castlemagner (C. of I.) Parish Register from 1812 to 1821, concerning the children of John and Anne Purcell. In 1870 Robert Walpole, Esq. of Rathmaher was on the Vestry, and in 1875 is an entry to the birth of one of the children of Horace and Cecilia Walpole of Rathmaher.

In 1814 John Purcell, Esq., is shown as residing at Rathmaher (D.N.P.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives C. Purcell as living at Rathmaher (I. 303, under Castlemagner).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Rathmaher, a small townland, all demesne. Contains a gentleman's seat and has a stream on each side. Occupied by Denroche Purcell, Esq."

Rathmaher House. There is a pond here named "Chieftain's Pond," so called from a chieftain or chief of the Irish army, who was killed here on his retreat from the Battle of Knocknanuss by a man named "Samuels," some of the latter's offspring are still inhabitants convenient to this place Ord. Sur Off., Dub.).

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Bolster of Curraghbower, married Robert Walpole of Rathmaher (see Curraghbower in these "Notes").

The following appear to have lived at Rathmaher:—

1855. Robert Walpole (Dr. Geo. Bolster, R.N.).

1875. Robert Walpole.

1886. Robert Walpole.

1892. Michael Smith (Guy).

In May, 1909, I visited Rathmaher and had a conversation with the owner, Mr. Michael Smith, who informed me that he came to Rathmaher in 1890, having succeeded Mrs. Neale, who was here for a few years. It appears that Mr. Neale had married a daughter of Mr. Robert Walpole of Rathmaher, and it was from her, as a widow, that Mr. Smith purchased the interest in the place. He lives here still (1918).

Mr. Joseph Gubbins of Dunkettle was the landlord, who succeeded the Wises. Mr. M. Smith purchased the property under the Land Purchase Act of 1903. He informed me that a branch of the Purcell family had lived here and built the house and walls round the demesne.

Mr. Smith came from Knockardrahan, in the parish of Dromtariff, about 2½ miles west of Kanturk.

John, 2nd son of Sir John Purcell, "Knight of the Knife," is described as of Rathmaher, in the pedigree of Purcell of Burton (see these "Notes," I., 333).

William Purcell, Esq. of Rathmaher was buried in Kilbrin Churchyard, 3 May, 1833 (Kilbrin C. of I. Parish Register).

Mr. G. Sharpe Bolster, J.P. of Glenmount, Kanturk, writes 15 April, 1910:—"Rathmaher House was built by the renowned Sir John Purcell of Highfort fame, about 120 years ago. His grandson, the late Charles Denroche Purcell lived at Rathmaher from about 1810 to 1850, when he died. The late Robert Walpole, a gentleman of Queen's County birth and family, resided at Rathmaher from about 1850 to 1852, to the time of his death in 1886. It is a fine farm, well and ornamentally planted, and the house a fairly good one. There is a large wall surrounding portion of the land, the work of the late Charles Purcell."

Dr. George Bolster, R.N., writes 1910:—"The acreage is more than double that shown under the denomination Rathmaher, as Sir John Purcell purchased part of the neighbouring townland of Ballyheen, and incorporated it in his demesne. In this part of the place the site of an old castle is shown, and under a causeway leading to it there was until quite recently a very ancient arched bridge over a stream. Hereabouts the late Mr. Walpole had some drainage operations, and in deepening the bed of the stream, the workmen threw out large numbers of bones, mostly of horses.

The quantity was so much that they were sent to Curraghbower to be made into superphosphate. It is supposed they were the relics of the Battle of Knocknauus."

JOHN PURCELL of Rathmaher, 2nd son of Sir John Purcell (see Purcell of Burton, B. L. Gentry) m. 1807 at St. Ann's Shandon, about 16 May, Anne, dau. of Charles Denroche of Cork, by his wife Anne Dorman (m. 1775), and had issue (as shown in the C. of I. Par. Reg. of Castlemagner, and P.R.O., Ird.)—

- I. William, bap. 11 Oct., 1812, died 1834.
- II. Charles Denroche b. 1813, bur. 11 Aug., 1850.
- III. John, bap. 20 Feb., 1814
- IV. Thomas, bap. 24 March, 1815.
- V. George Dunscombe, bap. 23 Sept., 1816.
- I. Lydia Dunscombe, bap. 12 May, 1818.
- II. Martha, bap. 18 Aug., 1819.
- III. Mary, bap. 11 March, 1821, d. 1838.

Dr. H. F. Berry, Litt. D., I.S.O., informs me that by the Census Returns of 1841, Charles Denroche Purcell was living unmarried at Rathmaher, with six servants and two visitors. His age states it to be 28, in which case he was born in 1813.

The following is taken from the Kilbrin C. of I. Par. Regr. :—

Buried 10 Aug., 1823, Anne, dau. of John Purcell of Rannahery (?Rathmaher).

Buried 11 Augt., 1850, Charles Denroche Purcell.

The Refuge (Turnpike House or Clune Bawn) Doneraile.

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. (not shown by name, but building indicated).

Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy Parish of Doneraile.

The Refuge or Turnpike House is a small Cottage about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north from the bridge over the River Awbeg, at Doneraile Village. It lies in the S.E. corner of Cloonbane townland, at the junction of the roads, immediately north of Doneraile village, at the top of the hill.

It was formerly the residence of the Rev. Henry Somerville, Rector of Templeroan, and Perpetual Curate of Doneraile. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Donerailiensia," 1850. Also a pamphlet on the "Baptismal Suit of Somerville versus Robinson." He died here in 1867. He was a bachelor, but his sister, Miss Somerville, lived with him. In his time the cottage was called "The Refuge," and the front was covered with creepers and roses, and had the appearance of a picturesque, comfortable residence.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds:—"It was called the 'Refuge' as Mr. Somerville could get no other residence in the parish."

Subsequently it was used as a School House.

In 1894 it was in bad repair.

In the year 1905 it was repaired by Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, and was let to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. O'Brien (afterwards Manager National Bank, Doneraile), who lived here from 1905 to 1909.

In the year 1909 it was let to Mrs. Wicks, widow of the Rev. Theodore Wicks, M.A., Rector of Castletownroche, who died 1903. Mrs. Wicks is still here (1918).

This cottage appears in Guy's Directory of 1910 as "Turnpike House," the residence of Mrs. Wicks.

Mrs. Wicks gives her address as "Clune Bawn."

Mr. Percy J. O'Brien, writes 18 Oct., 1910, as follows:—"Before the Rev. Mr. Somerville went to live in the "Refuge" or Turnpike House, which was built by Mr. Fluery, three people lived there, viz., Mr. Hurley, Jonathan Green, and two old ladies named Nagle. Mr. Somerville put a verandah round the house and did it up. Benjamin Creagh was landlord and gave it to him when Lord Doneraile put him out of the house in which Father Shinkwin lives at present (1910).

"Mrs. Rosse, wife of Count de Rosse, was daughter of Mr. Henshawe of Charleville. She was a governess in France and married Count de Rosse, an aged gentleman, who died shortly after, when she inherited his property, silver, etc.

"In 1896 when the new school was built, the interior of the "Refuge" or Turnpike House was remodelled, and was occupied by the different school teachers until 1905."

Renny Castle and Townland.

Sheet 34, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Kilcummer.

The site of Renny Castle is situated in the townland of Renny Lower.

This townland contains 175a. 1r. 24p. Pop. 25. Val. £205 (Guy, 1881).

It lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (by road) S.S.W. of Castletownroche Village, and immediately west of Convamore.

Renny is the Irish for "Fenny" (O'Donovan), "a small promontory" (James Byrne, J.P.).

At the end of a draft book of Orders of the Revenue side of the Exchequer of the year 1609, is the following entry:—"Corke, Edmonde Spencer, Kilvrogan, Kilwanton, Backbeliston, Neghwan, Ballintegan, Rynny, in Conte Cork, sp'ualities and temp'alities.

Peregrine Spenser, who died in the King's service in the first year of the Irish Rebellion, was seized in fee of the castle, town and lands of Renny, otherwise Rynny, containing one ploughland with the letters thereof of the parsonages, rectories and tithes of Templebride, otherwise Killbride; Briny, Owens and Killbonane, and also of the Abbey of Buttevant and half a ploughland thereto belonging, all in the County Cork; and after his death this portion of the poet's estates descended to Hugolin Spenser of Rinny, as eldest son and heir of Peregrine, who was dispossessed of them by Cromwell. During Cromwell's usurpation in Ireland it appears to have been the rule of the Government to make fee farm leases or grants of all such estates as came into their possessions or under their control, and we find that Peregrine Spenser was in 1656, though then deceased, charged with the fee farm rent of £1 7s. 6d., for the late house of ye ffryers of Killnemalagh, alias Buttevant; and at the present time Edmund Spenser was called upon to pay the sum of £9 10s. 5½d. as tenant of the manor, towne and lands of Killcolman, with others (Book of Arrears of Fee Farm Rents, 1656).

In 1668 Hugolin Spenser, as tenant of the lands of Renny or Rinny, held at £6 8s. 11d., was indebted to the King in 55s. 3d. for part of

three years ended Michaelmas, 1668, a charge included in the County Sheriff's account, but by an order of the Court in 1673, it was decided to be struck out of that account.

By an Inquisition taken at King's Old Castle, Cork, August 15th, 1694, it was found that Hugolin Spenser, gentleman, late of Renny, was outlawed on 11 June by an Act of 3rd William and Mary for High Treason at Mallow; that he by deed dated August 9th, 1673, had mortgaged the town and lands of Rinny to Pierce Power; that he had several rectories hereinafter named; and that a chief rent of 40 shillings was payable out of the lands of Rinny to the Earl of Cork and Burlington. The forfeited estates of Hugolin Spenser was claimed by William Spenser as next Protestant heir, and in consideration of his sacrifices, sufferings and losses in the late troubles in Ireland; and on the 14 June, anno 9, his Majesty granted to Nathaniel Spenser, gentleman, son of the said William, the townlands of Renny, 332 acres; Killahorry, 63 acres; and the rectories and impropriate titles of Renny, Nowens, alias S. Nowens, Templebreedy, alias Kilbride, and Brinny in the County of Cork.

In the Book of Arrears of Crown and Quit Rent of the year 1702, the following entries are to be found: County Cork—Hugolin Spenser, Fermoy Barony—

Reny al's Riny, 1 pl'd Irish acres, 395; Applotment of £27,000	£11 2 3
Buttevant, ½ pl'd Irish acres 30, Applotment of £30,000	0 16 10

£11 19 1

Past to Nathaniell Spenser, Applotment of £24,000—£27 os. 5½d.

On 24 January, 1743, a Bill was filled in the Exchequer of Ireland by Edmund Wall against Edmund Spenser, Pierce Power, sen. and jun., and William Power. This Bill records that Hugolin, when seized in fee of the lands of Renny had mortgaged them (as stated above) to Pierce Power, the elder, for £300 and £20 per annum interest, and that he forfeited his estate in 1668; and that Dorothy, his only child, married the same Pierce Power, who exhibited his claim to the Trustees for the sale of the forfeited estates, and paid £20 chief per annum to the Earl of Cork for the said lands. It further appears by this record that Dorothy Power (nee Spenser) died in 1690, leaving three children, Hugoline, Pierce and William, all Catholics, and that Hugoline, the eldest, married a daughter of Richard Barrett; that William III. granted Hugolin's forfeited estate to William Spenser, and that he left a son, Nathaniel, who died in the year 1718 leaving Edmund, his grandson and heir; and that there was an Act passed in the English Parliament in the first year of Anne for the relief of William Spenser and the wife and children of Lord Kenmare. The King's letter granting William Spenser Hugolin's forfeited estate is recorded in the Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland, and bears date 23 April, 1697 (*Journal* for 1908, pp. 40, 41, 42).

The Book of Dist. and Sur. circa 1657 gives:—"Rinny, being church lands before the wars, 332 acres. Killahorry, 63 acres. Former owner of these was Widdow Morris, Papist, who was dispossessed." The Grantee being Hugolin Spenser (P.R.O. Irl.).

Gibson, I., 311, gives an account of the re-granting of the Spenser estate to William Spenser after the Restoration,

Windele writes:—"In 1702 various rectories impropriate, tithes, glebes, advowsons, amongst which was the rectory impropriate and tithes of Renny, barony of Fermoy, Cork, forfeited by the attainder of Hugolin Spenser, were this year conveyed to trustees for the perpetual augmentation of such small rectories and vicarages with the several dioceses of Cork and Cloyne as the Lord Lieutenant, by any writing under hand and seal, with the consent of the respective bishops, should direct and appoint."—Dalton's Letter on the Dioceses of Cork and Cloyne, 15th Report on the Record of Ireland, p. 368 (*Journal* for 1897, p. 372).

Opposite page 196, *Journal* for 1905, is given a pedigree of the Poet Spenser's Family. Also under Kilcolman of these "Notes" a still fuller pedigree is given.

Smith (pub. 1750) gives:—"Near the Blackwater is Rinny, a ruined castle of the Fitz-Geralds, which was part of Spenser's estate" (I., 317).

The Subsidy Rolls give:—"Richard Barnard of Rinny in 1662, value in land, £8 8s. 5½d. Mr. Smart of Rinny in 1665, value in goods, £12 6s. 6½d.; in 1668, £12 6s. 6½d. (P.R. Off., Dub.).

In 1777, Nagle, Esq., is shown as residing at Renny (T.S.R.).

In 1806 Mr. Nagle is still shown as being there (Sleater).

In 1814 Rev. Christmas Paul Wallis, was living here (D.N.P.). He was appointed R.V. of Monanimy in 1814. He was and son of Henry Wallis, Esq., of Westwood, near Millstreet, co. Cork (Brady, II., 356). He was buried in Ballyhooly graveyard, 31 March, 1826.

Townsend (pub. 1815) gives "Renny, the seat of the Rev. C. Wallis, grandly situated on one of the rocks overhanging the Blackwater, and highly planted and improved by its present owner" (I., 479).

Augustus O'Kelly, before 1861, writes:—"A Mr. Blackburn, who has recently purchased this classic land Renny, lately possessed by the Wallis family, is a total absentee" ("An Epitome of the Lives of the Poets, etc.," p. 50). Mr. Blackburn's son lived at Renny for several years.

Windele gives the meaning of Renny as the "little promontory," he adds, "Mrs. Wallis' house is built at the head of a lofty precipice standing boldly above the Inch beside the Blackwater; at the foot of this rock is a large deep pool of water, called 'Poul a morrav,' the hole of the dead. Near the house, and more immediately on the edge of the precipice, is a fragment of Spenser's castle" (Windle MSS., 12, I. 11, p. 109, R.I.A.).

He further writes, circa 1837:—"Adjoining Convamore is Renny, a finely situated demesne, now held by H. Smyth, Esq. Near the house is a fragment of an ancient castle of the Fitzgerald's" (Windle MSS., 12, I., 11, p. 65, R.I.A.).

Thom (pub. 1835) states that Henry Smyth, Esq., J.P. for Co. Cork, was residing at Renny (p. 184).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Renny Lower Townland. The property of Henry Smyth, Esq., by Deed for Ever. Land is light, dry and under good cultivation. Houses and roads in good repair. Pays Co. Cess, £36 10s. 2d. yearly, including Renny Upper.

Spenser's Tree at Renny. It is situated in the S.W. part of the townland of Renny Lower, on the bank of the River Blackwater, about 10

chains S. of the road leading from Fermoy to Castletownroche in this parish (Kilcummer). It is a large oak tree, so called, it is said, as it was here Spenser the Poet sat while writing his "Faerie Queen."

Renny House.—A gentleman's place, but unoccupied at present. It is elegantly situated on a precipice, neatly ornamented and in good repair, having also a large demesne attached to it.

Site of Renny Castle.—It is situated on the W. of the townland of Renny Lower, and about 50 links N.W. of Renny House. There is nothing of this castle to be seen at present, more than the site only, nor is there anything worth describing. It is said it was here Spenser the Poet resided (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Mr. O'Flanagan, in his "Guide to the Blackwater," says, the last of the Spensers, of whom we have an authentic account, lived at Renny, or Rinny, and had contracted an intimacy with his housekeeper, from which she inferred that he meant to marry her; and that this woman, who was also employed by her master as his barber, cut his throat while shaving him on the morning of the day on which he was to have been married to a lady in the neighbourhood. In a small antique dwelling at Renny is pointed out the room in which she did the deed."

This would be a tragic winding up of the poet's immediate descendants, but there was a later than he, "Edmund Spenser of Mallow," probably nephew of the murdered man, and the son of Edmund Spenser who married Anne Freeman. He died in Mallow about 1790, leaving this sad epitaph for his tomb:—

"Her lies the body of Edmund Spenser,
Great-Great-Great-Grandson of the Poet Spenser,
Unfortunate from his cradle to his grave."

—(Gibson, I., 313).

In the C. of I. Parish Register of Bridgetown and Kilcummer are baptismal entries of the children of Captain Hodder and Jane Roberts of Renny, 1865 to 1870.

The late house at Renny is said to have been built by the Rev. Christmas Paul Wallis. I was so informed by a local historian at Convamore about 1906.

Spenser's oak is still (1918) to be seen at Renny on the bank of the Blackwater.

The townlands of Renny were purchased by the Right Hon. Earl of Listowel, K.P., about 1900.

Lord Listowel informs me (1910) that "Spenser's Cottage," a small building with a couple of rooms, which was locally supposed to have been the residence of the poet, was situated on the cliff at Kilcummer, on the north bank of the Blackwater, about a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Renny. It was pulled down about 1884 by the tenant farmer on whose land it stood.

The late house of Renny was taken down when Lord Listowel purchased the place about 1900.

A small portion of Renny Castle still remains (1910).

The townland of Renny Lower is now part of Convamore demesne.

According to the "Fermoy Topography" there was a church named Cill Laisre of the Ui Cleirigh, near Rindi (Renny), not far from Dun Cruadha of the Ui Leaghair, near Castletownroche (*Journal* for 1911, p. 70).

Richardstown Castle and Townland.

Sheets 17 and 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Caherduggan.

In 1881 the townland is shown as containing 371a. 1r. 27p. Pop. 44. Val. 418 (Guy).

It lies about a mile west of Doneraile Village (by road).

Richardstown was part of the property of Lord Roche, and is mentioned as such in a regrant from James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, 1 Dec. 9th A.D. 1611 (Cal. Pat. Roll I., Jac., Part I., p. 209. R.I.A.).

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1832, appears a facsimile of a letter bearing the signature of Edmund Spenser, the author of the "Faerie Queene," which was discovered amongst the Roche MSS. (now in the British Museum). This document is written on paper, no date is given, and the signature alone is Spenser's autograph. It runs thus:—"Be it known to all men by these p'nts (presents) that I, Edmund Spenser, of Kilcolman, Esq., doe give unto McHenry the keeping of all the woods wch I have in Ballinganin, and of the rushes and braks, wtout making any spoile thereof, and also doe covenant wt him, that he shall have one house wtin the bawne of Richardstown for himself and his cattell in tyme of warre. And also wtin the space of VIJ years to repayre the castle of Richardston aforesayd, and in all other things to use good neighbourhood to him, and his seal (apparently a griffin statant). Ed. Sp'ser."

Mr. James Coleman, Hon. Sec. Cork H. & A. Society, adds:—"McHenry, the person alluded to in Spenser's letter, was a junior member of the Roche family, who assumed the name of McHenry in order that he might be 'sui nationis capitanus,' i.e., chief of his name. The remains of Richardstown Castle were in existence in 1832 (*Journal* for 1904, p. 210, also see Smith, I., 345).

Windele writes:—"Spenser was a particular intruder on that branch of the Roches called MacHenry, inhabiting near Castletownroche. In the Roche papers is a submission to arbitration, dated 19th January, 1606, between Sylvanus Spenser, of Kilcolman, gentleman, and James Roche Fitz-Henry, touching the lands of Richardstown, etc., in Roche's country—a part of Fitz-Henry's ancient patrimony encroached on by the poet. The arbitrators named are Philip Gowld, Archdeacon of Cork, and William Meade, of same, Esq." (*Journal* for 1897, p. 372).

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives:—Richardstown, 106 acres. It was owned before the Rebellion by James Roch for Dominick, who was attainted. The Grantees were Stephen and Christian Roch. Also Robert ffoulkes, Esq. (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Subsidy Rolls give:—1663, Robt. ffoulke, Esq., of Richardstown, value in goods, £6 7s. 9½d. In 1665, £4 10s. 5½d. (P.R.O., Dub.).

In 1761 Patrick Callaghan and Richard Sweeny were tenants at Richardstown, and the late tenant was Cornelius Gorman (Crone Papers).

In 1763 Owen Morrissey was a tenant of Richardstown (Crone Papers).

By Mr. John Crone's Will of 1789 he mentions that he purchased Cornahinch, Richardstown and Ballydineen from Lord Lisle (Crone Papers).

I have a coloured survey before me, which was kindly given to me by Mrs. Jane Croker, late of Byblox, which bears the following inscription:—



ROCKFOREST MONUMENT.



ROCKFOREST HOUSE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1905.)

“The above mapp is taken of the three plowland of Curraghnehinshy, Richardstowne and Glan Comane in the parrish of Cardogan in ye Barony of fermoy in ye County of Corke, containing three hundred ninty five Acres and three rood plantation measure and noe more, being surveyed for Mr. Robert fooks and Mr. John Crone in february, 1692. John Austen, Surveyor.”

A house is shown on south part of the townland of Curraghnehinshy (now Cornahinch) to the east of the present house of Kilbyrne, and near the road from Cornahinch Cross Roads to Annakissa, and which runs by the park wall. This was probably the house of Mr. Foulks (see Cornahinch of these “Notes”).

This is a very interesting map, as it shows the roads existing at the time of the survey.

In 1814, Mr. Richard Nunan is shown as living at Richardstown (D.N.P.).

The landholders now on the Townland of Richardstown are (1910:—
William Healy.

Margaret Vaughan (the Vaughans succeeded John Duane).

Edmond Linehan (two holdings) (succeeded Con. Hannan).

Mrs. Eustace Morrogh-Bernard, who has part of the townland with that of Byblox.

Patrick W. Corrigan, late Michael Nugent, who succeeded John Sheehan, who succeeded William Sheehan. The farmhouse was at Cornahinch Cross, facing Doneraile. William Sheehan was a fine specimen of an Irish farmer, a real sportsman. I knew him well. It is said his ghost haunts Cornahinch Cross Roads. In his old age he was nearly always to be seen there.

The last of the Crone Family to possess Richardstown was Mrs. Troussard, sister of the late Major Crone and Robert Crone of Byblox. That portion which formed part of the demesne with Byblox was in the occupation of Mrs. Jane Croker. She transferred her interest to her daughter (and only surviving child) Constance, wife of Capt. Kenneth Charles Weldon, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who signed the Purchase Agreement under the Land Purchase Act of 1903, and who sold her interest therein in 1909 to Mrs. Morrogh-Barnard, late of Currymount, near Buttevant.

Richardstown Castle has disappeared. A mound is all that remains to show where it stood. Mr. Walter B. Jones in his pamphlet “Doneraile and Vicinity,” states the Castle of Richardstown was knocked down by lightning in 1865 (footnote to p. 2).

Mr. Thomas Carroll purchased 139 acres of Richardstown from William Healy, 19 February, 1914.

Rockforest.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Rahan.

Rockforest East, 225a. 1r. 17p. Pop. 21. Val. £280 5s. od.

Rockforest West, 170a. 3r. 39p. Pop. 10. Val. £156 10s. od. (Guy, 1881).

Rockforest Demesne contains all the townland of Rockforest West and part of that of Rockforest East.

Rockforest House lies about 3 miles (by road) east of Mallow Town.

The townlands of Rockforest are in the old townland of Rahan, as shown by the Down Survey, circa 1657. See Rahan Parish in these "Notes." It appears that it formed part of the Roche property. The actual townland of Rahan belonged before the Rebellion to Theobald Roch, a minor, heir of Ulick Roch, deceased, and contained 642 and 486 acres. This Theobald Roche was attainted, and the property granted to Tibbott Roche. It subsequently passed to James Cotter (Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, P.R.O., Irl.).¹

Smith (pub. 1750) writes:—"Lower down the river (from Ballygarret) is Rockforest, a pleasant seat of Mr. James Cotter, on a rising situation, commanding an extensive prospect of the opposite country" (I., 315).

In a survey of 1777, Rockforest is shown as the residence of "Cotter, Bart." (T.S.R.).

Sir James L. Cotter, Rockforest, was one of the original members of the Duhallow Hunt Club, 1800 ("Journal" for 1896, p. 51).

Lewis (pub. 1737) gives:—"Rockforest, the spacious and handsome mansion of Sir J. L. Cotter, Bart., is beautifully situated on a rising ground between the Blackwater and the Lavalley Mountain, in an extensive and richly-wooded demesne, bounded on the north by the river which sweeps boldly under the rock of Carrig, the woods and castellated tower on the summit of the rock forming a most picturesque and interesting scene." (Under "Rahan," II., 480.)

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) mentions this place in 1844 in his "Guide to the Blackwater" (p. 131).

Mr. James Coleman's article, "Notes on the Cotter Family of Rockforest," published in "Cork Historical and Archæological Journal" for 1908, page 1, is of much interest, and deals fully with the pedigree of the family.

Rockforest Monument was erected by Sir James Cotter to the memory of his friend John Wilkes; a statue was to have been put on top. John Wilkes lived with Sir James and gave him a silver medal for himself, which is now (1913) in possession of Miss Alice Crofts Cotter, of Short Castle, Mallow. The angles of the monument point due N., S., E. and W. It is now (1910) on the farm of Jeremiah Sullivan.

Sir James Cotter in 1910 informed me that his grandfather told him that the monument was originally in the centre of Rockforest wood, and in the old days the hounds used to meet there.

The present occupier is Mr. Edward Morgan Copithorne, who purchased Rockforest 13 December, 1916.

¹ Rev. W. H. Cotter, LL.D., adds:—"Rockforest was built not by the Cotters, but by the Roches in the end of the reign of Elizabeth. It was not confiscated land, it was purchased from the Roches by James Cotter, but was not occupied by the Cotter family until long after. As their first residence was Annesmount, Ballinsperrig, Carrigtwohill.

Rockforest was renovated afterwards by the first Baronet, and the wings east and west added to it. It was the late Rev. George Edmund Cotter used to tell me all the family traditions. He was the brother of the 3rd Baronet, and son of the 2nd, and he was born there.



ROCKMILLS VILLAGE.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, September 1905.*)



ROCKSAVAGE.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, September, 1909.*)
Left to right—Mrs. Henry Mansergh, Major H. C. Mansergh, Miss Hoare.

Rockforest Lodge or Cottage.

It is situated on Lavally Upper, and on south side of the main road from Mallow to Killavullen, and a few hundred yards to the south-west of Rockforest House.

The occupiers have been:—

- 1837. Pierce Creagh, Esq. (Lewis).
- 1840. Same (Field Book, Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).
- 1844. Same (O'Flanagan).
- 1910. Dr. F. J. O'Connor, M.D.
- 1916. Same.

Rockmills House (formerly Lodge) and Ballynahallisk Townland.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Paris of St. Nathlash.

Rockmills House, part of the village and the mills of Rockmills, are situated in the townland of Ballynahallisk. Rockmills House is situated immediately east of Rockmills village.

It is suggested that Ballynahallisk is the Irish for "mouth of the burn ford," or "town of the ford of the fish." "Bealanaha(l)isca" (Mr. Newell, inspector for Irish to National Board of Education).

H. C. Bowen says:—Nathlash, called Nathleask in 1591, is a corruption of (Beal a)n atha liske=Ballynahalisk=the (mouth of the) burnt ford. He suggested "lisky" or "losky" (burnt) is from the practice of burning land. I suggest the still prevalent practice of "burning the river" for salmon by poachers.—(Chas. D. Oliver.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me that Talisk was a kind of war instrument used by the ancient Irish, and Tallaughte "robbed or spoiled."

This townland contains 531a or. 17p. In 1881 the population was 82; valuation £515 5s. od. (Guy).

Rockmills House, formerly Rockmills Lodge, took its name from the part of the house which was built in 1776 by Col. Richard Aldworth as a shooting and fishing lodge. It was afterwards enlarged by him, again by Charles D. Oliver about 1820, and further by his grandson, Chas. D. Oliver in 1906. The demesne lying in the glen of the Funcheon is, though small, of considerable beauty, containing some fine timber and a large proportion of plantation and ornamental grounds laid out by Mrs. Oliver (widow of C. D. O.) with the assistance of Lord Riversdale, when he was curate of the parish in the middle of the last century.

The house contains several good specimens of the early Dutch painters, and some paintings by the Cork artist Grogan, including a very curious watercolour "The Wake," and many family portraits; also the Corporation seal of the Borough of Kilmallock, of which Charles D. Oliver was the last "Sovereign," and the minute book of the Corporation.—(Chas. D. Oliver, of Rockmills House, 1910).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes in 1907:—"Mr. Aldworth, who built Rockmills Lodge and Rockmills, lived, I am led to believe, temporarily, at Annesgrove. He farmed very extensively near Castletownroche. He owned the townlands of Rahard and Rathnadarrihy, near Castletownroche. I remember to see his big thatched barn standing.

He imported Shire horses, used two horse wagons, and had a famous ploughman named Carver. He had a Scotch steward named Hunter, and there are a good many of Hunter's descendants in Castletownroche at present. There was a wood south of Ballyhooly which belonged to the Aldworths, but I am informed that the Earl of Listowel purchased lately."

Richard Aldworth was a member of the Doneraile Rangers in 1780. He lived at Rockmills from about 1776 to about 1820.

Townsend (pub. 1815) writes:—"Mr. Aldworth built a house called Rockmill Lodge. In this the dry rot complained of in some other places has made its appearance in a manner calculated to raise some apprehension of more general injury. The house stands upon a limestone base, a situation by no means likely to encourage the admission of so pernicious a visitant. The whole staircase, and the floors of one or two rooms have been reduced to a soft spongy substance, and what seems most remarkable is, that the part adjoining the back of a chimney experienced the most rapid decay, &c., &c." (I., 485).

Colonel Richard Aldworth of Newmarket lived at Annesgrove for some time. It was named after his wife "Anne." He owned part of Castletownroche village and the adjoining townland of Rahard (Raghard) on which is "Close farm" also Ballydoyle wood adjoining Ballywalter. In 1776 he took part of the lands of Ballynahallisk from Harmer Bond and built Rockmill Lodge and went to reside there. The lease was subsequently converted to a fee farm grant. The present landlord is Colonel E. G. Lloyd, London.

In conjunction with his cousin Lord Doneraile, and John (?) Hyde of Castlehyde, Chichester St. Leger, and the Revd. Edward Delaney of Snug Lodge, Ballynehan, he built the Rock mills. He afterwards acquired the sole ownership of this and left it with Rockmill Lodge to his wife's nephew, Charles D. Oliver, of Spa Hill, Kilfinane, who came to reside there in 1824, and enlarged it. Colonel Aldworth also left to Charles D. Oliver his property at Castletownroche, which also included Ballydoyle Wood opposite Annesgrove. These were sold by Richard C. D. Oliver, son of Charles D. Oliver in 1866.

Richard Chas. D. Oliver farmed "Close" for many years—(It was he, I think, to whom Mr. Byrne alludes)—in a very advanced fashion, owning one of the earliest steam threshers in the county, the first reaping machine, etc., etc. The first practical reaping machine was one actually bought by him from Wood and reconstructed on his own design. He also there first used bone manure as afterward manufactured by Mr. William Goulding, with whom he was in constant touch. The agricultural lands were sold by R. D. C. Oliver about 1866. The village (part of) belongs to Rev. R. J. Deane Oliver, Assistant Chaplain-General, 1916.

The whole manor of Ballyhooly belonged to the Aldworths, including Convamore and the Ballyhooly Woods.

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions Rockmill Lodge, the beautifully situated residence of Mrs. Oliver (II., 420).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Rockmills Lodge, lies in the N.W. corner of Ballynahallisk townland. The house is in good repair and neatly ornamented. Mrs. Oliver is the proprietor of this lodge (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

St. Leger Aldworth of Rockmill Lodge is shown as a J.P. of Co. Cork in the Munster Directory of 1867, on page 2, while Richard C. D. Oliver is shown as the resident on p. 6.

St. Leger Aldworth, Commander R.N., married Alicia Oliver, daughter of C. D. Oliver, and at times lived at Rockmills with his mother-in-law, his brother being rector of Glanworth, and married to Mrs. Aldworth's sister, Anne, (i.e., the two Aldworths married their first cousins, the two Miss Olivers).

St. Leger Aldworth owned Carrigdowning Upper, recently sold to the tenants by his daughter, Miss A. E. H. St. Leger Aldworth.

In 1866 Richard C. D. Oliver succeeded his mother as owner of Rockmill Lodge.

At this time Richard Oliver (now—1910—of Kilfinane) became by purchase owner of the Rock Mills, and resided there for some years. The mills passed through many hands, and were finally purchased, as also the head interest in the holding, in 1903, by Chas. Deane Oliver.

In 1886 Mrs. Katherine Oliver was living here (Guy).

At present (1918), it is the residence of Charles Deane Oliver, M.Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, Dept. of Agriculture.

PEDIGREE

Abstracted by Charles Deane Oliver from "The Olivers of Cloghanodfoy and their descendants," compiled by Major-General J. R. Oliver, C.M.G., R.A.; 3rd edition, 1904.

CAPTAIN ROBERT OLIVER, an officer in Cromwell's Army for the reduction of Ireland, 1649; bought property at Kilfinane in 1650; was M.P. for Co. Limerick 1661; was granted by the Act of Settlement, 1666, twenty-four townlands in Co. Limerick and nineteen in Co. Kerry. The Limerick property included Cloghanodfoy, afterwards called Castle Oliver, forfeited by FitzHarris, 1641. Herbert Oliver was Lieutenant in the Irish Guards quartered at Cloghanodfoy and Doneraile, 1662; m. Bridget Ormsby, and had issue. He m. secondly, Valentina, dau. of the Hon. Sir Claude Hamilton, of Port Toome, who d. without issue. His son,

Charles Oliver of Cloghanodfoy, attainted by James II., 1689; M.P. Midleton, Co. Cork, 1695; M.P. Co. Limerick, 1703; m. Elizabeth dau. of Sir Percy Smyth, of Ballynatray, and had a son,

Robert Oliver, of Cloghanodfoy, born 1671; Col. Limerick Militia; M.P. Kimallock, 1703; M.P. Co. Limerick, 1715; d. 1738; m. 1702, Katherine, dau. of Hon. Sir Robert Southwell and sister of Lord de Clifford, who d. without issue; m. 1705, Susanna, eldest dau. of James Knight, and aunt of Sir Robert Tilson Deane, 6th Baronet. Their 3rd son,

The Venerable John Oliver, Archdeacon of Ardagh and Rector of Carrigaline, Co. Cork, b. 1720, d. 1778; m. 1761, Elizabeth, dau. of John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam. Their 3rd son,

Charles Deane Oliver, of Spa Hill, Kilfinane, and afterwards of Rockmill Lodge, Co. Cork, m. 1805, Sarah, dau. of Captain Jonathan Bruce Roberts, of Charleville, Co. Cork. Their only son,

Richard Charles Deane Oliver, of Rockmills Lodge, b. 1821, d. 1880; m. Katherine, dau. of Ven. John Hawtayne, Archdeacon of Bombay, and his wife Margaret, dau. of Sir John Franks. They had issue,

Charles Deane Oliver, of Rockmills House, and Rev. Richard John Deane Oliver, Chaplain to the Forces; Assistant Chaplain-General London District, 1917.

Charles Deane Oliver of Rockmills House (1918), M.Inst. C.E., m. 1888, Maria Charlotte, dau. of Edward Falconer Litton, of Ardavelling, Co. Cork, Judge of the High Court, and his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Revd. Mark Clarke, and his wife, Maria Hill, of Donnybrook, near Doneraile, and had issue,

Richard Edward Deane, b. 1890; Lieut. R.E.; killed in action at Martinpuich, Sept. 1916, of whom his C.O. wrote:—"The famous Corps to which he belonged for so short a time will always reckon him as one of her heroes."

Elizabeth Catherine Deane, Kathleen Maude Deane, Margaret Silver Deane.
Sisters of Richard Charles Deane Oliver married respectively:—

Revd. John Aldworth, Rector of Glanworth, from whom descends John C. O. Aldworth, of Newmarket Court; Commander St. Leger Aldworth, R.N., father of Miss A. E. H. St. Leger Aldworth, formerly of Beechmount, Queenstown.

James Hill of the family of Donnybrook, Co. Cork.

From the eldest brother of Archdeacon Oliver descended the families of Oliver Gascoyne, of Castle Oliver and Parlington, Yorkshire; and Oliver of Inchera, Cork; and from the eldest son of the Archdeacon, the family of Oliver of Tegroney, or Cherrymount, Co. Wicklow.

ARMS—Or, on a chevron between two pellets in chief sa, and a mullet naiant in base ppr, a crescent arg.

CREST—A hand holding a branch of olive ppr, mantled gu, doubled arg.

MOTTO.—Ito tu et fac similiter.

The Flour Mills at Rockmills.

In 1837 the Flour Mills at Rockmills are described :—“Near the village of Rockmills are the extensive flour mills from which it derives its name, erected by the late Richard Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket. They are propelled by the Funcheon, and are capable of manufacturing nearly 12,000 sacks of flour annually (Lewis, II., 420).

In 1840 the Field Book describes this mill as a very extensive building and the property of Mrs. Oliver (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

The mill was idle for years, it was then worked by Mr. Lyster, circa 1850. He was succeeded by Mr. R. Oliver of Kilfinane, who worked it for some years. He was succeeded by Messrs. Adams and Kirby, who worked it for a few years. It then fell into the hands of Messrs. Daly and Synan, who resigned it after a short time. After being idle for some years it was taken by Mr. O'Mahony of Kildorrery, who was the last to work it before it fell into disrepair about 1900 (James Byrne, J.P.).

Mr. Chas. D. Oliver, C.E., writes :—Rockmills, built 1776 by Richard Aldworth, Chichester St. Leger, and Revd. E. Delaney (and perhaps, Hyde) (see under Rockmills Village), enlarged by Chas. D. Oliver, sold in L. E. Court in 1866 and purchased by Richard Oliver of Kilfinane (father of Wm. Oliver, Buttevant); sold by him about 10 years later, passed through many hands and was bought in 1903 by Chas. D. Oliver, who partly demolished it, it being then ruinous. He gave the use of the mill race as a site for an auxiliary salmon hatchery in connection with that erected at Lismore by the Duke of Devonshire under the auspices of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. It was subsequently taken over by the Department and worked by them in conjunction with the Blackwater Conservators, the output having been for several years some 300,000 salmon fry per annum, distributed partly on the Blackwater system and partly on other rivers. This mill was about 1800 the most important in the South of Ireland, its produce commanding very high prices, and being largely carted to Dublin. Chas. D. Oliver put in a new iron wheel, reputed at that time, somewhere about 1820, to be the largest in these countries. It was the scene of a sharp fight during the Whiteboy risings, when it was attacked to capture the money kept on hands for the purchase of wheat (then all local produce) and the assailants were repulsed with the loss of seven lives. During the Tithe war troops were quartered in it.



ROCKMILLS HOUSE.



ROSKEEN HOUSE.

(Photo by Rev. Henry Swanzy, Rector of Castlemagner.)

Rockmills Village.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that Rockmills is a village in the parish of St. Nathlash or St. Nicholas, barony of Fermoy, 2 mile N.N.W. from Glanworth on the road to Kildorrery. It derives its name from the large flour mills in the immediate vicinity. In the village is the parochial church, a small neat building with a tower and spire (which will be treated under "St. Nathlash."—J.G.W.). The surrounding scenery is varied and highly picturesque (II., 518).

The village is partly in the townland of Ballynahallisk and partly in that of Ballyvoddy.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes:— "I think Ballyvoddy should be Beal aha fadha, which means "the mouth of the long ford."

It has a sub-post office, and in 1881 had a population of 195. In 1905 the population was 53, and it had one public-house belonging to John Sheehan.

Kildorrery is the nearest telegraph office.

According to the Farahy (C. of I.) Register, Mr. Daniel Downing, of Cork, married Susannah Bond of Ballynahallish, widow, on 19 Aug., 1800. This Register also records the family of Bond of Ballinehallisk in 1786, and that of Goold of Ballinvoddy in 1771.

The Castletownroche (C. of I.) Parish Register gives the marriage on 17 Mar., 1836, of Frederick Berkleman of Rockmills, to Miss Mary Anne Furlong of Wallstown (near Castletownroche).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Rockmills Village. A large number of houses without any public buildings, not even a post office. There are neither fair nor market held here. The houses only in middling repair. The inhabitants live poorly (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Part of the village belonged to the Leader family of Queenstown, and part to the Kearney family (James Byrne, J.P.).

Mr. Chas. D. Oliver, M.Inst. C.E., of Rockmills House, writes in 1910—Rockmills Village, built on the townlands of Ballynahallin and Ballyvoddy. Landlords, the Messrs. Leader (Cork) of the Ballynahallin part, and Thomas Francis Adams Kearney of Ballyvoddy, of which Major-General McQuay (or Maquay) of Monasterevan, is head landlord. Part also was property of Mrs. Johnson, is now owned by Chas. D. Oliver, but no buildings remain on it. It owed its rise to the mills, and was at one time noted for its beauty and neatness and was almost exclusively Protestant. The church was demolished after the disestablishment. The village at one time contained some 40 houses including the curate's house, at one time inhabited by Revd. de Montmorency, afterwards Lord Mountmorres, I think, and also Lord Riversdale, afterwards Bishop of Killaloe. The latter was curate, and, I think, also the former. Lord Riversdale was 3rd Baron. His brother, 2nd Baron, m. Charlotte Theodosia, dau. of St. Leger Aldworth, 1st Viscount Doneraile (2nd creation) and 1st or 2nd cousin of Col. R. Aldworth of Rockmills.

Rocksavage.

Sheet 26, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Castletownroche. Townland of Connaberry.

Rocksavage lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ -a-mile south of Castletownroche village on the road to Kilcummer. It is very picturesquely situated on a rock near the right (west) bank of the river Awbeg, and commands a lovely view of the valley.

From the tower immediately east of the house the view extends to the junction of the River Awbeg with the River Blackwater at Bridgetown Abbey. Under the tower is a well-known fox-earth. Steep stone steps go along the steep face of the rock under the tower. These were made by Harry Smyth of Castle Widenham, who lived here in 1884.

The Place, which contains 10 acres, is owned (1910) by Major H. C. Mansergh. A farm of 65 acres belonging to the estate adjoins it. The remainder being sold to the tenants.

The house was built about 1822 by Richard Martin of Clifford. It was added to from time to time.

Mr. Martin left it to Lieut.-Colonel John Craven Mansergh, late Paymaster R.A., his grandson.

Augustus O'Kelly in his 7th pamphlet, published 1864, gives Michael O'Brien as living at Rocksavage (p. 20).

H. Moore Smyth of Castle Widenham, who was living at Rocksavage, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt in 1884.

In 1897 Major Henry Charles Mansergh succeeded his father, Colonel J. C. Mansergh at Rocksavage.

The Manserghs of Rocksavage are a branch of the Mansergh family of Grenane, Co. Tipperary. The following extract is taken (with a few additions) from Burke's L. G. Irl., 1904.

Major H. C. Mansergh died 29 July, 1911, at Rocksavage.

Lt.-Colonel G. G. Tarry, J.P., late 17th Leicestershire Regiment, now resides here (1918), a connection by marriage of the Mansergh family.

JOHN CRAVEN MANSERGH (4th son of John Southcote Mansergh, of Grenane, Tipperary, J.P.), of Rocksavage, near Castletownroche, Co. Cork, J.P. Cos. Cork and Tipperary, late Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster R.A., b. 10 Oct., 1805; m. 1st, 1832, Anna, dau. of John Louis van Wilmsdorff Richards, of Bathnaspeck, Co. Wexford (see Richards of Macmine, B.L.G.), and by her (who d. 10 Nov., 1844) had with other issue, a second son,

HENRY CHARLES MANSERGH, of Rocksavage, Major 39th Regt., and 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers, b. 1 Feb., 1835, m. first, 2nd Nov., 1865, Emily, 9th dau. of Right Hon. William Yates Peel, and niece of the 1st Sir Robert Peel and of Stephen, Lord Mount Cashell. She d. 20 Nov., 1907, s.p.

Major H. C. Mansergh m. 2ndly, 14 Aug., 1909, Reba Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edward Hoare and of Mrs. Hoare of Glenanore, Castletownroche, he d. 29 July, 1911.

Col. J. C. Mansergh m. 2ndly, 1855, Jane Anne, dau. of Major John Campbell 74th Regiment, and by her had two sons, the eldest of whom,

Southcote Campbell Mansergh, b. 27 Dec., 1857, m. July, 1890, Frances, dau. of James Moody, of Redruth, Cornwall.

Mr. S. C. and Mrs. Mansergh are the well-known singers, Mr. and Mrs. Moody Manners of the Moody-Manners Company.

¹ Major H. C. Mansergh left Rocksavage to his nephew, Capt. Wilmsdorff George Mansergh, Manchester Regt., killed at Le Cateau in 1914, he left the property to his mother, Mrs. Sarah Ricarda Mansergh, widow of Major W. Geo. Mansergh, youngest son of Col. John Craven Mansergh. Lt.-Col. G. G. Tarry rented the place from Capt. W. S. Mansergh in 1912.



ROCKVALE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1906.)



THE COLUMBARIUM, ROCKVALE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1906.)

Rockvale.

Sheet 26, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Castletownroche.

Rockvale House stands on part of the townland of Ballydoyle.

It lies about two miles north of Castletownroche village.

Ballydoyle, with Rockvale, originally belonged to the Stannard family, and came into the Eustace family by the marriage of Miss Cassandra Stannard of Ballydoyle to Rev. C. Eustace of Robertstown, Co. Kildare, in 1800. (From Major C. L. Robertson-Eustace, 60th Rifles).

It is now (1918) in the possession of Mr. Richard Grove Annesley of Annesgrove.

In 1814, Mrs. Francis Fosberry occupied this place (D.N.P.)

In 1835 Mr. and Mrs. Samuel George Beamish lived here (Mourne Abbey Par. Register).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informed me in 1905 that some members of the Nagle family resided here in 17th century and about 1830. I also heard that a Mr. Patrick Nagle lived here. Mr. Byrne adds that Mr. Leslie O'Callaghan took Rockvale after the Nagles, and on his death in 1860 was succeeded by his nephew, Richard O'Callaghan, who died from the effect of a wound inflicted on him by a maniac in Cork in or about 1877.

Near the house is the ruins of a columbarium, and a few hundred yards south of it, in the wood, is a ruin built of very rude natural undressed stones, the walls being unusually thick. The doorway has a pointed arch. Mr. Byrne's grandfather took him to see this summer-house in 1841, and told him that it was a tea-house erected by a Mrs. Nagle. It was then thatched. Mr. Leslie O'Callaghan, who succeeded the Nagles, was a bachelor and took no interest in the little building and let it go to decay.

The Field Book of 1839 gives:—"Rockvale House. The residence of Mrs. Furlong, and is in good repair. It is bounded on the north and west by a thick plantation" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Rockvale was occupied for a short time in 1906 by Mr. Harold Locke.

Roskeen Parish.

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

Barony of Duhallow.

Total area of parish, etc., in 1881: 1,674a. 2r. 38p. Pop. 261. Val. £1,400 5s. Houses 42, families 42. R.C's 249; Prots. 12 (Guy, 1881).

It lies about three miles south-east from Kanturk.

Roskeen is the Irish for "beautiful wood" (O'Donovan).

Roskeen was in the O'Callaghan's country, and the present parish appears a part of Clonmeen parish in the Down Survey Map, 1656. Also see pedigree of O'Callaghans, opposite page 200, *Journal* for 1907.

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2928 (2427). Pardon (with others) to Donald m'Tho. I Kallaghan, of Roskyne, and Dermot m'Tho. of same, yeomen. 16 Nov. xviii. A.D. 1576.

3095 (2320). Pardon (with others) to Owen Oge Breat, of Rossekeyne. 7 Sept., xix. A.D. 1577.

By Fiant 5903 (5983). Connogher O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent, surrendered his property to Queen Elizabeth, for the purpose of obtaining a re-grant, with a secure title. In this re-grant is mentioned "½ car. in Roskyne" Dated 2 Dec., xxxvii., A.D. 1594. (Cal. P. R., p. 335, P.R.O., Irid.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes:—"Roskeen or Rusheen, a parish containing 591 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Blackwater, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches. Near this bridge commences the new Government road, which at Clonbanin branches off on the right to Kingwilliamstown and Castle-Island, and on the left towards Killarney. The land is in general good and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture has of late years undergone considerable improvement. The Blackwater is here very rapid and subject to floods, but in ordinary times is fordable in several places." (II., 529).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Roskeen Parish. A small parish, nearly all arable. Contains one demesne, two gentlemen's seats, 15 Danish forts, and a part of an old canal."

James I. granted to Sir John Jephson, Kt., several rectories, amongst which we find that of Rosskyne. 21, April 8th, A.D. 1610 (xii. 12, p. 168, Pat. 8 Jac. I., R.I.A.)

According to an Abstract of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, etc., 1731, it gives:—"Roskeen. No mass house, no Popish priest, no convent of fryars or nuns, no Popish schools." (*Journal* for 1893, p. 51).

Lewis (pub. 1837) tells us that in the R.C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Castlemagner (II., 529).

Close by Roskeen House is the site of the old church and a few stones of the walls remain. The site is enclosed and carefully preserved (Mrs. Irwin).

In 1591 Cornelius O'Brien appears as Vicar of Clonmeen and Roskeen. Since which time Roskeen has formed part of the union of Clonmeen, and its history is given under Clonmeen in these Notes.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Clonmeen; the rectory is impropriate in Robert Phayre, Esq. The tithes amount to £80 10s. 7d., of which £55 is payable to the impropiator and the remainder to the vicar." (II., 529).

Roskeen Townland.

In 1881 the area, &c., of Roskeen townland is recorded as:—334a. or. 12p. Population, 42. Valuation, £219 15s. od. (Guy, 1881).

In the reign of James I. it appears that Conor O'Callaghan of Clonmyne, Esq.; Cahir O'Callaghan of Drominine, gent.; Brian M'Owen of Cloghda, gent., all of Cork County, surrendered all their estates in said county "to the intent that the same may be granted to them respectively by Letters Patent."

Amongst these lands is mentioned "Roskine," 23 Mar. 1610 (XLIII., 16 Pat. 9 Jac. I., p. 200, R.I.A.).

After the rebellion depositions were taken as to losses, &c., regarding loyal subjects, in which the following occur:—

Christopher Wright, yeoman, claims £300. He had a lease of land at Roskein.

Teige Roe O'Callaghan of Roskeene, is mentioned ("Journal" for 1906, pp. 20, 22. Dr. H. F. Berry's I.S.O. article on "English Settlement in Mallow.")

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa. 1657, referring to Clonmeen Parish, states:—"The whole of the parish belonged to Donnogh O'Callaghan,

except Ballyroskine, alias Roskine, which belonged to Teige Roe O'Callaghan, viz., 370a. 1r. 24p. This was before the rebellion of 1641. Teige roe O'Callaghan was attainted, and Roskeen was granted to Dame Elizabeth ffenton (P.R.O., Irl.)."

The Subsidy Rolls give:—

In 1662—Dan O'Callaghane of Roskeen, value in goods ...	£17	1	8½
„ 1665—Mauriti(?) ffenton, K.C., of Roskeen, in good...	9	4	7¼
„ 1666—John Strang of Rookeen	4	3	9½
„ 1668—John Strang of Roskeen	24	3	9½

—(P. R. O., Dublin).

In the Abstracts of Grants of Lands under the Acts of Settlement, we find Sir William Petty, Kt., and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, Bart., being granted Roskeene, 3 plow. 370a. 1r. 24p. prof., and 28a. 3r. 28p. unprof. A.D. 1669 (Antiquities, Ord. Sur., Irl., 14 C. 9, p. 448).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Roskeen Townland. A large townland containing two gentlemen's seats and a portion of the river Blackwater (Ord. Sur. Off., Irl.)."

Mrs. A. L. Irwin owns this townland as a home farm, except about 99 acres which James Mackessy is tenant of (Mrs. A. L. Irwin).

Roskeen House.

Roskeen House is situated in the townland of Roskeen.

The present house was built by Pierce Power in year 1837.

The demesne contains about 200 statute acres.

The estate came into the Power family in 1705 as a marriage portion to Mary, daughter of Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Dromaunee and Banteer on her marriage with Francis Power. His lineal descendant, Mrs. A. L. Irwin, of Roskeen, holds this property as only surviving child of John Power, of Roskeen (Mrs. A. L. Irwin).

John Power, of Roskeen, was an original member of the Duhallow Hunt Club, 1800. (*Journal* for 1896, p. 52).

James Glover, of Mount Glover (Mt. Corbett), b. 6 August, 1789, married, 22 Feb., 1811, Ellen, only daughter of John Power, Esq., of Roskeen, only son of Pierce Power by Abigail Bullen, his wife. (Glover, of Mount Glover, B.L.G., 1863 Ed.).

Pierce Power, of Roskeen, is mentioned as a J.P. 1823. (*Journal* for 1893, p. 203).

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions Roskeen House, the residence of Pierce Power, Esq., pleasantly situated near the river Blackwater, and commanding a fine view of the majestic mountain of St. Hilary (II., 529). This Pierce Power was he who built the present dwelling house. His wife was Maria, daughter of William Martin, of Johnstown House, near Carrigtwohill (Mrs. A. L. Irwin).

James Stannard, of Bricketstown House, Taghmon, Co. Wexford, and of Myshals, Co. Cork, J.P. for the former county, b. 6 Jan., 1814, m. 20 May, 1843, Eliza Augusta, eldest daughter of Pierce Power, J.P., of Roskeen, Co. Cork, and has issue (Stannard Pedigree, B.F.R., 1897).

Rev. Chas. Arthur Maginn, A.B., Vicar of Castletownroche, m. 15 August, 1850, Mary O'Callaghan, dau. of Pierce Power, of Roskeen (Brady, II., 107).

In 1867 John Power, of Roskeen (M.D.) He succeeded his father, Pierce Power, in 1842. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Longfield, of Waterloo, near Mallow.

1893, Francis H. Power, J.P., of Roskeen (Guy). He was brother of John Power. He lived at Rockview, Roskeen, from his marriage until his death in 1893.

Arthur T. Irwin, C.E., m. Alice Louisa, only surviving child of John Power, who succeeded to the estate on her father's death in 1880. The Powers, before 1789, owned a large part of the parish of Clonmeen, south of the river Blackwater, which on the death of David, eldest son of Francis Power, of Roskeen, was divided amongst his brother and sister's children, and by degrees passed out of the family. Mrs. A. L. Irwin has the original deed, dated 1705, conveying the "three ploughlands of Roskeen" to his daughter, Mary, and her descendants on her marriage with Francis Power, signed by Cornelius O'Callaghan. There is a strange old monument in the old church at Clonmeen erected by O'Callaghan in 1730, to himself, his wife and children.

The dame Elizabeth ffenton mentioned as having got a grant of Gortmore lived at Roskeen in the old dwelling house when she was the Dowager Countess of Shelbourne, and is mentioned in the original title deed given by Cornelius O'Callaghan to his son-in-law, Francis Power, and by which Mrs. A. L. Irwin, of Roskeen, holds as representative of said Francis Power.

Dame Eliz. ffenton was mother-in-law to the "Great" Earl of Cork.

POWER OF ROSKEEN.

(Copied from a pedigree given to Mrs. T. Lambert, of Sherwood Rise, Nottingham, by Edmond de la Poer, Esq., of Gurteen le Poer, Co. Waterford, in 1912, and brought up to date.

1. SIR ROBERT LE POER, or Le Poher. In Ireland, 1172. Knight Marshal to Henry II., 1177, and Governor of Waterford and Wexford. Lord of Waterford. Joined with the Lord Hugh de Lacy in the Government of Ireland, 1179. Married a niece of Sir Armoricus Trisham. Killed 1188. He left two sons—
 1. Henry, Baron of Donoyale, living temp. King John.
2. 2. ROBERT, Baron Donoyale. Died August, 1228, leaving a son—
3. JOHN, Baron of Donoyale. Dead in 1243. He had three sons—
 1. Robert, Baron of Donoyale, d. about 1249, s.p.
 2. John, Baron of Donoyale, living, 1252, d.s.p.
4. 3. PIERS, Baron of Donoyale. Married a daughter of Henry de Betyngham. Drowned on a voyage from England to Ireland, 1282. He had a son—
5. JOHN, Baron of Donoyale. Born at Carnarvon, 1281. Died, 1328. He had issue—
 1. Piers le Poher, Knight. Married Joan, daughter of Sir John de Wogan, Lord Justice of Ireland. Killed in battle with twelve of his family in the war between the Poers and Burghs against the Fitzgeralds and Berminghams in 1328, before the death of his father. He had issue—
 - (1) John, Baron of Donoyale. A minor, 1337. Killed in battle against the citizens of Waterford, 1368, s.p.
 - (2) Eustace of Guileagh. He had issue—
 - John, Baron of Donoyale. Living, 1373. Died about then, s.p.m. Was succeeded as Baron of Donoyale by Nicholas le Poer, Lord of Kilmaydon, etc. He had a daughter, Joan, married about 1350 to Nicholas de Bekinfield.
 - (3) Bennet. Killed in battle, 1368, with his brother John.
 - (1) Alice, married Sir John le Grace, Baron of Courtstown.

2. Bennet, Lord of Kilmaydon and Rathgormack. Killed with his brother Piers, 1328. He had issue John, killed with his father, 1328, s.p.
6. 3. Eustace, Lord of Kilmaydon, Rathgormack, etc. Heir to his brother, Bennet. Dead in 1338. He had issue—
 - (1) Nicholas le Poer, d.s.p.
7. (2) JOHN, Lord of Kilmaydon, etc. Died about 1347. He had issue—
 - (i.) Piers le Poer, d.s.p.
 - (ii.) Nicholas, of whom hereafter.
 - (iii.) Sir Walter le Poer.
8. NICHOLAS, Lord of Kilmaydon, etc., Baron of Donoye, as heir male of John, Baron of Donoye, who died about 1373. Summoned to Parliament as a Baron, 1375, 1378-1381. He had issue—
 1. Walter, of whom hereafter.
 2. John.
 3. Thomas.
 4. Maurice.
 5. Nicholas.
 6. Richard.

1. Elenor, married David Poer, ancestor of the Curraghmore line.
9. WALTER, Baron of Donoye, living 1435, had a son—
10. JOHN, Baron of Dunoye, living 1471, had a son.
11. WALTER, Baron of Donoye, Lord of Kilmeadon. Died 24 July, 1529. Married Elinor, daughter of Sir Piers Poer of Curraghmore. He had issue—
 1. Nicholas, of whom hereafter.
 2. John le Poer of Gurraneorbally, whose son and heir—
 - (1) Nicholas le Poer of Gurraneorbally, Esq., died in 1596 (31 August), leaving a son and heir (i.) John le Poer, aged 30 in 1596.
 3. Bennet.
 4. Henry.
 5. Maurice.
12. NICHOLAS LE POER of Dunmoyle and Kilmeadon, died 4 May, 1586. He married Sheela, daughter of Sir John Fitzgerald of Dromana, Co. Waterford, Lord of the Decies, and had issue,
 1. Robert le Poer, son and heir. Died 24 July, 1586 (?). He married a daughter of Fitzgerald, baron of Burnchurch, Co. Kilkenny, and had issue.
 2. Piers le Poer or Power of Carrigphilip.
13. PIERS POWER, Esq., of Carrigphilip, Co. Cork, died 13 November, 1573. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir George Isham, Knight, of Wales, and had issue.
 1. John Power, Esq., of Carrigphilip, eldest son. Born 1564. Died 16 August, 1614. His son, Colonel Milo Power, d.s.p., 12 August, 1677, when the representation of this line devolved upon David Power, of Kilbolane. Buried in St. James' Church, Dublin.
 2. Sir William Power, Knight, jure uxoris of Kilbolane, Co. Cork. He married Elenor, only daughter and heir of Edmond Fitzgibbon of Kilbolane. Born 1544. Died 1649, aged 105. This line is now represented by Lord Clancarty.
 3. Sir Piers Power of Carrigaline, &c.
14. SIR PIERS POWER of Carrigaline, Co. Cork, and of Knocklehan and Ballygarvan, Co. Waterford, married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Boyle, and sister of Richard, 1st Earl of Cork (er. 1620). He had issue—
 1. Roger Power, Esq., of Corbenny, Co. Cork, and Knocklehan, Co. Waterford. He married a daughter of — Mansfield, and had issue. Piers Power, Esq., of Knocklehan (will dated 11 December, 1694; Probate 4 December, 1701) married Grace, sister of Sir Peter Courthope, and had issue (1) Roger of Mount Eglantine, Co. Waterford, whose daughter and heiress, Anne, married 22 December, 1695, Arthur Bernard of Palace; (2) Piers; (3) Milo, attainted as a Jacobite, 1691; (4) Richard; (1) Mary; (2) Margaret, married John Power of Clashmore, Co. Waterford. This line is now represented by the Earl of Huntingdon.
 2. Piers Power, Esq., of Knocklehan. Now represented by George Beresford Power (born 1869) late of Belleville, Co. Waterford.
 3. Richard Power, Esq., of Carrigaline.

15. RICHARD POWER, Esq., of Carrigaline, Co. Cork, married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of John Eveleigh, Dean of Ross. Will dated 19 September, 1684, proved 13 November, 1684. He left issue one son.
16. FRANCIS POWER, Esq., of Carrigaline and Roskeen, Co. Cork. Died 1755. Married 1705 (P2) Mary, daughter of Cornelius O'Callaghan of Dromineen, &c., Co. Cork (died 1771) and had issue with two daughters—
1. Richard, d.s.p.
 2. David, d.s.p.
 3. Cornelius, d.s.p.
 4. Pierce of Roskeen.
17. PIERCE POWER, Esq., of Roskeen, married Elizabeth Nolan (died 1769). He died 1789, leaving issue one son.
18. JOHN POWER, Esq., of Roskeen, who married Abigail (died 1821) daughter of Robert Bullen, of Ballythomas, Co. Cork, and died 1835, leaving issue—
1. Pierce, of whom hereafter.
 2. Ellen, married 1813 (P11) James Glover, Esq., of Mount Glover, Co. Cork.
19. PIERCE POWER, Esq., of Roskeen. Died 1 January, 1842. He married Maria (died 1878) daughter of William Martin of Johnstown House, Esq., and left issue—
1. John Power, Esq., of Roskeen, of whom hereafter.
 2. Francis Hodder Power, Esq., of Ballymagooly, and afterwards of Rockview, near Roskeen. Born 1832, died 1893. Married Margaret Verling and had issue—(1) Piers, Major R.A.M.C., married a daughter of — MacElroy of Kilkenny; (2) Francis Hodder, and (1) Mary.
 3. Pierce Power, Esq., of Quartertown Lodge, Mallow. Born 1835, died 1906. Married Ellin Louise Gamble (died 1914), grand-daughter and co-heiress of Edward Parks, and had issue—(1) Pierce, married d.s.p. 23 February, 1917; (2) Henry Edward, married Clara Cunningham, and had issue a son, Enrique; (1) Eliza Maria; (2) Alice, married Frederick Eykyn, and had issue one son, Frederick Bentley, Surgeon R.N.; (3) Eloise Mary, married 12 January, 1899, as his second wife, Tom Lambert, Esq., of Sherwood Rise, Nottingham, and had issue two daughters, (i.) Eloise Marion, born 24 June, 1901; (ii.) Joan Barbara, b. 29 May, 1908; (4) Jane Georgina Hodder, married John Amery-Parkes, Esq., and had issue two sons (i.) Douglas, Major Machine Gun Corps Middlesex Regt., died of wounds 30 April, 1918; (ii.) Guy, Lieutenant R.N., and one daughter, Eileen.
 1. Elizabeth Abigail, married James Stannard, Esq., of Bricketstown, Co. Wexford, and had issue.
 2. Mary O'Callaghan, married Rev. Charles Arthur Maginn, Rector of Castletown-roche, and had issue,
 3. Alice Ellen, married Robert Webb, Esq., of Quartertown, Co. Cork, and d.s.p.
20. JOHN POWER, Esq., of Roskeen. Born 1823, died 1880. He married Elizabeth (died 1896) eldest daughter of Henry Longfield, Esq., of Seacourt and Waterloo, Co. Cork, and had issue—(1) Mary Elizabeth, born 1855, died unmarried, 4 December, 1878; (2) Alice Louisa.
21. ALICE LOUISA POWER of Roskeen, married April, 1882, Arthur Thomas Irwin, (died at Roskeen, 26th March, 1919) second son of Thomas Staples Irwin, Esq., of Drumglass, Co. Tyrone, and had issue:—
1. John Power Staples, born 14 March, 1883, died 16 November, 1883.
 2. Thomas Staples, born 19 March, 1886, died 7 November, 1909.
 3. Arthur Ion, born 11 January, 1890, died 30 June, 1891.
 1. Alice Dorothea, born 17 February, 1884, married (11 October, 1906) Eric Tom Major R.A., elder son of Tom Lambert, Esq., of Sherwood Rise, Nottingham, and had issue—
 - (1) Thomas Staples Irwin Lambert, born at Cork, 1 July, 1913, died at Bombay, 5 March, 1914.
 - (1) Eileen Marion Audrey Lambert, born at Bombay, 5 September, 1908.
 2. Eileen Mary Lydia, born 7 September, 1892, married 24 January, 1918, Alexander Douglas Barstibly, Co. Kirkcubright.



RUINS OF ROSSAGH CHURCH.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, September 1907.)



RUINS OF CASTLE RUANE.
Lord Castletown, K.P., in foreground.
Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th June, 1913.)

Rossacon.

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Clonfert.

The townland of Rossacon contains 691a. 2r. 15p. statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 100. Val. £462 10s. od. (Guy).

It lies about two and a half miles north-west from Kanturk town (by road).

Rossacon is the Irish for "the Hound's Wood" (Jas. Byrne, J.P.).

A lease of Rossacon was given by Peter Bunworth, of Newmarket, to John Nash, of Rockfield, dated 2 July, 1772.

By a lease dated 6 May, 1788, John Nash, of Rockfield, demised unto Michael Nash, therein described as of Rosacon, which was then in possession of John and Michael Nash, etc. (These Notes, I., 213, 212).

Date of probate of will of David Carrer (Carner), of Rosacon, in 1735 (Cork, Cloyne and Ross Wills, P.R.O., Dub.).

In 1814 Daniel Egan lived at Rossacon (D.N.P.).

In 1824 we find Nathaniel Warner here (Pigott).

In 1826 John Homan is described as of Rossacon (Kanturk C. of I. Par. Reg.).

6 June, 1829, Amelia Nash married George Kirkland Tivy, of Rossacon, Co. Cork. (These Notes, I., 216). In the Kilbrin and Liscarroll C. of I. Parish Register this marriage is given as having taken place 7 January, 1829.

About 1870 Dr. T. Lamie married a niece of the late Dean O'Regan, P.P., of Kanturk. He had been living in Donnybrook House, near Doneraile, but on his marriage he moved to Rossacon (see Donnybrook of these Notes).

According to Guy the following have lived in Rossacon House or on the townland—

1875. Denis Donohoe, Mrs. F. Leannie.

1886. ¹John Sherlock, Rossacon House.

Edmond Doherty, Daniel Donoghue, Edmond Murphy, John Scully, Edmond Donohue.

1892. W. Winter, Land Agent, Rossacon House.

Edmond Doherty, Daniel Donoghue, Edmond Donoghue, Edmond Murphy, John Nunan, John Scully.

1899. John Noonan, Rossacon House.

1904. William Noonan, Rossacon House.

1910. William Noonan, Rossacon House.

Rossagh.

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

It lies about two and a half miles (by road) NNW. of Doneraile village. Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

There are three townlands, viz. :—

Rossaagh East, containing 260a. 1r. 22p. Pop. 49. Val. £208 15s. od.

¹ Dr. Geo. Bolster, R.N., J.P., adds:—John Sherlock inherited a small superior interest from the Nashs, which was paid off when the lands were bought by the Irish Land Commission.

Rossagh West, containing 307a. 1r. 15p. Pop. 35. Val. £170 10s. od.
 Rossaghroe, containing 265a. 3r. 33p. Pop. 17. Val. £144 5s. od.
 This is according to Guy, 1881.

Rossagh is the Irish for "abounding in underwood" (O'Donovan).
 Roe is the Irish for "red."

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch writes:—"I may mention that a famous Leinster place-name, Ros na Righ, or 'wood of the Kings,' beside the river Boyne, where Cormac Mac Art is stated to have been buried, is also, according to the Fermoy Topography, the old name of Russagh, about two miles north of Doneraile and one mile south of Kilcolman Castle, where Spenser wrote *The Faerie Queene*. Kilcolman Castle was built on the site of an Irish fort named Cathair Gobbann, or fort of the smith, belonging to the Ui Rossa of the race of Mogh Ruith. The fort of Ros na Righ, which, according to Keating, was repaired by Brian Boru, was on the hill now crowned by the ruined church of Rossagh. According to the Fermoy Topography, Lughaidh Mac Con, whose leaba was at the foot of Skar-ganan (Ard Ceanannais), a short distance from Ros na Righ, resided at Ros na Righ before he fought the battle of Cenn Abhrat, now Seefin mountain, near the Red Gap of the Ballyhoura mountains" (the *Irish Independent*, 2 Oct., 1908).

The Rev. Canon again writes:—"In the Fermoy Topography and *Silva Gadelica*, p. 118, the old name of Rossagh, or Rosagh, near Doneraile, is stated to be Ros na Righ, and to have been the ancient burial place of the Kings of Munster" (*Journal* for 1907, p. 50).

The pre-Reformation church on Rossagh East is called "Templetaggart," i.e., "the Priest's Church." There is also an old graveyard attached to it.

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, the church of Russath was taxed "five marks, whereof a tenth is half a mark" (Tuckey, p. 274).

In^a the xxxv. Henry VIII. the priory of Ballybeg, near Buttevant, was found possessed of the rectory (with other rectories) of Rossaghe. The possessions belonging to this house, xvi. Eliz., were granted for the term of 21 years to George Bouchier, Esq., who forfeited the same for non-payment of rent. The land and tithes were granted in trust to Sir Daniel Norton for the wife of Sir Thomas Norris (Norreys), President of Munster, and were found in the year 1522 to be of the yearly value of £260. Rossagh was included in the above. (O'Donovan, Ord. Sur., Irl., Antiquities, 14, c. 8, iv. 3, R.I.A.)

Fiant of Eliz.—4262 (6359). Lease to Stephen Water, of Corke, gent., of this abbey and rectories, A.D. 1583. (These Notes, I., 117).
 Fiant of Edward VI.—902 (696). Lease to Geram Ottewood of the Abbey of Ballybeg, including the rectory of Rossaghe, 10 Nov. v., A.D. 1551.

A grant from James I (A.D. 1605) to Sir Daniel Norton, of Tysteede, Southampton County, Knt., of Abbey of Ballybeg, including the rectory of Russagh (Pat. 3 Jac. I., p. 83, R.I.A.).

The above were alienated, without licence, by Sir Daniel Norton to Sir John Jephson and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, for which he obtained pardon, A.D. 11 June, 5 Jac. I., A.D. 1607 (Pat. 5 Jac. I., lix. 21, R.I.A.).

These rectories, etc., were granted to Sir John Jephson, Knt., Privy Councillor, viz.: Russagh, otherwise Rossaugh, 21 April, 8 Jac. I., A.D. 1610 (Pat. 8 Jac. I., xii. 12, page 168, R.I.A.).

Smith (pub. 1750) states that before his time there was a chapel of ease at Rossagh, near Kilcolman (I., 312).

Brady mentions Rossagh as follows:—

1693. Rossagh was part of the Curacy of Doneraile, Cahirduggan, Ballybeg, Rosssdale and Buttevant (II., 59).

1774. Rossagh, an imp. rect., in the bar. of Fermoy. Church in ruins. Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, impropiatrix (Hingston), (II., 60).

See "Doneraile," C. of I. Parish, of these Notes, where reference is made to "Rossagh Church."

I visited Rossagh, otherwise Templetaggart, Church on 18 Sept., 1907, and took these notes as to its state of decay:—

South side.—Two pieces of the wall intact, 5ft. long and 2ft. gins. thick at west end. Also a piece 12ft. long and 7ft. high at east end of this side.

East side.—Wall has disappeared.

North side.—29 feet of wall of this side remains, the east end being higher than the west end. Walls covered with ivy. An arched doorway in centre of this side, 6ft. 2in. from ground to point of arch, and 2ft. 10in. at spring of arch.

West side.—The wall has fallen down and stones covered with grass.

In a Parochial Report of Doneraile Parish, 1880, it gives the derivation of "Rossagh" as follows: Russath (the Saint) must have been Ruisen, i.e., Ross, son of Trichem, son of Fiac, son of Iomchadh, of the race of Fiatach Fionn, King of Erinn

Ruisen's day was 7th of April.

Inis-Picht is described as "in regione Momoniae, Muscragia nuncupata," and is said by some to be what is now called Spike Island, in Cork Harbour (M.D.I., III., 242).

By an Inquisition taken at Mallow, 1611, it appears that Rossagh was part of the Seignory granted to Edmund Spenser of Kilcolman, and that John Gilbert was in occupation of Olde Rossagh, in said Seignory, for xxi. years (O'Donovan's Letters, vol. 14, c. 3, Ord. Sur. Irl., Inq. vol. i., p. 162, R.I.A.).

In the Depositions connected with the rebellion of 1641 it appears that Richard Busteed resided at Rossagh, parish of Doneraile, at the time of swearing his deposition with reference to being dispossessed of his farms in Kilshannig parish (*Journal* for 1905, p. 38, Dr. H. F. Berry's article on Kilshannig).

William, second son of Richard Atkins (who acquired Fountainville, between Mallow and Buttevant, circa 1660), is described as of "Rossagh, Co. Cork. He married a daughter of John Nowlan, of Doneraile. His descendants resided at Rossagh for many generations (B.L.G., 1846 Ed., "Atkins of Firville").

In 1814 Roger Atkins, Esq., lived at Rossagh (D.N.P.).

In the Doneraile C. of I. Parish Register there are entries to "Atkins of Rossagh" from 1768.

12 January, 1870, George Atkins, of Rossa, Doneraile was buried (Buttevant C. of I. Par. Reg.).

Roger Atkins, of Rossagh, was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry in 1801, and George Atkins in same year (Smith, I., 506, 507).

On the 12 April, 1823, the cider house of Mr. Atkins, of Rossagh, was consumed (*Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier*).

Mr. George Atkins died about 1890, and his daughter sold her interest in the place of Timothy Flynn, circa 1893.

A daughter of George Atkins married a Mr. Busteed, of Ringaskiddy. She died a few years ago (Jas. Byrne, J.P., 1910).

According to Guy, the following have occupied the townland of Rossagh :—

1875. George Atkins, Rossagh West.

Joseph Bolster, Rossaghroe.

Thomas Gallagher, Rossagh.

1886. Same, except that Michael Ryan was at Rossagh.

1892. Joseph Bolster, Rossagh.

1909. Thomas Bolster, Rossagh.

Also see article on Rossagh by Mr. Walter Jones, p. 53, *Journal* for 1910.

Mr. Thomas J. Bolster, of Rossaghroe, has kindly given me the following notes :—

Rossagh West, immediately west of Rossagh church, contains the picturesque thatched house "in which the Atkins family lived for many generations." It is now occupied by Philip Flynn (farmer). His father, Timothy Flynn, bought Miss Ellen Atkins' interest about 1893 for £200. Viscount Doneraile was the landlord, now Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory.

James Blake has a farm on this townland. Major R. Brasier-Creagh, N. Cork Militia, has lately erected a house here, and there are two labourers cottages.

On Rossagh East are six houses (1910)—Mrs. Mannix (farmer), John Kirwan (farmer), David Shea (farmer) house now (1910) unoccupied, and Thomas Gallagher (farmer). The ruined church is on Thomas Gallagher's land. The landlord is Mr. Creagh. Head landlord is Lady Castletown.

Rossaghroe. Mr. Joseph Bolster holds the whole townland. He came here in 1850. Previous to that year there were several houses on Rossaghroe. Mrs. Bourke and a Miss Annie Nagle lived in a thatched cottage some years before 1850. They were cousins to the late Mr. John Harold Barry, D.L., of Ballyvonare.

About 1810 the following were here :—James Brien, Edmund O'Connor, Edmund Mannix, James Mannix, Patrick Mannix, Timothy Leary, and Maurice Kirwan.

James Brien was described as a "mighty strong man who could draw a horse's load."

Mr. Thomas J. Bolster, son of Joseph Bolster, now (1910) occupies the whole of Rossaghroe.

There are signs of coal on this townland.

Rough Hill.

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow.

Rough Hill House lies about three miles north of Mallow town, by road. It is situated on the townland of Cloughlucas North (see the history of this townland in these Notes).

The demesne contains 40a. or. op.

The date of probate of will of Joshua Harman, of Rough Hill, is 1793 (Cork, Cloyne and Ross wills, P.R.O., Dub.).

Mr. John Harman, the owner of Rough Hill, writes, May, 1910:—
“Rough Hill is part of Cloughlucas North, 292 acres. It was leased by Savage French, of the City of Cork, to Thomas Harman, of Curraheen, near Kanturk, in the year 1760. The house was burnt in the year 1818, and rebuilt by John Harman (my grandfather) the same year.”

The following people have lived here:—

John J. Sikes, from 1882 to 1889.

Mr. Lyster and his sister in 1892 to 1894.

Colonel Powell, Army Medical Staff, 1896 to 1903.

Mrs. F. M. Ferguson resided here in 1905—1912.

Mr. Henry Beresford Brasier-Creagh, late Pay Department, R.N., succeeded Mrs. Ferguson in 1913.

Ruane or Shanballymore Castle.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Templeroan.

The site of the castle is shown on 6-inch O.S. on townland of Shanballymore Upper, immediately north of Shanballymore village.

Templeroan is the Irish for “St. Ruadhan’s Church” (O’Donovan).

O’Donovan also gives Ruan Castle as the Irish for “reddish land.”

Fiants of Elizabeth. 2244 (1804). Pardon to Thomas fitz Morish lye O’Haghirew, of Castelrwane. 6 May, xv., A.D. 1573.

In 1593, Maurice Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, petitioned the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, stating that “one Edmund Spenser, gentleman, had lately exhibited suit against your suppliant for three plowlands, parcell of Shanballymore, your suppliant’s inheritance, etc.” (*Journal* for 1894, p. 267).

This was one of the Roche’s castles, and is mentioned in a re-grant of property to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, 9th Jac. I., 16 Dec., 1611 (lxxii. 34, p. 209. Cal. Pat. Roll, I., R.I.A.).

Probate of will of Kierayne (or O’Kerrane) Philip, Shanballymore, is dated 1634.

Probate of will of Edmund Nagle, of Shanbally, is dated 1672 (Cork and Ross Wills, P.R.O., Dub.).

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives:—“Castleruan, 170a. 2r. op. and Shanballymore. Before the Rebellion it was the property of Theobald Roch, heir of Ulick Roch. He was attainted, and the property was granted to Tibbott Roch, a Protestant. It passed subsequently to William Hodder.

The castle is shown in the Down Survey map, circa 1657 (P.R.O., Irl.).

In 1662 Garret Nagle, of Shanballymore, had value in goods £6 3s. 9d.

In 1663 William Hodder, of Shanballymore, had value in goods £6 6s. 6d. (Subsidy Rolls).

In a grant to Sir St. John Broderick, Knt., amongst other lands, is mentioned Templeroan, 116a. Inrolled 3 Aug., 1666 (Abstracts of Grants, etc., 1666 to 1684. O’Donovan’s Letters, R.I.A.).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writing in 1902, states:—"Of Castleruane, near Shanballymore, only a small vestige remains" (*Journal* for 1902, p. 88).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Shanballymore Castle, in south-west corner of Shanballymore Lower townland. There is nothing more than the site of this castle to be seen. Shanballymore townland is the property of Colonel Hodder by deed for ever. County cess, £74 13s. 11d., including Upper and Lower Shanballymore" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Saffron Hill.

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

Townland of Croaghnacree, i.e., "round hill of the castle" (Joyce).

It lies about one and a quarter miles south of Doneraile village (by road).

Mr. Walter Jones, J.P., in his "Doneraile and Vicinity," states that the Rev. Edward Sayers lived at Saffron Hill and built the first residence there.

He was appointed curate of Doneraile (no rectory then) and rector of Templeroan, 1708. His son, Rev. Arthur Sayers, succeeded him, 1730 (Brady).

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., Streamhill, Doneraile, writes, 25 March, 1917:—"Kilner Brasier, my great-grandfather, came to live there some time before 1788, and married John Creagh's (of Castle Saffron) daughter, and most of his children were born at Saffron Hill.

"My grandfather, George Washington Brasier-Creagh, lived there up to the time he married Catherine Pack, when he went to live at 'The Elms,' Castletownroche, where he resided until he went to live at Creagh Castle (Castle Saffron).

"Catherine Brasier, who married, secondly, Rev. Wm. Bourne, in 1816, was my grandfather's eldest sister. She was first married to Capt. Mathias, who came over with the Pembrokehire Militia, and was quartered in Doneraile during the time of the Rebellion. The date of the Mathias marriage was 1799 or 1800.

"Saffron Hill and part of the lands of Dromdeer East and West formed part of the Creagh Castle estate, which my grandfather inherited about the year 1828, and which he afterwards sold to Viscount Doneraile."

25 Feb., 1865, married, Wednesday last, at Saffron Hill, Co. Cork, by Rev. John Creagh (Vicar of Carrig), Thomas Francis Wilkinson, Esq., of this city (Limerick), to Miss (Judith) Brasier, dau. (? second) of Kilner Brasier, Esq. A young lady possessed of all those mental and personal attractions that insure the happiness of the married state (*General Advertiser or Limerick Gazette*).

1814. Mr. Brasier living at Saffron Hill.

1816. Rev. William Bourne, of Rathangan, Co. Kildare, married Catherine Mathias, of Saffron Hill, near Doneraile (Rahan Par. Reg.).

See Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh's remarks above.

Mrs. Lenox Conyngham, mother of the late Viscountess Doneraile, lived at this place from 1852 to about 1861, when she went to Doneraile Court, and thence to England, where she died, and was buried at Brompton Cemetery.



SPENSER'S OAK, RENNY.



ST. NATHLASH CHURCH.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 29th March, 1907.)

Mrs. Finch, who was stepmother to Mrs. Haines, of Sunnyside, Mallow, and Mrs. Richard Smith, of Blossomfort, Ballyclough, on the death of her husband, who had rented and was residing in Creagh Castle House, went to live in Saffron Hill in 1861, and lived there until 1898, when she went to live with Mrs. Bolton in Doneraile, and subsequently resided with her stepdaughter, Mrs. Haines, of Sunnyside, where she died (Langley Brasier-Creagh).

Afterwards Mr. Sanger, under agent to Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, occupied the place for one year.

Then Mrs. Bolton rented it from June to October, 1906.

In 1916 Colonel the Honourable Ulick Roche, C.B., late South Wales Borderers (24th Regt.), became the tenant. He died at Saffron Hill, 23rd April, 1919.

St. Nathlash Parish.

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

Barony of Fermoy.

It lies about one and a half miles south of Kildorrery village by road.

Ballemeagh is the Irish for "Meadstown" (James Byrne, J.P.).

In 1881 the area of the parish is recorded as 1,024a. 1r. 27p. statute measure; families 65, R.C.'s 338, Prots. 4. Val. £886 10s. od. (Guy).

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes:—"Nathlash, or St. Nathlash, Parish, contains 862 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the river Funcheon, which flows for nearly a quarter of a mile through a romantic glen formed by two precipitous limestone rocks, apparently rent asunder by some convulsion of nature. It comprises 1,009 statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and valued at £863 per annum; the land is generally good and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Good marble is found at Ballymahan; there is no waste land or bog" (II., 420).

Also see Rockmills in these Notes.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"St. Nathlash Parish. The property of Harmer Bond, Esq.; John Queland McCay, Esq., and Kilner Brasier, Esq., by deed for ever. All land of good quality and is in a good state of cultivation. The houses and roads in middling repair. Co. cess, £66 13s. 2d. per annum" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"In the R.C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kildorrery. The school, for which a good plain building was erected by the late Mr. Aldworth at an expense of £100, is chiefly supported by subscription, and in a private school about forty children are instructed" (II., 420).

Henry C. Bowen, B.L., of Bowen's Court, writes, 12 May, 1910:—"The parish of Nathlash (or 'Neathleask') appears to be of comparatively modern origin, and is not mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas. In the Down Survey it is shewn as part of the parish of Carrigdownane, the three townlands which are now comprised in the parish of Nathlash appearing as 'Garrandrolan' (now Ransborough), Ballevolun (Ballyvoddy), and Banhaliske (Ballynahalisk). Nathlash was afterwards separated from Carrigdownane. The earliest mention of Nathlash appears to be that in a M.S. in T.C.D. dated 1591: 'E. de Nathlash locus vastus (qu. ? vasdatus)

et desertus vacat,' while in 1615 we find: 'Ecclesia et cancella in ruinâ; firmarii tenentur per recognitionem reparare.' These 'tithe-proctors' do not appear to have been held to their bond, for in 1807 we again find the melancholy entry: 'No church, no glebe house, no curate.' The then rector was diocesan schoolmaster in Cork. A substantial church with a pretty steeple was, however, erected in the year 1812, the interior fittings being provided at his own expense by Richard Aldworth, Esq.

"The rectory of Nathlash appears to have been held for the last 250 years in conjunction with the vicarage of Kildorrery, and after the Dis-establishment of 1869 both were united, and have (since 1875) been held with the rectory of Farahy. The church of Nathlash, except the tower of steeple was demolished in 1889.

"Of the three townlands comprised in the parish, Garrandrolane (or Ransborough) formed portion of the lands granted in 1662 to John Bowen. It was shortly afterwards 'let for ever' to the O'Briens of Ballyvoddy, and both interests ultimately became vested in Kilner Brasier, Esq., by whose representative the lands were sold to the tenants.

"Ballyvoddy (on which the church stood) was recently the property of the Kearney family, but has lately been sold to the occupying tenants.

"Most of the townland of Ballynahalish is now in the occupation of Charles Deane Oliver, Esq., C.E., of Rockmill Lodge, as the successor in title of Richard Aldworth.

"The village of Rockmills, which derived its name and origin from an extensive corn mill built on the river Funcheon in the early part of the last century, stands partly in Ballyvoddy and partly in Ballynahalisk.

"The name 'Nathlash' is supposed to be an Irish variant of 'Nicholas,' the reputed patron saint of the parish, but the best authorities consider this derivation very doubtful. The name would seem more likely to be an abbreviation of the old townland name Bel-an-atha-liske (Ballynahalisk), 'the mouth of the burnt ford.'

"Nathlash is included in the R.C. Parish of Kildorrery and in the District Electoral Division of Derryvillane. No school now exists in Rockmills."

St. Nathlash Parish (C. of I.)

Brady gives:—

1591. "E. de Neathlash—locus vastus et desertus vacat." There is the same melancholy description of Kildorrery.

Brady gives the following incumbents:—

1615. "Neathlast. Rectoria impropriata. Dns. Roch et Daniel O'Byrne, tenent Rectoriam et Vicariam. Ecclia et cancella in ruina, firmarii tenentur per recog' repare."

1615. Murtagh Agharen, V. Carrigdownan united with V. Nathlash, inducted 10 March, 1615.

1634. "E. de Nathlast. Doms. Roch, tenet Rectm. Val. 6 li. per an. Vicarius, Murtagh Agharen."

1661. Mr. Edward Wade.

1662. Robert Browne.

1667. Vidua Babington est firmar. In 1669 Rob' Boyle est firmar, de Neithlash.

1667. Henry Harrison.

1694. R. and V. de Nethlash, val. 2 pounds. Epus patronus. The churches of Kildorrery and Nethlash out of repair since the rebellion of 1641.

1749. Mervyn Archdall, non-resident; yearly income, £30.

1758. Thomas King, A.M.

1768. William Nash, A.M.

1769. Francis Atterbury.

1770. James Mockler.

1772. William Stopford, A.M.

1774. Nathlash, als. Neathlash, als. Bealavoddy, als. Temple un Aunlaunogh, rect. and vic. in the bar. of Condon and Clangibbon; val. £60 per annum. Church in ruins. Pat. the Bp. Proxy, 8s.

1785. Prot. pop. of Nathlash, 6.

1788. Edward Synge Townsend.

1789. George Berkeley, LL.B.

1804. Giles Lee.

1805. Prot. pop. of Nathlash, 2.

1807. Mr. Lee is diocesan schoolmaster at Cork, where he resides.

No church, no glebe house, no curate.

1809. Nathlash was certified to be worth £90.

1812. The present parish register begins.

1813. Nathlash church was consecrated.

1813. A chalice and paten of silver are thus inscribed: "In usum mensae sacrae Ecclesiae de Nathlash Agro Corcagiensi, Gulielmus Bennet, S.T.D., Episcopus Clonensis, D.D.D. Anno mdcccxiii."

An inscribed tablet to the memory of Rev. Giles Lee was put up in the old church of St. Nicholas, and was since transferred to the new one (? in Cork).

1818. Honourable Ludlow Tonson,¹ A.M.

1834. Prot. pop. of Nathlash, 62.

1837. Nathlash union, 5 miles long by 1½ broad, with cure, consisting of (1) Nathlash rectory, 1 mile long by 1 mile broad; (2) Kildorrery vicarage. Tithe composition of Nathlash parish, £120. No glebe house. Incumbent non-resident; he resides on his other benefice, at a distance of 12 miles, in the same county and diocese. One church, situate in Nathlash parish, capable of accommodating 100 persons, built in 1812, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. Brit. granted by the late Board of First Fruits. The interior of the church was fitted up by the late Richard Aldworth, Esq., but at what expense not stated. No charge on the parish in 1832 on account of the church. John Nason, Esq., impropiator.

1839. Samuel George Rogers.

1858. Samuel Sandiford.

1860. The church is in order. No font, no glebe house, no glebe, no school. Prot. pop. 26. The rent charge of Nathlash is £90 (II., 363).

Cole (pub. 1903) continues:—

1867. Richard Hayes. Hayes became R. Farrahy in 1875, and the parishes of Nathlash and Kildorrery were then united to it (p. 246).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne, united to the vicarage of Kildorrery, and in the gift

¹ Afterwards Lord Bishop of Killaloe, 1839, and Baron Riversdale.

of the bishop, which union is held by faculty with that of Ahern. The tithes of Nathlash amount to £120, and of the union of that name to £279 11s. od. The church, a small, neat structure with a tower and spire, is at Rockmills" (II., 420).

The disused plate of St. Nathlash was vested in the Representative Church Body, who lent it to the parish church of Ballymodan, Cork.

Webster (pub. 1909) gives:—"Cup—Height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, lip diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This and its companion paten was originally given to Nathlash by Bishop Bennet" (under Ballymodan, p. 51).

For inscription on plate, see year 1813, above quoted from Brady.

I cannot find any trace of the parish registers.

Sally Park (Liscarroll).

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Liscarroll.

The townland of Sally Park contains 249 acres statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 33. Val. £222 10s. od. (Guy).

Sally Park lies about a mile east (by road) of Liscarroll village.

In 1814 Thomas Heffernan lived here (D.N.P.).

The Kilbrin and Liscarroll C. of I. Parish Register gives:—"Baptism. 1815, March 3. George, son of Thomas Hiffernan and his wife, of Sally Park, in Liscarroll Parish."

Dr. Geo. Bolster, R.N., J.P., adds:—Thomas E. Hiffernan, late of Dunbarry, Buttevant, is descended from the above. The Lowes and Hiffernans were related.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Sally Park, the property of Geo. Bond Lowe, Esq., is now in ruins" (II., 280).

Mr. George Bond Low, J.P., of Clogher, near Doneraile, was the eldest son of James Low, of Sally Park, Liscarroll, by Sarah Bond, daughter of Harmer Bond, whose wife was Dora Woodly, of Leeds, Co. Cork (see Clogher of these Notes).

The Field Book of 1839 gives:—"Sally Park, a townland under cultivation. A Danish fort is on the north-west side, covered with plantation. An old house in ruins, with large orchards adjacent." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, the following are noted under Liscarroll:—

1875. Patrick O'Brien, of Sally Park.

1886. Johanna O'Brien, of Sally Park.

1910. Patrick O'Brien, of Sally Park.

1915. Patrick O'Brien, of Sally Park.

1919. Same.

Death. 1909, January 20. At Sally Park, Liscarroll, Co. Cork, Maurice FitzGibbon. Buried at Killbraher.

Shanballymore Village.

It is the property of Arthur O'Keeffe, J.P. (James Byrne, J.P., 1910).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Shanballymore village consists of a number of houses, which are very low and in bad repair. There is a



SHANBALLYMORE HOUSE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1909.)



SHANBALLYMORE VILLAGE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th September, 1909.)

R.C. chapel in the centre of it, but nothing more worthy of remark." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I am informed by Mr. F. N. Evans, B.L., of Newtown, Doneraile, that the Church Education School at Templeroan in 1860 was at the east end of the village. It was originated and supported by Mrs. Welsted, of Ballywalter. Unless there happened to be a Protestant constable with children, all the pupils were Roman Catholics.

In 1905 there was a population in the village of 118, and three public houses.

According to Guy, in 1881 the village contained 219 inhabitants, a national school, post office, dispensary and constabulary barracks.

Since that time it has been furnished with a telegraph office.

Shanballymore or Ruane Castle.

See Ruane Castle.

Shanballymore House.

This house lies about half a mile south of Shanballymore village.

It belongs now (1910) to Mr. Arthur O'Keeffe, J.P. He purchased it from the late John Roberts, of Shanballymore House (James Byrne, J.P.).

In 1771 Watkins Roberts lived at Shanballymore (Crone Family Papers).

In 1814 Hodder Roberts, Esq., was here (D.N.P.).

1824. Hodder, Watkins and William Roberts (Pigott).

In the *Cork Constitution* for 13 Feb., 1827, we find:—"In the last week seven cows, five heifers and five sheep, the property of Watkins Roberts, Esq., were slaughtered on the lands of Shanballymore, near Doneraile."

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions Watkins Roberts, of Shanbally (II., 614).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Shanballymore House, the residence of Watkins Roberts, Esq. It is in good repair. There is a demesne attached to it of about 250 acres." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

In 1849 John Roberts was here (List of Cess Payers in that year).

1875. John Roberts (Guy).

1886. Arthur O'Keeffe (Guy).

Mr. Arthur O'Keeffe spent many years in South Africa.

He was a District Councillor for Shanballymore Electoral Division.

PEDIGREE OF ROBERTS OF SHANBALLYMORE.

(From B.L.G., Irl., 1904, Roberts, of Kilmoney Abbey; Parish Registers, M.L.B.'s, etc., etc.)

LINEAGE.—This family is a branch of Roberts, Bart., of Brightfieldstown, see "Burke's Baronetage."

WATKINS ROBERTS, of Shanbally (second son of Hodder Roberts, of Bridgetown, near Castletownroche, Co. Cork, see "Roberts of Kilmoney Abbey") m. 29 Dec., 1743, his cousin, Martha, dau. of Rev. George Synge and Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Randal Roberts, and d. 7 Jan., 1744, leaving by her (who d. 1792) four sons and two daus., of whom the eldest was—

I. Hodder, of Shanbally, b. 15 August, 1749, Lieut. in the 4th Black Horse; m. 20 July, 1777, Elinor Chudleigh, dau. and heir of Robt. Chudleigh and Jane Roberts, and d. 1825, leaving two sons—

I. Watkins, of Shanbally, d. 29 Nov., 1841, aged 62 (Glanworth Par. Reg.).

II. Hodder Williams, in 85th Regt., b. 1785, m. 1809, Jane, dau. of the Rev. Michael FitzGerald and Jane Patterson, his wife, niece to Lord Chief Justice Patterson, and d. Jan., 1854, having had issue by her seven sons and three daus.

Compiled from Pedigree furnished by Rev. William R. Westropp Roberts, M.A., from Memoir of "Roberts of Kilmoney Abbey," B.L.G., Irl., 1904, and from extracts from Parish Registers.

REV. THOMAS ROBERTS, b. 1590, of T.C.D. in 1637. His autograph is found in the Particular Book, T.C.D. Chancellor of Cork, 1660. He m. secondly, Dorothy, dau. of Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam. She d.s.p. He m. first, Elizabeth, dau. of John Neville, of Cork. He d. 1664, having had issue—

I. Randal of Brightfieldstown, Co. Cork. He m. first, 6 June, 1671, Hannah, dau. of Giles Busted, of Mount Long, Co. Cork. He m. secondly, 12 July, 1691, Martha Willard, widow of Francis Hodder, of Hoddersfield. By this marriage Randal Roberts acquired part of the lands of Bridgetown, Glanworth and Shanballymore, Co. Cork. He had issue—

I. Thomas, of Brightfieldstown, m. 5 October, 1698, Jane, dau. of William Hodder, of Bridgetown, near Castletownroche, Co. Cork, and his wife, Jane, dau. of Major Ion Grove, of Ballyhemock (now Annesgrove). From this marriage the present Baronet (1910), Colonel Sir Howland Roberts, D.L., is descended.

II. Hodder, of Bridgetown, of whom presently.

III. Randal (Rev.), B.A., T.C.D., 1715, d.s.p.

HODDER (the second son), of Bridgetown, m. Jane, dau. of Isaac Watkins, and had issue—

I. Randal, of Bridgetown, m. 29 Dec., 1739, Mary, dau. of Thomas Kift, and left an only child and heir, Catherine, m. Richard Martin, of Clifford, near Castletownroche, and by this marriage she had an only child and heir, Mary Martin, who m. John Southcoote Mansergh, whose descendants possess the Bridgetown estates.

II. Watkins, of Shanballymore, of whom hereafter.

III. Michael, of Kilmoney Abbey, Co. Cork, s. on death of his uncle, Michael Roberts, of Glanworth (will 1 April, 1741), to part of the lands of Glanworth and to other estates in Co. Cork. He m. 14 July, 1750, Mary, dau. and heir of Thomas Gabbett Spiers, of Baggotstown, and had issue—

1. Michael, of Kilmoney Abbey, of whom presently.

2. William, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Joseph Poulter, and had issue. The Mount Rivers branch of this family (see Roberts of Kilmoney Abbey, B.L.G., Irl., 1904).

3. Thomas.

4. Hodder.

5. Mary.

2. Jane, m. Hugh Hovell Farmar (see Farmar of Bloomfield, B.L.G., Irl., 1904).

The eldest son, Michael, of Kilmoney Abbey, m. 1 May, 1781, Lydia, dau. and heir of Theobald Pepper, of Moxton, Co. Tipperary, by Elizabeth Westropp, of Curraghbridge, his wife (see Pepper of Ballygarth, B.L.G., Irl., 1904), and had issue—

I. Michael, of Kilmoney, of whom presently.

II. Pepper, of Moxton, m. Charlotte Shadwell, and d.s.p.

I. Mary, m. Capt. John Black, 4th Regt.

II. Jane, m. Capt. Geo. Harvey, R.N., and had issue.

III. Elizabeth, m. John Halbard.

The eldest son, Michael, of Kilmoney Abbey, Capt. North Cork Militia, m. 15 April, 1815, Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. William Stewart, of Wellfield, Co. Cork, and from this marriage is claimed descent from the Royal House of Stewart, and had issue—

I. Michael, of Kilmoney Abbey, Senior F., T.C.D., b. 1817, m. Kate, dau. of John Drew Atkins, of Castle Park, Co. Dublin; d. 1882, leaving issue sons and daughters.

II. William (Rev.), Sen. F., T.C.D., b. 1817 (twin with his elder brother); m. 1849, Wilhelmina Augusta, dau. of Ralph Westropp, of Meadstown, Co. Cork, and had issue—

1. William Ralph Westropp (Rev.), of Ardeen, Greystones, Co. Wicklow (1910), F.T.C.D.; b. 6 May, 1850; m. 4 July, 1882, Lydia Mary, youngest dau. of George Hodder, of Fountainstown, Co. Cork, and has issue two daughters—

(1) Wilhelmina Dorothy Maud.

(2) Monica Katherine.

3 & 4, more sons and two daughters.

WATKINS, of Shanballymore, m. 29 Dec., 1743, his cousin, Martha, dau. of Rev. George Synge and Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Randal Roberts; d. 7 Jan., 1744, having by her (who d. 1792) four sons and two daughters. The eldest,

I. Hodder, of Shanballymore, b. 15 Aug., 1749, Lieut. 4th Black Horse; m. 20 July, 1777, Elinor, dau. of Ambrose Mason, by Jane, dau. and heir of Robert Chudleigh and Jane Roberts, and d. 1825, leaving—

1. Watkins, of Shanballymore, d. 1841.

2. Hodder William, 85th Regt., b. 1785, m. Jane, dau. of Rev. Michael FitzGerald, and had issue (see Roberts of Kilmoney Abbey)—

(1) Michael Hodder, d. un. 1845.

(2) Hodder George, d. un. 1846.

(3) William Watkins Synge, d. un. 1850.

(4) George Synge, surgeon R.N., d. un. 1847.

(5) Watkins (Rev.) m.

Appears to be the male representative of the Shanballymore Branch of the family. He had issue—

6. Two more sons and three daughters, Jane, Eliza, and Martha, m. Col. John Jauncy.

3. Michael, 3rd Regt.

1. Jane, m. 1803, Ralph Westropp, of Meadstown, near Rockmills, Co. Cork, whose dau., Wilhelmina Augusta, m. Rev. William Roberts, Sen. Fellow T.C.D. (see above)

Extracts from a notebook of Francis Hodder, son of Francis Hodder, of Hoddersfield (sent me in 1910), by Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts, D.D., S.F., T.C.D., of Kelston, Stillorgan, now in possession of William H. Hodder, of Hoddersfield:—

“My father, Hodder, was born in March, 1632, and died March, 1724-25. My sister Roberts died 28 May, 1719.

“Memorandum of my estate and how 'tis sott, this 1 May, 1699:—

“I sott Bridgetown, Clonmore and Grange to my brother, Randall Roberts, for 199 years, commencing ye 1 May, 1692.

“I sott Shanballymore, 1 plow; Castleruan, 1 plow, in Kililemsly, 180 acres or thereabouts or more, in ye same, 32 acres or thereabouts.

“Templeroan, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow, to my brother, Randal Roberts, for 99 years from ye 1st 9br, 1693.

“A memoradum of what lands which my brother Roberts and I hold in partnership this 1 May 1699, and for what terme and rent, viz. :—

“Glanworth, contains 1,500 acres, from Coll, John Courthorpp for 99 years, commencing 1 May, 1694.”

The grant confirming lands to William Hodder in Counties Cork and Limerick is in the possession of the brother of my late brother-in-law, Francis G. Hodder, of Fountainstown. Shanballymore appears in this grant of Charles II., 1660. (From Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts).

Shanagh Castle.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Templeroan.

The site of this castle is near the “E” in Templeroan in Sheet 165. It is on the north side of the old disused road from Carker to Bowen's Court. It also lies about three and a half miles south-west of Kildorrery village by road.

It lies in the townland of Shanagh. In 1881 this townland is recorded as containing 276a. 3r. 7p. Pop. 49. Val. £174 (Guy).

Shanagh is the Irish for “abounding in fairy mounts” (O'Donovan).

Shanagh is shown on the Down Survey (1657) as “Sanagh.”

Fiants of Elizabeth.—6558 (5261). Pardon (with others) to John O'Lejne, of Sonnagh, A.D. 1601.

In a re-grant of his property to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, from James I., A.D. 1611, Pat. 9, Jas. I., Sonnagh is mentioned. It is placed in the document between Ballinamona and Treasmeen (i.e., Clogher). As Shanagh is close to these townlands, Sonnagh is evidently the place we write about.

The Book of Dist. and Survey, circa 1657, gives:—“Shenagh. The owner before the Rebellion appears to have been John Roch, of Ballynemona, described as an Irish Papist. John Downan appears to have had something to do with it. It was granted to John Hughes. It is said to have contained 240 acres.” (P.R.O., Irl.)

James Nagle, of Shyneagh, in 1663 held goods to value of £6 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

David Nagle, of Shyneagh, in 1665 held goods to value of £13 15s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Subsidy Rolls, P.R.O., Dub.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes:—"On the Clogher estate, which once belonged to the celebrated Edmund Burke, was an ancient and strongly fortified castle called Shanogh, of which vestiges of the foundations may still be traced" (II., 615, under Templeroan).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Shanagh Castle, in south part of Shanagh townland. There is scarcely any remains of this castle to be seen." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writing in 1902 on the four castles in the parish of Templeroan tells that "Shinnaga Castle stood on the hill of Clogher or Shinnagh, and that no trace remains" (*Journal* for 1902, p. 87).

Shanagh townland is now (1910) occupied by farmers named Regan, who have been here, some of them, sixty or seventy years (James Byrne, J.P.).

I visited the townland site of Shanagh Castle on 1st June, 1910. Nothing but the foundations can be traced. The castle must have covered a large extent of ground. It was on rising ground, and commanded an exceptionally fine view.

Shandrum Parish, Townland and House.

Sheets 2 and 7, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

In 1881 the following is recorded:—

Shandrum Parish: 13,451a. or. 2p. Houses, 423. Pop. 2,178. Families 423. R.C's 2,168. Prots. 10. Val. £9,119 5s. od.

Shandrum Townland: 625a. 3r. 6p. Pop. 99. Val. £514 5s. od. (Guy).

The parish lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Charleville, and Shandrum house lies in the townland of Shandrum about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.W. of Charleville, by road.

Shandrum is the Irish for "old back or long hill" (O'Donovan.)

In a grant from James I, to Sir William Power, otherwise Le Poer, of Kilbolane, we find the following entry: "the field called the acre and half, in Shandrum parish, parcel of the estate of Thos. McShane M'Morrice, otherwise Thomas Ne Skartie, attainted, and were heretofore surrendered to Queen Elizabeth by Hugh Cuffe, Esq., A.D., 1612. (17th Sept. 12th xii. 5., p. 270. Pat. II., Jac. I, Lib., R.I.A.)

Fiants of Elizabeth. 5066 (6545). Shanedrome is mentioned in a grant to Hugh Cuffe, Esq. It appears to have been formerly in the possession of Thomas Neskartye, attainted A.D. 1587, 14 Nov. xxix.

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa. 1657, the owners of Shandrum parish before the Rebellion were David Power, Irish Papist; Henry Wall, do.; Henry Slingsby, do.; Lord Broghill. These appear to have been attainted, except Lord Broghill. The grantees were. John Gibbons, Lord Kingston, Earl of Orrery (i.e., Lord Broghill), Edward Baggot, Symon Eaton, David Power, a nominee, Sir Francis Foulke, Lieut. Thomas Smithes, Robert Foulkes, Francis Slingsby, Roger Bretridge, Thomas Boles, Sir Philip Perceval, and Richard Burt.

Liscarroll townland also seems to have been in this parish. It contained 218 acres. The former owner before the Rebellion was Lord Broghill. It was granted to Sir Philip Perceval (P.R.O., Ird.)



SAFFRON HILL.

(Photo by A. H. Jones, J.P.)



RUINS OF CASTLE CLOGHANUGHERA.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 11th May, 1908.)

Petty's Census, circa. 1659, gives the number of inhabitants in some of the townlands of the parish. In that of Shandrum there were 4 English and 37 Irish (Lib., R.I.A.)

1814. William Allen, living at Shandrum House (D.N.P.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Shandrum, a parish, containing 4627 inhabitants. It comprises 13,363½ statute acres, as rated for the Co. Cess, and valued at £11,068 per annum. The land is mostly in pasture, and there are several large dairy farms; limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes, and part of the Red Bog is within the limits of the parish. A fair is held for general farming stock at the village of Shandrum.¹ The seats are Curriglass, the residence of Pierce Purcell Goold, Esq.; Shandrum House, Wm. Allen, Esq.; Cherry Hill, of Geo. Harding Esq.; and Newtown House, the property of Robt. Courtenay, Esq.

At Barna² was formerly a castle, of which there is now scarcely a vestige (II. 550).

At Cloghanughera and Dromina were formerly castles of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond of which very little now remains. An extensive morass known as "Farthingville marsh," has been recently reclaimed by the formation of a Drainage Board who deepened the bed of the river Deel from Milford to Aughrim, a distance of four miles, at an expenditure of £5,000 (Guy 166, A.D. 1881). Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds: "This includes "Red Bog."

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Shandrum parish. A large parish, having very little waste land. It contains about 63 Danish Forts, a remarkable well, a remarkable tree, an old church, an old chapel, 6 gentlemen's houses, a graveyard, several streams, a piece of wood, a few small plantings and about 27 pools and ponds, several wells and an old castle. Also a small river called the Dee." Bell Tree in the townland of Farthingville East. Name of an ash tree (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I visited the ruins of Cloghanughera Castle in 1909, and took a photo. Only a few stones of the foundations remain.

A short distance north of Milltown Cross Roads (Sheet 2, 6-inch O.S.) is a so-called Danish Fort well-wooded. It is called "Lisaree" and is on the townland of Killaree and is locally known as "Killarree Wood." Mr. John McAuliffe of Shandrum Cross Roads told me the following legend: A man was once passing along the road, near Killarree Wood, with a horse and cart. He was taken by the fairies and transported to the Wood, where he was subsequently found.

A fine view is obtained from Lisaree, i.e., "the King's Lios or Royal Fort" (James Byrne, J.P.)

According to Guy, the following farmers are given under Newtown-Shandrum:—

1875. Thomas Bourke, Shandrum Lodge; Thomas Egan, Shandrum; James Molony, John Moran, Michael Naughtan, Michael Nunan, Michael Walsh, James McCarthy.

1886. John R. Daly, Shandrum House; Patrick Bennett, John Clifford, John Connell, John Daly, Mrs. Rich. Daly, Thomas Egan, John Hartstong,

¹ There is no village of Shandrum now (1910).

² Mr. James Byrne, J.P., tells me that the place where the National Schools are built is called "Barna."

James McCarthy, James Moloney, Thomas Murphy, Michael Naughton, Michael Nunan, James Rea, John Rea, Patrick Rea, Mrs. Ryan, Daniel Walsh, Patrick B. White.

1910. Luke Burke, Mrs. Clifford, Maurice Cussen, Michael Naughton, Denis O'Neill, Thomas Reidy.

1919. Patrick Burke, Mrs. Clifford, Edmond Cussen, John Molony, William Molony, Jack Naughton, Denis O'Neill, Thomas Reidy.

SHANDRUM PARISH (R.C.)

1291. "Ecca de Saundrum Xmr. unde decia Imr." (Tax. P. Nic.) (Brady II., 377).

According to a list of Popish Priests registered in 1704, we find Dermot Murphy living at Curraghdombroe, aged 55, P.P. of Shandrum Parish. He received Popish Orders in 1674 at Quimpercorantine, from Franc. Qetlogane, Bishop of Quimpercorantine. His sureties were Rob. Goold of Newtown and John Quin of Ballydaheen, £50. ("Journal" for 1900, p. 56).

An "Abstract of State of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne," etc., 1731, gives: "Parish of Shandrum. One masshouse; One Popish Priest; No Convent of Fryars or Nuns; Two Popish School-Masters" ("Journal" for 1893, p. 50.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"In the R.C. Divisions Shandrum parish is partly in the Union or District of Ballyhea, but chiefly in that of Shandrum, and contains the chapels of Shandrum and Dromina or Cooline." (II., 551).

The Field Book of 1840 states that there is an Holy Well in the townland of Farthingville East named "Boughheleesa Holy Well,"³ i.e., "The Crozier of Jesus" (O'Donovan).

In 1909 I visited the old graveyard of Shandrum and could not see any remains of the old church. I noticed that some of the graves were enclosed by mason work, the stone having evidently been taken from some old ruin, possibly from the old Pre-Reformation Church.

In Buttevant R.C. Church is a monument to Rev. Ven. Laurence Mahony, P.P., of Shandrum, died 1864. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., tells me he lived to be 107 years old.

Guy Topographical Dictionary, Co. Cork (pub. 1887) tells us, under "Shandrum Parish" that at Kilbraher, "the church of the Friars," was a Franciscan Monastery, and at Kilmagoura and Farthingville (Coolyline) are the now grass-covered remains of old abbeys. Two Holy Wells, St. Leenade's and Bachuleesa, are also in this parish." (p. 166).

SHANDRUM PARISH (C. of I.)

Brady gives the following Roll of Incumbents and Church History of Shandrum parish:—

1591. "E. of Shandrum. W. Wollet, idem Incumbens de Cooline."

1611. Patrick Coyne is presented to the rectory of Shandrum.

1615. Thomas Holmes appears as Vicar of Shandrum.

1615. Shandrum: Rector, Pat. Coyne, A.M., Minister and Predicator. Val. 16 li. per an. Ecclia ruinosa, cancella ruinata. Admoniti sunt R. and V. ad repandum cancellam.

³ See photo p. 80. Vol III.

1630. Philip Holmes.
1634. R. de Shandrum, Pat. Coyne, Predicator. William Pore et ffraunciscus Slingsby, miles, patroni. Valet, 40 li. per an. Incumbens habet 20 li. per an. Vicar, Philip Holmes habet 20 li. per an.
1640. Michael Boyle.
1661. Mr. John Vesey is Rector and Mr. Cox is Vicar of Shandrum.
1668. Christopher Vowell.
1673. Arthur Pomeroy, A.M.
1694. Val. 40 pounds. Epus patronus. Vicaria perpetua in hac ecclia constituitur Dr. Pomeroy, Incumbent. Mr. Christopher Vowell is Vicar. Val. 15 pounds. Epus patronus. Nulla ecclia.
1709. Robert Carleton, Rector.
1709. Jonathan Bruce, Vicar.
1720. R. and V. Shandrum were consolidated.
1758. Joseph Stopford, A.M.
- From 1758 to 1826 Shandrum was held with P. Ballyhay, q.v.
1826. John Warren Hayes.
1830. William Bunburn Isaac.
1834. Prot. pop. 60.
1837. Shandrum: A rectory and vicarage, with cure; 8 miles long by 2 broad, containing 13,381a. Gross. pop. 4,627. No curate employed. Tithe composition, £804 19s. 10d. 5 acres of glebe in Incumbent's occupation, valued at £12 13s. 4d. Subject to visitation fees, £1 17s. 5½d. Diocesan schoolmaster, £3 11s. No glebe house. Incumbent, although non-resident from want of suitable accommodation in the parish, resides at Sander's Park, within a mile of it, and considers £60 a year a fair and reasonable sum to be allowed as house rent. No church. Divine Service is celebrated once on Sundays, etc., in a school-house⁴ licensed by the Diocesan for the purpose, and capable of accommodating 100 persons. The benefice is a Rectory.
1860. No church. No glebe house. 3½ acres of glebe let. Divine Service as in 1837. No school. Prot. pop. 18. The rentcharge is £603 14s. 11d. The land is worth £12. Total income, £615 14s. 11d. per annum.

Rev. W. B. Isaac is now called W. Bunbury (II. 377).

Cole continues (1903):—

Rev. Wm. Bunbury died in 1872, aged 69 years, and on his death the parish of Shandrum was joined to Ballyhea (Charleville) (p. 250.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; tithes amount to £804 19s. 10d. There is no church, but divine service is regularly performed at the parochial school-house, which has been erected on the glebe, near the old burial ground" (II. 551).

The Parish Registers are kept in the Public Record Office, Dublin. 2 vols.

Baptisms. 1831—1849.

Marriages. Nil.

Burials. 1833—1850.

⁴ Perhaps it is the building at Killaree—the famous clump of trees just above Mill-town cross roads, on the Shandrum road. The building is of very unusual style in this country, and I hear it was formerly used as a school.

Shinanagh.

Sheet 7, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Imphrick.

Shinanagh Townland lies about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of the ruins of Imphrick Church, and about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (by road) north of Buttevant village.

In 1881 it is recorded as containing 312a. 1r. 6p. statute measure. Pop. 6. Val. £375 5s. od. (Guy).

Shinanagh is the Irish for "an ant-hill, a place abounding in pismires" (O'Donovan).

It was part of the Roche property, and is mentioned in a re-grant of the property to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, by James I., viz.: "Shennanagh, 1 plow." (A.D. 1611. Pat. 9 Jac. I., lxxii. 34, p. 209, R.I.A., Lib. O'Donovan's Letters.)

In 1811 Major Thomas Holmes lived here. It was then called Holmesfort (Kilbyrne Papers).

1814 he was still here (D.N.P.)

There is a tomb¹ erected by the Holmes family in Imphrick Churchyard.

In 1907 I visited the place and interviewed Mr. John Hassett, a farmer on Shinanagh townland. He informed me that the Holmes family had lived here. He showed me a lease to John Hassett, dated 30 Feb., 1824, from Francis Holmes, Esq., Half-pay 60th Regt. of Foot, then residing at Glennanore, near Castletownroche, of 42a. 2r. 20p. of Shinana.

It appears that Major Holmes lived in a thatched house immediately south of the house in which Mr. Arthur Hassett lives, and which no longer exists. The house of John Dunne was built on its site.

John Hassett was grandfather of Arthur Hassett.

The Holmes family owned a good deal of property in the neighbourhood. Major Holmes was buried in Imphrick Churchyard.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Shinanagh. This is a middle-sized townland of an irregular form, contains a Danish fort, a respectable dwelling and a few houses of less distinction" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

A friend writing in 1906 and well acquainted with the neighbourhood, says: "There is now a nice compact farm house on the site of the Holmes residence at Shinana. It is occupied by a farmer named Dunne. The property now belongs to Mr. Savage French of Cuskinny, Queenstown. The old Holmes residence went to decay, and about 80 years ago a man named Connors, who was then the tenant, built the present house (now occupied by Dunne) exactly on the site of the old one, but the out-offices still remain, and are interesting in their way, as they are built of brick, made of clay that was found on the farm. They have a look of venerable respectability, as they are very well built and much superior to the ordinary out-houses of a farm yard."

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, Doneraile, writes 24 June, 1906:—"The Holmes family had a residence at Shinanagh, just

¹Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh adds, 24 Nov., 1919:—

At the time of "the Fenians," all the arms that were raided about the country were stored in the Holmes tomb, in Imphrick churchyard, and in this way baffled the most strenuous efforts of the authorities to trace them. I was at a burial at Imphrick churchyard recently and saw the stone at the front of the tomb easily removable. The whole of the proceedings was explained to me by a very old man, who said he assisted at the performance.

beyond the bridge, on the left hand side of the road, as you go towards Charleville. It was called "Holmesfort," and a farmer named Hassett has it now. The family vault is also in Imphrick Burial Ground and all the deceased members of the family are interred there, even up to quite recently. The Holmes of 1793, it was, who leased Loughlea, Sandybrook and Woodville to my mother's grandfather, and it was that "Sherlock" who built Loughlea House, Sandbrook or Sandybrook House and Woodville in 1853. The Holmes property was sold in the Incumbered Estate Courts."

The farmers on Shinanagh, recorded by Guy, were:—"1875, Richard Harding and James Rea; 1910, Mrs. Foley and John Buckley; 1919, John Buckley and Daniel Foley, under Newtown, Shandrum."

HOLMES PEDIGREE.

From the original MS. Pedigree compiled in 1815 by William Radcliffe, Rouge Croix, now in the possession of Mr. Robert F. Holmes., B.L., of Dublin. With additions by Mr. T. Geo. H. Green, of Lisnegar, Temple Gardens, Dublin.

ROBERT HOLMES, b. in the County Palatine of Lancaster, was an officer in the wars against the rebels in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He had issue a son, Henry Holmes, of Mallow, in the County of Cork, who had issue—

I. Sir John Holmes, Knt., Governor of Usk Castle. He m. 4 April, 1668 (bride then aged 20), Margaret, dau. of Robert Lowther, of Leeds, Co. York, and of London, merchant, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of William Holcroft, Esq., by Margaret, his wife, dau. of Thomas Lord Sandys, of the Vine. She was living, a widow, 1701. Adm. to Sir John granted 1683, and again in 1693 and 1791. He left issue—

1. Robert Holmes, eldest son, died before 1697.
 2. John Holmes, second son, Capt. in the Navy, d. unm. Adm. granted to his mother, 2 Nov., 1697.
 3. Henry Holmes, a minor, living in 1683.
 4. Thomas Holmes, a minor, living in 1683.
- 1 Elizabeth, m. after 1692, Sir Harry Hicks, Bart., as his first wife, of Beverston Castle, Co. Gloucestershire. She d. 1705 without surviving issue. He d. 1755, having married again.
2. Dorothy, living in 1683.

II. Thomas Holmes, of whom presently.

III. Sir Robert Holmes, Knt.,² Governor of the Isle of Wight, M.P. for several Parliaments for Newport and Newtown. Will dated 8 Oct., 1692. Proved 19 Nov. following. Directs that his body be buried in the side aisle of Yarmouth Church. He died 18 Nov., 1692. Born 1622. Andrew Marvell says he was "the cursed beginner of the Dutch wars," and that he was "first an Irish livery boy, then a highwayman, now Bashaw of the Isle of Wight," and "who had got in bonds and by rapine £100,000." Dryden refers to him in more complimentary manner in "Annus Mirabilis," Stanzas 72-3. He left a natural dau., Mary Holmes, living in 1692. She m. her "cousin," Henry Holmes by her father's wish. In his will, dated 23 Oct., 1692, Sir Robert Holmes leaves all his property at Thorley, Isle of Wight, to his nephew, Henry Holmes, son of his brother, Thomas Holmes, of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, provided he marries his natural dau., Mary Holmes, if he refuses then to nephew John Holmes, second son of his brother Sir John Holmes; should he refuse then to his own right heirs for ever. Refers to Robert, son of Sir John Holmes, and his mother Dame Margaret, also her dau. Elizabeth Holmes nephews Henry and Robert Holmes, sons of his brother Thomas, to whom he leaves, £100. Refers to his house in London adjoining Walshingham House, Whitehall, which he leaves to said last mentioned nephews, To Alice Holmes, dau. of brother Thomas, £100, and to all daus. of said Thomas as are unmarried at his death, £50 each.

THOMAS HOLMES (the second son), of Kilmallock, in the Co. Limerick, Esq., living in 1692. He left issue—

I. Henry Holmes, of Newport, of whom hereafter.

II. Robert Holmes, living 1692.

I. Margaret Holmes, m. John Ponsonby, of Kilmallock, Esq. He d. without issue. He was grandson of Henry Ponsonby, of Hale, Cumberland, and son of Henry Ponsonby, of Croto and Stackstown, Co. Kerry (see Bessborough, Burke's Peerage), where he got grant of lands under the Act of Settlement.

II. Alice Holmes, living in 1692.

²A Famous Freak Statue. A correspondent writes:—"I send a photograph of the most interesting freak statue in England. It was erected to the memory of Sir R. Holmes in the church at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. The statue was not originally intended to represent the naval celebrity; it was sculptured for, and represents, Louis XIV. of France, and was being conveyed to that country when the vessel containing it, and also the sculptor, was captured by an English ship commanded by Sir R. Holmes. The body was finished, the head being left for completion on its arrival in France. The English commander, however, compelled the sculptor to chisel his (Holmes's) head on the King's body. Sir R. Holmes was Governor of the Isle of Wight from 1667 till 1692, and after his death the statue was erected to his memory."

- III. Grace Holmes, m. Nicholas Lysaght, Esq. (father of John, first Baron Lisle), of Brickfield, Co. Limerick. His will dated 24 Sept. 1724. He left issue—
1. John, created Baron Lisle, 18 Sept., 1758.
 2. Nicholas Lysaght.
 3. Arthur Lysaght.
1. Anne Lysaght, m. her first cousin Lieut.-General Henry Holmes, Rep. in Parliament for Yarmouth, d.s.p.
 2. Mary. (Add. MS. 23686 Betham, Coll., f. 34, Brit. Mus.)
- HENRY (the eldest son), of Newport and Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Esq., a Colonel in the Army, Rep. in several Parliaments for Yarmouth and Newtown. He m. in accordance with the terms of the will of Sir Robert Holmes his illegitimate dau., Mary. She was buried at Yarmouth, 17 March, 1760, aged 82. Her will dated 4 Nov., 1756. Proved 17 Aug., 1760. Henry Holmes's will dated 11 Jan., 1737. Proved 23 Nov., 1738. Bur. at Yarmouth. He d. 23 June, 1738, leaving issue—
- I. Thomas Holmes, several times M.P. for Yarmouth. Created, in 1760, Lord Holmes, of Kilmallock, in Co. Limerick. He was bap. 2 Nov., 1699, and d. without issue in July, 1764; bur. at Yarmouth. He was some time Governor of the Isle of Wight. His will dated — June, 1760. Proved 2 Oct., 1764. His first wife was Anne Apsley, of Wavell, Hants. She d. 1743; his second was Miss Leigh, of Northcote, in the Isle of Wight, by whom he had a son, who d. young.
 - II. Robert Holmes, second son, d. without issue. Bap. 16 Nov., 1701. Bur. 10 March, 1741. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Oglender, of Nunwell, Isle of Wight, Bart. She m. secondly, Robert Haldane, Esq., both living in 1766.
 - III. Charles Holmes, of Newport, Esq., Admiral of the White, and Rep. in Parliament for Yarmouth. Will dated 21 Oct., 1754. Proved 1762. Died without issue. Bap. 19 Sept., 1711.
 - IV. Henry Holmes, Esq., Lieut.-General, Rep. in Parliament for Yarmouth. Bap. 28 Feb., 1703. Bur. 17 Aug., 1762. He m. Anne, sister of John Lord Lisle (see above). Died without issue. Adm. granted to his brother, Thomas Lord Holmes, 28 Sept, 1762.
 - V. William Holmes, bap. 21 August, 1705; d. in infancy.
 - I. Elizabeth Holmes, b. at Thorley, in the Isle of Wight, 1696. She d. 1784. Bur. at Northwood (Burke's Extinct Peerage dates her death 1788). She m. Thomas Troughear, D.D., Rector of Northwood and Vicar of Carisbrooke, b. at Aspatria, in Co. Cumberland, Governor of Carisbrook Castle, in Isle of Wight; d. 1771. Bur. at Northwood, leaving issue—
 - (1) Robert Troughear, an officer in the Army. Killed in action. Unm.
 - (2) The Revd. Leonard Troughear, M.A., son, some time of Westover, Lodge, in Par. of Calborne. Afterwards of Newport, Isle of Wight. He assumed the name of "Holmes" on the death of his maternal uncle, Lord Holmes, 1764, which was confirmed by Royal Sign Manual, 9 Oct., 1797. Cr. Baron Holmes, of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, 7 Nov. following. He m. Elizabeth, dau. and heir of the Rev. Thomas Tirrell, Clk. Rector of Calborne, Isle of Wight, Marr. at Poole, Co. Dorset, 1755; she d. about Jan., 1788. He d. about 1804, leaving issue—
 - Thomas William Holmes, eldest natural son, b. about 1790, unm. 1810.
 - William Holmes, unm. 1810, natural son.
 - Elizabeth, d. young about 1798, natural dau.
 - Sarah, natural dau. m. William Woolrich, a Lieut. in the 54th Regt. Foot, who d. at Carrisbrooke, 12 March, 1810.
 - Jane, unm. 1810, natural dau.
 - a. Elizabeth, elder of the two legitimate daus and co-heirs of Leonard Lord Holmes. She m. first, Edward Meux Worsley, of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, Esq., and by him had issue, Jane Meux Worsley, b. at Gatcombe, who m. 30 June, 1795, at Glyc, Co. Cornwall, Alexander Campbell, Esq., (late Lieut.-Colonel in the Army) and had issue. She m. secondly at Cathorne, 5 Jan., 1785, Sir Henry Worsley, Bart., LL.D., of whom hereafter. She d. 1832.
 - b. Catherine, youngest dau. and co-heir, m. Edward Rushworth, of Ashton, in the Isle of Wight, Esq., Aug., 1780, some time Recorder of Newport. Both living at Freshwater, in the Isle, 1810, and had issue.
 - (3) John Troughear, of Freshwater, Esq., third son, living 1785. He m. Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas How, of Carisbrooke, "by special licence with consent of us both." See memo. in his father's writing. Bur. at Carisbrook. He d. 1 Jan., 1792. Bur. at Yarmouth, leaving issue—
 - a. Mary Troughear, only issue and heir, d. about 1797. She m. John Jackson, of Glenbeg, in the Co. Waterford (see Jackson of Ahanesk, B. L. Gentry, 1886), Esq., some time a Capt in the Army. He had issue—
 - (a) John Jackson eldest son, d. unm.
 - (b) George Jackson, second son and heir, aged about 25 years, unm., 1811.
 - (a) Ellen Jackson, living unm., aged about 30, 1811.
 - (b) Mary Jackson, second dau., living unm., aged about 21, 1811.
 - (c) Elizabeth Jackson, third and youngest dau., living unm., aged about 16, 1811.
 - (4) Thomas Troughear, Esq., Colonel in the Army. Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Wight. Rep. in Parliament for Yarmouth. Married a Scotch lady, and d.s.p. at Havana about 1762, between 3 Jan., 1760, and July, 1764.
 - (1) Elizabeth, m. Thomas Dickenson, of the Isle of Wight. Both buried at Newport.
 - (2) Margaret, m. Benjamin Leigh, of Thorley, in the Isle of Wight, Esq. She was bur. at Newport. He was living 1797.

- II. Anne Holmes, d. unm. 23 Dec., 1766.
- III. Margaret, d. unm. about 1784.
- IV. Mary, m. to David Urry, of Afton, in the parish of Freshwater. She d.s.p.
- V. Valentine, m. to Rev. William Atkinson, of Laycock, Co. Wilts. She d.s.p. Bur. at Yarmouth.
- VI. Jane Holmes, youngest dau., b. at Yarmouth; m. at Godshill, Co. Hants, 1750 (living 1795, Aet. 81), to Robert Worsley, of Pidford, in the parish of Arreton, Isle of Wight. She was bur. at Arreton. He d. 5 Jan., 1784, bur. at Arreton, and left issue—
1. Thomas Worsley, of Pidford, Esq., eldest son and heir; d. 1792, aged 42; bur. at Arreton.
 2. Robert Worsley, of Pidford, Esq., second son, b. there; living unm. 1795.
 3. Sir Henry Worsley, LL.D., Rector of Dummer, Co. Southampton, Vicar of Arreton, aforesaid, third and youngest son, b. at Arreton 18 Decr., 17.5. One of the Chaplains to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In 1804 took the surname of "Holmes" by Royal Sign Manual, and on the death of Sir Richard Worsley, in 1805, succeeded him as Bart. of Great Britain; living 1811. He m. as her second husband Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Leonard Troughear, Lord Holmes (see above). They were m. at Calborne 5 Jan., 1785, and had issue—
 - (1) Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley "Holmes," Bart., eldest son, b. at Arreton 15 July, 1787. He d. in 1825, when the baronetcy became extinct, leaving two daus., co-heirs—
 - a. Elizabeth, m. 3 Oct., 1833, William Henry Ashe, A' Court. 2nd Baron Heytesbury, who added the name of "Holmes."
 - b. Emily Ann.
 - (2) Richard Felming Worsley Holmes, second son, b. at Arreton 9 Oct., 1791.
 - (3) Robert Worsley Holmes, b. at Gatcombe, 22 June, 1793.
 - (1) Elizabeth, b. at Arreton 10 March, 1786; d. an infant and buried at Arreton.
 - (2) Margaret, b. at Arreton 30 Nov., 1789.
1. Margaret, eldest dau. of Robert Worsley, living without issue 1795. She m. (as his second wife) Henry Roberts, Esq., of Standon, in the parish of Arreton. His first wife was Jane, dau. of Lucretia Holmes (sister of the first Lord Holmes) and her husband, Marmaduke Sowle (of whom hereafter) and by her (who d. 1786, bur. at Arreton) he had issue a dau., Catherine Roberts, unm. in 1797.
2. Mary, second dau., m. first, to Robert Teasan (? Teas), an officer in the Navy; secondly, to Colonel Justly Hill, of the Isle of Wight. She d.s.p. 1792, and was bur. at Arreton.
- VII. Lucretia Holmes, m. Marmaduke Sowle, of Blandford, Co. Dorset, Esq., a Major in the Army, and had issue—
1. Jane, m. to Henry Roberts, of Standon, as his first wife, leaving issue as above.
 2. Lucretia, wife of John Roberts, of Newport, both living without issue in 1797.
 3. Mary, m. Lieut.-General Stanvix. Both drowned in the passage from —, without issue.

ARMS.—Barry, wavy of six, or and az; on a canton, gu., a lion passant guardant of the 1st. (Holmes—Baron Holmes, of Kilmallock.—Burke's Extinct Peerage).

Mr. T. Geo. H. Green, also adds the following Notes:—Robert Holmes named as Provost of Mallow on the Order of its incorporation. 23 Nov. 1612. (Carte Papers. Vol. 62. Paper 1164.)

MS. Depositions after Rebellion of 1641. Trin. Coll., Dublin. William Holmes of Downe Raile in Co. Cork, gent. Losses £42 4s. 0d. in debts due to him. Sworn 26 May, 1642 (vol. 1, f 95). William Holmes, of Moyalloe, in Co. Cork, a British Protestant. Estimates his losses at £54 15s. 0d., £19 of which was for "mault and beere"; sworn 30 May, 1642 (vol. 1, f 239). Phillip Holmes of Mallow, gent., aged about 44 years; lived at Killbolane, in 1641; sworn 17 Feb., 1653/4, at Kinsale (vol. vi., f 14). Phillip Holmes of Moyalloe, gent., aged 44 years; lived at Killbolane in 1641, and with 14 men had attacked Capt. Garrett Barry's company when it came there and disarmed the greater part of them; was himself taken prisoner by Major Lacey's horse and carried to Kilmallocke; sworn 7 Mar., 1653/4 at Mallow (vol. vi., 66, etc.)

Petty's Census 1659 (R.I.A.) In Mallow William Holmes; Kilmallock John Holmes and Thomas Holmes; Limerick Christopher Holmes; Cork William Holmes, Gent.

Sir Robert Holmes, Knt., and Colonel Edward Rosscarrocke, obtained a Grant of 2493a. 17p. Stat., in Co. Galway, under Act of Settlement. Quit rent, £15 11s. 7½d. Enrolled 8 May, 1678, vide 15th Report P.R. Comm.

Thomas Holmes was J.P., Co. Limerick, in 1690.

The following were attainted in 1689:—

Sir Robert Holmes of Ardagh, Knight.

Henry Holmes of Kilmallock, gent.

Inscription on Statue of Sir Robert Holmes in Yarmouth Church, Isle of Wight:—

Here lies Sir Robert Holmes, warrior, and third son of Henry Holmes, of Mallow, in the County of Cork. From his youth he was given to military glory, and therefore entered the Army. On his first setting out, he fought under the banners of His Most

Serene Majesty, King Charles, valiantly and successfully against the common enemy. Afterwards, with equal courage and renown, he engaged in Actions at Sea, and greatly distinguished himself under the command of the most valiant Prince Rupert; but when he found the Royal Cause could no longer be defended by his services, he withdrew and went to aid foreign Princes in France, Germany and Flanders, and became famous for warlike actions. At length, at the restoration of King Charles II., he was created by him Captain of Sandown Castle, and as a reward for his former merit and courage afterwards knighted in the year 1666. Being constituted Vice-Admiral of the Red, he entered the Dutch fort of Vlief with a small Fleet, and having there burnt 180 ships, he sailed to Shelling and destroyed Brandierum by fire, the Chief Town of that Island. For this and several noble exploits, His Serene Majesty honoured him with just rewards for his valour and loyalty and made him Captain-Governor of the Isle of Wight during his life; moreover he ordered that the English Lion should be added to the Arms of his Ancestors, and also for a crest, a mailed arm extended from a Naval Crown, bearing a trident. These honours, which this valiant man acquired by merit, he defended by his virtue, patriotism, and faithfulness to his King. Sir Robert Holmes died Nov. 18th, 1692. (Translation from the Latin.)

The Revd. Canon Courtney Moore, M.A., in the "Journal of C. H. and A.S." for 1903, contributes an article on "Robert Holmes, a Mallow-man, in the Royal Navy of Charles II.," taken from the "Cornhill Magazine" for June (? 1903). ("Journal" for 1903, p. 123.)

The following extracts and pedigrees were furnished by Mr. T. Geo. H. Green, of Lisnagar, Temple Gardens, Dublin.

By Patent dated 2 April, in the 19th James I, Sir William Parsons was granted the following lands in the County of Cork, together with other lands in the same County.

Imerick, 1 carucate. Ballynye, 1 carucate. Classiganiff als. Glashiganiff, 1 carucate. Shinanagh, 1 carucate.

The other lands in the county were Ballynegarragh, 1 carucate. Cahirnogir, 1 carucate. Aghy Iburin, 1 carucate. Ballyneragh, $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate. Dromyne, $\frac{1}{4}$ carucate.

All such lands being late in the occupation of Theobald Roche and Johannah Russell, his wife.

By Deed of 10 June, 1669, Laurence Parsons, of Parsonstown, als Birre, in consideration for £1,200, assigned to Thomas Holmes, then Sovereign of Kilmallock, the property known as the Shinanagh Estate, comprising the lands of Imphrick, Ballynoe als Ballydae also Ballyvea, Classyganiff also Claskyganiff, Ballynally and Shynanagh, with some other lands not decipherable in the original Deed, now extant, said lands being in Barony of Fermoy and Kilmore and County of Cork, and amounting to five ploughlands, with right to hold a fair at Ballyhoura.

The Deed is endorsed with signatures of John Holmes, James Holmes and Robert Holmes as witnesses to the payment of the consideration money.

(Taken from original Deed in possession of Major Robert Holmes, 1906).

THOMAS HOLMES, Sovereign of Kilmallock,² the assignee of the above land is not, Mr. Green considers, the same person as Thomas Holmes, of Kilmallock, who with Sir Robert and Sir John Holmes are stated by Rouge Croix to have been sons of Henry Holmes, of Mallow. In the will of Christopher Holmes, of Whitestown, Co. Limerick, dated 12 Jan., 1688, he appoints, with others, his dear friend, Thomas Holmes fitz Henry, of Kilmallock, gent., to be his Exors, but Thomas Holmes (Parson's assignee) was apparently dead by then, while Sir Robert Holmes in his will, dated 28 Oct., 1692, leaves to his brother, Thomas Holmes of Kilmallock, £100; they, however, all appear to have been of the same stock and may have been first cousins. He had issue by his wife, Anne Gilborne, three sons—James, William and Robert, of Lisballymore, all living in 1675. The eldest son—

JAMES HOLMES, for whom a commission issued on 25th May, 1688, to take his declaration as son and principal creditor of Thomas Holmes, decd., of Lisballyhay, Co. Cork, gent., m. 1679 Mary Bowen (M. L. Bond 1679). He d. before 1709 leaving issue—

ROBERT HOLMES, eldest son, m. (M. L. Bond 1709), Ellinor Callaghan, and died prior to 1750, leaving issue—

² Mr. Erskine West sends me, October, 1908:—"Indenture dated 23rd October, 1675. Thomas Holmes of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, gent., first part; Samuel Pomeroy, of Pallice, Co. Corke, gent.; Charles Odell of Castletowne; James Holmes of Ballingnosy, and John Gilborne, of Rosse, Co. Limerick, gent., of the other part, whereby sd. Thos. Holmes for the future settlement of his estates enfeoffed and confirmed to sd. Thos. of the second part the town and lands of Ballyhowry, Lysballyhay, Shannanagh, and ye rest of ye estate mentioned in the Deeds of the Lands purchased by him of William (? Laurence) Parsons of Byrre, Esq., to hold to use of himself for life, remainder to his eldest son, James, by his then wife, Anne Holmes, als. Gilborne, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to his sons, William and Robert, both by his said wife, and every other son of the said Thos. Holmes and their heirs male respectively; remainder to his heirs female by the said Anne; remainder to his heirs general for ever."

ROBERT HOLMES, m. Mary, dau. of Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Droumskehy (who m. 1706. Barbara, dau. of John Gillman). She d. 1781. He d. 21 Sept., 1758. Admon. granted to his widow on 11 Nov., 1758, in which he is described as late of Shinnanagh, gent. He left issue—

I. Cornelius Holmes, of whom presently.

II. Thomas Holmes, living in 1793.

III. Callaghan Holmes, living 1793. ? Of Kinsale in 1818.

I. Mary Holmes, m. George, son of Christopher Crofts, of Velvetstown. (N.B.—Wrong in B.L.G. of 1904, and had issue.

CORNELIUS HOLMES, the eldest son, attained the age of 21 years some time prior to 1770. He m. Margaret —. Deed of 21 Oct., 1781 makes post nuptial provision for wife, Margaret. Cornelius Holmes, of Shinnanagh, and Margaret, his wife, 1st part. Rich. Foott, of Millford and Thos. Holmes, of Powreen, Co. Cork, 2nd part. William Wrixon, of Ballygiblin; Jno. O'Donnell, of Egmont, 3rd part. He d. 1783—89, leaving issue—

I. Robert Holmes. Will dated 8 Dec., 1793, unproved; d. unm. 1794, when the Shinnanagh property passed to his brother, Thomas C. Holmes.

(Note.—In his will he is possessed of the following lands:—Ballyhoury or Ballyhoura, Clashgariffe, Loughleagh, Glauntane, Imphrick or Emphrick, Shinana, or Shennana or Shannanagh, Knockbrack, Lisballyhea, all in Par. of Emphrick, Bar. of Fermoy, Co. of Cork, with premises in City of Cork, purchased from John Peter Mathis; his good friends and relatives, Richard Foott, of Millford, Co. Cork, and Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Caduggan, trustees of will.)

II. Thomas Cornelius Holmes. Is described as "Major." He d. intestate at Glenanore, Castletownroche, 1822, without issue, when the property passed to his brother, Francis. He m. Matilda Bevan,³ dau. of Mr. Bevan, of Miltown, Co. Limerick, by Prudence —. Post nuptial settlements dated 18 June, 1814.

III. Francis Holmes, of whom presently.

I. Aphra, m. James McGrath, of Cork. Marr. before 1793. Alive in 1822.

II. Frances, m. John Peter Mathis, of Cork, son of John Peter Mathis, of Cork. Marr. before 1792.

III. Barbara, living 1822, unm.

IV. Margaret, m. in 1798, Capt. Frederick Samuel Pohl, Paymaster, 60th Foot. Alive 1722.

FRANCIS HOLMES, the third son. Capt. 60th Rifles. Commission dated 19 Sept., 1811. Lived also at Glenanore. Succeeded to the property on his brother's death. He m. Phoebe —, a French Canadian, who survived him. Post nuptial sets 13 June, 1823. He d. 14 March, 1834, leaving issue—

I. Robert Holmes, of whom presently

II. Phoebe, who died unm. in her father's lifetime.

ROBERT, the only son, J.P., Co. Cork, of Beechmont, Queenstown, m. Catherine Frances, dau. of Thos. Wilkinson, of Limerick. She d. 9 March, 1851, aged 44. He d. at Beechmont, 3 July, 1847, aged 39. Will dated 29 June, 1840. Wife and Thomas Wilkinson, of City of Limerick, guardians of minor children. (After the death of Robert Holmes, the Shinnanagh property was, in 1852, put up for sale in the Incumbered Estates Court, and portion sold in the matter of Francis E. Holmes, a minor, O.; Mary O'Keeffe, P.) He left issue—

I. J. F. Cornelius Holmes, who d. 24 July, 1829, aged 2 years and seven months.

II. Francis Edward Holmes, d. unm. 23 April, 1869, aged 36 years.

III. Robert Holmes, of whom presently.

I. Mary Elizabeth, m. William Newman Perry, of Queenstown.

II. Catherine Frances, m. John Brasier-Creagh, Capt. R.N., and had issue (see Brasier-Creagh, of Creagh Castle, B.L.G.).

III. Phoebe Sarah, m. R. Franklin, of Cork. She d. 18 Dec., 1905, leaving issue.

IV. Victoria Christine, m. Arthur Rodney Owen, Commander R.N., son of Sir Hugh Owen, Bart. Had issue a dau.

ROBERT, the third son, of Dartmouth Square, Dublin, Major, South Cork Militia, m. 24 April, 1877. Meliora Odell, dau. of D. Dickson Power, of Ashboro, Ballingarry, Co. Limerick, d. 26 Feb., 1914, leaving issue—

I. Robert Francis Holmes, Barrister-at-Law, b. 25 Feb., 1878, m. 1906, Mabel Violet, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. R. T. Welch formerly of Monkstown Park, Co. Dublin.

II. Thomas Holmes, d. inf.

I. Kathleen Mary, m. 1910, Jonathan W. Greville, Dublin.

Note.—The first three generations of this pedigree are based on Abstract of Title in matter of Holmes (owner) and O'Keeffe (petitioner) Incumbered Estates Court.

³Mr. Langley Brasier Creagh adds:—"I have heard my mother frequently speak of this lady as 'my Aunt Matilda.'"

A BRANCH OF "HOLMES OF SHINANAGH" ?

Compiled by Mr. T. Geo. H. Green, of Lisnégarr, Temple Gardens, Dublin, 1905.

ROBERT HOLMES, of Newpark, otherwise Cleagh, and Rathglissane, Co. Limerick. Will dated 3 Nov., 1803; m. C. Mary —. He left issue—

I. Robert, of Ballyadam, Co. Limerick. He m. Ann—. His will is dated 9 June, 1795, "to be buried at family burying place at Palace Green, Co. Tipperary." Junr. in will. He left issue a son, Robert, a minor in 1795.

I. John of Westminster.

III. Philip, who left a dau., Mary, living in 1803.

IV. Francis.

V. Daniel

VI. Godfrey (? of Maiden Hall, which his daughter set fire to).

VII. Samuel.

I. Mary Anne, m. Mr. Hunt.

II. Frances, m. Richard Philips.

III. Elizabeth, m. Richard Ivers, second son of Robert Ivers.

N.B.—Godfrey Holmes, of Charleville, was, 1823, attorney for Matilda Holmes, widow of Thos. Cornelius Holmes. The power of attorney was to settle some estate matters. (See Pedigree, "Holmes of Shinanagh.")

Skanakilla Townland and House and Crossroads.

Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Castletownroche.

Skanakilla is the Irish for "Bush of the Church" (O'Donovan).

The townland contains 317a. 1r. 19p. Pop. 21. Val. £265 10s. od. (Guy, A.D. 1881).

Near Skanakilla Townland is a well-known Cross roads, named "Skanakilla Cross Roads." Seven roads meet here.

The townland lies about 3 miles, by road, N.W. of Castletownroche village.

George Love, a Member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, is said to have lived in Skanakilla House about 1801 (Smith, I. 508).

Skanakilla House, which was a thatched cottage, fell down about 1870, and the present Creamery (1910), Cleeves Bros., occupies the site. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., says it was Colonel Hill made all the fences and planted them. He enlarged and squared the fields. He was succeeded for a short time by William Barry, afterwards of Monanimy Castle, and Mr. Givens of the Glen of Aherlow succeeded him.

Rowland Hill, Esq., lived here in 1814 (D.N.P.)

The Field Book of 1839 states:—"The townland is the property of Lord Doneraile, who holds it under a Deed for Ever. It is flat and dry and in good state of cultivation: roads and houses are in good repair. Pays Co. Cess, £15 17s. 9d. yearly: Scarour townland included (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

1857. Matthew, son of Matthew and Thomasina Givens, Esq., of Skanakilly, was born (Castletownroche C. of I. Parish Register). He was brother of Maria H. Givens, now (1910)¹ Mrs. Green of Mitchelstown College. He emigrated about 1896 to Australia and is believed to be dead.

1860. In same register is given the birth of Garret Nagle, son of Matthew and Thomasina Givens of Hunting Hill, Esq. He died 21 June, 1908.

I visited this place in 1909 and gathered the following information on the spot:—About 1900 Cleeves Bros. established a Creamery on the site of

¹She married Mr. John Green, 6 January, 1903. She left Skanakilla when she was 7 years old.



BALLYDAHEEN HOUSE, SKANAKILLA.

Major H. H. Woollright in foreground.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 11th September, 1909.)



SPITAL HOUSE.

the old house of Skanakilla. The place was in the hands of Mr. Edward Vaughan, who sold it to Cleeves Bros.

Mr. Edward Vaughan occupied Skanakilla House for a short time before going to reside at Hunting Hill (an adjacent place, see these Notes). He succeeded James Mahony, a farmer, and previously the Givens family lived here. I was informed that it was a nice cottage in the time of the latter.

BALLYDAHEEN.

Ballydaheen is a townland immediately North of Skanakilla. There is (1910) a large picturesque thatched house on this townland, visible from Skanakilla Cross Roads.

I visited this place in 1909 and was informed that a Mr. Glover lived here formerly, and is said to have kept a pack of hounds.

He was succeeded by Mr. Egan, then Edward Connors came here, and he was followed by Daniel Connors. Then came the present occupier, Mr. Timothy Nunan in 1900. Mr. Nunan repaired the house, put in new windows and a new wall to front and west of hall door. He came from Rahard, Ballyhooly, and his wife (a Miss Kate O'Neill) from Castle Kevin.

I am informed that Mr. John McCormack of Dublin is the landlord (1910).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds that Ballydaheen has been purchased under the Land Purchase Act of 1908. The tenants were Timothy Nunan, Bridget O'Connor, Michael Griffin, T. Lyons, William O'Keeffe, and Richard Griffin.

Snugborough Cottage.

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Doneraile.

Snugborough Cottage is situated on "Snugborough Keffe," a Sub-denomination of Castle Saffron Townland.

The cottage is now (1910) in ruins. It lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, in a direct line, from Creagh Castle and is also immediately S.W. of Pine Grove and is close to the south side of the road between Creagh Castle and Pine Grove (see these places in these Notes.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me that Snugborough Cottage was built by Manus O'Keeffe, circa. 1820. The mill near it on the river Awbeg was built by Messrs John Glover and William Brasier Creagh in 1846. John Glover was stepson to Thomas Dwyer of Hunting Hill. The mill had to cease work as there was no right to erect a weir to divert the mill stream 1814. It was the residence of James Creagh, Esq. (D.N.P.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives it as being in occupation of James Griffin, Esq. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

26 June, 1866, Robert Stowards, Esq., died at Snugborough (Doneraile C. of I. Par. Reg.)

About 1870 Mrs. Isabella Ann Caroline Brasier-Creagh (widow of William, eldest son of George Washington Brasier-Creagh, Esq., of Creagh Castle) and her children lived here.

The house was last occupied about 25 years ago (1885) by Langley Brasier Creagh.

It is the property of Capt. John W. Brasier-Creagh of Creagh Castle?

Spital (Spitalfields).

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

Townland of Spital. The principal residence on this townland is called "Spittlefields."

The townland contains 505a. 2r. 15p. statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 80. Val. £298 (Guy).

The House of Spittalfields lies about a mile N. of Buttevant Village, by road.

Spital is the Irish for "hospital" (O'Donovan).

In a grant from James I to Sir William Power, otherwise Le Poer of Kilbolane, Knt., and to Lady Ellen, his wife, appears "a parcel of land called the old Spittle house, in or near Killcolman," dated 17 Sept., A.D. 1614 (Pat. II. Jac. I, xii., 6, p. 270, Lib. P.R.O., Irl.).

WAGGETT OF CORK AND SPITTLE.

(From B. L. Gentry. 1846 Ed.)

The orthography of this name has varied at different periods; Wiggitt, Waggitt and Waggett. They first settled in Dublin. Richard Wiggett, Esq., was mayor of that city in 1622. He m. Anne, dau. of John Perceval, Esq., of Dublin and Barntown, Co. Wexford, and it was this connection that led to the family's locating at Spittle, near Buttevant, Co. Cork. Robert Waggitt, Esq., of said place (of whom presently), was possessed of considerable property in that locality, under Sir John Perceval, Bart. His will is dated 7 March, 1680, proved 9 Nov., 1681. A copy of it is in the possession of Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq., of Grenville place, city of Cork, a great-great-great-grandson, by his mother, Jane Waggett; executrix, Anne, his wife; executor, his brother-in-law, George Crofts, Esq., of Buttevant; overseers, Sir John Perceval, Bart., George Crofts, Esq., Churchtown, and Derby Collins, Esq., of Buttevant.

Robert Waggitt, Esq., of Spittle, near Buttevant, before mentioned, m. Anne Crofts, a dau. of Christopher Crofts, Esq., of Buttevant, and d. in 1680, leaving issue, who are all extinct except the issue of his second son, Christopher. Anne Waggitt, the widow of said Robert, m. 2ndly, William Bowers, Esq., marriage bond, dated 12 June, 1683.

Etc., etc., etc.

The name "Spittle" does not appear further in the Memoir of "Waggitt of Cork" although the family appear to have been long settled in the neighbourhood of Buttevant, and to have intermarried with the families of Crofts of Velvetstown, Holmes, Sanders, etc.

John Percival, writing from Mallow, 30 June, 1653, to Mr. Stapleton, complains of the boldness of Mr. Stapleton's tenants in first trespassing on his lands of Spittle and then abusing and beating his tenants and demanding satisfaction, etc. (Egmont MSS. I. 520).

In 1667 it is described as Spittle 2 Plds. There is a great part of it very dry and coarse, but lying soe near Buttevant is a circumstance which lessens not the value of it. I am informed there are 180 collops upon it and some corn considerably every year. It is true the water overflows a good part of it, but mend. to ask the present tenant what this meadow ground near the water is worth. This land is worth 3/- an acre and the tenant may be asked what grazing may be fit to pay for a yre, and how many he has upon it—certainly it is worth 2/6 a callop at least, 303 acres. £96 per annum. (Egmont Papers).

In 1681, Sir John Percival let Spittle to George Crofts of Buttevant, brother of Anne Waggitt, widow, during lives of Christopher, Richard and George, sons of said Anne. It appeared to have passed into the hands of Christopher Waggitt, who built a good country house on it and made an orchard. He was a good sportsman. He married William Croft's daughter. (Egmont Papers).



SPRINGFIELD.

(Photo by Major H. T. F. White, circa 1869.)



SPRING GROVE.

(Photo by Col. J. Grove White, September, 1905.)

Probate of will of Robert Waggitt of Spittle was granted 1681. (Cloyne Wills, P.R.O., Dub).

Smith (pub. 1750), mentions the ruins of a chapel-of-ease at Spittle-Bridge, one mile east of Buttevant. (I. 293).

The following entries occur in the Buttevant C. of I. Par. Register:

Baptisms.

1797. William, son of William and Mary Fennell of Spittle.

1799. Mary, dau. of Wm. and Mary Fennell of Spittle.

1800. Joseph, son of above.

1816. Michael, son of Wm. and Honora Rogers of Spittle.

1817. Johanna Rogers, dau. of above.

1819. Patrick Rogers, son of above.

1820. Mary Ann Rogers, dau. of above.

1821. Bellinda Rogers, dau. of above.

This is the last entry referring to Spittle in the Register.

1813. Nov. 6, William Rogers of Spittal, Buttevant Parish, married Ann Quinlan of Knockillibreehy (Churchtown Par. Reqr.)

In 1814, Richard Purcell, Esq., resided at Spittle, post town Buttevant (D.N.P.)

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Spittle, a large townland, all arable. Contains an old chapel in ruins, a gentleman's dwelling, to which a small demesne is attached and a Trigonometrical Station. It is crossed by a large road leading to Buttevant town."

Spittlefields House. Fitzgerald O'Keeffe, Esq., living there (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, the following were living on the townland:—

1875. George Crofts Harris, Spitalfields. Thomas Connell, Wm. Coughlan, Mrs. Ellard, Maurice Regan, all of Spital.

1886. Mrs. Julia Harris, of Spitalfields. Thomas Connell, Wm. Coughlan, Eliza Ellard, Maurice Regan, all of Spital.

1892. Mrs. Julia Harris of Spitalfields. Patrick Barrett, Wm. Coughlan, Eliza Ellard, Thos. O'Connell, Mrs. Regan, all of Spital.

1899. Richard Heard of Spitalfields.

1896. Same.

1910. Capt. J. H. Christie (late 82nd Regt.) of Spitalfields. Patrick Barrett, Michael Coughlan, Eliza Ellard, George Ellard, William O'Connell, Mrs. Regan, all of Spital.

14th Feb., 1912. The lands of Spital and Rathclare, containing 116 acres at annuity of £73 10s. 10d., payable to Irish Land Commission, was put up to auction by Mrs. Anna N. Heard. Also the residence. It was purchased by Mr. James O'Brien, Cairn Lodge, Fermoy.

1919. Patrick Barrett, Michael Coughlan, George Ellard, William O'Connell, Mifes Regan.

Springfield.

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

It lies about 1½ miles S. of Buttevant, which is the post town.

Townland of Ballybeg East.

Smith states in 1759, "near Ballybeg is a handsome house and improvement, called Springfield, inhabited by Mr. Norcott; at the back of the house is a rising hill, crowned by a beautiful grove of fir." (Vol. I., p. 294.)

The Norcotts were still living here in 1777, as shown by Taylor and Skinner's Maps.

In 1814, Hugh Norcott, Esq., resided at Springfield (D.N.P.I.) He also appears to have lived here in 1800 (Duhallow Hunt Minute Book).

In 1847, James Norcott resided here (Doneraileencia).

Hugh Norcott, Esq., was a J.P. for Co. Cork in 1801 ("Journal," p. 51, 1896).

On p. 235 of the "Journal" for 1896, is an account of Daniel Callaghan, known as "Old Dan." He carried the horn for eight years for Mr. Hugh Norcott, who kept hounds at his residence, Ballybeg (Springfield) near Cahirmee. "Old Dan died in 1874. A full account of this old sportsman is given under "Ballyclough Castle."

An account of the attack on Springfield by the Whiteboys, by a member of the Norcott family:—

In 1825, Mr. and Mrs. Norcott of Springfield went to stay with Mrs. Creagh of Laurentinum, near Doneraile (mother to Mrs. Norcott), leaving Miss Jane Norcott, their daughter alone at home. At night, Springfield house was broken into by Whiteboys; a number of them remained in front of the hall-door, while a few entered the house. They locked the servants in their rooms, made Miss Jane Norcott get out of bed and demanded where the firearms were kept. She told them they could look for any. They made her go in front of them in her night-dress, barefooted. They searched the house, but could find no weapons, so compelled her then to shew them the wine cellar, where they had a good drink. They left the house, telling her they would come again if she informed anyone of their visit.

The arms were all the time hid in the roof of the house. A short time afterwards some men came to her father, applying for hire. She was present at the time and recognized some of them as the Whiteboys. They noticed that she knew them, and no money would then induce them to hire with Mr. Norcott. (Also see "Journal" for 1897, page 387.)

The Field Book of 1840. Ord. Sur. Off. Dub., gives the following:—

"Ballybeg East. Springfield. Is a large plowland. The Northern part of which is occupied by the grounds attached to Springfield House. The river Awbeg bounds it on the N. On the N.W. there is the ruin of a circular castle and a small Danish fort on the S."

"Ballybeg. Springfield Middle. It is a straggling townland, arable, but contains nothing worthy of notice, but a Danish fort near the centre and two Trig. Stations called "Coshill" and "Ballybeg."

A member of the Norcott family in 1895 furnished me with the following particulars of the history and pedigree of "Norcott of Springfield":—

The Norcotts came to Ireland in Cromwell's time, they were originally "Northcotes," Sir Stafford Northcote (Lord Iddesleigh) being of the English branch.

Springfield was built by a Norcott over 200 years ago and has been in possession of the Norcotts ever since.

My grandfather succeeded his brother Hugh and came to live here in 1810. Miss Jane Norcott (now in 1895, of Springfield) now in her 84th year, remembers the house being attacked by the Whiteboys, when she was ten years old, and being taken over the house by the men, who broke in to search for arms. Only a few came in, but hundreds remained round the house, but offered no violence beyond breaking a window to get in by and all went quietly away having only found an old dragoon sword of her father's. He had been in the 4th Dragoons.

Hugh Norcott, eldest son of James and Jane Norcott of Springfield, sold the property to Viscount Doneraile for £60,000. It reached from Springfield to Twopot House. He kept a pack of hounds at Springfield: the kennels were between the garden and the road leading to Twopot House.

NORCOTT OF SPRINGFIELD.

- JOHN NORCOTT, in Holy Orders, of Ballygarret, Mallow. John Norcott appears in 1661 as Vic. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney, Curate of Mallow, and Preb. of Kilmacleanine. From 1666 to 1680 he was Vic. of Bridgetown, Castletown, Wallstown, and Monaniny; and from 1666 to 1676 was Preb. of Killenemer. From 1676 to his death in 1719 he was Vic. of Clonmeen, Roskeen, Kilshannig and Kilcorney. (Brady, Vol. II, p. 140). He was sent by the Commonwealth to Mallow in 1658 as Minister. Will dated 1676, proved at Cloyne? He names Wm. Norcott, of Ballymagooley and John Norcott. He m. the dau. of Rev. William Smith, D.D., Rector of Killaspugmellane, Co. Cork, Treasurer of Limerick (? Cathedral), from 1673 to 1681. (Dr. Smith d. in 1681, the incumbent of six livings in five different Dioceses. His will is dated 11 Sept., 1681, from Limerick. He had issue, (1) William, (2) Edward, (1) Mary. He mentions his son-in-law, Rev. John Norcott of Ballygarrett.) Revd. John Norcott had issue—
- I. Charles, in Holy Orders, entered T.C.D., 18 Sept., 1679, 18 years of age, M.A. 14 Nov. 1693. Rector of Killenemer, 1708. Dean of Kilmacduagh, 21 Jan., 1719. Died 1730.
 - II. John of Ballygarrett, Mallow, m. 1732 Catherine, dau. of Daniel Gibbs, Esq., of Derry, Co. Cork and left issue, Mary, only child and heiress. She m. 2 Feb. 1725, Robert Crone (? of Doneraile).
 - III. William, of Springfield, of whom hereafter.
 - IV. Edward of Ballyellis, Mallow, Co. Cork, m. in 1699, Mary, dau. of — Stiffe. She was b. in Mallow and died 26 Oct., 1780, aged 61. His will dated 12 Sept., 1735. Regd. in Office of Deeds, Dublin, 4 Nov. 1735. He left issue—
 1. Charles Hyde of Ballyellis, d. at Mallow, Jan. 1773, m. Ellen, dau. of Caleb Colclough, of Carragh, Co. Cork, marr. setts. dated 9 Dec., 1726. Regd. 17 July, 1729.
 2. Bernard, entd. T.C.D. 21 Dec. 1710, aged 16, b at Mallow.
 1. Alice, m. Arthur Hutchins, of Thomastown, and Cregane Castle, Co. Limerick.
 2. Dorothy m. to
 3. Frances, m. 1734 Yelverton Foulkes, Esq.
 4. Catherine, d. 18 July, 1762, bur. at Castletownroche.
- I. Catherine, m. 1st, Benezzer Murdock, Esq., of Co. Cork, and 2ndly, in 1667, John White, of Limerick. She had issue by both husbands according to "Brady."
- WILLIAM NORCOTT, of Springfield, Buttevant, m. in 1696 Dorcas, dau. of Abraham Lawton, of Co. Cork, and Mary, his wife, dau. of Joseph Murdock, of Youghal. William Norcott's will dated 17 Dec., 1739. Codicil 3 Feb., 1742, proved at 6 Aug., 1742. He had issue—
- I. Hugh Norcott, of Springfield, his heir, of whom presently.
 - II. Arthur, of Waterhouse, Co. Cork. (Query: Did he die at Cork, 23 Aug., 1758?) Prerog. will dated 28 May, 1758, proved 15 Nov., 1758.
 - I. Phoebe, m. 1721 Samuel Perry, of Cork, merchant, whose eldest son, William, succeeded to Woodroffe, Co. Tipperary, on the death of his uncle.
 - II. Lucia, m. Henry D'Esterre, of Rosshanah, Co. Clare. His will dated 25 Oct., 1751. Proved 1752 (see D'Esterre pedigree for issue.)
 - III. Mabella, m. 1741 Launcelot Gubbins, of Maidstown, Co. Limerick, and had issue.
 - IV. Sophia. She was bur. at Buttevant Cemetery, 2 Jan., 1774.
 - V. Dorcas, m. 1731, Belcher Pedder of Cork. His will is dated 4 December, 1760. Proved 4 May, 1769. Her will is dated 20 Sept., 1787. Proved 5 Nov., 1793 (see Pedder, Perry and Baker pedigrees.)
- HUGH NORCOTT, Esq., of Springfield, m. Anne, 2nd dau. of James Godsell, of Mooretown, Co. Limerick, and sister of Amos Godsell, of Sunville. Hugh's will dated (?) Feb., 1764. Proved 3 Feb., 1764, in Prerogative Court, Dublin. He d. at Springfield 4 Feb., 1764 (Magazine) and left issue.
- I. James, his heir, of whom hereafter.
 - II. Hugh, of Cork, m. a dau. of — Bennett, Esq., died in March, 1789, leaving issue—
 1. James.
 1. Mary, m. 1799, James Hill, Esq., of Graig, nr. Doneraile (B.L.G.) and d. 7 Nov., 1844, leaving numerous issue. (Their children in Farahy Par. Regr.)
 - III. William, m. 11 Oct., 1765, Mary, dau. of James Knight, of Newtown (Ballynoe), Co. Cork. Marr. setts. dated 6 and 7 Oct., 1765 (? d. at Cork, Jan. 1772 or bur. at Butt. 15 Nov., 1802?). (? d. at Coole, Jan., 1772.) See Knight of Ballynoe in these "Notes."
 - IV. Arthur of Park, Doneraile, m. Nancy, dau. of Randal Roberts. (See Roberts of Britfieldstown, Bart. B.P. & B.). He was buried at Buttevant and had issue—
 1. Arthur of Park, m. Mary Evans, of Carker, 28 Sept., 1816 (See Evans, of Carker) She d. 11 Oct., 1870, aged 78. He d. 21 Oct., 1866, aged 78, leaving issue—
 - a. Arthur of Park, b. 28 Feb., 1819. He m. Francis Harriette Hill, of Dublin, in 1869. He was buried at Doneraile 5 July, 1890, aged 71 years and 9 months. He left issue:—
 - (1) Arthur Roberts, b. at Park, 22 June, 1875. He went to U.S.A., and died at sea crossing to Ireland.
 - (1) Kathleen, b. 1870, m. Mr. McFadden, of Portadown, and has three children.
 - (2) Frances Mary, b. at Park 5 April, 1873. She m. in at Capt. J. C. R. Walsh, Royal Berkshire Regt.

- b. Nicholas, bap. 21 May, 1820, at Doneraile. He went to U.S.A. in 1849, and m. Ellen Conway in at . He, returned to Ireland in and now resides in Cork. He has issue.
- (1) Nicholas, b. 3 Sept., 1871; bap. 22 Oct., 1871 (Clenor Church). He m. (1) Ellen.
 - (2) Annie, m. Edward Hornibrook, C.E., and had issue one son.
 - (3) Frances.
 - (4) Elsie.
 - (5) Mary.
- c. James, bap. 3 Aug. 1821; d. unm. 10 August, 1849.
d. Ralph, bap. 24 Dec., 1824.
a. Mary Anne, b. 13 Nov., 1817; d. unm.
b. Frances, b. 15 January, 1824. She is living at Rockcliff Terrace, Ballintemple, Cork.
- V. Robert.
- VI. Amos (? father of Sir A. G. R. Norcott, who was buried in Cork Cathedral).
- I. Mary, d. at Mallow, 4 July, 1758.
- II. Dorcas, m. as 1st wife (lic. 7 Sept., 1764) Robt. De La Cour, Esq. (see De La Cour, of Sunnyside, B.L.G., 1886), and had issue the late Robert De La Cour, of Bearforest, Mallow.
- JAMES NORCOTT, of Springfield, Lagg, Barony of Fermoy, Ballybeg, Old Grange, etc. (as mentioned in his will) m. Jane, 2nd dau. of Randall Roberts, of Britfieldstown, Co. Cork, and sister of Sir Thomas Roberts, 1st Bart., marr. sets. dated 9 Dec., 1766. His will dated 23 Jan., 1791, proved 17 Oct., 1792. He was bur. at Buttevant, 27 Aug., 1792 (she was bur. at Buttevant, 24 Feb., 1785), and left issue.
1. Hugh, of Springfield and Castle Connell, bap. 10 Nov., 1775, at Buttevant Church, m. Louisa, dau. of (? Judge) Wood, Sergt.-at-Law (she was bur. 1839 at Buttevant), and d.s.p.; and was bur. 1 Jan., 1834, at Buttevant. He sold the Springfield property to Lord Doneraile for £60,000.
- II. James, of Springfield, of whom presently.
- III. John,¹ M.D., of Cottage, near Doneraile, bap. Buttevant Church, 10 March, 1780; m. 10 April, 1807 ("Genl. Advr. and Limerick Gazette"), Mary dau. of J. Gabbett Spiers, Esq., of Tivoli. Dr. Norcott d. 25 July, 1841; bur. at Buttevant, and had issue.
1. John Spiers, b. or bap. 1 Feb., 1812. (D.P.R.), d. unm. at Fermoy; bur. 5 April, 1860, at Buttevant (B.R.)
 2. James, d. at Birmingham, m. and had nine children (? lived at Ballyandrew or Hermitage (see Clenor Parish Register).
 3. Hugh Thomas, b. or bap. 16 Sept., 1813 (D.P.R.), bur. in Buttevant Churchyard, 11 May, 1817 (? bur. in Dublin).
 4. Robert, bap. 15 May, 1826 (D.P.R.), d. 22 Nov., 1869 (Butt. R.), of enteric fever, contracted in the discharge of his duty. He was curate of Holy Trinity, and also of St. Peter's, Cork, where the parishioners erected a window to his memory.
 5. Spiers, b. at Tivoli, Cork, m. Avistia Maria, 2nd. dau. of Capt. Thomas Baldwin, South Cork Militia, of Skibbereen. He died 28 Aug., 1863, aged 39, and was buried in Buttevant Churchyard. He left issue, a dau. Mary, who m. as his 2nd wife Sampson Stawell, Esq., of Crobeg, near Doneraile.
1. Jane Margaret, m. 24 July, 1839, in Doneraile Church, Robert Crone, Esq. (afterwards of Byblox). She died 22 Aug., 1878.
 2. Mary, bap. or b. 8 Feb., 1809 (Doneraile Par. Records), d. unm.
 3. Eleanor Elizabeth, b. or bap. 20 Aug., 1810 (D.P.R.), d. unm.
 4. Samia, d. unm.
 5. Sarah Ann, bap. 1821 (D.P.R.), d. unm.
 6. Eliza Spiers, bap. 29 Oct., 1829, m. Arthur Curling, Esq., County Inspector, R.I.C. She d. March, 1895, and was buried at Killowen, Bandon.
- I. Martha, m. Robert Fennell Crone at Buttevant Church on 3 Sept., 1785.
- II. Anne, m. at Buttevant Ch., 24 May, 1803, William Galwey, living 1864. Representative of this very ancient family, and had issue.
- III. Jane, m. Henry Lysaght, of Elmvale, near Doneraile, at Buttevant Ch. on 28 Nov., 1799. She was twin with Hugh, bap. at Buttevant Ch., 10 Nov., 1775.
- JAMES NORCOTT, of Springfield, 4th Dragoon Guards, bap. at Buttevant Ch., 24 Feb., 1778, m. 3rd April, 1804, Dorcas Bousfield, 4th dau. of Arthur Gethin Creagh, of Laurentinum, Co. Cork, by his wife, Isabella, dau. of William Bagwell, M.P., of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, and by her, who d. 13 May, 1863, and is buried at Buttevant, had issue.
- I. James, of whom presently.
 - II. Arthur Gethin, bap. at Buttevant Ch., 1819, m. and had one son, Arthur. He had an interest in Clogher, near Shanballymore and was alive, 1906, in Melbourne.

¹ Mrs. S. Stawell, of Crobeg, has an oval silver Salver, presented to her grandfather (Dr. John Norcott, of Cottage), "by the Doneraile Dispensary for his zeal and attention to that Institution for the year 1810." (Crest and Coat of Arms). He was educated in Edinburgh.

- I. Isabella, born or bapt. 5 Sept., 1809 (Doneraile Parish Regrs.), m. at Buttevant Ch., 21st Nov., 1829, Denis Daly, 73rd Regt., of Castle Daly, Westmeath.
- II. Jane Martha, born or bapt. 21 Dec., 1811 (Doneraile Parish Regrs.)
- III. Emily Dorcas, bapt. 29 Oct., 1813, at Buttevant Ch., m. there on 18 Jan., 1840, Capt. Charles Winter, 76th Foot, of Bridge Hill, Canterbury.
- IV. Dorcas Louisa, bapt. at Buttevant Ch., 1815, m. at Buttevant, 12th October, 1837, Mr. James Stewart, of the 22nd Foot, and of Shaw Park, Jamaica, eldest son of James Law Stewart, by his wife, Anne Wilhelmina, dau. of Joseph Brissett, of Hanover, Jamaica, and Mildenhall, Suffolk, and had issue—
1. James Stewart, d. in infancy.
 2. William Norcott Law Stewart, of Shaw Park,, Jamaica, m. Agnes Alexander, and had issue—
 - a. James Denham Douglas Stewart, Captain, R.N., b. . . . m. 1903, Grace, dau. of Colonel Peters, commanding No. 1 District in Canada.
 - Mr. W. N. L. Stewart d. about 1880, and his widow m. 2ndly William Adam Conran, of Edinborough Castle, Jamaica, and has further issue by him (vide Burke's Family Records).
 3. Dorcas Mary Jane Stewart, m. 1stly Oswald, son of Captain John Hubert Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, Warwick, and step-brother to Bertram Arthur, 17th Earl of Shrewsbury; he d.s.p. 19 August, 1881, aet. 30. She m. secondly, Major General Richard Crundel Brook, who d. in Oct., 1904.
 4. James, who d. in infancy.
 5. James Robert, who d. about 1895, unmarried.
 6. Wilhelmina Anne Stewart, who m. 1stly Alexander Morrison Lang, M.B., who d.s.p. She m. 2ndly John Lyell Middleton, of Woodpit, Suffolk, and d.s.p. 9 July, 1904.
- V. Martha Anne, bapt. at Buttevant, 15 June, 1817, m. on 19 June, 1843, Colonel F. J. Rawlings, 7th Fus. (? Was she also known as Samia).
- VI. Anna Maria, bapt. at Buttevant, 4 Jan., 1823, m. on 28 Nov., 1846, at Buttevant, to George Daly, of Lower Wood, Moate. She d. 1903.
- VII. Mysie Harriet, of Springfield, d. unm. 1892.
- Mr. James Norcott d. 22 April, 1855, and was buried at Buttevant. He was succeeded by his son,

JAMES NORCOTT, of Springfield, bapt. 10 Sept., 1810, m. Sidney Gordon, a widow, of Stoke House, Somersetshire, and d.s.p. 17 Feb., 1866, being succeeded in the representation of his family by Jane Martha, his sister.

Extracts from Buttevant Church Register, from old Family Paper:—

Baptisms.

1775. Nov. 10th, Hugh and Jane Norcott, twins. Parents, James and Jane, Springfield.
 1778 Feb. 24th, James Norcott. Parents, James and Jane, Springfield.
 1780. March 10th, John Norcott. Parents, James and Jane Springfield.
 1813. Oct. 29th, Emelia Dorcas Norcott. Parents, James and Dorcas.
 1815. Dorcas Louisa. Parents, James and Dorcas.
 1817. June 15th, Martha Anne.
 1819. Arthur Oreagh Norcott.
 1823. Dec. 29th, Anna Maria Norcott.

Marriages.

1785. Sept. 3rd., Robert Crone, Doneraile, and Martha Norcott of Springfield.
 1799. Nov. 28th, Henry Lysaght, Elmvale, and Jane Norcott, Springfield.
 1803. May 24th, William Galway and Anne Norcott, Springfield.
 1829. Nov. 21st., Denis Daly and Isabella Norcott.
 1840. Jan. 18th, Charles Winter and Emily Dorcas Gethin Norcott.
 1843. June 19th, F. J. Rawlins and Martha Anne Norcott.
 1846. Nov. 28th, George Daly and Anna Maria Norcott.

Burials.

1774. Jan. 2nd., Miss Sophia Norcott of Springfield.
 1775. March 20th, Miss Anne Norcott, of Short Castle, Buttevant.
 1778. Feb. 27th, Hugh Norcott, the Younger, in Buttevant.
 1780. June 4th, Mrs. Norcott, of Springfield, in Buttevant.
 1785. Feb. 24th, Mrs. Jane Norcott, of Springfield.
 1789. March 24th, Hugh Norcott, of the City of Cork, in Buttevant.
 1802. Nov. 16th, William Norcott of Cork, in Buttevant.
 1803. Feb. 24th, Mrs. Norcott of Park (Doneraile).
 1817. May 11th, Hugh Thomas Norcott, son of Doctor John Norcott, of Cottage.
 1834. Jan. 1st, Hugh Norcott, of Castle Connell.
 1839. Mrs. Sannia Norcott, widow of the above.
 1855. April 22nd, James Norcott died at Springfield.
 1860. April 5th, John S. Norcott, Fermoy.
 1863. May 13th, Mrs. D. E. Norcott died at Springfield.
 1863. August 31st, Spiers Norcott, Cork.
 1866. Feb. 22nd, James Norcott died 17th at Springfield.
 1866. Oct. 21st, Arthur Norcott, of Park, died.

Extracts from the Doneraile Parish Register (C. of I.)

Mary, daughter to John Norcott, b. or bap. 8 Feb., 1809.
 Isabella, daughter to James Norcott, b. or bap. 5 Sept., 1809.
 Eleanor Elizabeth, dau. to John Norcott, Esq., b. or bap. 20 Aug., 1810.
 James, son to James Norcott, Esq., b. or bap. 10 Sept., 1810.
 Jane Martha, dau. to James Norcott, Esq., b. or bap. 21 Dec., 1811.
 John Spires, son to John Norcott, Esq., b. or bap. 1 Feb., 1812.
 Hugh, son to John Norcott, Esq., b. or bap. 16 Sept., 1813.
 Emily, dau. to James Norcott, Esq., b. or bap., 30 Oct., 1813.
 Mary Anne, dau. to A. Norcott, Esq., b. or bap. 13 Nov., 1817.
 Arthur, son to Arthur Norcott, jun., Esq., and Mary, his wife, b. or bap. 28 Feb., 1819.
 Nich., son to Arthur Norcott, Esq., Jun., and Mary, his wife, bap. 21 May, 1820.
 Sarah Ann, dau. to John Norcott, Esq., of Cottage, M.D., and Mary, his wife, bap. or b. 1821.
 James, son of Arthur Norcott, jun., Esq., and Mary, his wife, bap. 3 Aug., 1821.
 Ralph, son of Arthur Norcott, of Park, Esq., and Mary, his wife, bap. 24 Dec., 1824.
 Robert, son of John Norcott and Mary, his wife, bap. 15 May, 1826.
 Eliza Spiers, dau. of Dr. and Mary Norcott, bap. 29 Oct., 1829.

Marriages.

Arthur Norcott, Esq., jun., and Mary Evans, 28 Sept., 1816.
 Robert Crone, Esq., and Miss Norcott, eldest dau. of Doctor Norcott, of Cottage, both of this parish, 24 July, 1839.

Deaths.

John Norcott, M.D., Esq., of Cottage, died 25 July, 1841. Buried at Buttevant.
 James Norcott, Esq., of Dromdeer, Esq., died 26 March, 1842. Buried at Buttevant.
 James Norcott, Esq., of Park, died 10 Aug., 1849. Buried at Buttevant.
 Arthur Norcott, of Park, Esq., died at Park, 21 Oct., 1866, and was buried at Buttevant.

Births.

Frances Mary, dau. of Arthur and Frances Harriette Norcott, Park, 5 April, 1873.
 Arthur Roberts, son of Arthur and Frances Mary Norcott, of Park, 22 June, 1876.

Burials.

Arthur Norcott, of Park House, Doneraile, 5 July, 1890, aged 71 years 9 month.

Index to Prerogative Wills of Ireland, 1536-1810.

1758. Norcott, Arthur, Waterhouse, Co. Cork, gent.
 1764. Norcott, Hugh, Springfield, Co. Cork, gent.
 1792. Norcott, James, Springfield, Co. Cork, Esquire.
 1792. Norcott, William, Springfield, Co. Cork, Esquire.

Add. MS. 23693-23702, Betham Collection, British Museum.

Norcote (sic), Hugh, of Springfield, Co. Cork, Esq., had a dau., Mary, who died at Mallow, July, 1758. He d. at Ballybeg, 4 Feb., 1764.
 Norcote, Arthur, of Waterhouse, Esq., d. at Cork, 23 Aug., 1758.
 Norcote, William, Esq., m. 11 Oct., 1765, to Miss Knight of Charleville.

From "Hibernian Magazine" (pub. 1771-1812).

March 1772. Edward Norcott married Miss Wellstead, nr. Cork.
 1791. Frances, dau. of Edward Norcott, of Cornhill, Co. Cork, married at Cork, Mr. Robert Knolles.
 1799. Miss M. Norcott, dau. of the late Mr. Hugh Norcott, of Cork, married Mr. James Hill, of Doneraile.
 March 1808. Mr. William Norcott, junior, of Cork, married Mrs. Parker, relict of Mr. Harry Parker, of Passage.

An Account of the Norcott Family by Colonel William Norcott², Rifle Brigade (copied from a Family Paper.)

The first of our name who came over to Ireland was William Norcott, Chaplain to William Prince of Orange, and Dean of Exeter.

His father and old Chancellor Hyde married two sisters. The Chancellor's second daughter married James II., King of England. Queen Anne was the issue of this marriage, so that Dean Norcott was great Uncle to Queen Anne.

Now Dean Norcott had but one son, who with Lord Carleton married the two daughters of Hugh Lawton, Esq., not far from Cork.

The Dean had but one son and he was my great grandfather. This, my great grandfather, had four daughters, who were married: one to Destare of Co. Clare, one to Vezey (? Perry), of Woodrooffe, or Woodrough, Co. Tipperary, one to Gubbins, of Meadstown, Co. Limerick, and the fourth to Pedder, a Cork merchant. My great grandfather's name was Hugh, from the Lawton family. He married Amos Godsil's daughter and had five sons, viz.:—James of Springfield, William, Hugh, Amos.

Amos, the youngest son, had the repute of being the first horseman in Ireland. He was left no estate at his father's death but some money, with which he purchased a Commission in the Army. I find it written, "in the Green Horse," but I have a recollection of my father telling me the Corps was called the "Green Linnets" from the colour of the facings and spruceness of the men!³

² Became General Sir William Sherbrooke Ramsay Norcott, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade and died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, 1886, aged 82.

³ The old 39th Foot, now 1st Battn., Dorsetshire Regt., was known by the nickname of "The Green Linnets" from their pea-green facings.

I have before me the genealogy of the Earl of Glencairn's family, dating from as early a period as 1066, the year of the conquest. Let me, however, get at once to David Cunningham, who was Fort Major of Stirling Castle in the Rebellion of 1745. He married Margaret Callender of Craigforth and had issue; first, Robert Cunningham, who became a General and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and was created Lord Rossmore in 1796, and secondly, James Cunningham, who also became a General in the Army and was Governor of the Barbadoes. Both these died without male issue. Of their sisters, one married Mr. Munroe and died without issue; Elizabeth married Mr. Campbell of Ardinglass and had two sons, both of whom died without issue. One of them was A.D.C. to Sir Eyre Coote. Anne, the 3rd sister of the Lord Rossmore, already named as General Cunningham, married Robert Gordon of Kenenborg and had issue, as follows:—

I. Elizabeth, married William Crooke, Esq., of Co. Cork.

II. Margaret, married Mr. Warren, brother to Sir Augustus Warren, Bart.

III. HARRIET, who married Lieutenant Norcott, who I have already named as my grandfather and so excellent a rider and having purchased a Commission in the Army.

So Lord Rossmore was my father's great uncle, and proved himself so, for he placed him in the 33rd Regt., under the immediate care of Colonel Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the Great Duke of Wellington, and left him £5,000 at his death.

The result of this marriage was a posthumous son, my father, the late Major General Sir Amos Godsil Robert Norcott, K.C.H., C.B., a gallant and distinguished soldier.

Lieut. Norcott's father died on his way to the West Indies. My father was born in London, 3rd August, 1777. He married a Miss Eliza Noble, of a Yorkshire family, from whom I sprung. I was born at Chelmsford.

Note by Capt. Erskine E. West—

Sir Amos Godsil Robert Norcott, C.B., K.C.H., Major General (from Rifle Brigade), 22 July, 1830, possessed the Peninsular Medal with one clasp, and also the Waterloo Medal, b. in London 3 August, 1777. He married

Eliza, dau. of Anthony Noble of Yorkshire, and had issue—

Sir William Sherbrooke Ramsay Norcott, K.C.B., b. 24 Dec., 1804, m. 4 July, 1848, Frances Marianne, dau. of George Durant, of Tong Castle, Salop, and had issue. Sir W. S. R. Norcott entered the Army as 2nd Lieut. in the Rifle Brigade, in 1822. He served through the Crimean War receiving a Brevet Lieut-Colonelcy for distinguished conduct at the Alma, commanded 1st Batt., Rifle Brigade during the siege of Sebastopol. He was given the Legion of Honour, the Medjidie, and the British, Turkish, and Sardinian Medals. Appointed A.D.C. to the Queen, 1855-1868; Major General, 1868; Lieut.-General and K.C.B., 1877; Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, 1873-1878; Hon. Colonel of 47th Foot, 1878. He died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, in 1886, aged 82.

In 1908, Major Thomas Davison, J.P., late Royal Irish Fusiliers and Cheshire Regt., purchased Springfield House and Demesne from Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, heiress of late Viscount Doneraile.

When I visited Springfield 2 Feb., 1913, Major Davison pointed out to me that the oldest part of this house was in the centre—which was a very old long narrow building. The front of the house was added to about 100 years ago, while the back part was built within the memory of persons now living.

He also showed me the remains of an old fish pond. Immediately behind the house on the bank of the river, jutting out from the opposite bank is the remains of an old stone bridge.⁴

Major Davison has lately installed electric light and central heating.

Spring Grove (Kanturk).

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet, 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilroe.

The townland of Spring Grove contains 263a. 2r. 35p. statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 28. Val. £169 10s. od. (Guy).

Spring Grove house, which has a long avenue, lies about 1½ miles, by road, N.E. of Kanturk town.

⁴ This is described by Mr. Walter Jones, J.P., on page 200 Cork H. & A. Journal, for 1906.

The name of the old townland was Garranglossa. This is quite forgotten in the neighbourhood, but was found on Mrs. Howard's lease.

I was informed locally in 1905, that the house was built by Mr. Arthur Bastable. The place then went to a Mr. Harris, who had a daughter who married Mr. Coppinger. He was succeeded by Mr. Bride, who sold his interest on 25th March, 1858, to John Howard, father of John Howard, Mrs. Howard's (present owner, 1905) deceased husband, who was a brother of the Chairman of the Cork County Council (circa 1905).

Mr. Francis G. Mayberry of Kenmare is the landlord.

Sally's Cross¹ limestone quarry and village are on Springgrove.

Arthur Bastable of Spring Grove was an original member of the Duhallow Hunt in 1800 (Journal for 1896, p. 51).

20 Oct., 1810, Rev. John Chester was married to Catherine, dau. of Arthur Bastable of Spring Grove, Esq. (Castlemagner C. of I. Par Reg.)

There are numerous entries to Bastable family in this Par. Reg. as well as to that of Chester.

In 1814 Arthur Bastable was still here (D.N.P.)

1824. Jos. Coppinger, Esq., occupied the place (Piggott).

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Spring Grove Townland. This is a large townland, all arable. Contains a small gentleman's demesne. A Trigonometrical Station."

"Spring Grove House. Christopher Harris, Esq., Agent for Proprietor" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

1886. Patrick O'Connell appears to be on the townland (Guy).

1910. Guy does not give any occupier under "Kanturk."

In the Dublin Gazette, a notice appeared stating that the Estate Commissioners intended to acquire compulsorily 195a. 1r. op. statute measure of the townland of Springgrove, Barony of Duhallow, Co. Cork, of which Mr. Francis G. Mayberry, of Kenmare, is rated occupier ("Irish Times," 20 March, 1909).

Dr. George Bolster, R.N., J.P., writes:—

"The greater part of this land was the farm of the late Mr. Patrick O'Connell, the occupancy of which was resumed by the landlord. It has now (1911) been purchased by the Estate Commissioners and split into three holdings, one of which has been granted to Mrs. O'Connell, widow of the late tenant. This is distinct from the demesne portion of the townland occupied by Mrs. Howard."

Springmount (Mallow).

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow. Townland of Bearforest Upper.

It lies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, by road, south of Mallow town.

In 1814 A. O'Connor, Esq., resided here. (D.N.P.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Springmount House. Mr. Jones occupant. In townland of Bearforest Upper; N.W. part. A neat residence without a demesne." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The place was once in possession of Richard Gethin Coote and also Mr. Plowman.

¹ Ballintober quarry is half a mile away and juts into Springville.



SPRINGMOUNT HOUSE.

(Photo by Mr. K. B. Williams).



SPRINGVALE, KILDORRERY.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 26th August, 1911.)

Joshua Worrall Seward, J.P., left it at his death in 1893 to his daughter Mary Bentley, who died in 1899, and her daughter, Mary Bentley (afterwards Thom) succeeded. Mr. Seward leased the place for 31 years to Martha Rawlins, who died 1893, who left it to Mr. Lynch, a farmer, who again gave over to C. G. Vandeleur in 1894 for the remainder of the 31 years. Mary Bentley increased it to 99 years for Mr. Vandeleur. (Springmount Papers).

1892 Mrs. Rawlins. (Guy).

1896 C. G. Vandeleur, Land Agent.

1907 Major the Hon. Henry Granville Heneage, D.S.O., late 12th Lancers, came here. He purchased the interest of the place from Mr. Vandeleur in 1906. Major Heneage was Hon. Sec. of the Duhallow Hunt Club.

In February 1918 Major Heneage sold the place to Col. Burns Lindow, who sold it in February 1919 to John P. Nagle of Annakissa.

Springvale (Kildorrery).

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Kildorrery.

The townland contains 237a. 2r. 34p. Statute measure. In 1881 pop. 27. Val., £160 5s. 0d. (Guy).

Moaneerubane (Springvale) was the property of David, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in 1611. (These "Notes" II., 164.)

This place lies about 2 miles, by road, north of Kildorrery village.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, B.L., writes in 1910:—

The house was built about the year 1820 by the then owner, Roger Sheehy Bourke.

The ancient name of the townland was Monegebane, or Moncrebawn (Down Survey Moncorobawn). The townlands of Moncrebawn and Carhue would appear from the old title applotment books of the Parish of Farahy to have been originally comprised in that village, the original parish of Kildorrery being entirely in the Parish of Condons and Clangibbon.

Garrett Nagle of Ballinamona Castle, near Doneraile, m. 1754, Elizabeth dau. of Patrick Nagle of Shanballyduff, near Killavullen. He d. 1790. Their third daughter Jane m. Richard Burke of Springvale. (B.L.G., Ird.)

Roger Sheehy Bourke is mentioned in 1825 in the Vestry Book of Glanworth C. of I. Parish Register.

Roger S. Bourke was here in 1814. (D.N.P.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "Springvale, the property of Roger Bourke, Esq., is at present unoccupied." (II., 88, under Kildorrery).

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Springvale. This townland is the property of Lord Kingston, by Deed for ever, and is of good, mouldy quality. Houses and roads in good repair."

Springvale House is situated in the centre of Springvale townland. It is a pretty large house, and is occupied at present by a farmer. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The late George Grehan of Clonmeen, Banteer, purchased the property in 1855. John J. Therry became tenant of Springvale in 1856, and agent to Mr. Grehan. He repaired the house and built a fine suite of offices. John J. Therry is the grandson of the late Commissioner Therry, formerly of Castle Therry, near Mitchelstown, who was first cousin and ward of that great statesman Edmund Burke, and also nephew of Sir Roger Therry, Kt., Judge of the Supreme Court, N.S. Wales.

1875 Michael Magner, a farmer, is noted by Guy (under Kildorrery) as being on the townland.

1875 John J. Terry, J.P., Baronial High Constable of Condons and Clangibbon was the occupant, and still here in 1910 (Guy).

John James Therry of Springvale, and his wife, both died in June, 1913. He left Springvale to his daughter, Elizabeth Therry, who died in July, 1919. She left the place to her sister, Mrs. Helena Clanchy, who now (1920) resides there.

I am informed that Michael Magner resided at Springvale Cottage, being a tenant on the property. His representatives sold their interest in the holding about 1908 to a Daniel Daly, a returned American.

Sir Roger Therry was born 22 April, 1800, and died 17 May, 1874. He was the younger son of Mr. John Therry of Castle Therry, in the County Cork, and Jane his wife, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir H. Keating, K.C.B. His father was called to the Irish Bar in 1793, and later became Chairman of the Irish Board of Excise. Roger Therry graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was in due course called to the Bar. He proceeded to London in 1822, where he practised and did well. He became Private Secretary to the Right Honourable Mr. Canning. In 1829 he went to Sydney as Commissioner of the Court of Requests. In 1840 he resigned this post and practised at the Bar of New South Wales, and became Member of Legislative Council of County of Camden. A piece of plate, valued at £500, was presented to him on his resigning the Commissionership. In 1845 Mr. Therry was appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, New South Wales, and in 1846 Judge of Supreme Court N.S. Wales. Sir Roger is described in "The European Mail" of 2nd June, 1874, as "an accomplished gentleman, of a refined and genial nature; as a Judge he was singularly zealous to see justice done."

His remains were buried at Kensal Green. Amongst the relatives present were:—Captain Therry, 105th Regiment, and Mrs. Weld, the son and daughter of the deceased; Captain Ward, R.N., his son-in-law, and Serjt. Sherlock, Q.C. and M.P., his brother-in-law. Also (amongst others), Sir William Stawell, Chief Justice of Victoria, of the family of Crobeg, near Doneraile.

Lady Therry¹ survived her husband but a few days, for she died on May 27th.

¹ Mrs. Clanchy writes:—Sir Roger married his cousin, Bessie Sheehy, daughter of Bryan Keating Sheehy, who was descended from the branch of the Sheehys, one of whom (Father Sheehy) suffered for his Faith in the 16th century.



SPRINGVILLE, KANTURK.
1919.

Springville (Kanturk).

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parishes of Kilbrin and Castlemagner.

The townland of Springville contains 72a. or. 11p. In 1881 the population was 26. Val., £68. (Guy). A portion of Ballintober, always part of the farm, is now covered by the denomination "Springville," making the total acreage, as shown on the latest O.S. map, 143a. 1r. 32p. Valuation, £135 10s. 0d.

Springville lies about 2 miles, by road, N.E. of Kanturk town. The original Springville seems to have been part of Ballyheen, as it lies in the Parish of Kilbrin, whilst the portion subsequently added is in the Parish of Castlemagner.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Williamson of Greenfort, near Blarney, married 1755 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Stephen Minton of Springville, and had issue.

1. Williamson Minton.
2. Ruth m. 1780, George Cortoz.

(See Pedigree of Williamson under Old Dromore and Pedigree of Campion under Cromore, of these "Notes").

John Minton of Springville was made a J.P. for Co Cork 17th Feb., 1789. (Journal for 1897, p. 110).

John Minton was residing at Springville in 1814 (D.N.P.)

A John Minton was also here in 1824. (Piggott).

There are some entries in Mallow Parish Register to "Minton."

1788 Marr. of Thomas Minton to Helen McCarthy, and bap. of their son Thomas 1790 and their son John 1792.

Mr. John Minton, after selling Springville in or about 1844, went to Cork with his family, and is believed to have later moved to England.

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Springville Townland. This is a small and beautifully ornamented townland, containing a gentleman's house and nothing remarkable.

"Springville House. A good house, N.E., a short distance from Kanturk. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)"

The first Lord Lisle owned Springville with Ballintober, Glenlohane, etc. A Mr. Minton purchased these lands before the middle of the 18th century. The title-deeds of Glenmount (Glenlohane) show that the renewal of lives in the lease for ever, held by the Sharp family, began to be granted by the Mintons after that period, whereas the original letting and earlier renewals were made by John Lysaght, Esq., of Mountnorth (afterwards first Lord Lisle). Mr. John Minton sold his property to Mr. Wise of the City of Cork shortly before 1844. The latter granted to Mr. Charles Daly of Lackiel a lease of three lives, dated 24th Sept., 1844, at the yearly rent of £201 16s. 0d. One of the lives was Mr. Wm. Becher of Castlehyde. Mr. Daly was succeeded at Springville by his son Charles Daly, Solicitor and Coroner. On the latter's death the holding came into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Ada O'Brien, wife of Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien, who sold her interest to Deputy Inspector-General George Bolster, R.N., in 1892. (See Bolster Pedigree under Curraghbowler of these Notes). Mr. Bolster now holds by an agreement to purchase under the

Land Act of 1903 from Messrs. Gubbins and Low, the representatives of the late Mr. Wise.

The only remains in the nature of antiquities on these lands are:—

1. The remains of a *fullacht-fea*, situated at the extreme W. corner of a field on the N. boundary of the land, and
2. The site of a fort in a field on the S. side of the main road, bearing a circular grove of ash and elm trees.

Mr. Charles Daly spent a large sum of money in reconstructing the house and building stables, barns, etc. He also sank a well, some 80 feet deep, in the yard, but the water was bad.

Mr. Bolster, in 1906, contracted with Messrs. Kennan, of Fishamble Street, Dublin, for a water supply by gravitation, the source of which was high enough to command the upper storey of the house.

An old labourer of Sally's Cross tells the following story concerning the last Mr. Minton of Springville:—Mr. Minton was convinced that there was coal underlying his land at Ballyphillibeen, near Springville. He hired a man at so much a day to sink an exploratory shaft with the promise of a substantial bonus when he should find culm. The workman continued digging until he reached an uncomfortable depth, when he went to Dromagh culm pits and brought by night a load, which he dumped into the newly sunk pit. Next day he ran to Mr. Minton in a state of apparent excitement, saying "I have found the culm, Sir. Come and see." Mr. Minton went to the place, and, having satisfied himself that there was culm at the bottom of the shaft, said, "Well done, Mick! You shall have your reward. I knew well the coal was there. We can draw on it when the Dromagh Collieries are worked out. Now fill up the pit." Mr. Minton never knew that he had been tricked.

Stannards Grove.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Carrigdownane. Townland of Carrigdownane Lower, which contains 310a. or. 38p. Statute measure. In 1881 pop. was 28. Val., £260 15s. od. (Guy).

(See Carrigdownane Townland ante).

The name "Stannards Grove" is not shown on the Ordnance Survey Sheets, but the house is marked.

Stannards Grove house lies about 1½ miles, by road, S.E. of Rockmills Village.

A letter from Doneraile, dated 19th March, 1798, gives: "The house of Mrs. Stannard, of Rockmills, near Mitchelstown, was (in the course of last week) plundered of arms and property to a large amount. To protect her against a future attack, she invited her nephew, Mr. Philpot, to remain for a few days in her house. He unhappily came; and on Friday last, in the open day, as he was fishing in the river Funcheon, which runs near the house, he was most barbarously murdered." (Saunder's News Letter, 23 March, 1798).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes: "A Miss Stannard, of Stannard's Grove, was dressed in her bridal robes and about to be married to Mr. Spratt, of



STANNARD'S GROVE.

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



OBELISK AT STANNARD'S GROVE, NEAR ROCK
MILLS VILLAGE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, March 29, 1907.)

Ballynahan, when her garments took fire and she was burned to death. Mr. Spratt never married."

St. Nathlash C. of I. Par. Register gives:—

Marriage, 1819. Lewellyn Nash, of Ballyquane, to Frances Adams, of Stannard's Grove.

Baptisms, 1824. Elizabeth, dau. of John and Eliza Smith, of Stannard's Grove.

1872. John George, son of John and Ellen Mary Smith. (Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., informs me that she was a Miss Haines of Mallow).

The C. of I. Par. Reg. of Litter gives:—

Burial, 1824. Wilhelmina, dau. of Mr. William (Adams), formerly of Stannards Grove, aged 17.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states, under Carrigdownane Parish: "Stannard's Grove, the property of the Cotter family, is at present uninhabited." (I. 279).

According to Guy the following have resided here:

1875. John George Smith.

1888. P. O'Mahony.

1904. William Stackpoole.

1919. Do.

When I visited this place in 1907 I was informed that Miss Cotter, who lives in the West Indies, is the landlord.

Mr. William Stackpool, who now occupies the place, bought Mr. John George Smith's interest.

There is a well-preserved obelisk in the lawn, which is shown as a "pillar" in the 6-inch O.S.

I was informed that this was erected by Mr. Stannard over the grave of a favourite greyhound.

Immediately north of the house is the remains of Carrigdownane Castle. It was built high above the River Funcheon on a rock. All that now remains of this old castle are a few pieces of mason work.

Streamhill.

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

There are two townlands, viz., East and West, which contain the following state acreage:

Streamhill East, 1623a. 2r. 12p. In 1881 pop. was 30. Val., £169.

Streamhill West, 896a. 1r. 3p. Pop. in 1881 was 6. Val., £57 10s.

Streamhill House lies about three miles north, by road, from Doneraile Village.

Old papers in the possession of Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh show that Streamhill East was formerly known as Knockshrahane, which is the Irish for "Hill of the Heather, or Gorse," and Streamhill West as "Knocknamodery," "The Hill of the Dogs", or Dog's Hill.

Neither Knockshrahane nor Knocknamodery are shown in the Down Survey of 1657, as they do not appear to have been forfeited lands.

From a document amongst the Doneraile Court Papers, it appears that Knockshahan formed part of a large property sold to Sir William St. Leger for £300 by the Synan family in 1636. Sir William got a new grant of the property in 1639 from Charles I. (P. 29 "The Synans of Doneraile," by Walter A. Jones, J.P. Published by Guy & Co., Cork, 1909).

A head rent¹ is still paid to Lady Castletown, of Upper Ossory, as the present representative of Sir William St. Leger, out of Knockshrahane and Knocknamodery, and a tithe rent charge to the representatives of Little under these names, £10 9s. 8d. a year.

On the 13 May, 1717, George Crofts of Velvextown (Velvetstown), near Buttevant, obtained a lease of the place from the St. Legers of about 2519a. 3r. 15p. Statute acres. It was held by his descendants until the year 1850.

Old Streamhill House is said to have been built by George Crofts, the elder. It stood between the present house and the stable yard. The foundations are still visible. It was a long, low, thatched cottage of the bungalow type, and was said to have been very comfortable, by the oldest inhabitant, "William Casey," now (1910) 94 years of age.

Mr. Christopher Crofts, 45 Belgrave Square, Rathmines, Dublin (1910), son of Christopher Crofts, of Streamhill, the last of Crofts' family who resided there, informs me that George Crofts, of Velvextown, who died 1718, leased Streamhill, in the first instance from Arthur St. Leger, first Baron Kilmayden and Viscount Doneraile of the earlier creation, 1703. From Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh's papers it was this George who purchased the place and built a residence thereon, and to whom the lease of lives, renewable for ever, was granted 13 May, 1717.

There are several references to the Crofts family of Streamhill, in the Doneraile C. of I. Par. Reg., from 1749, and in the Buttevant C. of I. Par Reg. of the family generally.

Christopher Crofts was a member of the Doneraile Rangers in 1779 and of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry in 1798. (Kilbyrne Papers, original Order Book of these Corps).

1814. Christopher Crofts living here (D.N.P.)

1824. George Crofts (Piggott). Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh adds that this George Crofts married Miss Forest and they had 21 children (9 sons and 12 daughters). They are not given in B.L.G., 1904, although old William Casey, of Skahanagh says he knew them well.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives under Doneraile, George Crofts, Esq., of Streamhill (I. 478).

This George Crofts was father of Christopher Crofts, who died 1899, and grandfather of Christopher Crofts, of 45 Belgrave Square, Rathmines, Dublin (1910).

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Streamhill House. George Crofts,² Esq., Proprietor."

A pack of harriers were kept by this George Crofts at Streamhill circa 1846. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., remembers to have seen them. Several of them were black and tan in colour. This was the last Crofts that lived at

¹ Mr. Langley Brazier-Creagh purchased this Head Rent and all Manor Rights from the Doneraile Estate in the year 1913.

² The back passage, which was the approach to the old house, bears the following distinctly carved on it—G. Crofts, 1847.



STREAMHILL HOUSE.

(1st October, 1919).



STONE CIRCLE ON CARRON MOUNTAIN, STREAMHILL.

Ballyhoura Hills, A.D. 1469.

(Photo by Mrs. Langley Brasier-Creagh, September, 1919.)

Streamhill, as Mr. E. C. Murphy purchased it in 1850, in the Landed Estates Courts, Dublin.

17 Oct., 1850, Christopher Crofts of Streamhill was m. to Miss H. M. Atkin. (Norcott, of Springfield Papers).

Mr. Edward Cavanagh Murphy and his sister, the late Mrs. William Lysaght, of Hazlewood, Doneraile, lived at the Bridge House, Doneraile, in 1850. He went from there to Kilbrack Cottage, where he resided until the new house, he was then building at Streamhill, was finished, 1855-'56.

Mr. Edward Cavanagh Murphy was living at Kilbrack Cottage, Doneraile, in 1855-'56, as two of his daughters were born there in those years. Mr. Edmund Boycott was at Kilbrack Cottage in 1865 (Doneraile C. of I. Par. Reg.)

Mr. Edward C. Murphy m. 30 Nov., 1854, Miss Galwey, of Dublin. (Norcott Springfield Papers).

He is shown by Guy as being at Streamhill in 1875.

Mr. E. C. Murphy resided at Streamhill until his death, 6th June, 1879. He was buried in Doneraile Churchyard 10 June, 1879, aged 49. (Doneraile C. of I. Par. Reg.)

His eldest son, Charles William Murphy, succeeded him and resided here until the year 1890, when this property, containing 2519a. 3r. 15p. Statute measure, was again sold in the Landed Estates Courts, Dublin, to Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Kilpatrick, near Ballyclogh, on the 13th June, in the year 1890. Mr. Brasier-Creagh has much improved the place, having largely added to the out-offices, enlarged and re-roofed the dwelling-house, and built piers and gates; also he has built on Streamhill East the Steward's house, two storeys, two labourers' houses attached; the Mountain Ranger and Shepherd's house, all built of red stone and slated.

A free water supply has been laid on to the place by the Mallow Rural District Council from the Buttevant supply in consideration of Mr. Brasier-Creagh's gift of a free supply of water from the Streamhill Mountains to Buttevant town.

Mr. Brasier-Creagh (William Harrington Sherlock Brasier-Creagh) assumed the additional name of "Langley" on his marriage in 1887 with Miss Jane Langley of Kilpatrick, who d.s.p. 1889.

He is the eldest son of the late George Washington Brasier-Creagh of Woodville, Buttevant, who was the third son of George Washington Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Creagh Castle. (The pedigree of this branch is given under the "Notes on Creagh Castle").

He has given me most of the information in these Notes, and further adds:—There are the remains of an old Government Road running up right through Streamhill East, which was made with the relief money (about the time of the first famine, but was in existence in 1822) for the use of the tenants of the Manor of Doneraile, to draw turf from the mountain to their dwellings.

In the year 1847 George Crofts got £1,600 "relief money" from the Board of Works, to reclaim what is now known as the Race Course Field, about 40 acres, before which it was peat, being land from which turf had been cut. It is now (1910) good arable land. There were seven pairs of horses and ploughs at work at it, of which, old William Casey, of Skahanagh, owned and worked one.

THE THIEVES GLEN.

This Glen is situated about 100 yards N.W. of the present Sanatorium, and at one time contained at least twelve houses. The remains of several houses are still (1910) to be seen, some of which were occupied by the following, viz.: Mike Guirey, Jack FitzGerald, Paddy Stack, Dick Hanlon, Robin Dudley, Tom Barry, Philip Luce, Bill Sheehan, Connors, Tade Brown, Paddy Shea, Jack Sellers.

STONE RATH ON "CARRON," Etc., Etc.

There is a Stone Rath, or Fort, on the most elevated portion of Streamhill East, 1,469 feet O.D. on the hill called "Carron." Its diameter is 85 yards outside measurement and 27 yards inside. The walls are of loose stones about nine feet thick and seven feet high from the bottom of centre.

About eight different spots in the inside have the appearance of having been rooted up, as if searchers had been digging there.

OLD HOUSE ON MOUNTAIN.

About 300 yards above the intake spring of the Buttevant Waterworks, but at the opposite side of the Brigoge stream, there are the ruins of an old house and the remains of several cultivated and reclaimed fields, where a family of the name of "Hanlon" are said to have lived. Dick Hanlon was the head of the family. He was Mountain Ranger on Streamhill, which was the Manor Mountain of Doneraile for many years.

On Streamhill West, or Knocknamodery, there are only three buildings, viz.: The Sanatorium of the County and City of Cork, a "bungalow" consisting of eight rooms and out-offices, and one labourer's cottage (1910).

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh got three bridges built over this Brigoge stream and its two tributaries, which were only fords in 1890, and these and the road are now under this County administration.

Close to the above-mentioned "Bungalow" a house once stood. It was occupied by a man named "Galway," who in 1846 was arrested and taken to Cork Jail on a charge of stealing and eating a horse. The poor fellow was starving at the time. He died in prison before the trial.

The O.S. Map of 1840 shows no less than 74 residences and holdings on "Streamhill East and West," and there are now (1910) only eight.

Streamhill House is erected on Knockshrahane, and is remarkable in so far as it is the only house in the neighbourhood entirely built of well-dressed and chiseled sandstone, taken from the Ballyhoura Mountains, the same as the "dressings and decorative parts of the original church" at Buttevant Abbey, as narrated in the Annals of the "Four Masters."

Subulter Parish.

Sheets 28 and 24, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow.

The parish contains 741a. 2r. 7p. Statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 146. Val., £688 15s. od. (Guy).

It lies about three miles, by road East of Kanturk village.

Subulter is the Irish for "a name for a Pagan Burial Place." (O'Donovan).



SUBALTER HOUSE, NEAR KANTURK.
(Dr. George Bolster, R.N., J.P., holding horse).
(Photo by Col. Grove White, September, 1905).



RUINS OF SUBALTER CHURCH.
(North Side).
(Photo by Col. Grove White, August, 1905).

By the Book of Dist. and Sur. Subulter seems to have been a townland in the Parish of Kilbrin in 1657. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes on this Parish:—"It contains 268 inhabitants. The Parish, which consists only of the townlands of Subulter and Knockinoss, or Knocknanuss (according to Guy, Lackaleigh seems to have been since added, J.G.W.), comprises $382\frac{1}{4}$ Statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £522 per annum. The land is of good quality and chiefly in tillage. It is wholly occupied by John Leahy, Esq., of Subulter House. Limestone is found and burnt for manure. For all civil purposes, and for the performance of clerical duties, it is considered to form part of Kilbrin." (II. 582).

Lewis gives an account of the battle of Knocknanuss, which I have treated under a separate heading.

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Knockaunawinna, 'Hillock of the brake or briery,' Name of a mound or Knock. An eminence in the townland of Lackaleigh." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

SUBULTER PARISH (R.C.)

The Pipe Roll of Cloyne, written circa 13th Century, gives ·

SOBOLTRE.

The heirs of Gylmalhoc de Hospalan, viz.: Philip, son of Matthew, Thomas Magnel son of Robert, acknowledged that they hold of His Lordship (Bishop of Cloyne) in Soboltre, one caracate, by services of homage, fealty and common suit, at the court of Kylmaclenyn, and by service of 10s. 4d. yearly, and (he) did homage to H. L.

Robert son of William Barry acknowledged that he holds of H.L. in Soboltre 8 caracutes more or less, by services of homage, fealty, common suit at the castle of Kylmaclenyn, by service of 3 marcs, yearly, and he did homage and fealty to H.L., and he says that all the tenants in Soboltre are of the demesne of Kylmaclenyn, and that there is no Lord but the Bishop of Cloyne.

Walter Magnel paid 13s. 4d. for Soboltre to Bishop of Cloyne (circa 14th century).

The heir of Matthew Magnel paid for Soboltre 8s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Robert son of William Barry, paid for Soboltre 40s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.

On Monday next, before the feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross, in the year of the reign of Edward III., in the year of the Conquest XXXIX (A.D. 1366), David Magnel did homage to the Lord Bishop of Clone, and acknowledged (that he holds) of the manor of Kylmaclenyn, Clonmyn, by service of two marks, yearly, and other lands in Soboltre, by service of half a marc yearly.

Item, Robert Magnel in like manner did homage to H.L., on the same day, and acknowledged that he holds in Soboltre three caracutes, by services of one marc and of common suit, homage, and fealty.

Item, Robert son of William de Barry in like manner did homage on the same day, and acknowledged that he holds in Soboltre $8\frac{1}{2}$ caracutes by services of 6 marcs and 10s. yearly, and of common suit of the court of Kylmaclenyn.

Item, Jordan Yonge, etc., etc., acknowledged that he holds of H.L. Cloncourth by services of one marc, yearly, and of common suit of the court of Kylmaclenyn.

1291. "P'benda Mri Karoly Odonkeda Eccla de Sobiltre II mr. unde decima IIs. VIIId." (Tax.P.Nic.) Odenkeda, was afterwards Dean of Cloyne. (Brady II.379).

From the Taxation of the Prebends of Cloyne in 1302, it appears that the Prebend of Master Charles Odonkeda, the Church of Subulter, was valued at two marks, tax 2s. 8d. (These Notes, I. 223).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "With reference to the R.C. Parish of Subulter: "In the R.C. divisions, it is part of the union or district of Kilbrin. There is a school of about 60 children gratuitously instructed by Miss Leahy." (II.582).

The Field Book of 1840 gives: Subulter Church. An ancient church built in an old graveyard, but only a small portion of the church wall now stands. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

When I visited the old ruined church in September 1905, I saw a piece of the north wall and the west gable standing. The foundations of the south wall were showing above ground.

There have been no burials here in the memory of the inhabitants. The burial ground is not enclosed. No tombstone with inscription was visible. It is the farm of Mr. James O'Connell, which he has purchased under the Land Purchase Act of 1891 (Balfour's Act). Colonel F. H. Warren, West Cork Artillery Militia, Codrum House, Macroom, Co. Cork, was the landlord.

In 1911. The Parish Priest was the Very Rev. Canon E. B. O'Connell, P.P., V.F. Kanturk is now Prebendary of Subulter.

1920. The Parish Priest is the Rev. J. Greene, P.P., Castlemagner.

1920. Mr. Owen Bourke of Kanturk owns the farm on which the old church stood.

SUBULTER PARISH (C. of I.)

List of Incumbents and History of Parish from Brady.

- 1591 Vacat.
 1615 Peter Betesworth is Prebendary of Subulter. "Concessa gratia studendi ad quinquennium. Valor 20s. Nulla ecclesia parochiani se conferunt ad precedentem ecclesiam adjunctam." Here follows some family history of this clergyman.
 1616 Patrick Coyne is admitted to "P. Subulter, cui prebendae, R. Shandrum, V Castlemagner and Kilbrin, nomine tantum unius beneficii, Epus univit et annexi. This union was conferred by Dean and Chapter 16 April, 1618.
 1634 P. Subulter, Pat. Coyne. Val., 4 li.
 1641 Coyne was plundered by the rebels of goods to the amount of £234.
 1661 William Smith.
 1662 John Mascal.
 1694 P. Subulter. Val., 40s. Epus patronus.
 1702 Walter Atkin, A.M.
 1710 Robert Sesse.
 1714 Robert Gibbon, A.M.
 1721 Nicholas Quaytrod, A.M.
 1730 Thomas Hall, A.M.
 1736 Marmaduke Cox, A.M.

- 1742 William Warde, A.M.
 1755 Henry Gervaise, A.B.
 1768 Henry Agar, A.B.
 1769 Francis Atterbury.
 1770 James Mockler.
 1774 Subulter, in bar. of Duhallow. Val., £20 per an. The church is in ruins. Pat the Bp. Proxy, 2/- Taxed in the King's book, 10s. ster.
 1779 John Lawless, A.M.
 1789 James Hingston, LL.B.
 1806 Subulter is held with Whitechurch. No glebe house. Hingston resides at Cloyne, and has a curate, Rev. William Chatterton, who lives at Cork, for Whitechurch, at £75, and another Rev. James Hingston, at Agabulloge.
 1828 Nicholas Wrixon, A.M.
 1834 Prot. pop., 0.
 1837 Subulter, a rectory, with cure, 1 mile long by $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, containing 800a. Gross pop., 268. The curate of the adjoining benefice, which belongs to the same Incumbent, assists in the occasional duties of this parish. Tithe composition, £63 6s. Subject to visitation fees, 7/6. Diocesan schoolmaster, 4/-. No glebe house. Incumbent, although not resident in the parish, resides within a quarter of a mile, or less, of it. No church. The benefice is a rectory. (II., 379).

Cole adds: Revd. N. Wrixon died 1869, when the parish of Subulter was joined to that of Castlemagner (q.v.) (p. 250).

I can find no record of any church plate having belonged to this parish.

Brady gives the list of Unions in 1694 on page XXXVII., vol. I. Also the Return of Rent Charges printed 1854, with reference to Subulter (p. 313, vol. III).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "It is a rectory in the Diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the Prebend of Subulter in the Cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne. The tithes amount to £63 6s." (II., 582).

Dr. George Bolster, R.N., J.P., writes in 1911: "The Rev. Henry Swanzy, M.A., Rector of Kilshanig, was Canon of Subulter. He seems to have been the last appointed to that Prebend. He died circa 1885. The late Rector of Castlemagner was his only son."

SUBULTER TOWNLAND AND HOUSE.

The townland contains 382a. 2r. 27p. Statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 87. Val., £373 15s. od. (Guy).

Subulter was included in a grant of lands to Sir John Fitz Edmund Fitz Gerald of Cloyne, Co. Cork, by James I., 14 Oct. Jac. 1., A.D. 1608. (Pat. 6, V. 10, P. 130, Lib. R.I.A.)

The Book of Dist. and Sur. circa 1657 gives: Subulter and Lockillex, 354a. or. 32p. Before the Rebellion it belonged to Donnogh O'Callaghan, described as an Irish Papist. He was attained, and the property granted to Captain Richard Burndley's children, 330a. 1r. 32p., and to Quartermaster John Chinery, 23a. 3r. op. (P.R.C., Irl.)

Richard Burnell, of Subulter, held goods valued at £12 5s. od. in 1663 (Subsidy Rolls).

I also noticed that the grant to John Chinery was enrolled under the Act of Settlement 1666. (O'Donovan's Letters).

When I visited this place in 1905, I was informed that the landlord was Mrs. Warren of Macroom. About 1790 the head landlord was Mr. Lloyd, who let the place to Mr. James Leahy. It was then a thatched house. Mr. Leahy is reported to have greatly improved the place, built and planted. He held it for about 60 years.

Mr. Warren took it about 1856 and held it for 16 years. He died and left it to his nephew Mr. John Warren, who lived here for a couple of years. He let it to Mr. Denis Lucey, as a farm, in 1870, and it is now occupied by his son, Mr. John Lucey, a judicial tenant (1905).

By the Castlemagner C. of I. Par. Reg. James Leahy, Esq., of Subulter, was buried 26 Jan., 1817. (P.R.O., Irl.)

On 27 June, 1837, Gilbert Lloyd of Millview, Gent., was married to Elizabeth Leahy of Subulter. (Kilbrin C. of I. Par. Reg., P.R.O., Irl.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states, under Subulter "the land is of good quality and chiefly in tillage. It is wholly occupied by John Leahy, Esq., of Subulter House." (II., 582).

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Subulter Townland. This a large townland, nearly all demesne. It contains several pieces of rocks and wood; rest arable. It also contains a gentleman's place, an old church and graveyard, three ponds and some limestone quarries."

"Subulter House. Richard Leahy, Esq., proprietor. A good house, built in a pretty demesne." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds: "The rock formation at Subulter is remarkable and worthy the attention of geologists."

According to Guy, the following farmers are noted as residing on this townland:—

- 1875 Daniel Hannigan, Denis Lucey (under Kanturk).
- 1886 Denis Lucey (under Castle Cor).
- 1896 Daniel Hannigan, Daniel Kelleher, John Lucey.
- 1899 Daniel Hannigan, Daniel Kelleher, Denis Lucey.
- 1904 Daniel Hannigan, Daniel Kelleher, John Lucey.
- 1910 Daniel Hannigan, Daniel Kelleher, Mrs. Lucey.
- 1919 Owen Burke, Daniel Hannigan, Miss Lucey.

Summerhill.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow. Townland of Carhookeal.

The Summerhill portion contains 65a. or. op. Statute measure. It lies S.S.W. of Malow Town, which it adjoins.

It formerly belonged to Miss Garde, but was purchased under the Land Act by Mr. J. F. Williamson.

Colonel G. D. Stawell, late Director-General of Military Education in India, and of Hill End Grove, Henbury, Glos., writes (circa 1912): "George Stawell was living at Summerhill in 1775. He was baptized at Castletownroche on 18 Oct., 1739. On 5 Nov., 1766, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Stawell of Kilbrittain. He was J.P. for Cork 7 Nov., 1788, and Captain in the Mallow Independents. He died at Dawlish, Devon, on 9 May, 1808, and in his will, dated 13 June, 1798, he bequeathed



SUMMER HILL, MALLOW.

to his second son George, the house and demesne of Summerhill, and to his wife the furniture and stock at Summerhill and the house for life. George Stawell of Summerhill was party to the marriage settlements dated 1 December, 1775, of Sampson Stawell of Kilbrittain and Hester Barnard. Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of Bowen's Court, has a letter to George Stawell from Henry Gallwey, 1795, about sinking a well. It was evidently let to him." Mrs. Catherine Stawell, of Kilbrack, mentioned in her diary (now in Colonel Stawell's possession) that "on 25 April, 1822, George Stawell, of Crobeg, let Summerhill to Mrs. Lysaght." Magistrates warrants 1761-'75.

In 1824 William Lysaght occupied Summerhill. (Piggott).

1834 G. W. Newenham. (Kilbyrne Papers).

1837 Pierce Creagh. (Lewis).

1839 Revd. Mr. Hamilton. (Field Book).

Mrs. George Newenham, of Summerhill, died 1843. (Doneraile C. of I. Par. Regr.)

Mrs. Newenham, of Summerhill, a son and heir born April, 1849. (Springfield, Norcott Papers).

Captain John R. Stawell lived here and sold Summerhill.¹ He married, 1854, Frances Anne, daughter of John Allen De Burgho, and sister of Sir Richard, 4th Bart. He died 1874. He was a brother of Mr. George Stawell of Crobeg.

Summerhill was bought by Major General Usher Williamson (27th Regiment) about 1853. He was great-uncle to Mr. James Franklin Williamson, the present owner (1920).

Mr. J. F. Williamson, of Summerhill, adds:

Major General Usher Williamson, 27th Regiment (Inniskillings) in 1853 purchased Summerhill in the Landed Estates Court from Captain John R. Stawell, and with his brother Arthur Williamson, who died in 1872, lived here until his own death in 1883.

The General bequeathed Summerhill and other property to his nephew, Usher Williamson, J.P., of Old Dromore, Mallow, who let it to Colonel Hodges for two years.

On the death of Usher Williamson in 1885, his son James Franklin Williamson (the present owner) succeeded to the property.

He held the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions for the district of Mallow from 1886 to 1919, retiring after 39 years' service, and was appointed a magistrate for the County Cork.

He purchased the fee-simple of Summerhill from the owner, Miss Garde, under the "Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act" in 1902.

On the termination of Colonel Hodge's tenancy, already referred to, Summerhill was let successively, in 1886 to Captain E. Edwards, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Adjutant North Cork Rifles; in 1888, for the hunting season, to Major F. H. French, Captain Crampton, and Captain Goold-Adams, Royal Artillery; and in 1890 to Captain A. W. Bentley Buckle, also Adjutant North Cork Rifles.

In 1894 James Franklin Williamson came to live at Summerhill, and has resided there up to the present (1920).

¹ Colonel G. D. Stawell has a small table, which his uncle Capt. John R. Stawell had made of a cherry tree at Summerhill, before he sold this place. It was formerly in the possession of Mrs. Henry Longfield of Broadview, Mallow.

Summerville.

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Mallow. Townland of Gortnagross.

It lies about 3 miles, by road, west of Mallow Town, and lies immediately east of Longueville Demesne.

Smith (pub. 1750) mentions "Somerville" a neat lodge, lower down (from Longueville), built by the late Colonel Purdon. (I., 285).

Under the Pedigree of "Atkins of Firville" in Burke's Landed Gentry of 1846, the following is recorded:

Margaret, eldest dau. of Richard Atkins, Esq., who acquired the townlands of Curraghkerry, Fountainville, Co. Cork, about 1660, m. Richard Chapman, Esq., of Gurnagrass, near Mallow (now called Firville), and had, with several other children, who d.s.p.,

1. John Chapman, Esq., of Gurnagrass and of Summerville, near Mallow. He m. Anne (?Catherine in 1712, Cork and Ross M.L.B.) dau. of Arthur Hyde, Esq., of Castle Hyde, near Fermoy, and had with one dau., two sons.

1. John Chapman, Esq., of Summerville, d.s.p.

2. Arthur Hyde Chapman, Esq., of Summerville, d. unm. and left his property to his relative, Mr. Nason, a Barrister.

(Vol. I., 33).

The date of Probate of Will of Arthur Hyde Chapman, of Summerville, was 1787. (Cloyne Wills).

Wilhelmina¹ (4th dau. of William Crofts of Danesfort, Co. Cork) m. John Wrixon, junr., of Somerville, Co. Cork.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives, under Ballyclough: J. N. Wrixon, Esq., of Summerville. (I., 129).

Mr. Denis O'Callaghan, of Gortmore, who is upwards of 80 years of age (1910) told Mr. James Byrne, J.P., that he was born there.

Mr. C. W. Bagge informs me (1910) that he took Summerville in 1886. A Mr. O'Connor held it before him.

According to Guy.

1892 C. W. Bagge.
1910 Chas. W. Bagge.
1915 Mrs. Jane Bagge.
1920 Do.

Sunnyhill.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow. Townland of Annabella.

Sunnyhill lies about half a mile west of Mallow Town and is close to Mallow Station, G.S. & W. Railway.

I am informed that it was built by Mr. J. Carmichael, who sold the place to Mr. James De La Cour in the year 1835.

¹ Mallow C. of I. Par. Reg. records: 1802 31 May, Wilhelmina, dau. of late William Crofts and Catherine Ann, his wife.

1838, May 22, Wilhelmina, daughter of John and Wilhelmina Wrixon, born.



SUMMERVILLE, MALLOW.
1919.



THE BLACKWATER RIVER, NEAR SUMMERVILLE, MALLOW.
1919.

Burke, in his *Landed Gentry* of 1886, gives the pedigree of "De La Cour of Sunnyhill." Also see I., 285, of these "Notes."

The *Field Book* of 1840 records "Sunnyhill House." James De La Cour. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The *Rahan C. of I. Par. Reg.* gives: "Miss Anne Becher De La Cour, dau. of James De La Cour of Sunnyhill, bur. 4 Mar., 1844. His wife Henrietta Georgina bur. 31 July, 1844."

According to the *Munster Directory* of 1867, Mr. James De La Cour was here. Guy records the undermentioned occupants:

- 1875 Sir James L. Cotter, Bart.
- 1886 Captain W. R. Boulton, R.N.
- 1899 J. C. O. Aldworth.
- 1904 Mrs. Aldworth.
- 1910 Do.

The Landlords (1910) are the Misses Sarsfield of Doughcloyne, granddaughters of Mr. James De La Cour.

The Rev. S. H. P. Harman, M.A., Rector of Mallow, adds:—Sunnyhill was purchased by the Select Vestry of Mallow Parish from the Misses Sarsfield of Doughcloyne, on 1st July, 1917, and was vested in the Representative Church Body in July, 1918, and became the recognised official residence of the rector of Mallow Parish.

Sunnyside House on Curraghanearla Townland.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow. Townland of Curraghanearla. This place lies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles (by road) north of Mallow Town, on the road to Doneraile.

The townland contains 153a. 2r. 27p. Statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 40. Val., £184. (Guy).

Curraghanearla is the Irish for "the Earl's marsh." (Joyce).

Mr. C. H. Haines took a lease of Curraghanearla from Richard Barrett, J.P., in 1858. Previous to this the family came from Castlemagner, in which churchyard is their burial ground. Subsequently living in and around Mallow for upwards of 100 years.

The house was built by C. H. Haines in 1862, calling it Sunnyside, where the family have since lived. His son, Charles H. Haines, continues to reside there (1920).

It is said that half way between Sunnyside and Mallow iron ore exists, but has never been worked—a hill near here, on the old road to Dublin, is called Ironmines Hill.

Sunnyside is shown on the Ordnance Survey Sheet as Curraghanearla House.

1841, Feb. 23, Edmund Bolster, of Scarra, in Kilshanning Parish, m. Jane Rinn, of Ironmines, in Mallow Parish, Spinster. (*Rahan C. of I. Par. Register*).

Sycamore.

Sheet 17, 3-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

It contains 132a. 1r. 8p. Statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 12. Val., £143. (Guy).

It lies about a mile north of Doneraile Village.

The ancient name of Sycamore was ?

This townland is not shown in the Down Survey. Probably it was not forfeited land.

John Shinnor, a farmer and shopkeeper of Doneraile, is said to have planted the lime tree avenue to Sycamore in the 18th century.

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, informs me that Arundel Hill of Graig farmed this place.

John Connor also farmed it and lived here after Arundel Hill. The house was there before 1822. It is an old thatched farmhouse, very comfortable, and of the pattern of "Saffron Hill" House.

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Sycamore. This is a small townland, containing one Danish Fort and three ponds." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Mr. Walter A. Jones, in his article "The Munster Ros-na-Righ and its Traditions," referring to the forts near Skargannon Hill, writes: "The most remarkable of these forts is that called Lis-na-reenawn, or 'Fort of the Queen,' which stands in Mrs. Connor's farm of Sycamore. It is elliptical in shape, the long axis being 95 yards, the short one 65 yards. The rampart of earth and stone rises 9 feet high from the bottom of the fosse, and is 10 feet broad. In the next field to this fort is a piece of ground four feet square covered with flags about four inches square. In the fort itself an opening exists like an ordinary grave; it is five feet deep. Opposite it outside is another opening running under ground. This fort might have been the Ard Ceanannais." (Journal for 1910, p. 57).

Guy records the following occupants:—

1875 John Culligan. He was head of the Doneraile Yeomen in or about 1847-50. There were only 2 police in Doneraile then—so Old Casey of Skeghanagh, now (1910), 94 years old, states.

William Stewart. He married John Culligan's only daughter.

1910 Mrs. O'Connor.

1919 Dade Feehan.

Templeconnell.

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Kilbroney.

The townland of the same name contains 226a. 2r. 30p., statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 15. Val. £193 15s. od. (Guy).

Templeconnell is the Irish for "Connell's Church" (O'Donovan).

The old castle stands on the edge of a bog and lies about three miles by road north-west of Buttevant village and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Churchtown village.

As seen by the accompanying photograph, the four walls of the castle are standing but it is a good deal undermined. There is a large hole in the centre of the east face. Part of the stone staircase is still in fair preservation. Like many another ruin, it is a refuge for cattle from the fly in summer and from rain and storm in winter.

The country people know nothing of the history of this old castle, which stands out so boldly on the townland.

Fiant of Elizabeth gives:—2246 (1808). Pardon (with others) to Edmund Magner, of Templeconnylly, gent., 6 May xv. A.D. 1573.

The tenant of Templeconila in 1713 was Richard Freeman, who paid £50 per annum for it. It was a half plowland. The profitable acres were 142a. 1r. 32p., while the bog was 60 acres. Besides Templeconila, Richard Freeman rented from Sir John Percival in 1706 Ballinguile, Knockrondaly, Ballintrilly and Kilbroney, Banemore, Rahane, Kilberriherth and Gurtnescreggy, 1,958 acres profitable and 156 unprofitable, at £150 per annum. He had to plant an acre with apple trees, and such trees as by Act of Parliament provided for, etc.

In 1620 Templeconila was surveyed for Sir Philip Percival.

In 1622 the estate of Templeconila was in possession of Edward Stapleton, alias McIlgile.

1628. Edward Magner mortgaged it to William Magner.

1637. Philip Percival had a mortgage on Templeconila.

In 1639 he purchased it from Edward and Edmond Magner.

The castle stood on an island in the bog containing 21 acres (Egmont Papers).

Castle Connell was one of Sir Philip Perceval's strongholds, and it is mentioned in the Egmont MSS. as follows:—

11 Nov., 1641. Sir William St. Leger wrote to Sergt. Reymond (Sir Philip's officer) sending him a warrant for muskets or culivers and desiring him to put a Guard into Temple Connell Castle and other of Sir Philip's castles. (I. 147).

On 18 Nov. he wrote to Sir Philip that only Castle Connell rests in the hands of those that sold to him, but he had given an order to remove them. (I. 147).

25 Nov., 1641. John Hodder wrote to Sir Philip, informing him that he had placed two Englishmen in Temple Connell Castle to keep it, giving them 5s. a week, until he found some willing to flee to it for shelter. (I. 151).

28 Nov., 1642. Lord Inchiquin to Sergt. Reymond, telling him that if he cannot put a ward into Temple Connell, then to let Mr. Barry have it. (I. 183).

13 Nov., 1643, Sir Philip to Mr. Sall, complains of the great injuries done him since the Cessation. In an abstract enclosed he complains that on 16 Sept. Edward Magner, late of Templeconila, and his son Edmund with others made prisoners of some of his men. The same day some of the Irish being admitted in a friendly manner into his Castle of Temple Connell, treacherously seized upon the warders and took possession of the castle, persuading some of the warders to say that they held it for the contrary party, Thomas Barry, of Buttevant, being chief in the matter, and that afterwards they seized corn on adjacent townlands. (I. xxxv., 192, 193).

One proviso of the Cessation, which was to commence at 12 noon, 15 Sept., 1643, was that all lands were to remain in the hands of those—English or Irish—who had them at that hour, and this brought about some humorous situations from the very ingenious attempts of the Irish to prove possession. On one plot of land a stranger was found the day before digging potatoes; in another direction it was rumoured that a cabin had been built on the bog “to challenge a kind of possession,” and one of Perceval’s friends declared that the Irish called every place theirs which they had but cursorily passed over, and that, on the 15th, “they had men lying under all the old walls in the country.” (Egmont MSS., I., 190, 207).

7 Dec., 1643, Sergt. Thomas Reymond writes to Sir Philip that the Magners swear that he (Sir Philip) will never have Temple Connell again. (I. 195).

11 March, 1643 (4). Sergt. Thos. Reymond made a deposition before the English Commissioners at Mallow concerning the seizure of the Castle. (I. 206). The Warders of the Castle also gave evidence. (I. 207, 276).

22 June, 1646. Lord Inchiquin certifies as to Sir Philip’s losses and the surprise of Castle of Temple Conela on Sept., 1643. (I. 294).

8 March, 1649 (50). Col. John Hodder writes to Lady Perceval from Cork to say that if men had not been sent to Temple Connell and Walchestown Castles, they would have been burnt by the Irish, as was the fate of Annagh Castle. (I. 494).

8 Nov., 1654. Col. Randall Clayton informing his brother-in-law, John Perceval, on the defences of the property, states: “Liscarroll is fitted to be your headquarter: Bregoge, Walshestown, Temple Connell, Ballymacow, frontiers to the mother garrison.” (I. 560, 561).

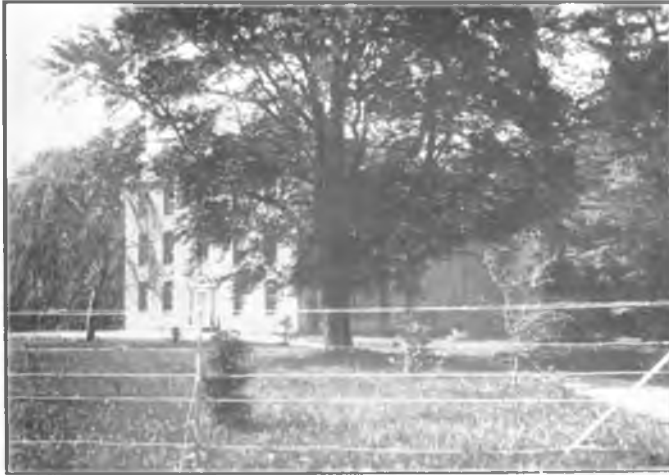
It appears that Sir Philip Perceval suffered severely by the Cessation of Arms, agreed upon between Lord Ormond, on the King’s side, and Lord Muskerry on that of the Irish, on 15 Sept., 1643. This Cessation was to have continued for a year. £2,000 per annum of Sir Philip’s estate was seized by the Irish, who, concealing themselves in bogs and bushes, the day the Cessation took place, proceeded to take the profits of the lands. About the same time they surprised the castles of Ballinguile, Ballinagrah, Temple Conila, Ballymacow, Lisgriffin and Bregoge, all belonging to Sir Philip, and entered upon the large fertile tract of country adjacent to them. They endeavoured to gain the Castle of Liscarroll, which had been restored to Sir Philip when the Irish were defeated there, but were repulsed by Sergt. Thomas Reymond. (Tuckey, 92).

In 1645 the Earl of Castlehaven, at the head of 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse, took most of the strongholds in this country. Temple Conila and Sir Philip’s other castles fell into the hands of the Irish. (Tuckey, 94; see also Smith, II., 88).

In 1659 there were 5 English and 18 Irish on the townland of Temple Connell. (Petty Census, R.I.A.).

In 1662 Dan O’Daly is recorded as of Templeconnell, valued in goods £6 11s. 3d. In 1663 his value in goods was £3 13s. 7d. (Subsidy Rolls).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—“Temple Connell townland. A middle sized townland, nearly all arable. It contains three Danish Forts, one of which is very large, also a Trigonometrical Station and a small ruin called Temple Connell Castle.” (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).



TEMPLEMARY.

(Photo by Col. Grove-White, 29th May, 1908.)



TEMPLECONNEL CASTLE

(Photo by Col. Grove-White, 1905.)

According to Guy the following are recorded as occupants of the townland :—

- 1875. Patrick Connors, James Buckley (under Buttevant).
- 1892. The above and Mrs. Hallinan.
- 1907. Same in 1892, except that Patrick Connors has gone.
- 1910. Same in 1910.
- 1916. James Buckley, Mrs. Hallinan, Patrick O'Sullivan.
- 1920. Daniel Buckley, Mrs. Hallinan, Patrick O'Sullivan.

Templemary.

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

The townland contains 754a. 1r. 7p., statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 68. Val. £452 15s. od. (Guy).

Templemary means "Mary's Church" (O'Donovan).

It lies about 3 miles by road west of Buttevant.

In 1627 Philip Barry, of Lisgriffin, and his son John mortgaged a part of Templemary to Dominick Terry.

In 1635 Redmond Barry was owner.

1648. James Wall conveyed a part of Templemary to Patrick Meagh, his son-in-law, and part to Nicholas Wall, his second son.

1666. Patent to Colonel John Gifford of Templemary, Kilmihil, and other lands.

1671. Catherine Lady Percival purchased Templemary from Colonel John Gifford and John, his son, for £700.

1707 Sir John Percival granted William Ahern a lease of Templemary. He had to build a house, plant an orchard and trees.

1728. Benjamin Bastable was tenant. (Egmont Papers).

Grant from the King to Redmond FitzJohn Barry, of Lisgriffin, gent., in Cork Co., the castle, ploughland and watermill of Lisgriffin, containing 40a. pasture and 20a. heath and furze; Templemary, 1 car., 60 arable, 40 pasture, 10 heath and furze; Miltercogh or Miltierigher, 1 car.; Ardfriery, 1 car.; Curraghglass, 1 car., 30a. arable, 30a. pasture and 40a. wood; Bwoylehallagh or Bowliehillagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ car.; Farrinecothr or Faryn-Icotlyre, $\frac{1}{2}$ car.; the castle and ploughland of Kilclowan, all country measure.

According to the Down Survey, A.D. 1657, the ancient name was Templemurry, and it was in the parish of Templebreedy.

The Down Survey of 1657 gives Templemurry or Templemary. The owner before the rebellion was Edmund Barry. He was attainted, and the grantee was Colonel John Gifford, who got 490 acres. Also a small portion of 78 acres was granted to William Grove. (P.R.O. Ird.).

Petty's Census of 1659 records: Parish of Temple Bridge. Townland of Templehurry, 2 English, 9 Irish. (Lib. R.I.A.).

The premises are created into the Manor of Lisgriffin, 6 June, 16 James, A.D. 1618.

Redmond Barry had surrendered them in order to take out a new grant (p. 364, folio Pat. Rolls of James I. P.R.O. Ird.).

1662. Giles Bustead, of Templemurry, is valued in goods £24 10s. 9d.

1663. John Raines, of Templemurry, is valued in goods £9 3s. 9d.

1665. John Gifford, of Templemurry, is valued in goods £7 8s. 7d.

1668. John Gifford is still of Templemurry. (Subsidy Rolls).

Colonel John Gifford was granted, 28 Sept., 18 Charles II., Castle Lombart (Lombard) in Buttevant, with 2a. behind the castle, called the Gardens; Lombard's orchard, 1a.; Gortinespunk, 2a.; in Bramaleene, 19a. 2r. op.; Templemurry (Templemary), 490a.; Kilmichael (part), 78a.; Coolevotty, 2½ plow., 664a.; in Knockaneglass, 111a. or. 13p., £5 10s. 0½d. Inrolled 2 Oct., 1666. (P.R.O. Irl.).

Mr. Richard Purcell Fuge, J.P., the present owner (1910) of Templemary, informs me that the oldest title deeds in his possession of the Purcell family to other townlands are dated 1708, but the fee of this townland was not acquired from Lord Egmont till 1749, but the Purcells held it in lease from him previously.

In 1777 Mr. Purcell was residing here (T.S.R. 185).

1800. John Purcell, of Templemary, was an original member of the Duhallow Hunt. (Journal for 1896, p. 52), Duhallow Hunt Minute Book.

He was also here in 1814. (D.N.P.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives J. O'Leary, Esq., as residing at Templemary. (I. 235).

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "A portion of the side of Templemary old church in Benanagh townland. And on its N.E. boundary is a graveyard." Boana (milking cow.)

Templemary Churchyard, Mary's Church. The name of a churchyard in which can be traced the site of an old church.

The townland is extensive, all arable. About one-third of it is occupied by a demesne and a few scattered plantations. It contains a gentleman's seat, 4 Danish forts, a holy well, called Lady's or Mary's Well, ruins of a R.C. chapel, a remarkable cross roads.

W. G. Crofts, Esq. (Wills George Crofts) living there. (Ord. Sur. Off Dub.).

Wills George Crofts (see "Churchtown House" of these "Notes") married 16 Feb., 1843, Elizabeth, only daughter of James Grove White, of Kilburne (Kilbyrne), Doneraile. He was also at Templemary 16 March, 1847 (Kilbyrne Papers).

According to Guy the following have resided here:—

1875 to 1892. Richard Fuge.

1904. Richard Purcell Fuge.

Still here, 1920.

On a visit to Templemary in 1908 I was informed that before W. G. Crofts took the place there were turrets on each flank of the house, gardens were placed round the building, and the out-offices were to the west side. W. G. Crofts altered this and put the offices in rear of the house. He put a new roof on the house. Silver Spanish coins were found here many years ago. The remains of earthworks, known as the "Batteries," are visible on the townland of Garryduff, otherwise Garriaduff, near Templemary, on the Fuge property (in Ballyclogh Parish). They are supposed to have been erected during some of the wars of the 17th century.

Alterations allowed out of rent by the owners Miss Purcell and Mr. Fuge as necessary repairs.

The remains of late Mr. Richard Fuge, of Templemary and Glencuran, Co. Waterford, were interred on the side of the avenue opposite the house at Templemary. This was done according to his wish.

About 1907 the present owner, Mr. Richard Purcell Fuge, thoroughly repaired and renovated the house.

Mr. Richard Fuge adds :—

There may have been a priory of the order of Knights Templars on Templemary; an adjoining townland is called Ardprior (Priory point or hill, and another is called Tinniscart, or Tennis Court. The demesne of Templemary is of extreme richness, the land being said to be the best in the south—it is brownstone overlying a subsoil of limestone.

There are six or seven forts or lisses on Templemary, one being a very large one with double trenches. On the demesne there is a graveyard with ruins of Templemary church; there is also the ruins of a R.C. chapel. In the centre of the demesne is a large mound called Kilmoheel or Kilmichael, supposed to have been the site of a very early church or castle. The present house was built in the early part of the 18th century by the Purcells. It has been altered and repaired from time to time. It formerly had turrets on either side. It was attacked by the Rebels in 1798, who left the mark of their blunderbusses in the present hall door.

In the townland there is a well formerly much frequented called Tubberadown (the well of the world), a well Tubberathe (the well for the tea) is piped to the house—a spring issues from the rock near Templemary Spa, it is said to have medicinal properties. Lady's well on the west of the townland was in the olden time much venerated, and visions were said to have been seen there.

There is an old tradition that an owner of Templemary buried a treasure under an ash tree, and being killed in a duel, and his servant on his way back being killed by robbers, the site of the treasure remained unknown. There are many ash trees on Templemary.

List of townlands formerly Purcell of Templemary property :—Templemary, Kilmichael (part of Templemary), Gurteenroe (part), Poulmareeha, Gurranegeevogue, Garryduff, Knockballymartin, Rathnegaybeg, Ardtemple, Kilbrin, Knocknabarn.

Temple Molaga Parish.

Sheets 9 and 10, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Condons and Clangibbon.

The parish contains 4,395a. 2r. 29p. statute measure.

In 1881 the population was 918. Val. £2,080 13s. od Houses 174; families 169; R.C.'s 918 (Guy).

Temple Molaga is the Irish for "St. Molaga's Church" (O'Donovan).

It lies about 1½ miles NNE. of Kildorrery village.

I treated on this parish under "Aghacross and Temple Molaga" of these Notes, I. 9, and only add now what has since come to my knowledge.

In a patent, 10th of James I. (A.D. 1612) a list of the townlands, etc., belonging to David Canton, otherwise Condon, of Ballindirrawne,¹ Co. Cork, is given, amongst which are mentioned the castle, town and lands of Acrosse, Templemolagie, and Ballyogaly, ½ plow, etc. To hold of the King, as fully as the same had been granted to him, the said David Condon, by letters patent, 11 May, 10th. (Lib. R.I.A., xlvi. 50, page 235).

Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A., writes :—1807. According to "Papers relating to the Established Church in Ireland," ordered by Parliament to

¹ The ruins of Ballyderowne Castle situated at the junction of the Araglen, Funcheon and Blackwater rivers (James Byrne, J.P.).

be printed this year, the corps of the chancellorship of the Diocese of Cloyne consisted of:—

Clenore	Rectory and Vicarage
Rogeri Calvi	Vicarage
Temple Mologygy	Rectory entire
Ahacross	Do.
Ballyvourney	Rectory

or portions of Tythes in.

The name of the incumbent was Rev. John Ryder, who resided at Castlelyons, there being no residence for a clergyman in the Union itself. The duties were performed by ministers of the neighbouring parishes. The benefices are stated to have been united from the earliest times. In Temple Molagga or Ahacross there was no church, glebe house or glebe lands. And finally "none of these livings taken separately would maintain an incumbent, except Clenore."

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "Templemolagga, or Mologga, also called Nonane, a parish $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from Mitchelstown, containing 1,878 inhabitants. It comprises 3,628 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £2,430 per ann., consisting partly of coarse mountain pasture and bog, and partly of arable land, which is tolerably good. For all civil purposes, the small parish of Aghacross has merged into this parish, into which is supposed to have also merged the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Rogericalvi, still retained in the incumbent's title as a vicarage. Near the ruins of the old church of Mologga is a beautiful cottage, lately erected by the Hon. Robert King as a summer residence."² (II. 607).

The Field Book of 1840 states: "The parish is the property of Lord Kingston, held by deed for ever. About 300 acres are mountain bog. The remainder is under a very good state of cultivation. Houses and roads in general are in good repair." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

A charter and grant to hold a Monday market and two fairs on 3rd Oct. and 20 Jan. at Aghacross, Rent 13s. 4d., to William Anderson, Esq., 12 Dec., 1754.

THE VANISHING STONE.

In the townland of Baunnaoneeny (Sheet 10, 6-inch O.S.) is a small hillock (to the west of Kilclooney Wood and across the valley) shown on O.S. as "burial ground disused," on top of which a church was built by St. Molaga. This hillock bears locally the name of "Knockanewin." There are signs of the foundations of the old church. Unbaptised children are sometimes buried here. There are no inscriptions on any of the small headstones.

I visited the spot with Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, on 29 May, 1910, to examine the place and take a photograph of the Vanishing Stone, but, alas, we could not find it. Mr. Byrne, who saw it the last time he was on the townland, describes it as a blue elliptical stone, about the size of a mangel. It used to lie under a whitethorn bush, and was venerated by the people as a relic of St. Molaga, which he had

²Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, J.P., son of the late Wm. O'Brien, at present resides here. This picturesque old thatch cottage, that stood on a rising ground immediately over the river Funcheon, was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1919.

³See Kilooney, Vol. III. of these "Notes."

brought with him from some foreign country. It had the reputation of always returning to the spot under the whitethorn tree if removed.

From what we could ascertain it appears that the stone is used for the cure of cattle ailments and may have been removed for that purpose. It is to be hoped that this interesting stone will be returned to its proper resting place. (See these Notes, I. 10, 11).

KILCLOONEY WOOD.

Sheet 10, 6-inch O.S.

Mr. James Byrne writes: "At Kilclooney Wood I could find no trace of the church founded by St. Barri and to which the disciples of St. Ruadhan were sent by their master, although on the opposite hill of Knockanevin the site of one of St. Molaga's churches is perceptible.³ Kilclooney is quite familiar to the Irish public since the Fenian movement, because it was in the wood here Peter O'Neill Crowley was mortally wounded by the forces of the Crown, and two of his comrades, Captain McClure and — Kearns, were taken prisoners. On a rock some 30 or 40 feet high, which rises suddenly on the banks of the Gerah (called Sheep River on O.S.), near to which he was shot, a handsome Celtic cross has been erected in memory of O'Neill Crowley. On the plinth facing the east is engraved: '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 the southern face the following legend appears: "One true man dead for liberty is worth a thousand men."

On the northern face: "Liberty is the Inheritance of a Nation."

The elevation on which the cross is erected bears the resemblance of a fortress, and the Celtic imagination, of course, should people it; for a short distance to the north is Ahapooka, where that noted goblin in the days of old played his pranks in full swing on belated travellers; and when the district was all covered with oaks, as the name of the adjoining townland, Darragh, denotes, a more suitable spot the pooka could not well select than that lonely pass. Looking southwards from the cross the view of the valleys of the Gerah and Funcheon is most picturesque. (Journal for 1902, p. 87).

TEMPLE MOLAGA PARISH (R.C.).

The Pipe Roll of Cloyne (written circa 13th century) gives:—

Item. Patrick, son of David Cauneton, did fealty to His Lordship (Bishop of Cloyne), and acknowledged that he holds of H.L. the whole ville of Acros, which contains in rubel, arable land, woods, moors, and pastures, four carucates, paying thereout to H.L. two marcs and court suit.

Philip Cauneton holds of H.L. Acros, one quarentene (40 perches) and one rabbit-warren by services of homage, fealty, court suit, and two lbs. of wax yearly.

Matthew, son of William Cauneton, holds of H.L. in Acros certain lands, at the Sackersforde, and one rabbit warren, by services of homage, suit, and fealty, and one lb. of wax yearly.

³ See Kilclooney, Vol. III. of these "Notes."

It was agreed between Daniel, Bishop of Clone, on one part and Galfrid de Barry on the other, on Friday next after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, in the 18th year of King John, at Adleckach, respecting the manor of Acros with appurtenances, to wit, that the aforesaid G. will pay rent to the aforesaid Bishop for the said manor with appurtenances; and for this agreement of rent he gave and granted to the aforesaid G. for homage and service, a moiety of the aforesaid manor with appurtenances, according as Meyler Bermecham on the day of the present composition held it better and more fully, to have and to hold to himself and to his heirs, of the aforesaid Bishop and of his successors for ever, with the liberties and free customs pertaining to the said land, he and his heirs and assigns paying thence annually to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors five silver shillings at the feasts of Michael and of Easter, etc., etc., etc.

The witnesses being Florence, Bishop of Ross; Galfrid Turvyll, Archdeacon of Dublin; M. son of G., Justiciary of Ireland; M. son of Griffyn de Barry, David Barry, Adam de Andon, John Travers, Master Thomas de Cavilla, Robert de Vadis, and others. Given and made by the indented copy which is in the Treasury; and the aforesaid G. is Galfrid de Barry.

This is the agreement between brother Alan, Bishop of Clone, on one part, and John Caunton on the other part, viz., that the aforesaid brother A. granted and to farm handed over to the aforesaid J. all the land which Dermotus Macgyllecolman had in the tenement of Acros, just as the said D. better and more fully held at any time with its appurtenances to the term of 23 years, the term beginning at the feast of the Blessed Michael, in the year of our Lord 1270, etc., etc., etc. Paying thence annually he himself, his heirs or assigns, 20s. at two terms of the year, Easter and Michaelmas, for every service, action and demand; and against all men and women the said brother A. will guarantee; moreover, should it happen that the said J. should alienate the said lands with appurtenances, or should exchange, etc., within the aforesaid land, he who will hold and possess the said lands shall answer and make suit at the court of Kyllenoun, except the said persons and the heirs legitimately procreated, etc. (each) one put the other's seal, the witnesses being Master John Alacabram, Canon of Clone, and others.

See "Aghacross and Molaga" in these Notes, I., 9.

Windele writes: "Dr. O'Donovan notes as follows on Fermoy. After the establishment of surnames, the chief of this territory took the name of O'Dubhagain (O'Dugan), from Dubhagain, the descendant of the Druid Moghruith, who was of the same race as O'Conchubhair Ciarraidhe (O'Connor Kerry). Of the race of this Druid, who was a native of Daibhre, now the land of Valentia in Kerry, was Cuarma Mac Cailshine, Chief of Feara Mhguighe, in the 7th century, who was as celebrated for hospitality as Tuairé Aidhne was in Connacht, and of his race also were the saints, Mochinille and Molaga, to whom several churches in Munster have been dedicated.

"There is a Kill Mochinille about half a mile north-west of Kildorrery, and Laebba Molaga and Tempul Molaga are north-east of the same village.

"Molaga, according to his life in Colgan, was of the family of the

Luchtae, a tribe of the Cumscragii, the ancient inhabitants of Feara Muighe Feine; his parents resided near Athcross.

"The town of Carn Chuilinn was in Molagastine, the principal residence of the King of the Feara Mhuighe, son of Calchinus (the hospitable princes above-mentioned)." ("Journal" for 1897, p. 381).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives under *Templemologga* or *Mologga*: "In the R.C. division it is part of the union or district of Kildorrery; the chapel at Coolbohoga, a plain edifice, is about to be rebuilt. The ruins of a second church exist at Labba Mologa, which is supposed to have been formerly a distinct parish." (II. 607).

Windele, writing in the fifties of the 19th century, states: "Temple Mologa, at Aghacross on the Funcheon, a long, narrow, oblong old church. The walls are all up, but one window on north wall, head gone, another on south wall, head gone. Chancel window concealed inside by a tomb of Hugh Ingoldsby Massy, who died 22nd year of his age (see photo facing page 9, Vol. I., of these Notes), and whose widow has commemorated his surpassing virtues. Outside the window is impenetrably concealed by dense ivy. The door is in the west end. It is evidently ancient, rather narrow, with inclining jambs, and covered by a flat lintel rude stone. The right-hand jamb is rounded on the external angle. The left-hand angle is not so, a later plain substitute remaining now" (12. I. 10. p. 73).

Again, circa 1836, he writes: "Molaga church is an old dilapidated oblong Triad, and with small opes for windows and a pointed door. The whole of that red sandstone with which the clergy of the Romanesque period of Irish architecture loved to build their doorways and windows. In it is a tomb to Mr. Ingoldsby Massy, but of an Ogham or Irish or ancient inscription of any kind we could obtain no clue. All our enquiries were quite fruitless. This country is barren of dallans, as well as of every other kind of antiquity."

HOLY WELL AT TEMPLE MOLAGA.

"In the lower part of the burying ground is a holy well of very pure water. It is a square of about four feet in depth, sunk in the earth and open above, and built of squared blocks of red sandstone already spoken of. There were four or five wooden bowls placed on the edge for the use of votaries, and there were of these votaries four or five at their devotions around it." (12. I. 11. p. 297).

Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A., visited this place in 1904, and writes: "The greater part of the ancient church—a long and rather narrow one—is standing, but it is so enveloped in a thick, unkept growth of ivy that it is impossible to inspect it advantageously in its present condition. There is a low, narrow, square-headed doorway, wider at the bottom than at the top, at the west end, which savours of great antiquity and of a style much earlier than that observable in the remainder of the building. At the east end there is a window built up in late days, but with traces of the old mullions showing. In the south wall near the east end is an opening which appears to have been a doorway, and at about the same point in the opposite wall are indications of a lancet-window having existed there at one time. At the south side of the churchyard there is a holy well, which is said to contain a trout. A 'Patron' is held here on

Easter Sunday, although the saint's feast day occurs on the 20th January. The latter event is, however, commemorated by an old fair held in the locality on that day. The earliest inscription here is not quite 150 years old."

Mr. Buckley here gives some of the inscriptions from the tombstones. (M.D.I. vi. 436).

I visited the old church at Temple Molaga in 1905. The graveyard is very crowded. There are several interments inside the body of the church.

HOLY WELL.

A good number of delft drinking cups are lying near the holy well, and on a whitethorn bush, whose branches overspread the well, were tied several pieces of cloth and linen. The water is a few feet below the surface of the ground. I was informed that formerly a "Patron" was held here on Easter Sunday, and as many as 400 people used to congregate in a field between the holy well and the River Funcheon. Athletic sports, dancing, etc., were carried on, and an old woman used to "turn an honest penny" by selling water from the well at a penny a cup. Of late years this annual gathering has ceased.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "Temple Molaga is a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Clenore; the tithes amount to £179 14s. 5d." (II. 607).

Templeroan Parish.

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

Barony of Fermoy.

The parish contains 3,865a. 2r. 16p. statute measure. In 1881 the population was 775. Val. £2,657 15s. od. Houses 138, families 136, R.C's 742, Protestants 33.

The parish contains the following townlands—Ballyellis, Ballyhourode, Ballynamona, Carrigaunroe, Carrigleagh, Clogher, Clogher Demesne, Dannanstown, Graig, Graig Upper, Poulleagh, Shanagh, Shanballymore Lower and Upper, Waterdyke (Guy).

The parish lies about three miles by road east of Doneraile village.

Templeroan is the Irish for "St. Ruadhan's Church" (O'Donovan). The saint who excommunicated the last monarch of Tara (Guy).

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, records: Temple Ruan Parish. Owner before the rebellion was Theobald Roch, heir of Ulick Roch, Ir. Pa. (P.R.O. Ird.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "Templeroan, also called Shanballymore, a parish, etc., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Doneraile, on the road from Mallow to Mitchelstown, containing 1,788 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Awbeg, by which it is bounded on the south-west, and comprises 3,745 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £2,965 per annum. The land is of medium quality and chiefly under tillage, and the system of agriculture has of late years been much improved, the gentry having adopted the drill system, which example the small farmers are gradually imitating. 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. The river Awbeg, the scenery of which is very interesting, is at Ballynamona crossed by a neat bridge. A large flour mill, the property of R. Welstead, Esq., is propelled by this river, and is capable of producing annually about 12,000 barrels of flour." (II. 614).

Protestant Hill. The old road from Old Canteen cross roads to Done-naile runs over this hill. In the Whiteboys' time soldiers were stationed near here, and the farmhouse of J. Coffey and D. Curtin was either then a barracks or canteen, or perhaps both. The house was built as a residence for a member of the Foott family, but was never occupied by them. The Footts were the landlords. It was used as a temporary barracks circa 1825.

The place called "Protestant Hill" is a sub-denomination of Water-dyke. It is probable it was the Footts gave it the name when they built the house which they intended to reside in. The house is now occupied by two tenants, Coffey and Curtin. (James Byrne, J.P.).

TEMPLEROAN PARISH (R.C.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., finds that in 1252 Richard O'Carron was presented to the vicarage of Templeroan and Ballygriggen (Wallstown) by Glada de Valle.

Mr. P. O'Regan, in his "History of Mourne Abbey," mentions that "Templeroan, in the diocese of Cloyne, belonged to the commandery of that abbey, which was founded in 1195."

Mr. James Byrne continues: "Why the little church (Templeroan) near Shanballymore was dedicated to St. Ruadhan it would now be difficult to prove, but there is every probability, however, it was owing to two of his disciples who settled at Kilclooney, some seven or eight miles distant, and who, perhaps, founded this church and dedicated it to their patron. These holy men, by names Cormac and Boathen, it appears 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. One of these was on the banks of the Blackwater, and was named Achad Duirbehm. This, in all probability, refers to the church at Killathy, which lies between Ballyhooly and Fermoy."

St. Ruadhan's principal church was at Lorrha, near Roscrea, in North Tipperary. The saint was remarkable, because it was he excommunicated the last monarch of Tara, and from this time that ancient seat has crumbled to a mass of ruins. The reason for the excommunication was as follows: King Dearthmund Mac Cerbhaill reigned from A.D. 544 to 564 or 565. His High Steward, Hugh Badam, when going round the country to enforce the laws of hospitality, which meant that no door to a fortress should be narrower than to allow the King's spear pass in athwartwise, Guaire, the chief of Hy-Many, quarrelled with Hugh on this point, because he maintained it sufficed to have the other door of the dun the regulation breadth. In the quarrel Hugh was slain, and Guaire, to escape the royal vengeance, took refuge with his uncle, St. Ruadhan, at Lorrha. The

saint advised Guaire to sail for Britain, but he did not take his advice but concealed himself in a pit dug in one of the churches. The King heard of Guaire's concealment, and inquired of the saint as to his whereabouts. The saint said, "I know not, if he be not under the thatch." The King, knowing the saint would not tell an untruth, sent spies to watch the place, and after a little while Guaire was discovered. The King ordered him to be brought before him, but those sent for him lost the use of their hands, and the King himself dragged him out of his hiding place and had him bound and brought a prisoner to Tara. This act was contrary to the law of Maigen, or right of sanctuary. St. Ruadhan protested, but to no effect. He then had recourse to St. Brendan of Birr and the other sages, who were known as the "twelve apostles of Erin," and together they went to Tara and demanded the prisoner on the strength of the law of Maigen. The King refused, but the holy men pitched their tents opposite the gates of the palace and remained there for several days. The King, acting in accordance with the laws of hospitality, offered them food, but they partook of very little. At length the King was informed by one of his attendants that the holy men partook of their food; at this he was greatly rejoiced, as he thought they were about departing, but when he discovered he was misinformed his rage knew no bounds, and he went to the saints and defied them, and said he hoped to see the church desolate. "Rather," said Ruadhan, "desolate be Tara for ever, and thy work come to naught, nor ever son or grandson of thine nor any king nor queen be established after thee at Tara." Although, after a time, Guaire was released, the curse of the saint fell on Dearthmuid and on his palace. After quarrelling with the Church, the King countenanced paganism, which still lingered in the land. On the year following the excommunication the Ard Righ made a circuit of Erin, visiting the provincial kings. On one of his journeys he was entertained by Bauwan, a saer tenant, and only brought a small bodyguard with him. Here he was slain by Hugh Sweeny, son of the King of Dalriadd, in satisfaction for the murder of his father. A large force of Ulster men surrounded the house and set fire to it. So perished the last monarch of Tara!

The little church of Templeroan is 40 feet long by 20 feet broad. The gables were buttressed and were four feet thick. The northern wall has disappeared; at the eastern end is a doorway, with a window at either side. There is a low wall at the south-eastern corner about eight feet long; it would appear as if portion of a sacristy. The principal tomb in the burial ground belongs to the Nagle family. The flagstone on top bears the following inscription: "This monument was erected by Garret Nagle, junr., Esq., Anno Domini 1796, to the memory of his ancient family, whose burial place this old church has been for several hundred years back." Mr. James Byrne gives some of the inscriptions ("Journal" for 1902, p. 83).

According to a list of Popish Priests registered in 1704 it appears that Teige Daly of Corkir (? Carker), aged 63, was parish priest of Donerayle, Cahirdoogane and Templeroan. He received Popish Orders in 1669 at Roane, in France, from the Archbishop of Roan. His sureties were Arthur O'Keeffe, of Ballyomihill, £50, and Godfrey Daly, of Carkir, £50. ("Journal" for 1900, p. 56).

No priest mentioned April 16th, 1766. ("Journal" for 1909, p. 39).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "In the R.C. divisions, the parish forms part of the union or district of Doneraile. The chapel at Shanballymore is a plain cruciform building. About 140 children are educated in two private schools." (II. 614.)

When I visited the church in 1907 I noticed that the following were buried here:—

Mr. Robert Nagle, d. 1723.

Garrett Nagle and Mary Purcell.

Robert Nagle, d. 1735, aged 13, son to Edward Nagle and Elizabeth Collins.

Garrett Nagle, d. 1724.

Mary Nagle, d. 1732, aged 5 years.

Catherine Croake to memory of her husband, Owen Hickey, who d. 1790.

David Hickey, d. 1787. His wife, Honora Daly, d. 1793.

(The Family Vault of Roberts of Shanballymore.)

Erected by John Roberts in memory of his brother Thomas, who d. 1868. Also of his infant child, Margaret Maude, d. 1872.

Copied from MS. lent by Garrett Nagle, Esq., B.L., R.M.

Taken from old Nagle tomb at Templeroan churchyard, near Shanballymore:—

This monument was erected by Garrett Nagle, Esq., junr., Anno Domini 1796, to the memory of his ancient family, whose place of burial this old churchyard has been for several years back. Among whom were interred here was the founder's great-grandfather, Garrett Nagle, Esq., late of Clogher, the very near relative of Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., who was Knight of the Shire of the County of Cork; Attorney-General; Speaker of the House of Commons; Secretary of State, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

Also lieth here his wife Mary, the daughter of Sir T. B. Purcell, Bart.

Also lieth here interred Edmd. Nagle, Esq., son of the said Garrett and Mary, and his wife, Catherine Fitzgerald, who was lineally descended from the noble house of Desmond.

Here lieth entombed the founder's father and mother, Garrett Nagle, Esq., son of the said Edmond and Catherine, aged 74 years, and his wife, Eliza, daughter of Patrick Nagle, Esq., late Shanbally (duff), and Helena, daughter of O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, aged 70 years.¹

She was aunt to Admiral Sir Edmond Nagle and cousin-german to the Right Hon. Edmond Burke.

Here lieth entombed the founder's brothers, Patrick and Edmond Nagle, Esqs., the former aged 23, the latter 39 years.

On the side of the tomb, Ellen Sarah, the beloved wife of Edmond Nagle, Ballinamona Castle, died on the 11 July, 1845, in 25th year of her age.

¹ Garrett Nagle of Clogher, Shanballymore, and his wife Margaret (Neligan) aunt of the late Sir John Chute Neligan, Recorder of Cork, are also interred in this tomb. They were the father and mother of Garrett Nagle, now of Byblox, Doneraile, late Resident Magistrate for the city of Belfast, whose infant son Garrett is buried alongside the tomb with monument. His second son, Gilbert D'Angulo Nagle, M.C., Captain and Adjutant, Royal Sussex Regiment, fell gloriously in France on the 5th July, 1917, and is buried in the Boulevard d'Amiens Cemetery at Arras. By a strange coincidence, he bore the name of the Norman Knight Gilbert D'Angulo, the founder of the family in Ireland, who came over with Strongbow, and he was the last of the family in direct male succession.

TEMPLEROAN PARISH (C. of I.)

The Fiants of Henry VIII. give: 406 (18). Lease to Robert Browne, soldier (with other grants), the rectory of Temple Rowan. To hold for 21 years. 4 Feb. xxxv. (A.D. 1543).

TEMPLEROAN, ALS. SONNAGH.

HISTORY OF PARISH AND INCUMBENTS.

Brady records:—

1591. Donatus Donati or Donald M'Donoghe appears as Vicar of Templeroan. "Templerohan et Ballygrigan, Rectoriae pertinent ad Prior Pontis. Donatus Donati est vicarius." In another part of same MS. Donald M'Donoghe, Vicar de Sonnaghe et Ballygrigan, is deprived "propter acceptacionem villae silvestris."

Dominus Donaldus Donati was "Sacerdos" Sanctae Trinitatis Cork, in 1581. Daniel M'Donogh, Vicar de Shandon and Vicar de Walestown, was cited before the Royal Commissioners in 1591.

1615. John Hull.

1615. Sonnagh, Rectoria impropriate, Dominus Roch et Daniel O'Brine firmarii. Val. 3 li. per an. Curatus, Richard Williams. Ecclesia et cancella ruinantur.

1628. John Binns.

1634. E. de Sonnagh, Ballygryggane, Villa Silvestris, vulgo dict. Wallstown. Valent 30 li. per an. Prior Pontis est Rector, Dominus Roch, impropiator.

1662. Sonnagh. Vicaria vacat. Rector usurpatur per Jephson.

1667. Edward Bullen.

1670. John Webb.

1684. John Bulkeley. In 1700 he is also Curate of Doneraile.

I have recorded from this date, under Doneraile C. of I. parish, q.v. (II. 395).

In 1607, June 5, Sir John King, ancestor of Lord Kingston, had a grant of the rectory (with other grants) of Templeroan, part of the dissolved priory of Ballindrohid, otherwise Ballindrett (Bridgetown, near Castletownroche). (II. 355).

This grant is also shown under Pat. 4 James I., V., page 97 (Lib. R.I.A.).

The glebe land in Templeroan in 1657 was 4 acres, as shown by the Book of Dist. and Sur. (P.R.O. Ird.).

James Cox was granted the impropriate tithes of parish of Templeroan for ever, circa 17th century. (Clergy, p. 473, O'Donovan's Letters, Lib. R.I.A.)

Smith (pub. 1750) mentions: "Templeroan, an entire rectory. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Formerly belonged to the preceptory of Mourne Abbey." (I. 54).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the perpetual curacy of Doneraile, and in the gift of the bishop. The tithes amount to £350, and the incumbent, as curate of Doneraile, receives from the impropiator of that parish a stipend of £13 6s. 8d., late currency. The church of the union is in the town of Doneraile." (II. 614).



EAST-END OF RUINS OF TEMPLE-MOLOGA.

Photo by Col. Gros & White, March, 1905.



ST. BENJAMIN'S HOLY WELL, TULLYLEASE.

(Photo by Col. Gros & White, September, 1907.)

Mr. F. N. Evans, B.L., of Newtown, Doneraile, writes in 1908: "The Church Education School at Templeroan in 1860 was at the east end of Shanballymore village. It was got up and was supported by the late Mrs. Welsted, of Ballywalter, and unless there happened to be a Protestant policeman with children quartered in the village, all the pupils were Roman Catholics."

TEMPLEROAN CASTLE AND TOWNLAND.

The Fiants of Elizabeth give:—2244 (1804). Pardon (amongst others) to Thomas fitz Morish iye O'Haghiren, of Castelrwane (? Castlerowan), David row Roche, of Templerowne, yeoman (6 May xv. A.D. 1573).

Castlerowan formed part of a re-grant of two plowlands to David, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, from James I. (16th Decr., 9th Jac. I., A.D. 1611).

The Book of Dist. and Survey, circ 1657, records: "Temple Ruan, a townland containing 116 acres. Before the rebellion it was occupied by John Roch, of Ballynamona, who was attainted. It was granted to Sir John Broderick, and subsequently passed to William Hodder." (P.R.O. Irl.)

1662. Jacobs. Roch. of Templeroane, valued in goods £4 5s. 1d. (Subsidy Rolls).

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Ruan Castle, 'reddish land.' In the centre of Shanballymore townland. Nothing more than the mere trace of this castle to be seen." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writing in 1902, mentions: "Of Castle Ruane, near Shanballymore, only a small vestige remains." ("Journal" for 1902, p. 88).

See Ruane Castle, Vol. III. of these Notes.

Tullig, near Buttevant.

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Bregoge.

It lies about two miles (by road) west from Buttevant Station, G. S. and W. Ry.

Tullig is the Irish for "a hill" (O'Donovan).

The townland contains 177a. 3r. 10p. statute measure. In 1881 the population was 15. Val. £127 15s. 0d. (Guy).

1613. Mortgage of Tullogh (Tullig), John Barry to Nich. Lombard.

1620. Wm. and John Barry—Release to John Lombard, of Tullogh.

1630. Giles Bastard had a lease of Tullogh.

1631. Thos. Betsworth mentioned in connection with Tullig.

Circa 1640. Philip Percival appears to have purchased Tullig,

Boannah, Corrahelehisery, Kilgolane, Garrenegivoge, Bwohillagh, Ardskea, from Redmond Barry, of Lisgriffin.

1713. Alex. Mills was tenant of Tullig, and in 1723 Abraham Mills.

1724. Carleton Conran was tenant. (Egmont Papers).

Petty Census (1659) gives: Parish of Temple Bridge, townland of Tullogh, 22 Irish. (R.I.A.)

The Book of Dist. and Sur. (circa 1657) states: "Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Tullock, alias Tullogh (? Tullig), the former owner, before the rebellion, was Lord Broghill. It was subsequently granted to Sir Philip Perceval." (P.R.O. Irl.)

The Field Book of 1840 records: "Tullig House. Richard Hutch, Esq., living there. A small, compact townland, all demesne. It contains three ornamentally planted forts and scattered plantations."

It adds, further:¹ "Cullig or Tullig Townland. A well-cultivated townland, though there are but few houses. The divisions of the northern part is formed by drains. There is one fort to be seen." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

The first record deals with Tullig in Bregoge Parish and the latter in Churchtown Parish. These are adjoining parishes.

I visited this place in September, 1907, with Rev. J. F. Lynch. It was in the possession of Mr. Garrett Watson, whose son John farms the place. Miss Mary Watson showed us over the property. She informed us that Mr. Edward Hutch (now of Bregoge, close by) had lived there at one time, and his father, Richard Hutch, before him. He sold his interest to Mr. Garrett Watson and Mr. Arthur O'Leary. Mr. O'Leary formerly resided at Templemary.

In a field about 300 yards north-east of house are remains of a building which, according to local tradition, was an old church, and near it (N.E.) is a well called Toberheigue, "well of Thady." There is a pool near it.

An old road ran north and south through a deep glen, immediately east of the house.

A fine earthen rath, with two ramparts about 18 feet between each, 12 feet in height and 50 paces inside diameter of fort east and west, is in the townland, as well as a square rath.

Guy records the following farmers in this townland:—

1875. Richard Hutch (under Buttevant).

1886. Edward Hutch.

1892. Edward Hutch.

1899. Edward Hutch.

1904. A. O'Leary.

1920. Mr. John Watson.

Tullig is about six miles north of Tullig. Edward O'Donovan, J.P., resides at Cullig.

Pedigree of Tuckey of Worcester and County Cork.

From an old Pedigree lent Col. J. Grove White, C.M.G., by Rev. J. G. W. Tuckey, C.B.E., M.A., Honorary Chaplain to the King, Asst.-Chaplain-General Southern Command; added to by Capt. Erskine West, the Rev. John T. Tuckey, M.A., and Col. J. Grove White. From 1627.

THOMAS¹ TUCKEY, of Worcestershire, who was styled "Senior," m. Felicia, dau. of Wilson, and had issue:—

I. Timothy² Tuckey, who came to Ireland and was Sheriff of Cork, 1657. He m. 1st, Anne, dau. of Grendon, of Shenstone (2) and 2ndly, Margaret He d. Sept. 1668, and was buried at Christ Church, Cork, on the 22nd of that month, leaving issue:—

1. Timothy,³ of whom hereafter, and

1. Elizabeth (?Margaret) m. 1st, Ensign John Langer, twice Mayor of Youghal, 1673, and had issue—John, Elizabeth, Ann. She m. 2ndly, Peter Carey.⁴

TIMOTHY TUCKEY, was an Alderman of Cork and Sheriff in 1666, and Mayor in 1677. He declined Knighthood. He m. Joane and died 1701, aged 74. He bought good estates in and near Cork, especially Rathpeacon and Killdonnell. He is mentioned as amongst the Absentees in the Act of Attainder of James II. He left issue:—

I. Thomas, of whom hereafter.

II. Christopher, matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, on 29 Oct., 1686, aged 17, as "son of Timothy, of Co. Cork, Ireland," Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, which he entered in 1694 as "second son of Timothy Tuckey, of Worcester, gent." He m. in 1698 (Cork M.L.B.) Mary, dau. of John Herrick, of Shippool, Co. Cork. He d. Sept. 17. 1721, leaving a dau. Mary, who m. 1st, 1733 (Cork M.L.B.) James Walsh, B.L., and 2ndly, in 1746 (Cork M.L.B.) George Mannix, Alderman of Youghal.

III. John, mentioned in his grandfather's will in 1668.

I. Anne, m. 1680 (Cork M.L.B.) Alderman John Bailey, of Castlemore, J.P., and had issue five daus., of whom the eldest carried the Bailey estates to her husband, Colonel George Rye.

II. Elizabeth, m. 1679 (Cork M.L.B.) the Right Hon. Major-General Robert Stearne, Governor of the Royal Hospital, Dublin.

The eldest son, THOMAS, m. 1st, 1685, Mary, dau. of Richard Newman, of the City of Cork, Esq. (see "Newman of Newberry Manor," B.L.G., Irl.) and 2ndly, in 1693, Mary,

¹ Thomas Tuckey and his wife levied fines on sales of land and houses in and near Worcester and Bewdley, temp. James I. and Charles I. They were limited to him and his wife and heirs of his wife. Part of this property was a corn rent (28 bushels of wheat per annum.) Timothy joined in some of these fines. His assets were £1,699, almost all Bonds for small sums.

² Anne Grendon, of Shenstone, Co. Stafford, was sister of Thomas Grendon, of London. These Grendons are noticed in the "History of Shenstone" in Vol. 9 of "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

³ This Timothy purchased in his father's lifetime Rathpeacon, Killindonnell (now Killeendaniel) and other estates in Cork, and was included in King James' 2nd Act of Attainder among those who usually reside out of Ireland. Killdonnell was bought before the marriage of Thomas Tuckey with Mary Newman (date uncertain). When Timothy was Mayor he entertained the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, at the cost of £50, and in recompense got from the Corporation a grant of the waste lands outside the City Wall, afterwards called Tuckey's Quay.

⁴ Elizabeth Langer had three children, John, Anne and Elizabeth. Anne married Stephen Sweet (Stephen and Henry Sweet were "cousins" of Thomas and Christopher Tuckey. Anne's marriage to Stephen Sweet is conjectural.) Her daughter married Hendrick Fownes, eldest and only son of Sir William Fownes, Bart., and was mother of the Hon. Sir Wm. Fownes, Bart. Elizabeth married Sir Peter Carey, of Ballymacpatrick, alias Careysville, Fermoy, Co. Cork.

dau. of Francis Hodder, of Hoddersfield, Co. Cork (see "Hodder of Hoddersfield," B.L.G., Irid.), He d. 1736, leaving issue:—

- I. Timothy, of Cork, M.D., b. 1689, at Minehead, Somersetshire, only son of the first wife, Mary Newman. He obtained a Medical Diploma at Rheims in 1724. The "Public Gazette," noticing his death, states:—"He declined general practice, and gave his gratuitous advice to the poor, and he left £700 a year to his three brothers." His half-brothers, Stearne, Thomas and John, partitioned the lands into three parts, and the houses into three parts. But Thomas and Stearne had other lands under the will of Mrs. Stearne. His will was dated 30 April, 1760
- II. Francis, b. 1696 Lieut. in the 41st Regt. of Foot; d. unm. 1744.
- III. Stearne, of Cork, b. 1706, m. 1743 (Cork M.L.B.) Anne, dau. of the Rev. Chidley Coote, D.D. (sister of General Sir Eyre Coote) by Jane, dau. of the Right Hon. George Evans, father of the 1st Lord Carbery, and d. 1785, having issue:—
 1. Thomas, m. 1782 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Elizabeth Austin. He d.s.p. in 1829.
 2. Stearne, d.s.p. legit.
 1. Jane, s.p.
 2. Anne, s.p.
 3. Mary, d. unm.
- IV. Thomas (Reverend), M.A., T.C.D., b. 1707, Rector and Vicar of Litter, Diocese of Cloyne, and Vicar of Marshalstown, same Diocese. He m. 1735 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Mary, widow of Roger (or Richard?) Power of Lismore and dau. of Revd. Barry Hartwell, ancestor of the Baronets of that name. He d. 1771, leaving issue:—
 1. Thomas of Greenhill, alias Placus, alias Platus. He, m. 1770 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. James Hingston, Preb. of Cloyne. He d. 1778, and had issue:—
 - (1) Thomas, M.D., d. 1831. Davys Tuckey, B.L., has a certificate, dated 6 Oct., 1810, of Dr. Thomas Tuckey's initiation at Mallow as a Royal Arch Freemason.
 - (2) James, d. an infant.
 - (3) Davys,⁵ born at Greenhill, 1775, J.P., m. Susan, dau. of Thomas Kift, by his 2nd wife, Susan Carew,⁶ and had issue:—
 - a. Thomas of Middle Temple, M.D., d.s.p. 15 Jan., 1890.
 - b. Rev. James Hingston, A.B., T.C.D., late Vicar of Ardfield, Diocese of Ross, d.s.p. 5 Jan., 1888.
 - c. John Thomas, m. Mary, dau. of Robert Rogers, 2nd son of Robert Rogers, of Lota, Co. Cork. He d.s.p. 1854.
 - d. Charles Brodrick d. an infant.
 - e. Davys, d. an infant.
 - f. Francis Hodder, of Cork, Solicitor, d. unm. 7 Feb., 1861
 - a. Susanna Matilda, m. Shewbridge J. Connor, of Carlow, M.D., and d.s.p. 9 Dec., 1897.
 - b. Ellen, m. Charles Henry Tuckey, of Borlem, Co. Carlow, R.M., and had issue (vide post).
 - c. Anna Matilda Isabella, d. unm. 4 Jan. 1904.
 - d. Matilda, d. unm., 25 Nov. 1871
 - (4) James Hingston, Commander R.N., m. Margaret, dau. of Capt. Robert Stewart, E.I.C.S. (see his Life in the "Naval Chronicle" for 1818) and had issue:—
 - a. Thomas, m. 1st, Anne, dau. of Richard Power, of Havant; 2ndly, Miss Saunders, and left issue, one dau.
 - b. Davys.
 - c. James d. unm.
 - a. Margaret Stewart, m. 1844, Rev. Edward George Jones, late Rector of Kilbrin, Diocese of Cloyne.
- (1) Elizabeth, m. Robert O'Donoghue.
- (2) Catherine, d. unm.
2. Timothy, Lieut. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, caught yellow fever, came home, and d. unm.
3. Robert, d. unm.
4. Francis, d. unm.

⁵ Davys, so named after his father's cousin-german, Davys Tuckey.

⁶ Mr. Kift's second wife's father was great-grandson of Sir Robert Carew, of Garrwoe Castle.

Stearne, in R.N., had £1,500 Prize Money adjudged to him. He came home to see his friends, and d. unkm.

6. William, d. unkm.
7. Rev. Broderick, B.A., T.C.D., J.P. for Co. Cork, Vicar of Fanlobbus, and Dromagh, Diocese of Cork (1794 to 1818), Prebendary of Killanully (1788 to 1794), m. 1797, Martha, dau. of William Verling, Deputy-Recorder of Cork. She d. Sept. 1, 1852, aet 95. He d. 1818, having had issue:—
 - (1.) Rev. Thomas, Scholar and B.A., T.C.D., J.P. for Co. Cork, Rector of Drumdaleague, Diocese of Cork (1818 to 1852), m. 13 August, 1808, Dorothea, dau. of Abraham Jagoe, of Kilronan Co. Cork, and d. 5 July, 1852, aet. 73, having had issue:—
 - a. Rev. Thomas Broderick, Curate of St. Anne's Shandon, Cork. Predeceased his father, d. unkm., of fever taken from a parishioner in the time of the famine.
 - b. Rev. Broderick, B.A., T.C.D., Vicar of Kilbolane, Diocese of Cork, m. 15 Sept. 1856, Sarah Phillipa, dau. of John Hawkes, J.P., the elder, of Lyrias and of Grange, Co. Cork (by his wife, dau. of Mr. Ellard, and grand-dau. of Rev. Richard Orpen), and d. 13 Dec., 1900. She d. at Springmount, 18 June, 1920, aged 84, having had issue:—
 - (a.) Thomas Broderick, of Springmount, Ballinhasig, m. 1st, Emily Hudson, of near Tallow, Co. Waterford, and by her had a son, John Broderick (was in R.F.A., and discharged as medically unfit). He m. 2ndly, Mary, dau. of Dr. Beamish, Co. Cork.
 - (b.) John Abraham, m. Elizabeth Anderson, dau. of John Anderson, of Ballnaboy, Co. Cork, and had issue:—
 - aa. Thomas Broderick.
 - bb. John Anderson, m. in the Argentine Republic, and had issue:—
 - (aa.) John, (aa.) Bessie.
 - cc. Philip Olive Ellard, M.C., Lieut. Royal Irish Regt.
 - dd. Bernard William, Lane-Corpl. South Irish Horse.
 - ee. Robert Eyre Shaw, 2nd Lieut. 10th Gurkhas.
 - ff. Henry, Private Royal Fusiliers.
 - aa. Frances Mary, m. Rupert Alexander Smith, Capt. R.A.M.C., son of late Canon W. W. Smith, Rector of Kilbrogan, and has issue one dau.
 - bb. Sarah Phillippa.
 - cc. Dorothea Cornelia, d. unkm.
 - dd. Victoria Mary.
 - (a.) Mary Sophia Elizabeth, m 17 Oct., 1876, Thomas Henry Gillman, son of Herbert Gillman, of Woodbrook, Dunmanway, Co. Cork, and had issue.
 - (b.) Dorothea Agnes, d. young.
 - c. Abraham John, of Bantry, Co. Cork, M.D., Edin., F.R.C.S. Eng., m. 31 Jan., 1853, Mary Christina, dau. of William Lewis, Lieut. 19th Regt. of Foot, and of Kinsale. He d. 18 Feb., 1875, having had issue:—
 - (a.) Thomas Broderick Albert, Lieut.-Col. late R.A.M.C., b. 18 April, 1858, served in Egypt 1882, the Soudan 1884-1885, Burma 1886, and South Africa 1900-1. He m. Charlotte Louise, dau. of Henry Clark, of Guildford, Surrey.
 - (b.) Henry, Lieut. in the Army, d. unkm.
 - (a.) Christiana Dorothea, m. Professor Charles Yelverton Pearson, M.D., and had issue 2 sons and 1 dau.
 - (b.) Eva Sarah, m. Robert Henry Leslie, of Rushbrook, and had issue 2 sons.
 - (c.) Mary Helen, m. Col. Samuel Townsend, R.A.M.C., of Rushbrook.
 - d. William Henry, d. young, before his father.
 - e. John, of Kilronan, Dunmanway, Co. Cork, Capt. and Hon. Major Royal City of Cork Artillery Militia, m. 11 Nov., 1862, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. William Robinson Townsend, Rector of Aghada, Diocese of Cloyne, and d. 4 Dec., 1880, having had issue by her, who d. 13 June, 1893:—
 - (a.) Thomas William Townsend, B.E., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, m. Amy Warren, dau. of Charles Creed, M.D., South Cork Militia, of Macroom, and had issue:—
 - aa. Francis Edward.
 - bb. Charles Thomas, d. young.
 - aa. Elizabeth Ursula Townsend.

- (b.) William Robinson Townsend, B.E., M.I.C.E., of Tientsin, m. Mary Grace, dau. of Charles Donovan, late I.C.S., of Ummera, Co. Cork, and had issue:—
 aa. Charles Edward Donovan, d. young.
 aa. Grace Dorothy.
- (c.) Rev. John Townsend, M.A., T.C.D., and Saskatchewan, Incumbent of Rathcooney, Diocese of Cork, served as Missionary in Saskatchewan, 1907-1910, Professor and Dean of Residence at Emmanuel College, University of Saskatchewan, 1910-1914, m. 1914, Jessie, dau. of Daniel Hockley, of Ryarsh, Kent, and has issue:—
 aa. Thomas Godfrey.
 bb. John William Townsend.
 cc. Derrick Henry Broderick.
 aa. Beatrice Ursula, d. in infancy.
- (d.) Edward Townsend, of London, M.D., m. Jennie, dau. of W. Jones, of North Wales, and d. at sea near China, 25 July, 1905, having had issue:—
 aa. Edward Townsend.
 aa. Helena Lilian.
- (a.) Isabella Dorothea, of Rathgar, Dublin.
 (b.) Ursula Helena, m. Frederick H. R. de Foubert, of Southampton, who d.
 (c.) Helena Frances, M.A., T.C.D., served in France (European War).
 (d.) Dorothea Elizabeth, d. in infancy.
 (e.) Frances Stella, of Saskatoon, Sask, Canada, and Plymouth, England.
 (f.) Mary Elizabeth, m. 1907, William Godfrey Sullivan, M.A., T.C.D., Professor at Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon, Sask, Canada.
- a. Martha Dorothea, d. unnm. 9 Sept., 1870.
 b. Dorothea, d. unnm. 10 Dec., 1880.
 c. Mary Christiana, d. unnm. 6 April, 1895.
 d. Jane, m. Robert Ellet and resided in Australia, and had issue 2 sons and 1 dau.
- (2.) William, d. unnm.
 (3.) Henry, Lieut. in the Army, d. unnm.
 (1.) Martha, d. unnm. 16 Jan., 1873, aet 88.
 (2.) Jane, d. unnm.
 (3.) Mary Broderick, d. unnm. 19 Nov., 1870, aet 77.
8. Boyle, of Rochester. at one time a midshipman R.N.
- V. John, of Dublin, Surgeon, b. 1711, m. 1740, Judith, dau. of John Davys, M.P., of Hampstead, Co. Dublin, and Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, by his wife the Hon. Anne Caulfeild, eldest dau. of 2nd Viscount Charlemont (see Davys Pedigree in Lodge's Peerage). He d. 1762, having had issue:—
 1. Davys, B.A., T.C.D., d. unnm. 1762.
2. Rev. Charles, LL.D., T.C.D.,⁷ Vicar Choral of Lismore, Precentor of Killaloe, Treasurer of Lismore, m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Lloyd, of Crannagh, Co. Tipperary (see "Lloyd of Lloydsborough," B.L.G., Irlid.). He was Vicar for nearly 60 years of Shanrahan and Templetinny, Diocese of Lismore, and lived at Parson's Green, Clogheen, Co. Tippy. She d. 1825. He d. 5 July, 1834, leaving issue:—
 (1.) John, Lieut. South Cork Militia, circa 1805. Enlisted in Royal Marines, and subsequently became an Officer in 41st Regt.; d. unnm. 1810.
 (2.) Cornelius O'Callaghan, an Officer in the Army, d. unnm. 1802.
 (3.) Rev. Thomas, m. Margaret, dau. of Samuel Morton, of Clonmel. Lieut. 4th Regt. and afterwards in Holy Orders, Vice-Chancellor of Lismore. He d. 4th Sept., 1828 (Mrs Cath. Stawell's Diary of Kilbrack, Doneraile) and left issue:—
 a. Samuel Morton, of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, m. 10 Dec., 1846, Sarah Anna, dau. of Thomas John Grant, of Kilmurry, Fermoy, Co. Cork (see "Grant, of Kilmurry," B.L.G., Irlid.) and d. 21 Oct., 1864, having had issue by her¹ who d. 8 March, 1865, with an only dau., Jane Anna, who d. unnm. 10 May, 1903, an only son:—

⁷He played the harmonica, ordinary finger glasses filled with water. Tunes were played by pressing the fingers round the rims.

- (a.) Thomas St. Patrick, M.B., M.Ch., T.C.D., of Red House, Par Station, Co. Cornwall, m. 15 July, 1874, Jessica, dau. of Rev. Jasper Alexander Grant, Rector of Litter, Diocese of Cloyne, and has issue:—
 aa. Elizabeth Jane.
 bb. Esther Sarah.
- b. Charles Timothy, m. Frances,⁸ dau. of Phineas Bury, of Carrigrenane, Co. Cork. He was Capt. 41st Regt., and afterwards Adjutant of the South Cork Light Infantry Militia. He d. having had issue with two daus., an only son:—
 (a.) Charles, matriculated at Lincoln Coll. Oxon., 23 Oct., 1874, aetat 19.
- c. Henry Lloyd, d. unm.
- a. Anne, m. Rowland Campion, of Cromore, Doneraile, and Oldtown, Shanballymore, Co. Cork (see under Leitrim Castle, Colonel Grove White's Notes on Doneraile, &c., Vol. III.). She d. 20 Jan., 1910, at San Diego, U.S.A., aged 94 years. He d. 1870, leaving issue:—
 (a.) Hobert Rowland Campion, b. 1848, of 3rd Street, San Diego, who m. Clara, dau. of Mr. and Mrs. Weigar, of Toronto, Canada. He d.s.p. at San Diego, 14 Jan., 1907.
 (b.) Charles Tuckey Campion, b. 1 July, 1852, d. young.
 (a.) Margaret Jane Campion, b. 26 Nov. 1851, m. Geo. Eastman, of San Francisco, and d. before 1906.
- (4.) Davys, m. Isabella, dau. of Rev. Charles Caulfeild of Killyman (see Lord Charlemont's Genealogy). He left issue:—
 a. Charles Caulfeild of Doneraile, afterwards of Canterbury and Kew, B.A., M.B. (T.C.D.) m. 1st Eliza Lloyd, dau. of Wm. Lloyd of Limerick. She d. 1875. 2ndly, Susanna, dau. of John Love, of Canterbury. She d. 1899. He d. 1895, and by his first marriage had issue:—
 (a.) Charles, d. an infant.
 (b.) Charles William Lloyd, M.D., Aberdeen, of Upper Brook St. W. (author of "Psycho-Therapeutics, &c." 7 Eds.), m. 6 Dec., 1915, Beatrice Mary, only dau. of Robert Wood Marsland, of Bradford.
 (c.) Rev. James Grove White, M.A., Trin. Coll., Oxon., also of Heidelberg University, Lecturer University of Durham. Chaplain to the Forces. Served in the South African War. Queen's Medal, 6 clasps; King's Medal, 2 clasps; Siege of Ladysmith, &c.; Despatches; specially promoted. European War, B.E.F., France—three times mentioned in Despatches; brought to notice of Sec. of State for Home Service, 1914 star and clasp; King's Honorary Chaplain ("London Gazette," 3.6.18); C.B.E. (Military Division), ("London Gazette," 3.6.19). British War Medal, Victory Medal, with oak-leaf. Assistant Chaplain-General Southern Command, 1916, ranking as Colonel. He m. Emily Louise, dau. of George Mason, of Manchester, and had issue:—
 aa. John Caulfeild, b. 1897, 2nd Lieut. D.C.O. Middlesex Regt. Educated at Wellington College (open scholar) and Sandhurst. Killed in Action, 31 August, 1916, at the Battle of the Somme.
 bb. Ewan Philip b. 1901. Educated at Radley Coll. (open exhibitioner) and Sandhurst, where he now is.
 aa. Esther Isabel, b. 1900. Educated Ladies' College, Cheltenham. Women's Legion, Hd. Qt's. Southern Command, 1918, attached A.S.O., Driver Govt. car. Demobilized 3.9.'19, now a student at University College, Reading.
- (a.) Janet, b. 1844, d. unm. 1908. A talented authoress "Gipsy Ballads" in combination with Prof. Palmer, and C. G. Leland, "Joan of Arc" in new Plutarch series, etc., etc.
- (b.) Isabel, m. Lieut.-Colonel James Grove White Crofts, R.A.M.C., who d. 1901, in London. She d.s.p. 1886, in India (see "Crofts of Churchtown," B. L. Gentry, Ird., 1886).
- (c.) Deborah, m. 7 Nov., 1901, as his second wife, Rev. Freeman Wills Crofts Gason, Rector of Maynooth, Co. Kildare (see "Gason, of Richmond," B. L. Gentry, Ird., 1912).
- a. Margaret, m. 1842, James Orr Pepper, of Dungannon, and had issue six children.

⁸ Miss Bury was a daughter of Phineas Bury, of Little Island, Co. Cork, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Pennefather, M.P., grandson of Lord Lisle.

- (5.) Charles Henry, of Borlem, Co. Carlow, Resident Magistrate, m. Ellen, dau. of Davys Tuckey, of Cork, by his wife, Susan Kift (*vide ante*). He d. 26 Jan., 1860, having had issue:—
- a. Charles, Capt. 87th R.I. Fus., m. Edith Sloper. He once lived at St. Mawes, Cornwall, and was of Carrajung, Victoria. He was a well-known singer. He d. at the residence of Mrs. Alderman, Worcester, 2 Feb., 1895, having had issue:—
 - (a.) Charles Henry, of Tregorland, Carrajung, Victoria, Australia, m. Alys Arden English, an Australian lady, and has issue:—
 - aa. Edith Clare, b. 1901.
 - bb. Deborah Kathleen, b. 1902.
 - (b.) John Francis, of Carrajung, Victoria, Australia, m. a dau. of Spargo James, of Cornwall, and has issue:—
 - aa. Charles, b. 1909.
 - aa. Phoebe Margaret, b. 1913.
 - b. Davys, Barrister-at-Law, and late a Legal Assistant-Commissioner Irish Land Commission, m. 1stly., 16 Sept., 1873, Ellen Elizabeth, dau. of John Herbert Orpen, Barrister-at-Law, M.A., LL.D., and by her, who d. 27 Oct., 1902, has issue:—
 - (a.) Charles Orpen, b. 1875. Asst.-Master Charterhouse, m. 17 April, 1906, Agnes Catherine Raymond, elder dau. of Lieut.-Col. E. Staines Daniell, late Royal Dub. Fus., of Wentworth House, Ilfracombe, and has issue:—
 - aa. Richard Edward, b. 16 Feb., 1907.
 - bb. Charles Raymond Davys, b. 15 June, 1910.
 - (b.) Arthur Davys, b. 1886, I. C. S. Assistant Settlement Officer, Chota, Nagpur, India, m. 1917, Mary, dau. of the Hon. Walter Maude, C.S.I., E.I.C.S.
 - (a.) Ellen Marguerite, B.A., and gold medallist in T.C.D., was 5 years Lady Superintendent of the C. of I. Training College. Resigned in 1917 to become a Missionary in India.
- He m. 2ndly, 1904, Elizabeth, dau. of John Singleton, of Clooney, Quin, Co. Clare.
- a. Susan, killed in an accident in Switzerland
 - b. Elizabeth.
 - c. Ellen Kift.
 - d. Deborah Phoebe.
 - e. Phoebe Anne.
- (6.) Timothy. He went out one night and mysteriously disappeared.
- (1.) Deborah, m. Rev. Thomas Davis, Rector of Tullow. She d.s.p.
 - (2.) Judith Arne, b. 1781, m. 17 Augt., 1815, Robert Campion, of Cromore, near Doneraile. She d. 1855, having had issue two children. (See under Leitrim Castle, Col. Grove White's Notes on Doneraile, &c. Vol. III.)
 - (3.) Elizabeth, m. 1 Oct., 1835, at Doneraile, Rev. Charles Tottenham Reade, of St. Ronan's, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, and Maynooth. She d. at St. Ronan's, circa. April, 1876, and was buried in the Reade's vault at Clondalkin.
 - (4.) Phoebe, m. 3 Oct., 1815, James Grove White, of Kilbyrne, Doneraile. She d. 5th May, 1879, at Wellington Park, Dublin, having had issue, six children, (See "White, of Kilbyrne," B.L.G., *Irid.*, 1912.)
- 1. Anne, m. as his 2nd wife, Sir Annesley Stewart, Bart., and d.s.p.
 - 2. Judith, m. John Travens, of Ballyboy (?near Clogheen, Co. Tippy.) and had issue.
- I. Jane.
- II. Mary, m. Rev. Boyle Davies, son of Very Rev. Rowland Davies, Dean of Cork, and had issue.
- III. Anne.

1st connection with the Caulfeilds.—The Honorable Anna Caulfeild married 1699, John Davys of Hampstead, Co. Dublin, and Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim. They had 7 sons and 7 daughters. The sons were without issue. The daughters married and had issue. Sarah, the 4th daughter, married 7th April. 1740, Thomas O'Callaghan, son of Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Shanbally, ancestor of the Viscount Lismore, while Judith, 5th daughter, married in 1740, John Tuckey, Surgeon, of Dublin, which is the connection on the grandfather's side.

2nd connection.—On the Mother's side: Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Charles Caulfeild, of Killyman, married Davys Tuckey.

For Sweet and Fownes, see Lodge's Peerage, by Archdall, Vol. II., p. 201.

Contributed by T. G. H. GREEN, M.B.I.A.

Par. Reg., Christ Church, Cork, 1664-88, by Caulfield, Cork, 1877.

Parish Accounts:—

1664, Mr. Tymothy Tuckey, senr.	Rated	£1 10 0 (a.)
„ Mr. Tymothy Tuckey, junr.	„	£1 5 0 (b.)

(a.) The highest amount received in the Parish: one other like payer.

(b.) The next highest amount: nine other like payers.

Churchwardens, 8 May, 1665—8 May, 1666. Tymothy Tuckey, senr., and Aron Stiffe.

Baptisms:—

1655, 29 March, Margaret, dau. of Timothy Tuckey, junr., and Joana.			
1656, 21 Oct., Anne, dau.	do.	do.	b. 15 Oct. s. y.
1657, 19 Nov., Eliz., dau.	do.	do.	b. 1 Nov. s. y.
1660, 24 July, Eliz., dau.	do.	do.	
1664, 11 Jan., Timothy, son	do.	do.	
1665, 21 March, Richard, son,	do.	do.	
1666, 6 May, John, son	do.	do.	

Burials:—

1661, 1 Aug., Timothy, son of Timothy Tuckey.
1668, 22 Sept., Mr. Timothie Tuckie, sen.

Fled from Ireland (Co. Cork). Temp. Jas. II.
Tuckey, Tim. wife and 1 son. Real Estate, £196 p. a.
Tuckey, Th wife „ £100 p. a.

—(“Tuckey's Remembrancer,” p. 331.)

ARMS.—Gules, 3 lions passant or armed and langued azure.

CREST.—A demi-lion rampant.

MOTTO.—“Semper paratus.”

Memoranda.—Timothy Tuckey, Merchant, one of the Sheriffs of the City of Cork in 1657, being the second year of the Protestant Settlement of Corporation, made his Will, 20th August, 1668, by which he bequeathed £26 to the Poor of the Parish of Christ Church, Cork, and his household stuff to his wife, Margaret (excepting one silver tankard and some other articles, which he left to his son Timothy). He further bequeathed to his wife the third part of his estate, over and above the house wherein she then lived, and which she was to enjoy for life. He bequeathed to his five grandchildren, Thomas, John, Christopher, Ann and Elizabeth, children of his son Timothy, £100 apiece, to be paid within six months after his decease, and £100 to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Langer, of Youghal, to whom, and their three children, Elizabeth, Ann and John, and all his estate, rent and personal, except before stated, to his son, Timothy, whom he appointed his executor, and who proved the Will, 27th Nov., 1668, in the Diocese of Cork. Timothy was buried 22 Sept., 1668. Married prior to 1626 to a Miss Grendon, of Shenstone, Staffordshire, where that family appear to have been seated from time immemorial, for at the foot of a paper containing the early history of the Estate of Shenstone, is the following memorandum:—7ber. Oct. 1668: “This is the copie of what I found amongst my old writings at Shenstone, part of which lands I enjoy to this day. Thomas Grendon.

The Paper is endorsed in the handwriting of Thomas, grandson of the above Timothy Tuckey, as follows:—“A copy of my grandmother's Tuckey Pedigree, from Uncle Grendon of London.

By the Paper it appears that Shenstone, or the greater part of it, anciently belonged to a great family named Grendon, but passed away from them, temp. Edw. III. It does not appear how Thomas Grendon's family became possessors of it. Timothy Tuckey, junior, was a Merchant, admitted to his Freedom of the Staple of that City, 4th Sept., 1665, and in the following year (1666) elected one of the Sheriffs. During his year of Office as Mayor, the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, of Ireland, visited the City of Cork and offered Timothy the honour of Knighthood, which, however, he declined accepting. On October 28th, 1667, he purchased Rathpeacon, an estate of 722 acres, near Cork, which he transmitted to his posterity.

He afterwards purchased several estates near the City of Cork, principally the lane leading to a City Gate, then called David Gould's Lane, afterwards called Tuckey's Lane, and, when it was widened, Tuckey's Street. It was here his father,

Timothy, resided. He also purchased Killindonnell, most of which belonged to his descendants. In 1677 he was Mayor of Cork, and thenceforward an Alderman of the City. He married, prior to 1655, a lady whose family is unascertained. Her Christian name was Joane. The very imperfect Registers of Christ Church Parish mentions the birth of a number of his children, but those named in his father's Will were doubtless the only ones surviving. His eldest son, Thomas, in 1685, married Mary, daughter of Richard Newman, Esq., a gentleman whose estates were created into the Manor of Newberry by King James II. This lady's portion was £600, one half was received by Thomas and one half by his father, who settled the lands of Rathpeacon and Killindonnell, and also his City Estate, except Tuckey's Lane, on the marriage, and charged them with a jointure of £100 a year for Miss Newman and £400 for a daughter or younger son, if only one, £600 for them if more than one. This Deed is dated 23rd Jan., 1685. On 4th Nov., 1686, he took a lease from the Corporation of Cork of all that part of the City (from the South River Lee, the river of the Middle Quay) now called the "Grand Parade" (through which a course or watercourse formerly ran, the West side of which was long called Tuckey's Quay) for 95 years, from Sept. 29th, 1680, at 5s. per annum.

On 6th Jan., 1698, he granted a lease of the lands at the foot of the watercourse at a nominal rent, to William Dunscombe, who had a lease from the Corporation of the ground beyond it. In this was some agreement relating to the Bridge called Tuckey's Bridge, which Captain Dunscombe built in 1699. On 25th Feby., 1698, the Alderman, on the marriage of his second and youngest son, Christopher, to Mary, daughter of John Herrick, Esq., of Poulelong, or Shippool, settled his Tuckey Lane Estate after her own death, or on the marriage, and on the failure of issue male, then on Thomas and his issue male, to whom it afterwards came, and gave Tuckey's Quay to Christopher, without settlement or restriction after his death. In the meantime, until this event should take place, he secured an annuity of £100 a year to Christopher. Miss Herrick's jointure was fixed at £100 a year, if there should be no issue, but if there should, then £80 a year. The daughters' and younger sons' portions settled at £400, if but one, and £600 amongst them if more than one, and were charged on Tuckey's Lane, as was also the jointure. Christopher received with this lady a portion of £500. Christopher afterwards got a grant of the Quay, in perpetuity, at £12 a year. Previous to the Settlement of Feby. 25th, 1698, viz., on 3rd November, 1698 (for the year then began on March 25th), Timothy had made his Will, by which he desired "to be decently buried in his own tombe in Christ Church," and then disposed of Tuckey Lane and Tuckey's Quay, in strict settlement, on Christopher, with remainder to Thomas, allowing a jointure of £100 a year to any wife of Christopher, and £300 to his daughter or younger son, if any, and £600 amongst them if more than one, and as to his part or moiety of a house adjoining the City Court, which he held by lease for years from the Corporation of Cork, he desired that the rents should be towards payment of his daughter Stearne's annuity of £30 a year, which he was obliged by deed to pay her as a marriage portion during his life, and also that the rent of a house in Tuckey's Lane in possession of Anthony Goss, should go as far as necessary to the same purpose. He gave his son, Thomas, his signet; to his daughters Tuckey (this must have been his daughter-in-law), Bayley and Stearne guineas a piece, to buy mourning rings, and appointed his loving friends, Alderman Daniel Crone (see "Byblos" in Col. Grove White's Notes on Doneraile, &c. Vol. 1.) and Alderman James French, overseers of his Will, and, for a token of his love, gave these two guineas, to buy each of them a mourning ring for his sake, and appointed his son, Christopher, sole executor of his Will, and by a codicil dated 18th Sept., 1702., appointed both his sons joint executors. He died on 19th and was buried on 21st Sept., 1701, in the 75th year of his age. Among the bequests to the poor of Christ Church Parish, formerly appearing in gilt letters in Christ Church, was one of £50 from Timothy Tuckey, Gent., 1701, yet it is not stated in his Will. See "Lost Remembrancer," p. 308, Timothy Tuckey, Sheriff, 1666, Timothy, Mayor. In the Corporation Records of Worcester and the Parish Registers, and the original localities, there are to be found notices of the Tuckeys.

Also, in Somerset House, are many notices of the "Tokys of Estwood, in Worcestershire," from Henry III. downwards. Thomas Tuckey, of the Middle Temple, has a Memorandum in the handwriting of Sir Thomas St. George (a London Herald) of the Tuckey Arms, made in 1675, "He beareth arms, gules, three Lyons passant or, armed and langued azure, by the name of Tuckey." But none such is now in the Herald's College.

There is a similar note in a Book in the Ulster Office of Arms, Dublin, in which the "gules" for the field is altered to "azure." Crest, a demi-lion rampant.

The First Earl of Egmont purchased many documents from the Executor of the last of the Heralds of the St. George Family, and some of these are now in Lord Egmont's House in St. James's Place.



TULLYLEASE VILLAGE.

Photo by Col. Grove-White, September, 1907.



TULLYLEASE HOUSE.

Photo by Col. Grove-White, 17th September, 1907.

Tullylease Parish.

Sheet 6, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow, and partly in that of Orrery and Kilmore. The townland is in Duhallow.

The parish contains 8,282a. or. op. statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 1,247. Val. £3,212 10s. od. Houses 211; Families 211; R.C.'s 1,240; Protestants 7.

Townland contains 251a. 1r. 7p. statute measure. In 1881 pop. 66. Val. £146. (Guy).

The parish lies about seven miles WSW. from Charleville and the village of Tullylease, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. by road from Lisscarroll village, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW. of Dromcolliher village.

Tullylease is the Irish for "hill of the sheds or huts" (O'Donovan).

The Rev. J. F. Lynch points out that Tullylease originally belonged to the O'Honwonhan, now written O'Noonan or Nunan. They were dispossessed by the Fitzgibbons, who resided at Kilbolane Castle.

The local feast of St. Berechtuine of Tullylease falls on the 18th of February, on which day a large "patron" is held there and rounds paid at the two holy wells, "St. Ben's Well" and "Our Lady's Well," and also before a slab having an incised cross engraved on it, as also at a rude stone trough in a field near, known as Cloc na Eild, i.e., "the hind's stone" (trough). ("Journal" for 1895, p. 417, by Mananaan Mac Lir). He also mentions, on page 419, that this well is specially dedicated to the cure of ophthalmia.

Dr. Reeves thus refers to the "hind's stone": "In a field lying to the S.W. of the church (of Tullylease) is a rude stone called Cloch na h-Eilte, or the 'Hind Stone,' in which is a basin-shaped cavity with a small hole passing underneath. There is a legend that a deer used to fill this cavity every morning with milk for the use of the workmen employed in building the church; but being watched by some inquisitive person she kicked the hole now seen in the cavity and left the workmen to drink for the future out of the holy well." ("Journal" for 1895, p. 67).

Windele, circa 1851, also mentions the stone. He calls it St. Benjamin's stone, "a rock basin, the cavity in which is about 2 feet in depth." He also gives the legend as stated by Dr. Reeves. (Windele MSS, 12. I. 10, p. 248. A sketch on p. 250. Lib. R.I.A.).

It is mentioned by Mananaan Mac Lir in the "Folk-lore of the Months." He states the rounds were paid here after those at the Holy Well, "then stooping the body, rub their heads inside around the bowl. This rubbing is done three times, and each time, as usual, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity." ("Journal" for 1895, p. 419).

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "The Stone of the Doe, in west side of the townland of Tullylease, about 6 chains N.W. of Tullylease Village. It is said that does were formerly milked in this stone. A circle of 5 links in diameter, 1 foot high or a foot over the surface of a Fair Green." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

Fiants of Elizabeth:—3513 (2831). Grant (under Queen's letter, 7 July xv.) to Tho. Earl of Ormond and Ossory, of several rectories, lands, etc., amongst which are mentioned five knights' fees of land in Tollataishe,

Killaghoflaghan, and other towns, which Fitz Morice dwelling in the manor of Claneleis, near the country of Conallaughe, and a certain O'Daly, the rymer, lately held, with tithes of the same, Co. Cork. 10 Dec. xxi. (A.D. 1578).

Walter, Earl of Ormond, James, Lord Thurles, and Elizabeth, Lady Thurles, made the following offer on 24 July, 1631. Engagement that if Philip Perceval will pay £1,000, discharge the £120 fees to the Court of Wards, and clear any defects in the patents of Farrencamanagh and Tyllyleasye, they "will bargain with him to this effect." (Egmont MSS. I. 68).

In 1665 John Widenham is mentioned as of Tullaleash. Valued in goods £17 19s. 6½d., and in another place his goods are valued at £23 16s. 7½d. (Subsidy Rolls, Co. Cork).

Lord Kingston obtained a large grant of upwards of 20,000 statute acres, enrolled 16 July, 1669, amongst which I find mentioned: In Pollere, part of Tullilish, 33 acres; Carnagh, part of Tullilish, 286a. 2r. op. (O'Donovan's Letters, Lib. R.I.A., Roll 21, Charles II., 3rd part face).

Lewis (pub. 1837), under Tullilease, gives: "A parish situated on the new road from Newcastle to Kanturk, containing 2,155 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Allua, which flows into the Blackwater below Kanturk, and it comprises 8,241 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £4,670 per annum. The state of agriculture is rapidly improving, in consequence of the construction of new roads in this district, of which that between Newcastle and Kanturk intersects the parish from the borders of the County of Limerick to John's Bridge. Some veins of culm have been discovered, but not yet worked; at Ballinaguila is a quarry of fine flagstones; and there are some quarries of good brownstone within the limits of the parish. On the river Allua is a small oatmeal mill. Fairs are held at Tullilease March 1st, April 29th, June 29th, Oct. 24th, for cattle and pigs. The seats are Tullilease House, the residence of J. J. Sullivan, Esq., and Bellagh, of Edw. Allen, Esq." (II. 654).

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Tulleleashe. Inq. temp. Car. I: Tullelish, Down Survey. A parish partially cultivated, containing much rough bog lands." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The Book of Dist. Sur., circa 1657 gives:

TULLELISH PARISH.

Lewis Craige mort. by decree to all ye lands in this parish, by Decree, 2 July, 1663.

Poleree, townland, part of Tullelish, 220a., belonging to Teige O'Hunan McDermod Hunan. 187a. granted to Colonel Widenham, Cert. 20 July, 1666. 33a. granted to Lord Kingston, Cert. 18 Dec., 1668.

892a. 3r. op. of same (i.e., Poleree), same owner, granted to Sir George Hamilton, by Cert. 10 July, 1668.

Drumanagh, part of Tullilish, 106a. 3r. op., former owner, Morris McRich Hunan and Dermod Oge Hunan. 47a. 3r. 20p. granted to Lord Kingston, 10 December, 1668.

Cloghaun, part of ye same, 382a. granted to Sir George Hamilton,



ST. MARY'S HOLY WELL, TULLYLEASE.

(Photo by Col. Grove-White, September, 1907.)



THE HIND'S STONE, TULLYLEASE.

Photo by Col. Grove-White, 17th September, 1907.

10 July, 1668. Former owner, Donough McDermod Hunan and Teige McPatrick Hunan.

Raheene, part of ye same, 194a. 2r. op., same owner, same grantee, 18 December, 1668.

Carnagh, part of the same, 286a. 2r. op., same owner, granted to Lord Kingston 18 December, 1668.

Part of Tullilish, 135a. 2r. op., same owner, granted to Sir George Hamilton, 10 July, 1668.

In the same, Glebe Land, 15a. 2r. op., Church Land.

Gortahanagh, and Glaunacomane, 838a., former owner David Carthy. 4a. 3r. 33p. granted to Capt. Henry Nicholls, 31 August, 1666. 833a. or. 15p. granted to Lord Kingston 13th December, 1668.

Knockglasse and Liscronane, 940a. 3r. op., owner David Carthy. Grantees were: 334a. 3r. 38p., Sir George Hamilton, 10 July, 1668. 594a. 3r. 20p. Lord Kingston, 18 December, 1668. 11a. or. 13p., John Gifford, 30 August, 1666.

Ballingiblin, Lisincullin, Knockahelig, Ballieritic, Killegcrogh, Loghert, Turkestown, Thomastown, Gortfanlary, and Kilpatrick, part of estate, 840a. granted to Sir Phill Percivall, by Cert. 13 November, 1666. (Lib. R.I.A.)

TULLYLEASE PARISH (R.C.)

Berichter, of Tulach-leis, died on the 6th December, Anno 839.

1291 "Ecca de Tulachles Imr. unde decia VI" Tax. P. Nic. (Brady, II. 400.)

TULLELASH.

Matthew McGriffin founded a priory here for canons regular, following the rule of St. Augustine. It was afterwards united to that of Kells, in the County of Kilkenny. (Harris tabl.) (Archdall's "Monasticon Hibernicum," p. 80, 1786.)

TULLALES.

Donald O'Henwonhan acknowledged that he holds of his Lordship (Bishop of Clone) Tullales, whole and entire, which contains seven caracutes, without waste, rubel and wood, by services of two marcs yearly, of court suit, relief, homage, and fealty, and in all things he shall do as Maurice Chapel should do, and his tenants as the tenants of the said Maurice (circa 14th century.)

In the yearly rentals of Kilmaclenine (see that place, under these "Notes") Richard O'Henwonhan paid 6s. 8d. for one carucate in Tullaghles to the Bishop of Cloyne. (Pipe Roll of Cloyne.)

The following sketch by Mr. James Colman, F.R.S.A.I., is the substance of a paper originally contributed by the late Dr. Reeves, Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore ("Ulster Journal of Archæology," vi. No. 23, July, 1858.) Rev. T. Olden also adds some valuable notes. Mr. Colman at end of Article acknowledges help from several antiquarians.

St. Beretchert, or, as he has long been popularly misnamed, St. Benjamin—a saint whose memory is still held in the highest veneration in that part of the north-west of the Co. Cork forming the barony of

Duhallow, is said to have been one of the four children (three sons and a daughter) of Cusperius, a Saxon prince, and Berenice, his wife, who dwelt near England's ancient capital, Winchester. They are represented as having left England after the defeat of Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, at the Synod of Whitby, and coming over to Ireland with a great many followers, landing on the Connaught coast, and finally obtaining a settlement, and founding a monastery at Mayo, of which county one of the brothers,² Gerald, became in time the patron saint.

The remaining three brothers' names are also chronicled as saints in the ancient Irish calendars under various spellings, that of St. Beretchert appearing likewise as Berikert, and Berechtir. On his tombstone this saint's name is given as Berechtuine; in a modern inscription, also at Tullylease, it figures as Kilberehert (from Kilberrahurth) whilst in local place-names it assumes the form of Kilberrihert, and the local tradition respecting St. Beretchert is that he came to Tullylease from Cullen, a parish in the same barony, lying to the south-west, where he had lived some time in the society of three saintly sisters, one of whom was called Lassar, and another Ingen Buidhe.³

The foundation of his house and church 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 the saint just named.

The story further runs that the brothers and sisters formed a little conventual community, and that in their nocturnal studies or devotions when fire was wanted to kindle a light, St. Lassar used to go to a neighbouring forge, and bring home "the seeds of fire." . . . At length, happening to require new shoes, she went to a shoemaker, who by his undisguised admiration of the beauty of her feet, ministered in this way to her vanity, on account of which sinful emotion, her apron lost its fireproof properties, and the next time that she went to carry embers, a hole was immediately burnt in it. This was interpreted by St. Beretchert as a signal for his departure into greater seclusion, so he proceeded on his way, and journeying to the north-east, fixed his abode at Tulach-leas, or the "hill of the huts,"⁴ now known as Tullylease, a parish on the north-west border of the county Cork, but situated in the diocese of Cloyne.

The peasantry had, further, a derivation for the name Berechart, which was founded upon a legend similar to that told of St. Benin, or Benignus of Armagh. On arriving at Tullylease he is said to have engaged in a public controversy with a Druid, who sought to hinder the conversion of the people, and it was finally agreed upon that both should enter a hut built of inflammable materials, which was to be closed in upon them, and set on fire; and that the survivor of this ordeal was to

² They could not have been brothers in the literal sense, because St. Gerald died in 697, and Berechert in 839, according to the "Four Masters," i.e., 142 years later. They were brothers in religion, and no doubt Saxons.—Rev. T. Olden.

³ 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 Berechearth.—Ibid.

⁴ "Hill of the nuts" is a misprint for "hill of the huts, or sheds." This misprint occurs in Brady's "Cork, Cloyne & Ross."—Ibid.



INTERIOR OF RUINS OF TULLYLEASE CHURCH
SHOWING CHANCEL.

(Photo by Col. Grove-White, 17th September, 1907.)



ST. BENJAMIN'S STONE IN TULLYLEASE CHURCH.

(Photo by Col. Grove-White, 17th September, 1907.)

be considered the rightful claimant upon the popular regard. The result of this fiery ordeal, as locally related in Irish was:—

“Do doighbeadh and Draio, agus Nior dheargbaidh beimair,
A’s is sun do tugadh air, Beira’ cheart naomtha;

that is,

“The Druid was burnt, and not a spot was reddened on him;
And hence he was called Beirachert, *i.e.*, Carry the Right;

or in metre:—

“He was not burnt, but the Druid was quite;
And hence he was termed St. Carry the Right.”

Bereheart being almost the same as Breicheart, which means “righteous judgment.”

The legends of SS. Benin and Bericheart thus coinciding and furnishing a familiar etymology for the latter name, the real subject of the story (Benen) seems in later days to have supplanted, or at least, modified Beretchert’s name; for among the peasantry who annually throng from all parts of Limerick and Cork to attend his “pattern” at Tullylease, he became (and continues) known as St. Benjamin! Every male child, born on St. Berechert’s Day was called by his name, which was held to be the Irish for Benjamin. His feast and pattern now occur on the 18th of February, locally styled “Well-Day,” having been somehow unaccountably transferred from the 6th of December, 839, the date on which the saint’s death is recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters* as having taken place.

Kilberrihert, one of the places near, in which his name is preserved, is a townland in Knocktemple, the parish adjoining Tullylease on the south-east. To the south of this, in the parish of Aghabullogue, is another Kilberrihert, in which there is a holy well, called Tubberberrihert, or sometimes in English “St. Bernard’s Well. Kilberchert is a townland in the parish of Ballincuslane, where the barony of Trughanacmy adjoins that of Duhallow.

At Tullylease, however, was located the saint’s principal church, of whom the O’Nunans, according to O’Brien’s *Irish Dictionary* (1768), were the hereditary wardens or protectors. This guardianship came about through their being the proprietors of the lands of Tullaleis and Castlelyons, which were held by them on condition of their undertaking the repairs, and bearing all other expenses attending the Divine Service of that church, to which these lands had been given originally as an allodial endowment by its founder.⁵

These lands, now the townlands of Tullylease and Castle Ishen, were held (in 1858), the former by the Rev. Crosbie Morgan, the latter by Mr. J. Gibbings and Sir J. FitzGerald; but the Noonans, though they had ceased to be owners of the property, were then still numerous in the parish, and claimed the chancel of the old church as their burying ground—one of the family at that day priding himself as possessing the guardianship of the long-ruined edifice.

⁵ Mr. J. Coleman adds:—“The local belief, Mr. Morton, of Kilberrihert, informs me (which I have also seen mentioned in print) is that St. Beretchert, or Benjamin, was himself a Noonan. There are still about ten families of the name in the neighbourhood. Tullilease, he further states, now belongs (1895) to the Rev. John Sullivan, late of Tullilease House. Sir G. J. Fitzgerald, the owner of Castleishen, died in March last, without a direct heir; other portions of it belongs to General Raines and Captain Davies.”

The name Noonan, Dr. Reeves remarks, is a strange corruption from its ancient and correct Irish form, viz., Ua Inmainen, which occurs in the interesting notice of Tullylease preserved in the "Annals of Innisfallen," wherein, at the year 1042, it is recorded that Dunadach hua Inmainen airchinneach Tulchaleis quevit, i.e., Dundadach O'Inmainen, herenach of Tulachleis, rested (died). This name, O'Inmainen, is that which is now turned into Noonan.

According to Ware, a Priory of Augustinian Canons Regular was founded here, at a date not now known, by Matthew FitzGibbon. It seems to have lasted but for a short period, having been annexed to the great Priory at Kells, in Ossory, previous to the 15th century; as amongst the possessions confirmed to that house in 1412 by King Henry IV. were the "Ecclesia de Tyllaghlesche et terræ sanctuarisæ."

The old church, whose ruins still remain in the parish churchyard, consisted of a nave and chancel, the former being 51 feet 8 inches by 30 feet wide; the latter 35 feet 4 inches by 23 feet. A window on the south side of the church, and doorways on same side of the chancel and nave, indicate the 13th century, as the date of the buiding.

At the western extremity of the nave there are evidences of a habitation having been attached to the church in the form of a loft or upper room. The door was on the south side, about two-thirds of the way towards the west angle.

From this door to the angle there are putlock holes in the north and south walls, where the joists formerly rested; and on the south side are the remains of the window which lit the chamber high up above the other windows of the building.*

Leaning against the inside of the east wall, at the left side of where the altar stood, is the sculptured slab which formed St. Beretchert's tombstone.

* Tullylease was visited by Mr. C. G. Doran and Mr. James Colman and his brother, in August, 1895. Mr. J. Colman describes the ruins as follows:—"To the ordinary observer the ruins seem now merely an unattractive group of broken and crumbling walls, partly ivy-clad, with both nave and chancel disfigured, and rendered almost impassible by the usual unsightly crop of tall, rank nettles and weeds, in addition to the crowded graves and headstones that are also located therein. The walls we found pretty much in the same condition as above described; but we could, unfortunately, perceive no trace whatever of the putlock holes or windows, or of the upper room or loft referred to above. A couple of rough corbels in the eastern wall would, however, go to confirm the fact of there formerly having been such a structure as that alluded to. St. Beretchert's tombstone, and the curious modern effigy supposed to represent that saint, were still in their places against the altar end of the chancel, besides which there is a third seeming object of devotion, consisting of a small stone with an incised ornate or floriated cross, the top part of which is stuck in the ground, instead of the end now uppermost. Having succeeded in obliterating the head and part of the body of the St. Beretchert effigy, the beautiful tracery of the saint's tombstone is now fast disappearing under the same customary process of pious(?) zeal, which appears to demand that each pilgrim should duly indent on its surface the sign of the cross with a piece of stone. This, however, appears to be quite a modern innovation so far as regards St. Beretchert's tombstone; for if maltreated in this way when Bishop Reeves saw it he would not have failed to notice this lamentably destructive proceeding. A very small sum of money would, if now expended, be the means of preserving for a considerable time the walls and remaining windows of this exceptionally interesting and historic ruin, and clearing it of the horrible weeds that now encumber its interior. But instances of this disgraceful neglect are too common in Ireland to lead one to suppose that these remarks would arouse the present proprietor of the place to the performance of so obvious a duty as that here indicated."

Mr. Colman remarks on the Saint's House and Holy Well, which I have placed under those headings in these "Notes."—J. G. W., Col.

The old people of the neighbourhood believed the stone to have been the shelf or upper part of the ancient altar, but this was clearly an error; for, though more ornate than the generality of ancient Irish tombstones, its monumental character cannot be mistaken. It is a plain flag of sandstone, measuring three feet in length by two in breadth, elaborately furnished, and the edges well defined, but with the upper corner, at the right, unfortunately broken off and lost. This part, no doubt, contained the letters I.H.S. (Jesus) as a counterpart to X.P.S. (Christus), which occupy the opposite angle. Below, in a rude form of Irish letters, is the Latin legend:—"Qui cum quae hunc tituli legerit orat pro Berechtuine."⁷

The use of quae for que and orat for orfat in this inscription, Dr. Reeves observes, accords with the barbarous orthography found in Hiberno-Latin records, wherein the vowels are written according to their value in the native pronunciation. The spelling of the saint's name, too, as Berechtuine is peculiar; but this was probably the fault of the unskilful carver.⁸

Leaning against the same wall, in the middle, is a smaller slab, on which is a coffin-shaped frame in relief, inside which stands out the figure of a man having a curled head of hair, a swallow-tailed dress coat, breeches and boots, under which, engraved in modern letters, is the name Berichcart. The face of this figure was, in 1858, perfectly flat from the repeated osculations of the pilgrims and devotees hither. This alone would show the amount of veneration paid to the saint, whom this figure, the work of a Charleville stonecutter, placed there so recently as 1838, is supposed to represent.

The churchyard here is situated at an angle on the east side of the road. A few yards from the burial ground stood in former times a building called the Comharbach, i.e., belonging to the Coarb, the trace of which, in 1858, was barely discernible, the stones of the wall having been removed by the occupier of the land.

This was probably the abode of the Coarb, or hereditary tenant of the church property, who was generally a cleric of some grade.

All the holy places here mentioned appear to have stood originally on glebe land, now alienated, and to have been enclosed by a circular fence having the church nearly as centre. Tradition represents it as about 18 acres in extent; but the Down Survey, No. 26, B.M., of the County Cork, in the Record Office, Dublin, sets it out as fifteen and a half acres.

The outline of nearly half a circle had been traced a short while pre-

⁷ Mr. James Colman states:—"A drawing of this monument was printed for private circulation in 1851 by the late Mr. John Windele, of Cork, a copy of which he sent to Dr. Reeves. This led the latter, as he states, on the occasion of his visit, in 1853, to his native birthplace, Charleville, to go over to Tullylease and examine the stone itself, of which he took a rubbing. From this rubbing was obtained the illustration of the saint's tombstone which accompanied Dr. Reeves' original article in the 'Ulster Journal.'"

⁸ The name of the stone, Berechtuine, is due, I think, to a confusion of the names of the pilgrims, which the Irish must have had great difficulty in pronouncing, as appears from the several forms of Berechearth's name. The real name seems to have been Eigbericht, which occurs in Reeves' "Adamnan," p. 383. It appears in the "Calendar of Oengus" as Ichtbrihtaeir, which would be pronounced Ichtberichtair, and as the Irish appear always to have dropped the first syllable, the name became Berechtain, written "Berechtsine" on the stone. I think it probable that the transfer of the Benignus story had something to do with the "tuine" of the name, which means fire.—Rev. T. Olden.

vious to 1858, when Dr. Reeves wrote, at which time the rampart was in some places still nearly perfect.

From the above particulars it will be seen what an interesting and notable group of remains this remote part of our county possesses, rendered more remarkable still from the fact that they owe their origin to the Saxon saint who a thousand years ago quitted his native land and found an Irish home and an English grave at Tullylease.⁹ ("Journal" for 1895, p. 61).

Windele, writing in 1851, states: "A rather new, barnlike chapel stands below the scriptural schoolhouse of Rev. T. Olden, and beyond that, on the same descent, is the graveyard encircling the ruins of the old Romanesque church of St. Berehert, or Benjamin, as the name has been anglicised. This building is now very ruinous. The west wall and much of the northern side wall, as well as of the south wall of the nave, where probably a door might have been, are fallen. It lies to the E.S.E. The church consists of a nave and chancel, the latter of lessor dimensions in length and breadth than the former. It is probable that at their junction there was once a triumphal arch, but this does not exist at present. It must have been of broad and lofty dimensions."

In the wall of the chancel there is a round-headed doorway of plain jambs. This is filled up with masonry and seems to have been so of old time. In the same wall of the chancel there is also a plain round-headed, narrow window with an inward splay. The dimensions of this window are: Of the ope, 3ft. 1in. wide, 5½in. splay, 6ft. high, 3ft. 5 in wide. The south wall is partly sustained by an old buttress of plain masonry. The east or altar window is a double ogee headed ope, and was evidently an insertion of a later date.

Where once the altar stood, the few sculptured stones, not in present use as tombstones, are placed upright against the wall. The principal of these is a large flagstone having the whole face covered with a very beautiful elaborated cross, incised, and at foot an inscription in Latin language and Irish characters: "Quicunquæ hunc tiulu legrit orat pro Berechtune." In the upper angle of the stone is a kind of monogram—X.P.S.

The body of the cross is filled with fret and interlaced patterns, and the design and execution of the whole affords a highly favourable specimen of the taste, inventive and artistic, of the time to which it undoubtedly belongs—the 9th century. This cross will be gradually destroyed by the devotees scraping their rude crosses upon it with stones.

There is another flagstone in the same range having also an elaborated incised cross upon it. On this stone there is no inscription.

There is a aumbrey in the south wall of the chancel near the altar end. It is a square recess in the wall and inlined with sculptured stones. The sculptures are incised, two of them represent crosses, a third has a kind of cable moulding in the centre. Is this an aumbrey or a piscina?

⁹ Cullen, one of the places mentioned, is, Mr. Morton tells me, about 18 miles distant from Tullylease. In the graveyard there are some ruins, seemingly of an old castle. Like the Pattern of Tullylease, that held at St. Latheran's Well on each 21st of July, is, taking the diminished population into consideration, still numerously attended. Near the well is a large heart-shaped rock said to mark the saint's grave. About 60 years back (circa 1798) Cullen graveyard was so overrun with rats that upon an appointed Sunday a number of people assembled together, dug holes in it at several places, and killed great numbers of these animals.—Rev. T. Olden.

There is in the angle (N.) formed at junction of nave and chancel an old headstone with a wheel cross on it a little raised. This stone is, however, so deeply embedded at the head of a grave that I was unable to ascertain whether there is any inscription on it.

Against the altar end of the chancel there rests three or four sculptured stones. One of these is quite modern. It has on it an absurd figure of the saint executed by some village sculptor.

In this the saint has received the benefit of a modern costume, which, added to a very jaunty air and arms akimbo, produces a very ridiculous effect. The figure stands in a coffin-like enclosure.

Note.—Windele gives here a drawing of this on p. 230.

The second stone to the left is also a limestone. It has on it in relief the remains of a head, which has been divested of its features by generations of devotees; a part of the "whole" rounds consists of making the sign of the cross with stones or rubbing over the sculptured remains.

The third stone is that containing the beautiful incised cross, which I got lithographed. The stone is a slab about three feet square and about two inches thick. It is greatly to be feared that the devotees will inflict injury on it by their crossings with a stone, thus scraping the sign of the sacred emblem again, but how differently, on it.

Perhaps there is no other monument now extant in Ireland of any of those Anglo-Saxon Religious who in such numbers once dwelt in Ireland. At least we are not aware of any. The spelling on this is of the 7th or 8th century. The cross is identical in form with one of the Gospels of St. Cuthbert, written at Lindisfarne about the year 685.

Dr. O'Brien, at the end of his Dictionary, note 4, page 514, has the following:—

"The O'Noonans, an ancient stock, were hereditary Wardens or Protectors of St. Brendan's Church at Tullalies, in County Cork, and proprietors of the lands of Tullalies and Castle Lissen under obligation of repairs and all other expenses attending the Divine Service of that church, to which the lands had been originally given as an allodial endowment by its founder."

There is a Killbereherth near Freemount on the hill about four miles south of Tullaleis and nearly the same distance north of Kanturk. Also one near Ahabullog, and a well near Macroom (? Tubber Bereherth).

A tomb of the O'Nunans—the old Areinneachs or Wardens—now (1851) stands in the middle of the choir. Here is its inscription:—"Here lies the body of Philip O'Nunan, who departed this life April 30th, 1752, aged 90 years."

A family of this name still inhabit at a place called Moygue in this neighbourhood and are of some local standing, ranking in the class of gentlemen farmers.

In consequence of "mixed marriage," the present (1851) elder representative, P. Glover Nunan, is a Protestant; however, his brother is a Catholic.

In the surrounding graveyard there are numerous headstones, but none appear of any antiquity. There are in the cemetery several trees, but none of them have any pretensions to much age. On the whole, the place seems to be little cared for; no one feels any interest to protect it from injury and dilapidation, which is particularly to be regretted, for as regards

the church itself and its few monuments there is hardly another in the county of more real interest and higher antiquity.

The reverence in which the place is held by the peasantry is one of the surest causes of the destruction. A stone from the sacred edifice placed as a head or foot stone to a grave imparts to it a degree of sanctity, whilst the practice of "rounds" and consequent marking crosses at certain Stations with scratching stones will ultimately obliterate the beautiful remains of early times still preserved.

A sketch of the chancel south wall is given on page 235 of the Windele MSS., and one of Tullaleis Church (S.E.) on page 241, one of the interior window of south wall of chancel on page 243, one of the stone standing against east wall of chancel on page 243, one of the incised cross which rests against the eastern chancel wall on page 247, also one of the aumbrey in south wall of chancel, stones at side and back, on page 247. (Windele MSS. 12. I. 10. Lib. R.I.A.)

Lewis (pub 1837) gives, under Tullilease:—"In the R.C. divisions forms part of the union or district of Freemount. Divine service is performed in a private house until a chapel can be built. About 50 children are educated in a private school." (II. 654).

According to a list of Popish Priests registered in 1704 it appears that Teige Sullivan, of Clonee, was Parish Priest of Kilbolane and Tullolease. He was 55 years of age. Received Popish Orders in 1671 at Cloonbarr from the Archbishop of Toome. His surities were Manus Keefe of Cloghnegeehy £50, Timothy Sullivan, of Churchtown, £50. ("Journal" for 1900, p. 56).

From an "Abstract of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, 1731," is taken: "Tullelesh, one old masshouse, one popish priest, no convent of Fryars or nuns, no popish school." ("Journal" for 1893, p. 51).

When I visited the old church in 1907 I noticed a small cup stone near St. Benjamin's Stone. I was informed that it held water winter and summer and was formerly the holy water font in the old church. Rounds are still paid here, and I noticed pieces of linen near the venerated stones.

ST. BENJAMIN'S HOLY WELL.

The Rev. Dr. Reeves, writing in 1858, gives:—"In a field about 100 yards distant to the N.W. (from old churchyard) is the Tobar Berecheart, or 'Berecheart's Well,' overhanging which is an old thorn tree covered with votive rags. The water of this well is believed to possess great virtues in curing disease."

When Mr. James Coleman and Mr. C. G. Doran visited it in 1895 they found the well quite weed grown and the approach to it in a repulsive condition. ("Journal" for 1895, pp. 65, 66).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"In the south-east part of the townland of Gortnagark, 8 chains N.N.W. of Tullylease Village, is a well (St. Benjamin's) much famed for its minerals." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

Windele, writing in 1851, says:—"To the west of Tullylease church, in a field divided from it by the high road, is a holy well dedicated to St. Berehert. It is circumscribed by a small square or angular building and is called Trg Berehert. It has no roof; steps lead down to the spring. It is shaded by an old hawthorn well ragged." (Windele MSS. 12. I. 10. p. 248, Lib. R.I.A.)

ST. MARY'S HOLY WELL.

Brady (pub. 1863), referring to St. Mary's Well quotes the Rev. Dr. Reeves:—"On the same side of the road as the church (Tullylease), and about 120 yards north, is the Tobar Muire (Mary's Well), which is cased inside with blocks of oak, about three feet deep, rudely squared, and it is believed to have been formerly lined with lead."

Mr. Olden, the Vicar of Tullylease, states that the correct interpretation of the common name of this well, "Poul-a-mheir" (pronounced Poulavere), is Pour Laveir, or Pool of the Laver, i.e., a Baptistery.

The only other baptistery of this kind in Ireland is that at St. Doulough's, near Dublin. (II. 400).

The Rev. Dr. Reeves also states:—"By the common people this well is called Poll-a-Mheir, or the "Pool of the Finger," from which comes the name Poulavere given to the townland in which it is situated. This name is accounted for by the story that a certain sacrilegious person having stolen the sheets of lead which originally lined the well he was punished by the saint, who caused his finger to drop off into the water." On this the Rev. T. Olden adds:—"The popular etymology of Poulamheir is wrong; the name is Poll Laveir, "The Well of the Baptistery." Another version is that an unbelieving Cromwellian having dipped his finger into it in mockery or jest the finger dropped off at the level of the water, hence the name. ("Journal" for 1895, pp. 65, 66, 67).

Mananaan Mac Lir writes that St. Mary's Well is visited for a cure from most diseases. ("Journal" for 1895, p. 419).

This holy well is also mentioned in the Field Book of 1840 as a "much famed for its minerals."

Windele, writing in 1851, tells us that Tober Muirra, "St. Mary's Well," is lined with oaken planks and is two feet in depth. (Windele MSS. 12 I. 10, p. 248).

When I visited Tullylease in 1907 in company with the Rev. J. F. Lynch we were told that people with sore eyes and legs were cured at this well. They generally came on Fridays and Saturdays and on 18th Feb. It appears that a boy of one of the Nunans living at Broadford, having been blinded with lime, paid 21 rounds and his eyesight was restored. We were informed that there were several other people cured. Rounds are paid at both the holy wells and then at St. Benjamin's Stone at the church.

THE HIND'S STONE.

The Rev. J. F. Lynch contributed a valuable paper on the Cloch na h-Eilte (or Hind's stone) of Tullylease to the "Journal," which I herewith copy. In the "Journal" for February, 1895, will be found a summary of the articles on Tullylease and its Patron Saint, by Bishop Reeves, published in the "Ulster Journal of Archæology." In this summary, which has been enriched by notes by Dr. Olden and the writer of the summary, is given the legend of Cloch na h-Eilte and a description of the stone, which was seen and examined by Colonel Grove White and myself a few years ago. Cloch na h-Eilte means "stone of the hind." The legend of the hind in

variant forms is connected with several places in Ireland. At Glendalough there is a stone with a sithal, or vessel, in it, which is called the "Deer's Stone," attached to which is a legend concerning the deer, published by Lord Walter FitzGerald in the "Journal of R.S.A.I."

It may be gathered from the legend of Cloch na h-Eilte that the stone belongs to the pagan period, when at Tullylease there was a great seat of the pagan cult.¹⁰ There is a tendency at present to give no credit to local traditions; but in the counties of Cork and Limerick I have frequently obtained particulars from old people which I afterwards found were historically true. Now, according to local tradition, there was a colony of Druids at Tullylease, and up to the present not a tittle of evidence has been given from the Irish documents to support the local tradition; but the local tradition of Tullylease will now be supported by evidence from one of the most authoritative of the Irish documents—the Glossary compiled by the learned Bishop and King of Cashel who was slain in the battle of Bealach Mughna, A.D. 903. Sanas Cormaic is one of the Glossaries in "Three Irish Glossaries," published by Dr. Whitley Stokes in 1862. At p. 36, under the word Prull, there is a tale of Senchan Torpest, chief poet of Ireland about the middle of the 7th century. It appears that in the days of Senchan the Irish poets lost all knowledge of the Tain Bo Cualnge, Gildas having taken from Ireland the only manuscript in which it was contained. Senchan and his followers having abused the hospitality of Cuairé Aidhne, King of Connacht, Marbhan, the brother of Guaire, bound Senchan and the great bardic association by Geasa (i.e. solemn vows) not to have the power of composing one stanza of poetry till they procured for him the Tain Bo Cualnge. Senchan, accordingly, in search of the Tain, proceeds to Alba, or Scotland; but on the point of embarking for the Isle of Man he is accosted by a person of whom a most odious and loathsome description is given.

This person, who is termed In Cerd mac hui Dulsaine o Liaig do Thairsaig tull, and In Cerd mac hui Dulsine o Liac Thursige thull, demands a passage with the poets to the Isle of Man. The Cerd, poet, or "brazier," is avoided as much as possible; but when the ship reaches the Isle of Man the poets see a woman on a rock above the strand who puts them under Geasa that not one of them shall land until a half stanza is produced in reply to a half stanza of hers. The unfortunate poets are now in a predicament, for not one of them can compose a single line of poetry owing to the Geasa, but the Cerd comes to the rescue, and supplies the requisite half stanza. The poets then land in the Isle of Man, and the woman is found to be a female doctor and a maker of salt, practising the two professions every alternate year. She is called Ingen hui Dulsaine do Muscraighe Liac Thuill, and is stated to have made a circuit of Ireland and Scotland, and all her folk were dead save her brother, the Cerd, who had been seeking her all over Ireland. When

¹⁰ Coroner James Byrne, J.P., writes to Col. Grove White, 14 Oct., 1909, as follows:—"Under the head 'Cloch na h-eilte of Tullylease,' the Rev. J. F. Lynch mentions that Tullylease was a great seat of pagan cult. I was not aware of this when I held an inquest lately in a townland adjoining Tullylease named 'Carnach.' I was struck by the name, as it means 'a heathen priest,' and as a coincidence I mentioned the matter to Father Leahy, C.C., who resides at Tullylease, and remarked that paganism must have had a stronghold there, to say the name came down unchanged to the present day."

Senchan and the poets returned to Ireland they saw the Cerd before them, and he was a young hero, kingly, radiant, with a long eye in his head, and with his hair of a golden-yellow colour; fairer than the men of the world was he both in form and in dress. He then went sunwise round Senchan and his people, "et nusquam apparuit ex illo tempore: dubium itaque non est quod ille poematis erat spiritus."

Sir John Rhys, in his "Hibbert Lectures," says that "O'Donovan's comment, that 'the spirit of poetry is represented as ill-visaged at first, because of the difficulty of the art to a beginner,' fails adequately to explain why the picture should be made so disgusting and revoltingly loathsome, as other ways of representing the difficulties of an art would have been more natural and more to the point."

A variant of the above tale is given in "Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe" in "Trans. Os. Soc.," v., but it differs very considerably from the version, the older one, in Cormac's Glossary. In this latter version the Cerd is described as a leper, and there is no mention of the Liac, Muscraige, Dulsaine, etc. It is not stated that the woman-doctor is sister of the leper, nor is the leper described as Spiritus Poematis.

And now to connect the tale with Tullylease. Tullylease, according to the account of the Deaneries supplied from the State Papers in Colonel Grove White's "Notes," is in the territory of the Muscraige; but according to the "Notes" from Rawlinson, given by Dr. Whitley Stokes in the "Calendar of Oengus," p. clxxxi., Tulach-leis (i.e., Tullylease) of the Saxons is stated to be in Ui Conaill Gabra, i.e. in Ui Fidgenti, of whom the Ui Conaill were a branch, and whose district was a portion of the territory of the Ui Fidgenti. Save this district of Tullylease no other territory of the Muscraige was in the territory of the Ui Fidgenti. Hence Muscraige Liac Thuill a crich hua Fidgenti, i.e. "Muskerry of the Holed Stone in the district of the Ui Fidgenti," has reference to Tullylease.

Lia tull (or toll) means holed or hollow stone, and consequently is the old name of Cloch na h-Eilte. Dulsaine is an old word, and it is explained "female satirist" by O'Reilly from an old Glossary, in which it is glossed Bean chainte.

The stone is named Lia Thursige and Lia Thairrsaig, i.e. the stone of Tursach or Tairrsach. In "Silva Gadelica" the Ui Tairrsigh of Leinster are mentioned, and at p. 99 it is stated that some say that Finn Mac Cumhaill was of the Corca Oice in Ui Fidgenti, and others say that he was of the Ui Tairrsigh of Offaley. In the "Dublin Penny Journal" (new series) I have given particulars of the Corca Oice, which means race of the stag. Oic is also written Aighe, and is the form of the Irish agh, which also means ox. The Irish word agh is cognate with the Welsh ych, Sanskrit uksan, Gothic auhsa, German ochse, Anglo-Saxon oxa, and English ox. In the "Chronicum Scotorum," at the year 552, occurs the following entry: "The battle of Cuillne, in which the Corco-che fell, through the prayer of Ita of Cluain Creadan." Hennessy says that the Corco-che or Corca Oche were a Munster tribe in southwest of Co. Limerick. Cuillne is a variant form of the genitive case of Cuillenn, "holly." The hill of Tullylease belonged to the Corca Oice, a strange tribe, probably pagan, in the territory of the Ui Fidgenti; but the Corca Oice were a branch of the Muscraige, and the Muscraige were a branch of the Iberian race.

Further on Mr. Lynch remarks: "There were different opinions concerning the place where Finn was born and to what tribe he belonged, and one of these opinions was that he was born at the place now called Tullylease; and if Finn belonged to the Ui Tairsigh, or the Ui Oice, we may say that the old proprietors of Tullylease were the Ui Oice, some of whom were smiths who pursued their craft in the holly wood, others were physicians, and others again were druids, who held their assemblies beside the stone of Tarsach, which corresponds to the cauldron of the Druids referred to in so many Irish tales," etc., etc. ("Journal" for 1909, p. 147).

TULLYLEASS PARISH (C. of I.).

Brady gives the following roll of incumbents, etc. :—

1591. R. de Tullalash spectat ad Pr. Canans.
 1615. George Bradford, R. Tullalash impropriata; Comes Ormonde, firmarius. Vic. George Bradford ipse inservit curae. Val. 3 li. per an. Ecclesia et cancella reparantur.
 1661 to 1708. Tullilease was held with Clonfert.
 1708-9. Thomas Cooper, A.M., adm. V. Tullalish, per cession of Charles Northcote.
 1719 to 1748. Francis Gore.
 1748. Charles Bunworth, A.M.
 1773. Thomas Davis, A.M.
 1774. Tulleleash, als. Tullaleth, vic. in bar. of Duhallow, val. £50 per an. Church in ruins. Patron, the Bp. Glebe, 8a. or. 3p. En. Proxy, 3s. Taxed in the King's books by the name of Tyrileshe, £2 ster. The rect. is imp. Proxy 3s. 6d. Mr. Anthony Ankettle, Impropiator.
 1780. Marmaduke Grove, A.M.
 1785. Prot. pop. 2.
 1788. Giles Lee, A.B.
 1804. Basil Orpin.
 1805. One Prot. family. The Vicar resides at Aghinagh, of which he is curate. No church at Tullilease. The duties are performed by the Rev. Thos. King. (Report of 1807).
 1808. William Greene.
 1834. Prot. pop. 13.
 1837. Tullilease, a vicarage, with cure, 2½ miles long by 2 broad, containing 8,135a. Gross pop., 2,155. The occasional duties of this parish are discharged by the curate of the adjoining benefice, at a stipend of £50 per an. Composition for the vicarial tithes, £170. Subject to visitation fees and diocesan schoolmaster, £1 5s. od. No glebe house. Incumbent, from want of accommodation within the parish, is non-resident; he resides at Middleton. No church. The rectorial, consisting of one-third of the tithes of this parish, estimated to be worth £85 per an., are impropriate, and rented by Mr. John Sullivan, of Tullilease, from Mr. Hewston, of Charleville.
 1855. The foundation of a new church was laid by Mrs. Olden, wife of the curate, on 20th September, 1855, and the building was completed and opened for divine service on 13th September, 1857. This church was

erected in the old churchyard, near the ruins of the ancient church, at a total cost of £639 2s. 3½d., of which sum the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributed £336 8s. 8d., and J. H. Ainsworth, Esq., £50; Lady K. Boyle, £30, and other subscribers £222 13s. 7½d. It was consecrated 3rd September, 1858, under the name of St. Berecheart.

1860. Dr. Greene, Incumbent; Thos. Olden, Curate. Church in order. No font, no glebe house, no school, no school houses. Prot. pop. 30. Rent charge £127 10s. 0d. Curate lives at Drumcollogher. Divine service not performed for three years preceding 1 February, 1833.

1860. Thomas Olden, A.B.

1862. A lease of 3½ stat. acres of land for a glebe (the ancient glebe being irrecoverable) was completed on 6 April, 1862. This lease was granted by the Rev. Crosbie Morgell, R. East Knowle, Salisbury Dioc., Hindon, Wilts, the rent reserved being £1 10s. 2d. per an. On this glebe a house was built by Mr. Olden in 1862, the total cost being about £488. (II. 400).

In some cases Dr. Brady gives the family history of the incumbents, etc.

Cole writes (1903):—

1888. Thomas Gloster. Gloster became R. Marmullane, Cork, in 1871, whereupon the parish of Tullylease was joined to Kilbolane and Knocktemple, and finally to Ballyhea (page 253).

See Brady, II., 242, for notes on Curacy of Tullylease.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"The livings a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne and in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory is impropriate in the representatives of A. Ankittle, Esq. The tithes, amounting to £340, are payable in equal portions to the impropiators and the vicar. There is no church, but divine service is regularly performed on Sundays at Tullylease House." (II. 654, under Tullylease).

Windele, writing in 1851, gives:—"There is a scriptural schoolhouse on the hill, which at present serves as a church for the family of Mr. Sullivan (of Tullylease House). It is superintended by Rev. Thomas Olden." (Windele MSS. 12. I. 10, p. 222).

The return of rent charges are given in Brady, III., p. 312.

Webster (pub. 1909) gives the following church plate:—"Tullylease, cup and paten at foot, plated. Inscribed 'Tullylease Church, 1838.' These are now used at Kilbolane church" (page 88).

When I visited Tullylease in 1907 I noticed the remains of the late Protestant Church, which lay immediately north of the ancient church. I was informed locally that some "souppers"¹¹ were employed in digging the foundations of the new church. Suddenly a bell was heard ringing in the ancient church (there was no bell there) close by, they took off their hats and said their prayers according to the custom of their former worship.

The stones from this Protestant church were taken on its demolition to Killmallock for building operations in connection with a convent there. A tradesman at Tullylease village has the parchment, which had been placed in a bottle under the foundation stone. It was found, circa. 1895. It was shown to me, and bears the following inscription:—

¹¹ Souppers are R.C.'s. who turned Protestants in the Famine time so as to be served out with soup.

TULCHALEISH.

This church was founded by Beretchert, who died December 6th, 839. It was built for the worship of God, according to the rights of the Early Irish Church.

After the English Invasion it fell into the hands of the foreign Order of Franciscan Monks, and has now for many years past been a ruin. The foundation stone of a new church for the teaching of the same primitive truth, held by its original founder, was laid this day, September 20th, 1855, A.D., in presence of:—

Here follow signatures, among which I noticed:—

Robert Bastable, Clerk; James Morton, Clerk; Edward Cowan, Clerk; Caroline Cowan, Emily F. Turner, Louisa S. Bastable, Sophia E. Olden, Helena Morton, Emma Ducbins, (?) Henry E. Turner, Mary Jane Turner, Sophia Phillis Turner, Henrietta E. Little, Minnie Sullivan, Emma Rosse, Lizzie Sullivan, Wm. Sullivan (Tullilease House), Alexander Mulholland, Eugene G. Finnerty, C.E.; John L. Robinson, Thomas Olden, Clerk; John Philpott, Julia Philpott, Mary Philpott, and 34 other names.

This is the stone which the Builders refused, which has become the headstone of the corner.—Psalm cxviii., Luke 4.11., &c.

TULLYLEASE VILLAGE.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Tullylease Village. A small village consisting of about 12 houses and R.C. chapel. There are five fairs¹² held in it, viz., 16 Jan., 1 Mar., 29 April, 29 June, and 24 Oct." (Ord Sur. Off., Dub.),

Windele, writing circa. 1851, refers to the village as a poor and disjointed hamlet, crowning the hill, being quite close to the boundary of the Co. Limerick, and about a mile to the east may be seen the village of Drumcollagher in that County. (Windele MSS. 12.11.10 p. 222, Lib. R.I.A.)

The village, in 1910, had a sub-post office, the nearest money and telegraph office being Drumcollagher, 3 miles distant. Charleville is the nearest railway station. The Petty Session district is Liscarroll. The Constabulary District is Charleville; the sub-district being Freemount. It has a National School, the head teachers in 1910 being, Matthew D. O'Brien and Miss Johanna Collins. Mr. Edw. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., resides in the old Glebe House the Dispensary and Registration District being Milford (Guy).

In 1910 there was one public house, one R.C. church, no Protestant church; the population of the village was 50.

It contains a blacksmith, carpenter, undertaker, tailor, two grocers, two general dealers, and one public house; also a creamery, the proprietor being Timothy Curtin; Manager, John Curtin.

In 1910 the village was owned by Revd. John Sullivan and James Lynch.

¹² No fairs have been held here for years (A. J., 1910).

TULLYLEASE HOUSE.

The house and demesne lies about three-quarters of a mile by road east of Tullylease village, and is situated on the east side of Tullylease townland.

I was informed that the Sullivan family bought the townland from a Mr. Morgan, and that Tullylease House was partly rebuilt by Mr. William Sullivan, J.P., father to the Rev. John Sullivan (now of Tones Park, Ilfracome, N. Devon) about the year 1836.

The Rev. John Sullivan sold his interest in the place, about 1900, to the present owner, Mr. James Lynch, a farmer, who married Ellen Cogan, of Park, near Doneraile.

Mr. Lynch bought the fee simple of the property under the Land Purchase Act of 1903, from a lady named Morgall, in 1906.

The Rev. John Sullivan gives me the following information regarding Tullylease House :—

The demesne adjoins the village of Tullylease, which is less than a quarter of a mile from the house.

The present house was partly re-built by Mr. William Sullivan, J.P., about 1836. His son, the Revd. John Sullivan, sold his interest (reserving a rent charge payable out of the demesne lands of Tullylease to the vendor for ever) in 1899 to Mr. James Lynch, a farmer, who purchased the property under the Land Purchase Act of 1903 from Miss Morgall (the headlandlord) in 1906. It was then decided by the Irish Land Commissioners that such purchase did not interfere with the Revd. John O'Sullivan's claim, as above mentioned, and the lands were sold to Mr. Lynch, subject to this proviso.

SULLIVAN, Late of Tullylease.

(From B.L.G., 1904 Ed., with a few additions.)

LINEAGE.—The Irish family of O'Sullivan deduces its descent from Oliol Ollum, King of Munster, who reigned A.D. 125, and whose lineage the Hibernian chronicles trace from Heber Fionn, one of the sons of Milesius. His descendant:—

DANIEL O'SULLIVAN dropped the prefix "O" to his surname. He m. Margaret Tucker, of Co. Kerry, and dying in 1682, left a son:—

DARBY SULLIVAN, m. Joanna Taylor, of Kilbolane Castle, and d. 22 Jan., 1718, leaving a son:—

JOHN SULLIVAN, m. 1714, Mary Hearne, of Hernesbrook, and d. 1737, leaving issue:—

I. Jerome, of Kill, Co. Kildare, b. 8 Nov., 1716; m. Anne Russell, of Dublin, and had (with two daus., Elizabeth and Mary) a son, Maurice Sullivan, b. 9 April, 1757.

II. William, of whom hereafter.

III. James, b. 14 June, 1731; m. 1 Mar., 1764, Margaret, dau. of Mark Conor, of Ballyire, and sister of the late Daniel Conor, and had issue:—

1. John, b. 1765, m. Eliza, dau. of Sir Christopher Knight, and sister of Col. Peppard Knight, of Charleville, and d. 1839, leaving issue:—

(1.) James, Lieut., 83rd Regt., d. 1821.

(2.) Peppard Knight, d.s.p.

(1.) Margaret, m. Edward Rae.

(2.) Susan, m. John Parker.

2. James, of Chesterfield, Co. Limerick, Major, 83rd Regt., J.P., b. 9 Oct., 1778; m. 2 Sept., 1812, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. William Ashe, Prebendary and Rector of Croagh, in the diocese of Limerick, by Elizabeth his wife, only dau. of Edward Jefferies, of Ludlow, Salop, by his wife, Frances, sister of Rev. Thomas Locke, of Newcastle, Co. Limerick, and d. 8 Feb., 1830, having had issue:—

- (1.) William, d. 1832.
- (2.) Henry White, d. 2 June, 1848.
- (3.) James (Rev.), Incumbent of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, b. 1818; m. 23 July, 1856, Georgina Lucie, only dau. of George Annesley Owen, of Ramsgate, Co. Wexford, by Lucie Catherine, his wife, eldest dau. of Rev. Henry Moore, Rector of Ferns, and had, with other issue:—
 - a. Ponsonby Augustus Moore (Rev.), Vicar of Rangeworthy Yute, Bristol, b. 1857. M. 1st, 1886, Emma, d. of A. Adey, Wooten-under-Gyle, Gloucester; 2nd, Muriel, d. of D. Forby, M.D., and had issue:—
 - L. Lucian, b. 1887.
 - Bernard, b. 1891, H.B.M. Embassy, Brussels.
- (4.) John, d. 29 Sept., 1838.
- (5.) Edward, Lieüt. in the Army, d. 8 Sept., 1845.
- (6.) Thomas, d. 22 March, 1845.
- (7.) Jefferies, dec.
 - (1.) Eliza, d. unm.
 - (2.) Marion, m. 14 Aug., 1855, Major Charles Parker, 4th R. S. Middlesex Militia late 69th Regt., only son of Major Parker, 62nd Regt., and d. April, 1898.
 - (3.) Margaret, d. Oct., 1853.
 - (4.) Fanny, d. Aug., 1846.
 - (5.) Henrietta (dec.), m. 18 Nov., 1852, Col. Charles J. Ellis, Royal Marines, son of Capt. Ellis, R.N.

3. William, Capt. 30th Regt., b. 1781; d. unm. 1827.

1. Margaret, m. John Wall.

2. Eliza, m. Roger Adams, of Rock Abbey, Co. Cork, and d.s.p. 1844.

3. Mary, m. Thomas Green, of Air Hill, Glanworth, Co. Cork, and d. leaving a son (James Sullivan, of Air Hill, K.C., J.P., m. and has issue. See Air Hill of these "Notes" under Glanworth Parish, and "Green," Burke's Family Records, 1897, p. 280); and three daus. (Susan, m. William Sullivan, of Tullylease House, J.P.; Eliza, dec.; and Ann, d. unm. 1850).

The second son:—

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, b. 29 Sept., 1729; m. 15 Feb., 1763, Mary, dau. of Thomas Morgell, of Mount Morgell, Co. Limerick, and sister of Crosbie Morgill, M.P., and d. 22 Feb., 1795, leaving issue:—

I. John, his heir.

II. Robert, b. 5 Oct., 1767.

III. Thomas Morgill, b. 11 May, 1771; m. Miss Blennerhasset.

IV. Jeremiah, b. 15 Aug., 1773.

I. Melian, m. 1789, George Morgan, of Old Abbey, Co. Limerick.

The eldest son:—

JOHN SULLIVAN of Tullylease (als. Tullylease House), b. 19 June, 1764; m. 10 July, 1794, Anne, sister of General Costley H.E.I.C.S., and had issue:—

I. William, of Tullylease House.

II. John (dec.)

III. James, M.D. (dec.) m. Marion Beresford, dau. of Major Tomkins, 27th Regt., of Kinnapp, Co. Londonderry, and Richmond Park, Co. Limerick, cousin of Viscount Gough, K.P., and had issue:—

1. Beresford, b. March, 1837 (dec.)

2. Arthur Bunbury, b. 1840 (dec.)

3. James John, b. 1848.

1. Jane Bunbury Marion Beresford (dec.) m. 22 April, 1869, William White Flint.

2. Susan Wilhelmina, m. 11 Sept., 1867, Rev. Joseph Barton, of East Leigh, Havant.

IV. Thomas d. 1836.

V. Jeremiah John, of Great Grimsby, Co. Lincoln, and afterwards of Middlewich, Cheshire, b. 9 July, 1815; m. 6 May, 1846, Anne Duncuft, eldest dau. James Odgen of Hollinwood, near Manchester. She d. 18 Jan., 1861. He died 18 March, 1878, leaving issue:—

1. Charles Edward (Rev.) M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, Hulme Walfield, Congleton, Cheshire, b. 7 April, 1847; m. Emily Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edward Cleaver, of Dalston, London, and grand-dau. of William Canning, of Stratford-on-Avon, and had issue, Emily Mary.

2. Alfred, d. an infant.

3. Frederick, b. 24 March, 1850; d. unm. 18 June, 1881.

1. Eliza Anne, d. unm. 24 Dec., 1891.



VELVETSTOWN OLD HOUSE,
(Photo by Col. Grove-White, 1920.)



VELVETSTOWN HOUSE,
Built 1876, Guttled by Fire 1895.
(Photo by Col. Grove-White, 1920.)

- VI. Charles Costley (dec.) m. Belinda, dau. of Major Tomkins, and sister of his elder brother James' wife, and d. 2 Jan., 1869, leaving issue, an only dau., Annie.
- I. Melian, m. Jeremiah Sullivan, and had one son, John, of Curramore, Co. Limerick. (See "Sullivan of Curramore," B.L.G., 1904 Ed.).
- II. Caroline, m. 1834, Richard Gregg White (see "White of Kilbyrne," B.L.G., 1904 Ed., and Kilbyrne of these "Notes") and d. 28th Sept., 1893, aged 88, leaving issue.
- III. Mary, m. M. J. Mason, of Glenbrook, Co. Limerick, and left issue:—
1. John
 2. Edward (dec.).
 1. Anne.
 2. Melian
 3. Kate.
- IV. Eliza (dec.) m. Dooley (dec.); and had issue two daus:—
1. Anne
 2. Emma (dec.)
- V. Bridget O'Callaghan (dec.)
- Mr. Sullivan d. 30 March, 1836, and was s. by his eldest son:—
- WILLIAM SULLIVAN, J.P., of Tullylease House, b. 15 April, 1807; m. Susan, dau. of Thomas Green, of Air Hill, Glanworth, Co. Cork. He d. 28 Dec., 1871, aged 64, and had issue:—
- I. JOHN (Rev.) of Tullylease House, b. 1 Nov., 1838, m. 5 June, 1877, Georgina, only dau. of John Cox, J.P., of Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, d. Feb. 1919, and has had issue:—
1. William, b. 24 May, 1880 (Kilbolane Par. Reg.) M. 1910, Nina, d. of W. Carruthers, of N.S. Wales, d. 1919, had issue:—
 - William, b. 1911.
 - Nina, b. 1913.
 1. William, b. 24 May, 1880 (Kilbolane Par. Reg.).
 1. Annie Marion, d. unm.
 2. Eliza Adams, d. unm.
 3. Mary Georgina, d. unm.
 4. Augusta Florence, d. unm.
- II. James William, b. 3 Nov., 1851; d. 1 April, 1876 (bur. Tullylease.)
- I. Maria Eliza, d. 28 Aug., 1870, bap. 23 June, 1842.
- II. Elizabeth Adams (Kilbolane Par. Reg.)
- III. Susan Sophia (Tullylease Par. Reg.)
- ARMS.—Per fesse, the base per pale, in chief or, a dexter hand couped at the wrist, grasping a sword erect gu, the blade, arg. entwined with a serpent ppr. between two lions rampant, respecting each other, of the second; the dexter base vert, charged with a buck trippant or: on the sinister base per pale arg. and sa. a boar passant counter-charged.
- CREST.—On a ducal coronet or, a robin, in the beak a sprig of laurel ppr.
- MOTTO.—Lamh folsdineah an uachtar.

Velvetstown (Velvextown), alias Ballyvillyvakigg, alias Ballenvinie.

Sheet 17, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

It lies about 2½ miles, by road, north of Buttevant village. The townland contains 709a. or. 2p. statute measure.

The ancient name for Velvetstown was "Ballyvillyvakigg" which is the Irish for Velvetstown: otherwise Velvextown; Irish scribe, Conor O'Brien of that place, 29/7/1814, writes the Irish form as Baile an Bilbeaig, which would indicate Velveck's town (Richard A. Foley). The Subsidy Rolls, Co. Cork, A.D. 1662, give: Parish of Rahan:—Edmond Crofts of Ballymagooly, value in lands, £11 12s. 0½d. He was also here in 1663 and 1665. (P.R.O., Dublin.)

From Co. Cork Militia Lists in P.R.O., Ireland.—

George Crofts, Gent was 1st Lieut. in an Independent Troop of Dragoons commanded

by John Lord Viscount Perceval on 10th Feb., 1727-28.

Wills Crofts, Gent, of Churchtown, was 2nd Cornet in same Troop, Commission dated 9th June, 1744.

It was unforfeited land in 1666 (Down Survey.)

Mr. Christopher Crofts built a fine mansion here in 1876. It was unfortunately burnt down on 22nd December, 1895.

I take the following extracts from Egmont MSS., Vol. II. Sir Philip Perceval let a farm called Coolcame to Christopher Crofts in 1679 (p. 82.) Christopher, by his letter to Richard Conron, 11 Sept., 1680, expressed his opinion that the remains of Sir Philip Perceval should be buried at Kinsale, with his ancestors, but as Sir Philip desired that he should be interred at Burton, he agreed that it should be so (p. 98.) This letter shows, I think, that Mr. Crofts had some connection with Sir Philip's affairs. 1680, 5th October, George Crofts, writing from Churchtown to John Perceval, informs him that Sir Philip's remains were buried in Churchtown Church, and that the funeral cost about £700 (p. 100.) 1686, April, 29, George Crofts writing from Burton to Sir Robert Southwell, reports the fatal illness of Sir John Perceval (p. 185) and next day from Cork, announces his death (p. 185.)

The accompanying Pedigree shows (according to family information) about the time the Crofts family were located at Velvetstown, but by the Egmont MSS., they appear to have been living in Cork the latter part of the 17th century.

Pedigree of "CROFTS of Saxham Parish, Weststow, and Churchtown House, Streamhill, and Velvetstown.

Compiled by late Ernest Crofts, R.A.

Added to by members of the family—Erskine E. West, Col. J. Grove-White, C.M.G. According to a mural tablet formerly in the chancel of Weststow Church, the Crofts Family were in possession of the Manor of Weststow in 1273, and a Thomas Crofts kept his first Court there on St. Barnabas day, 1273.

Another statement shows that the family held the manor mentioned since the reign of Henry I., (1100-1135).

THOMAS CROFTS, of Bury St. Edmunds (buried there in Church of St. James, m. Emma, dau. of and left issue,

JOHN CROFTS, of Bury St. Edmunds, son and heir. Will dat. 30 Oct., 1467. Bd. at Bury. He m. Catherine She d. before 1467, and both bur. at Bury St. Edmunds. Left issue:—

I. John Crofts, of Weststow, son and heir, of whom presently.

II. Thomas Crofts, a monk at Bury St. Edmunds, 1467.

JOHN CROFTS of Weststow, son and heir. He m. a dau. of John Cocket of Ingham, Suffolk, and had issue—

I. John Crofts, of Weststow, son and heir, of whom presently.

II. Walter Crofts, living in 1467.

JOHN CROFTS, son and heir, living 1467, d. before 1518. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Hervey, of Ickworth, Suffolk. She d. a widow, 9 May, 1519. They left issue—

I. Sir John Crofts, of Saxham Parva, son and heir, aged 29 at death of his mother. He built the Gate Tower at Weststow Hall, which is still standing. He m. 1517, Rose, dau. and heir of Sir John Sampson of Carsey (so named on the stained glass window at Weststow of the period), widow of John Bledlow, of London. He d. 28 Jan., 1557, leaving issue—

I. Edmund Crofts, of Saxham Parva and Weststow, of whom hereafter.

II. Thomas Crofts, of Bardwell, Suffolk. He m. Margaret, dau. of Sir John Coppledike, Lincolnshire. She d. 1 June, 1560, bur. at Bardwell. He d. 17 Nov., 1595, bur. at Bardwell, aged 80, leaving issue—

1. Charles Crofts, m. 1st, Elizabeth, only dau. of John Pierce of Norwold, Norfolk, 20 June, 1576. She was bur. at St. James's, Clerkenwell, 21 Dec., 1597. He m. 2ndly, Thomasina, dau. of Ralph Shelton, of Brome, Norfolk. Will, Bury

Probate Register 1616. He was bur. at Thorpe, Ixworth, near Bardwell, 2 Feb., 1616, aged 70. He left issue—

- (1.) Sir Charles Crofts, of Bardwell and Norwold, Norfolk, knighted 1615; b. 11 March, 1575. He m. 1stly, Cecily, dau. of Richard Poley, of Badley, and 2ndly, Jane, dau. of Sir Rowland Lytton of Knebworth. She was bur. there 28 April, 1672, aged 70. He d. 1660, aged 85, having had issue—
 - a. Charles Crofts, b. at Bardwell, 20 March, 1627, bur. 1 July, 1628.
 - a. Bridget Crofts, m. at Bardwell, 22 Nov., 1642, Thomas Read, of Wrangle, Co. Lincoln. They had a son, Sir Charles Crofts Read, of Bardwell, knighted at Whitehall, 26 Sept., 1674, d. 17 Oct., 1690, bur. at Bardwell. He m. Mary dau. of Sir Thomas Hewet, of Pishobury, sister and co-heir of George Viscount Hewet, of Gowran, Ireland. They had issue, Charles Crofts Read, Thomas Crofts Read, Anne Crofts Read m. Thos. Wroth of Cotton, Suffolk; and another daughter.
 - b. Cecily Crofts, b. at Bardwell, bap. 21 July, 1618. She m. Francis Brewster, M.P. for Suffolk. See "Brewster of Wrentham," Burke's L. G.
 - c. Jane Crofts, bap. at Bardwell, 22 Feb., 1624; bur. there 1625.
 - d. Elizabeth Crofts, bap. 3rd October, 1619; bur. at Bardwell, 2 Dec., 1633.
- (2.) John Crofts, b. 1588, Barrister-at-law, m. Bridget He d. 11 Oct., 1644.
- (3.) Robert Crofts, Merchant, of London, b. 10 Aug., 1593, died 8 Aug., 1633.
 - (1.) Elizabeth, m. Robt. Drury, of Rougham, Suffolk.
 - (2.) Margaret Crofts, bap. at Bardwell, 12 July, 1595. She m. John Tyllet.
 - (3.) Susan Crofts, m. 13 Feb., 1621, Thomas Aldham, of Sapiston, Suffolk.
2. Thomas Crofts, bap. at Bardwell, 11 May, 1560.
 1. Elizabeth Crofts, m. at Bardwell, 5 July, 1576.
 2. Susan Crofts, m. William Freer, of Clare, Suffolk.
 3. Alice Crofts, bur. at Bardwell, 2 June, 1560.

I. Margaret Crofts, bur. at Saxham, 20 Jan., 1569.

EDMUND CROFTS, of Saxham Parva and Weststow, died 14 Feb., 1557, aged 37, son and heir of Sir John Crofts, m. 2ndly Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Lord Borough (aunt to Lord Borough of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire; Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1597), and by her had issue—

I. John Crofts, of Wangford, d.s.p. 26 Dec., 1561.

I. Margaret Crofts, m. John Southwell, of Barham (?Burnham), 24 Aug., 1562.

II. Alice Crofts, d.s.p., bur. at Weststow, 29 Jan., 1560.

He m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Kytson, of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk. He d. 14 Feb., 1557, aged 37, bur. at Weststow. By his first wife he left issue a 2nd son, Henry Crofts, d.s.p., and

THOMAS CROFTS of Saxham and Weststow. He m. Susan, dau. of John Poley, of Badley, Suffolk; she was bur. at Saxham, 14 Sept., 1604. He d. 3 April, 1612, aged 75; bur. at Weststow, leaving issue—

I. Sir John Crofts, of Saxham and Weststow, of whom hereafter.

II. Henry Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 25 April, 1565, Captain Scout Master General in Ireland; wounded at the siege of Kinsale, Co. Cork, 24 Dec., 1601; knighted in Dublin, 1603. A portrait of him hangs in a house at Botesdale, Norfolk. His right hand is round the neck of little Susan. He m. Angel, sister of Sir Lionel Guest. He d. 1609, leaving a dau. Susan Crofts (under 15 in 1612).

III. Francis Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 30 March, 1567. He m. Margaret, dau. of Reynold Rampley, of Walsam in the Willows, Suffolk; she was bur. at Weststow, 25 April, 1642. He was bur. at Weststow, 13 Nov., 1638, leaving issue—

1. Thomas Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 16 June, 1597. In France in 1634.

2. Anthony Crofts, bap. at Weststow, 24 August, 1598.

3. Francis Crofts, bap. at Weststow, 22 July, 1599. He left issue—

(1.) Robert Crofts, b. in Mary Bathaw, London, 27 Dec., 1637.

(2.) Francis.

(3.) Anthony.

(1.) Anne.

(2.) Susan.

4. Robert Crofts, bap. at Weststow, 2 May, 1601, Capt. in Col. Gibson's Regt., serving in Ireland in 1642 (see Egmont MSS.).

5. John Crofts, bap. at Weststow, 14 Nov., 1605. He m. Mary His will is dated 4 Jan., 1665. Leaves property to his nephew, Francis, "son of my brother Francis," and also to nephew, John Crofts, "son of my brother, Charles," and "Anthony, son of my brother Francis." To his brother Edmond, land in Co. Lincoln." No children mentioned in the will.

6. William Crofts, bap. at Weststow, 21 Dec., 1606. Bur. in St. Michael of Pauls, Dublin, 8 Feb., 1663, leaving issue—
- (1.) Christopher Crofts of Buttevant, Co. Cork. He lived at Ballyvillyvakig (the ancient name of Velvetstown). Living in 1691, over 21 in 1661. He m. before 1660, Eleanor Lake, living in 1691. They left issue—
- a. Christopher Crofts, d. unm.
- b. George Crofts of Velvetstown, J.P. for Co. Kerry, 1678, and of Streamhill, Doneraile, Patron of Cahirduggan Rectory, near Doneraile, 1694. He was also of Cahircalla, Co. Glare. He m. Mary, dau. of John Freeman, of Cahirmee, near Buttevant, Co. Cork. She d. circa 1728. He d. 1718, leaving issue—
- (a.) Christopher Crofts of Velvetstown and Streamhill, b. 1694. He m. Mary, dau. of Wm. Austen, of Co. Cork, as 2nd wife. He m. 1st. Mary, dau. of Peter Graham, of Dromore and Conveymore, near Malloy, M.L.B., 1720. He d. 9 July, 1759, leaving issue by his 1st wife—
- 1a. George Crofts,¹ of Streamhill, b. 1724. He m. Margaret, dau. of Cornelius Holmes,² of Shinnanagh, near Buttevant (M.L.B., 24 Aug., 1744). He d. 1801, leaving issue—
- (1a.) Christopher Crofts, of Streamhill, b. 1747, of whom presently.
- (1a.) Mary Crofts, m. Roger Atkins, of Rossagh. (M.L.B., 24 Aug., 1763).
- (1b.) Susan Crofts, m. Robert Philpot, of Newmarket, Co. Cork. (M.L.B. 1782).
- (1c.) Catherine Crofts.
- (1d.) Eleanor Crofts.
- Christopher Crofts, of Streamhill, b. 1747, m. 1st Christiana, dau. of Charles Creed, of Ballynanty, Co. Limerick, and by her had issue—
- aa. Christiana Crofts, m. Goold, Esq.
- bb. Mary Crofts, m. 2 Jan., 1808, Henry Lee, J.P., of Barna, Co. Tipperary, Captain 5th Dragoon Guards (circa 1814).
- cc. Anne Crofts.
- Mr. Christopher Crofts m. 2ndly, Anne, dau. of Richard Crone, Ballydineen, near Doneraile, Co. Cork, and niece of John Clutterbuck, of Bannoxtown, Fethard, Co. Tipperary. Mr. C. Crofts d. 10 Nov., 1837, leaving issue, by his 2nd wife, a dau., Ellen Margaret, and a son—
- aa. George Crofts, of Streamhill, b. 26 May, 1794. He m., 1815, Anne, dau. of Thomas H. Forrest, J.P., for Cos. Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, of Broomhill, Joslyn Lodge, and Coolenave, and grand-daughter of Rev. John Aldwell, Rector of New Chapel, Cahir, Co. Tipperary. He left issue—
- (aa.) Christopher Crofts, b. 1822, m. Harriet Mary, dau. of Capt. James Atkin, 61st Regt. of Leadington Co. Cork, son of Walter Atkin, High Sheriff for the County. (Mr. Christopher Crofts, of 45 Belgrave Square, Rathmines, Dublin, possesses the latter's portrait, probably in the uniform of the Co. Cork Cavalry) and grand-daughter of George, and the Hon. Rebecca Frances Robbins of Hymenstown, Co. Tipperary (see "Massy" Peerage). He d. in Dublin 30 Sept., 1899, buried in Douglas Churchyard, Co. Cork, 3 Oct., 1899, leaving issue—
- aaa. George Crofts, d. young.
- bbb. Christopher Crofts, of 45 Belgrave Square, Rathmines, Dublin.
- aaa. Margaret Robbins Atkin Crofts.
- bbb. Harriet Mary, m. Frederick, eldest son of Dr. John Fawls, by his wife, Muriel, dau. of Andrew Carter, Esq.
- ccc. Anne Crofts.
- ddd. Elizabeth Uniacke FitzGerald Crofts.
- eee. Louisa Atkin Crofts, buried in Douglas, Co. Cork.
- fff. Georgina Henrietta Crofts.
- (bb.) Thomas Crofts, Solicitor, of Dhuaragil Castle, Millstreet,

¹ Sir John Percival gave him a lease of Velvetstown, 1 July, 1729, on expiration of lease given to his father (Egmont Papers).

² See these Notes, Vol. IV. page, under Shinnanagh.

- Co. Cork, m. Mary, dau. of Harry Wallis (see Wallis of Drishane Castle, B.L.G., Ireland). He d.s.p.
- (cc.) George Crofts, d. at Dhuaragil Castle, Millstreet, Co. Cork.
- (dd.) William Crofts. He m. and left issue, d. in U.S.A.
- (ee.) Crone Crofts, a medical student, d. unm.
- (ff.) Robert Crofts, d. unm.
- (gg.) Holmes Richard Crofts, d. unm.
- (hh.) John Crofts, m. and left issue one dau., Rose Crofts.
- (aa.) Ellen Crofts, d. young.
- (bb.) Anne Crofts, m. James Galwey, M.D. (Nephew of Edward Galwey, of Lota, Co. Cork, Rear Admiral of the Red.) and left issue, James Galwey, d. unm., and Anne m. Wm. Emerson Shearman, Esq.
- (cc.) Margaret Holmes Crofts, m. (d.s.p.) Henry J. P. Lindsey, Esq., of Myshall, and Hayfield, Co. Cork.
- (dd.) Catherine Crofts, d. unm.
- (ee.) Aphra Crofts, d. unm.
- (ff.) Amelia Crofts, living in Cork 1907, d. unm.
- (gg.) Mary Crofts, living at Dhuaragil Castle, Millstreet, Co. Cork, 1907.
- (hh.) Elizabeth Crofts, d. unm.
- (ii.) Louisa Crofts, d. unm.
- 1b. William Crofts, of Velvetstown, b. 1726, m., 1754, Elizabeth, dau. of John Beere, of Gurteen, Co. Cork, she d. Aug., 1813, aged 86. He d. 12 July, 1784, leaving issue, 7 sons and 3 daus.—
- (1a.) Christopher Crofts, of Velvetstown, b. 5 March, 1755. He m. 1782, Mary, dau. of Thos. Lucas of Richfordstown, Co. Cork, she d. about 1796. He d. 21 June, 1911, leaving issue—
- aa. Thomas Lucas Crofts³ of Velvetstown, b. 2 March, 1790, d. unm. 1851.
- bb. Rev. William Crofts, of Velvetstown, b. Aug., 1791, d. unm., 1868.
- cc. Christopher Crofts, b. 3 Nov., 1792, of whom presently.
- aa. Dorothea, bapt. Dora, Crofts,⁴ m. 19 April, 1804, at Buttevant Church, Henry Langley, of Ballyellis, near Buttevant.
- bb. Elizabeth Crofts, bapt. 10 Aug., 1754 (Butt.) m. 28 Sept., 1809, at Buttevant, John Nash, of Ballyheen (Rockfield House.) near Kanturk.
- cc. Ruth Crofts, m. her cousin, Carden Terry Crofts.
- dd. Ann, bapt. 1787 (Buttevant).
- Christopher Crofts the third son, of Ballyhoura Lodge, near Buttevant, Co. Cork, b. 3 Nov., 1792, m. Feb., 1824, Alicia, dau. of Richard Nason, of Bettyville. She d. 30 Jan., 1867, aged 72, having had issue—
- (aa.) Christopher Crofts, of Velvetstown, and Castle Wrixon, near Buttevant, b. 14 Feb., 1826, s. his uncle 1868, m. 14 Mar., 1861, Sarah Grace, 2nd dau. of William Iysaght, Esq., of Hazlewood, near Doneraile, Co. Cork, and co-heir of William Atkins, of Fountainville, near Hazlewood. He d. leaving issue—
- aaa. Christopher George, now of Velvetstown, b. 27 Jan., 1866.
- bbb. William Herbert, b. 15 June, 1867.
- ccc. Thomas Harry, b. 4 Feb., 1869.
- ddd. Sidney Edward, b. 11 June, 1875, m. 11 Sept., 1907, Mary Alice, youngest dau. of Wm. H. MacGarry, of Buttevant, and has issue—
- Christopher Wm., b. 6 July, 1908.

³ Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, possesses a very nice miniature, painted on ivory, of Thos. Lucas Crofts, of Velvetstown. He was known by the nickname of "kippens and buttermilk" as he amassed a considerable amount of money, and he always said it was done by selling kippins (dead timber) and buttermilk. No doubt meaning that he was thrifty and careful in small things. His brother, the Revd. Wm. Crofts, succeeded him in Velvetstown, and Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh attended his funeral in year 1868.

⁴ Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh has a miniature, painted on ivory, of this Dorothea Crofts (afterwards Langley).

- Frances Grace, b. 11 March, 1910.
 Alice Marian, b. 20 June, 1916.
 Kathleen Elizabeth, b. 20 October, 1919.
- aaa. Frances Catherine.
 bbb. Alice Marian.
 ccc. Emily Grace.
 ddd. Elizabeth Mary.
 eee. Florence Ellen.
 fff. Kathleen Anne.
- (bb.) Richard Nason Crofts, of Ballyhonra Lodge, J.P., b. 19 March, 1834, m. 1869, Bessie, dau. of Rev. William H. Nason, he d. 4 March, 1905, at Ballyhoura Lodge, bur. Buttevant, in Family Vault, leaving issue—
 aaa. Christopher Nason Crofts, now of Ballyhoura Lodge, b. 1877.
 bbb. Richard Nason Crofts.
 aaa. Alice, bapt. Alicia, Nason Crofts.
 bbb. Maud Nason Crofts.
 (aa.) Catherine Nason Crofts, bapt. 20 Jan, 1825 (Butt.) d. unkm.
- (1b.) John Crofts, d. young.
- (1c.) George Crofts, b. 23 Oct. 1763, m. 1st, Jane, dau of Robert Johnson, of Cork, by whom he had issue, a son, William Crofts. Mr. Geo. Crofts m. 2ndly, Sarah Davis, widow of Humphries Manders. He left issue by his 2nd wife, an only child, Rachael Georgina, m. William Prittie Harris, of Lakeview, Co. Cork.
- (1d.) William Crofts, of Danesfort, Mallow, b. 1 Aug., 1765. He m. Catherine Anne, dau. of Bartholomew Gibbings, of Gibbing's Grove, near Charleville, Co. Cork, and d. 20 Dec., 1801, having had with a son, William, who d. young, four daus., co-heiresses—
 aa. Elizabeth, m. Rev. John Beasley, and had issue.
 bb. Anne, m. 8 May, 1832, in Mallow Church, Rev. Arthur Bernard Baldwin, Vicar of Raghan, near Mallow, Co. Cork.
 cc. Jane, m. 10 March, 1819, Colonel George Sackville Cotter, 69th Regt., served in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and had issue (see Cotter, Bart, B.P.).
 dd. Wilhelmina, m. John Wrixon, Jun., of Somerville, near Ballycogh, Mallow.
- (1e.) James Crofts, of Timoleague House, Co. Cork, b. 31 July, 1766, m. Jane, dau. of Aylmer Allen,⁵ of Woodview (near Kilbolane, E. of Charleville), and Windsor, Douglas, Co. Cork, High Sheriff of Cork, 1780, and had issue—
 aa. William Crofts, M.D., d. unkm.
 bb. Aylmer Allen Crofts, d. unkm.
 cc. James Nelson Crofts, m. Dora, widow of Patrick Brown, of Foxhall.
 dd. Robert, d. unkm.
 ee. George Crofts, Solicitor, m. 10 May, 1849, Elizabeth Anne, dau. of Aylmer Richard Martin, of Vernon Mount, Cork, Sheriff of Cork, 1831 (see Martin, of Wiche, B.L.G.) and had issue—
 (aa.) James Crofts, M.D., Lieut.-Col I.M.S. (retired), b. 13 May, 1862, he m. Anne Hickman, dau. of Colonel Samuel Hodder, of Ringabella, Carrigaline, Co. Cork (see Hodder of Ringabelle, B.L.G.), He d. 9 May, 1913.

⁵ Aylmer Allen, of Windsor, Douglas, Cork, married Elizabeth Hayes, sister of Sir Henry Hayes, Vernon Mount, Cork, her sister, Mary Ellen, was married on the same day to John Martin, of Cork, who had three brothers, Charles, of Cork, d. unmarried, Richard, of Clifford, Mallow (whose only daughter, Mary Martin was married to Mansergh, of Green Anne, Co. Tipp.), Henry who settled at Bordeaux, France. John had five sons and two daughters. Rev. John Charles, F.T.C.D., Archdeacon, of Kilmore; Rev. Henry, Rector of Larne; Aylmer Richard, Solicitor, Cork, Sheriff, 1831; Richard, B.L.; Rev. Charles, Chaplain at Mannheim. Elizabeth married David Beatty, of Boro-dale, Co. Wexford; Mary married Mr. Longfield, a member of Castle Mary family. Mr. and Mrs. Longfield died very early in life, leaving one daughter, Mary, who married her 1st cousin, David Beatty. These two sisters, viz., Elizabeth and Mary Martin are the great grandmothers of Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Beatty, O.M., G.C.B., etc.

- (bb.) Aylmer Martin Crofts,⁶ C.I.E., Surgeon-General, Indian M.S., b. 25 May, 1854, d. 12 April, 1915.
- (cc.) William Crofts, L.R.C.S.E., b. 14 Feb., 1856, m. Isabella Roussac. He d. 5 Dec., 1919.
- (dd.) Richard Crofts, Major, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., b. 11 Aug., 1859, m. Henrietta, dau. of John Martin, of Upper Mount St., Dublin (his cousin) (see Martin, of Wiche, B.L.G.) She d. 9 Dec., 1893. He d. 16 Feb., 1916, leaving issue—
- aaa George Henry Martin Crofts, b. 13 Nov., 1893, L.R.C. S.I. & P.I., of Concamore, Clonakilty.
- (aa.) Henrietta, m., Rev. George Beamish, eldest son of Rich. Beamish, of Beaumont, Clonakilty, and had issue—
- (bb.) Jane, m. J. J. Welphy, M.D., of Floraville, Bandon, son of Norman Welphy, Kilonan, Dunmanway
- aa. Elizabeth, d. unm.
- bb. Mary Anne, m. Benjamin Swete, of Ballynascarty, and had issue—
- cc. Anne, m. John Breden, and had issue—
- dd. Jane, d. unm.
- (if.) Richard Crofts,⁷ b. 7 June, 1767, he m. Sarah Eliza,⁸ sister of Carden Terry. He was murdered by Whiteboys, at his house of Kileclusha, in Ballybeg Glen, near Buttevant, 5 June, 1823. He left issue—
- aa. William, m. 1818, Mary Anne. or Marian (b. 1792) eldest dau. of Richard Gifford Campion, of Bushey Park, near Blarney, (see "Cromore" of this work), she d. 1803, leaving issue five daus.
- bb. Carden Terry Crofts, m. 29 July, 1824 (Butt.) Ruth Crofts (his cousin) dau. of Christopher Crofts of Velvetstown, and left issue—
- (aa.) Richard Crofts, d.s.p.
- (bb.) Christopher Crofts. of Ballythomas, near Ballyclogh, Mallow, m. Alice Walpole, he d. at Kingston College, Mitchelstown, 6 July, 1908, and left issue—
- aaa. Carden Terry Crofts.
- bbb. Christopher Charles W. Crofts.
- ccc. Richard Lucas Crofts.
- ddd. William Horace W. Crofts.
- (aa.) Mary
- cc. Richard Crofts.
- aa. Catherine Crofts.
- bb. Eliza Crofts.
- cc. Sarah Crofts.
- (ig.) Robert Crofts, of Clonribbon, Co. Cork, b. 10 March, 1769, m. 1807, Mary, dau. of Thomas Nash, of Rockfield, Co. Cork (see "Nash of Finstown", B.L.G., Irl. and "Ballyheen" of this Work). He d. 21 May, 1818, leaving issue—
- aa. William Crofts.
- bb. Thomas Crofts.
- aa. Barbara Crofts.
- bb. Eliza Crofts.
- cc. Mary Crofts.

⁶ A beautiful Mosaic Memorial has been erected in Timoleague Church to Aylmer Martin Crofts, C.I.E., Surgeon-General, I.M.S., by His Highness, the Maharaja of Scindia, 1916.

⁷ Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh writes:—"I found amongst the papers of the late Dora Langley nee Crofts, the original list of the names and signatures of the subscribers to a reward of £1,000 (augmented by a £1,000 by the Government of the day) which was offered for information that would lead to the apprehension and conviction of the parties who murdered Richard Crofts, on the hall door steps of Kileclusha, in 1823, by shooting him from the road, to which the following names were attached, with many others, viz:— Doneraile, Listowel, Beecher, Longfield, Grove-White, Grove-Annesley, Brasier-Creagh, Crofts, Langley, Cotter, De la Cour, etc., etc. I gave this long list to the late Richard Nason Crofts, of Ballyhoura Lodge, and have not since seen it.

⁸ Sarah Eliza Crofts, wife of the above Richard Crofts, was a sister of the great silver smith of Cork, "Carden Terry", and from whose hands comes the celebrated "C.T." old Cork silver, of which I have got quantities through my late wife, Jane Langley.

- (1h.) Charles Crofts, b. 18 April, 1770. He was the Author of "Memoirs of Charlie Crofts", pub. 1829, by Edwards and Savage. Castle Street, He d. unm. (He writes on p. 19, of his "Memoirs" that his father had "fourteen children by my mother, of which he left at his death, seven sons, and three daughters, for all of whom he amply provided.")
- (1a.) Ruth Crofts, m. 30 Oct., 1777, at Buttevant, Michael Busteed, Mayor of Cork in 1801.
- (1b.) Mary Crofts, m. her cousin, William FitzGerald, of Ennis, Co. Clare.
- (1c.) Catherine Crofts, m. Charles O'Keeffe, of Mount Keeffe, Co. Cork.
- (1d.) Elizabeth (or Eliza) m. 22nd May, 1802, at Buttevant, Robert Keane, of Hermitage, Co. Clare, and of Ennis, parish of Dromcliffe.
- 1c. Christopher Crofts, d. unm.
- 1a. Mary Crofts, m. 1748, John Bond, of Ballynahalisk, Co. Cork.
- 1b. Catherine Crofts, m. 1750, John (or Joseph) Wilkinson, of Johnstown, Co. Cork.
- (b.) James Crofts, of Cahircella, Co. Clare, a Captain in the Army (see Deed, of 14 Feb., 1719) He m. 15 Oct., 1719, Bridget, dau of Keane, Esq., of Co. Clare, and left issue, an only child, by his first wife—
- 1a. Catherine Crofts, m. Augustine Fitzgerald, of Co. Clare
- (a.) Mary Crofts, m. 3 Aug., 1696, Christopher Waggitt.
- (b.) Elizabeth Crofts, m. 14 Dec., 1703, Jacob Ringrose, 3rd son of Col. Richard Ringrose, of Moynoe House, Co. Clare, and had issue—
- 1a. Elizabeth, m. Robert Atkins (gt-grandfather of J. N. Crofts Atkins Davis) of Fountainville, and Copstown, near Doneraile, Co. Cork.
- (c.) Anne Crofts, m. George Redman, of Co. Kerry,
- (d.) Susanna, d. unmd., in 1718.
- d. William Crofts, living at Rathclare, near Buttevant, 1685.
- a. A dau., who m. in 1700, Redmond Barry, of Ballyclogh, and was grandmother to Mary (Moll) Barry, of Ballyclogh, who m. Richard Aldworth St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile (see "Barry of Ballyclogh" B.L.G., Irid.)
- b. A dau., m. Joseph Leicester.
- c. A dau., m. Swayne of Bantyre.
- d. A dau., m. Roberts of Ardmore, Passage West, Cork.
- e. A dau., m. Dunscombe, of Mount Desert, Cork.
- f. A dau., Anne, m. Robert Waggitt, of Spittle, near Buttevant (see "Waggitt.") (She m. 2ndly, William Bowers, Esq., M.L.B., 12 June, 1683) of Cork (B.L.G., 1846). He d. 1680, leaving issue—
- (a.) George Crofts, of Ballintemple (Churchtown), Co. Cork, over 21 in 1664, private secretary to Sir Philip Percival, of Burton, Co. Cork, 1680. He m. Mary, dau. of, she was bur. at Bolton Abbey, 15 Dec., 1697. He was bur. at Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, 8 June, 1698, leaving issue—
- 1a. George Crofts, of Churchtown, Co. Cork, M.P. (with Henry Bowerman) for Charleville, in 1690, expelled from House, for services to James II, d. 1698 (same year as his father). He m. Sarah, dau. of He left issue—
- (1a.) George Crofts, of Churchtown, High Sheriff in 1712. He m. 2ndly, Anne, dau. of Christopher Waggitt, 29 Feb., 1719 (Surety, Henry Leake. He m. 1st, Mary, dau. of Thomas Wills, Esq., of Will's Grove, and d. 1741, leaving issue—
- aa. George Crofts, of Churchtown, a Capt. in Col. Hargrave's Regt., d. unm.
- bb. Wills Crofts, J.P., b. 24 Dec., 1713, J.P., of Churchtown, m. 1743, Eleanor, 2nd dau. of John Freeman, Esq., of Ballingulle, Co. Cork (2nd son of Richard Freeman, of Kilbarry, and Ballingulle) and grand daughter of William Freeman, of Castle Cor (see that place) and by her (who d. 1792) had issue—
- (aa.) George Crofts, of Churchtown, b. 22 April, 1745, m. Mary, dau. of Francis Greene, Esq., of Greenmount, Co. Limerick. He d. 1801, and by her (who d. 1787) an only son and heir—

- aaa. Wills George Crofts, of Churchtown, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law, High Sheriff, Co. Cork, 1822, d. unm. 10 Nov., 1826. and was s. by his first cousin, Rev. Freeman Wills Crofts, b. 1785, of whom presently.
- bbb. Freeman Crofts, in Holy Orders, b. 6 Aug., 1748, m. Aug., 1781, Anne, dau. of John Spread, of Forest, Co. Cork. He left issue by her, who d. 1827—
- (aaa.) Rev. Freeman Wills Crofts, of Churchtown, b. 22 Sept., 1785, m. 2ndly, Jane Hannah, relict of William Jameson, and dau. of Henry Milward, but by her (who d. 31 May, 1854) had no issue
He m. 1st, 16 May, 1810, Mary Marten, eldest dau. of late Rev. William Gorman, Rector of Kilmore, and Ballyglassin, Co. Meath, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of Charles Kendal Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, and by her (who d. 16 June, 1838) had issue—
- aaaa. Freeman, Crofts of Cloheen, near Doneraile, J.P., Barrister-at-Law, b. 3 July, 1816, m. 14 Dec., 1851, Ellen, youngest da. of Joseph Deane-Freeman, of Castle Cor, Co. Cork, J.P., and D.L. He d. 6 Feb., 1869, having had issue—
- (aaaa.) Freeman Wills Crofts, b. 11 April, 1853 (Buttevant Par. Reg.) Surgeon-Lieut., A.M. Department, m. Cecilia, dau. of James Laurence Wise (by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of John Deane, of Berkley Forest, Co. Wexford). He d. in British Honduras, 1879 (shortly after his marr.) He left issue (his widow m. 2ndly, Ven. Archdeacon Harding.)—
- aaaaa. Freeman Wills Crofts, C.E.
- (aaaa.) Elizabeth MacOartie Crofts, bapt. 2 Dec., 1855 (Butt.) m., as his 1st wife, in 1879, Rev. Freeman Crofts Gason, Rector of Maynooth. She d. 13 Dec., 1890, leaving issue, one son and two daus—
- (bbbb.) Mary Gorman Crofts.
- bbbb. Wills George Crofts, of Templemary, near Buttevant, b. 17 April, 1818, m. 16 Feb., 1843, Elizabeth (b. 26 Aug., 1824) only dau. of James Grove White, of Kilbyrne, near Doneraile. She d. 16 Mar., 1892. He d. 23 Mar., 1857, leaving issue—
- (aaaa.) Freeman Wills Crofts, d. young.
- (bbbb.) James Grove White Crofts,⁹ b. 18 Jan., 1857, Lieut.-Col. R.A.M.C. He m. 1st, Isabelle, 2nd dau. of Dr. Charles Caulfeild Tuckey, of Kew. She d.s.p., at Raniket, 6 April, 1886. He m. 2ndly, 14 Oct., 1891, at Feltham Parish Church, Maud, only dau. of William Ayres, of Chawley Manor, West Wycombe, Bucks. He d. 6 March, 1901, leaving issue, an only child, Guinevere Mädi Grove Crofts. b. 7 July, 1897. His widow m. 2ndly, 29 July, 1903, Capt. G. Masterson, Army Service Corps. She m. 3rdly, Captain Overton Long-Price.
- aaaa. Phoebe Mary Crofts, m. 1st, Rev. Walter Sidney W. Croker, Rector of Feigheullen, who d.s.p. She m. 2ndly, 14 Oct., 1884, William Mollan, "The Haven", Clontarf, Co. Dublin. He d. Nov., 1911.
- bbbb. Mary Jane Crofts, d. unm., 22 April, 1901.

⁹ His widow erected a painted window to his memory in Little Saxham Church, near Bury St. Edmunds, 1910. It bears the Coat of Arms of Crofts, White of Kilbyrne, and R.A.M.C.

- cccc. Anna Spread Crofts, m. 21 Oct., 1903, Rev. Henry Ruthe Wilson, Vicar of Kilmood, and Tullynakill, Co. Down.
- (ccc.) William Fortescue Crofts, b. 23 April, 1822.
- (aaa.) Anna Spread Crofts.
- (bbb.) Catherine Doyle Crofts, m. 1 Oct., 1845, Richard Gason, of Richmond, Co. Tipperary, and had issue by him, who d. 1861 (see Gason, of Richmond, B.L.G.) She m. 2ndly, William Finch, of Kilcoleman, Co. Tipperary, as his 2nd wife (see Finch, of Tullamore Park, B.L.G.).
- (ccc.) Maria Marten Crofts, m. May, 1853, Justin Deane-Freeman, of Kilnaborris, Co. Galway, 5th son of Joseph Deane-Freeman, of Castle Cor.
- (bbb.) John Spread Crofts, Lieut. 37th Regt., b. 1790, d. at Trinidad, 1807.
- (ccc.) Rev. George Crofts, m. 25 Jan, 1830, Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Rev. Mathew Purcell, of Burton, Churchtown, Co. Cork, and d.s.p. (granddaughter of Sir John Purcell, the Knight of the Knife) (see Purcell, of Burton Park, B.L.G.).
- (aaa.) Anastasia Earbury, d. young.
- (bbb.) Hannah, d. young, 1809.
- (ccc.) Elena, d. unm.
- (ddd.) Alicia, m. 1818, Thomas Milward, Esq., and d. 1832, leaving a dau. m. 1839, George Wood, Barrister-at-Law.
- ccc. Wills Crofts, b. 1750, Capt. 34th Regt., m. Mary, dau. of Richard Gason, of Killeshallagh, Co. Tipperary (see Gason, of Richmond, B.L.G.) and left an only dau., and heiress, Mary, m. John Bennett, eldest son of Right Hon. Judge Bennett.
- aaa. Alicia Crofts, m. 1770, Richard Gason, of Richmond, (see that family, B.L.G.) Co. Tipperary, and had issue—
- 1b. Christopher Crofts, of Ballynagaragh (or Ballynagarrett) Co. Cork, Sheriff of Cork City, 1677, Mayor of Cork. 1685, d. 1711. bur. at St. Mary's Shandon. He m., 1669, Mary, dau. of Stephenson (marr. at St. Mary's Shandon), she d. 28 Mar., 1686, leaving issue—
- (1a.) Philip Crofts, bap. at St. Mary's, Shandon, 6 May, 1673. He m. Dorothy Adarly, and had issue—
- aa. Christopher Crofts, bap. at St. Mary's, Shandon, 1698.
- aa. Alice Crofts, bap. 18 Jan., 1704.
- (1b.) John Crofts, bap. 13 Feb., 1682.
- (1c.) Robert Crofts, bap. 8 Nov., 1685.
- (1d.) Daniel Crofts, d. 1687.
- (1a.) Dorcas (Crofts, bap. March, 1676, m. Edmund Knapp, M.P. for Cork City, 1715-27.
- (1b.) Catherine Crofts, m. Sampson Towgood (see "French, of Cuskinny", B.L.G., Irid.) and had issue.
- (1c.) Elizabeth Taylor, m. Anselm Taylor, 1711 (M.L.B., Cork and Ross).
- 1c. William Crofts, living in 1724, m. a dau. of of He had issue—
- (1a.) Roger Crofts, of Knockbarry (signs as witness, Will of George, of Velvetstown, 1718). He m. Eleanor Wrixon (widow Lake) of Castlemagner, 9 Dec., 1699. He d. 1724, and had issue—
- aa. William Crofts.
- bb. Robert Crofts, of Ballythomas, near Ballyclogh, Mallow, m. Abigail Couch, nee Winthrop.
- aa. Elizabeth Crofts.
- bb. Eleanor Crofts.
- cc. Eliza Crofts.
- dd. Mary Crofts.
- (1b.) Ralph Crofts, Alderman of Cork, m., dau. of He had issue—
- aa. Thomas Crofts, m. 1766, Eleanor Rogers (M.L.B., Cloyne).
- 1d. Richard Crofts, m. Mary Ledbetter, 1715 (M.L.B., Cork and Ross).

- She d. at Bandon, Co. Cork, 1729. He d. at Bandon, 1724, and had issue—
- (1a.) Elizabeth Crofts, under 18, in 1729.
- 1a. Mary Crofts, m. Samuel Bruce, twice Provost of Bandon, Co. Cork.
- (3.) Richard Crofts, living at Bolton Abbey, 1684, and buried there 26 Feb., 1706. He came from the Co. Cork, when Lord Cork added, by marrying Lady Elizabeth Olifford., the Bolton Abbey Estate to his Cork Property. He m. Anne, dau. of He had issue—
- a. Christopher Crofts, Private Secretary from 1675 to 1679 to the 2nd Earl of Cork. He m. Sarah Boyle, between 1702-1711, he was bur. at Chiswick, Middlesex, 1702. He left issue—
- (a.) Christopher Crofts, under 21 in 1701.
- (b.) Edward Crofts, under 21 in 1701.
- (a.) Anne Crofts, m. William Runes, between 1711 and 1714, being under 18 at latter date.
- b. George Crofts, entered Trin. Coll., Cam., 1671, B.A. 1677. Head Master of Skipton Grammar School, 1686, bur. at Skipton, 1714
- c. John Crofts, living at Bolton Abbey, 1698. He m. Anne, dau. of (she was bur. at Bolton Abbey, 1725). He was bur. there also, 1720. He had issue—
- (a.) George Crofts, bap. at Bolton Abbey, 1700, m. Anne Crossley. He was bur. at East Bradenham, Norfolk, 21 Aug., 1738.
- (b.) Joshua Crofts, bap. at Bolton Abbey, 13 Jan., 1702. Rector of East Bradenham, Norfolk, in 1735. He m. Catherine Franklin, he was bur. at East Bradenham, 1782. He had issue—
- 1a. Catherine Crofts, bap. 1737.
- 1b. Elizabeth Crofts, bap. 1741, m. Lieut. Lockwood, R.N
- (c.) John Crofts, b. 13 May, 1706.
- (d.) Christopher Crofts, bap. at Bolton Abbey, 26 March, 1711. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of, b. 1711, d. 25 Oct., 1798, bur. at North Grimstone, Yorkshire (a fine oil painting of her, in her 83rd year, in the possession of Ernest Crofts, R.A.). He d. 28 Feb., 1773, bur. at Kirk Hammerton, Yorks. Drowned in the Nidd, near Kirk Hammerton. He had issue—
- 1a. William Crofts, bap. at Kirk Hammerton, Yorks, 9 Sept. 1753, Vicar of North Grimston, Trin. Coll., Camb., B.D., 1798. He m. Dorothea, dau. of Rev. Thomas Carr, Rector of Bolton Abbey (of the ancient family of Carr, of Stackhouse, Yorkshire. The pedigree of this family, dating back from 1483, is in the possession of Ernest Crofts, R.A.). She d. 17 May, 1819, bur. in the Choir of Bolton Abbey. He was bur. at North Grimstone, 31 Aug., 1814, he had issue—
- (1a.) William Crofts, b. 8 Aug., 1805, at North Grimstone, Barrister-at-Law. He m. Stephana Springett Tapson, he d. at Bedford, 28 July, 1886, he had issue—
- aa. William Carr Crofts, b. 6 Nov., 1846, Hulme Exhibitioner, Brasenose Coll., Oxon, B.A., 1868.
- bb. Charles James Crofts, b. 26 Jan., 1856. He m. Emma, d. of Archibald Dymock, of Louth, Lincolnshire, he had issue—
- (aa.) Charles Crofts, d. young.
- (bb.) Hamilton Carr Crofts, d. young.
- (cc.) Donnelly Graham Crofts, b. 12 Sept., 1884.
- (dd.) Charles Dymock Crofts, b. 23 May, 1889.
- (aa.) Ruby Dymock Crofts.
- cc. Henry Christopher Crofts.
- dd. John Francis Crofts, B.A., Cantab., 1878.
- aa. Stephana Crofts.
- bb. Dorothea Crofts, m. Henry Dymock, M.A., Cantab.
- cc. Mary Elizabeth Crofts.
- dd. Henrietta Crofts.
- (1b.) Henry Crofts, Vicar of Linton, Yorkshire, m. Elizabeth Somerville. He d.s.p. at Munich, 1857.
- (1c.) John Crofts, b. 1811, J.P., for Leeds. He m. Ellen Wordsworth, dau. of Joshua Wordsworth, of Falthwaite, Co. Westmoreland. The said Joshua was cousin once removed to the poet Wordsworth. She d. at Dusseldorf, 1867, bur. in the Choir, Bolton Abbey. He d. 1888, at Leamington, bur. in the Choir, Bolton Abbey, he left issue—

- aa. William Carr Crofts, b. 4 Feb., 1846, entered at Merton College, Oxford, 1866. Classman in Lit. Hum., Dec., 1869. Entered Inner Temple, London, 1874, d. 1894.
- bb. Ernest Crofts,¹⁰ b. 15 Sept., 1847 (compiler of this pedigree) Royal Academician, London, 19 June, 1878. R.A. 1896 Keeper of the Royal Academy, F.S.A. He m. Elizabeth Wuesthofen, b. at Dusseldorf, Prussia, 23 June, 1853, he d. March, 1911. They have issue a dau.
(aa.) Elizabeth Crofts, b. at Dusseldorf.
- cc. Arthur Crofts, he m. Mary Woodhouse, niece of Dr. Benson, late Archbishop of Canterbury. He d. 1903, leaving issue—
(aa.) Christopher Benson Crofts, b. Shrewsbury, 19 Feb., 1873.
(aa.) Barbara Wordsworth Crofts, b. 10 Oct., 1883, at Shrewsbury.
- dd. John Crofts, m. Elizabeth Warner, they have issue—
(aa.) John Cecil Crofts, b. 29 Sept., 1891.
- aa. Henrietta Crofts, m. P. F. Willert, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.
- bb. Ellen Wordsworth Crofts, m. to Francis Darwin, M.A., F.R.A., son of the famous Charles Darwin.
- (1a.) Mary Crofts, m. Rev. William Sidgwick, M.A., Trin. College, Camb., and had issue—
aa. William Sidgwick, Fellow, Merton College, Oxford.
bb. Henry Sidgwick, Professor Cambridge University, m. Eleanor M. Balfour, sister of Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (Ex-Premier).
- cc. Arthur Sidgwick, Reader in Greek, Oxford University.
aa. Mary Sidgwick, m. Dr. E. W. Benson, late Archbishop of Canterbury, and had issue—
(1b.) Elizabeth Crofts, m. Francis John Lace, J.P., of Stone Gappe Hall, Yorks., both bur. at Bolton Abbey.
- (1c.) Henrietta Crofts, b. 1813, d. 1877, at Brighton.
- 1b. Christopher Crofts, bap. 22 Oct., 1760, at Kirk Hammerton, Rector of Carwood, Yorks. He m. Elizabeth Milner, and had issue—
(1a.) William Crofts, bap. at Carwood, 3 Jan., 1805, Vicar of Dunstan, Lincolnshire, Clare Coll., Camb. He m. Catherine Garrick, he d. 1873, and had issue—
aa. William Garrick Crofts, M.R.C.S.L., m. Ellen Burton, d.s.p., 1886, at Church Gresley, Derbyshire.
bb. Christopher Crofts, d.s.p. 1873.
cc. Henry Crofts, d. unm. 1884.
dd. George Crofts, d. young.

¹⁰ "Field", 25 March, 1911.—

The Late Mr. Ernest Crofts, R.A.

In his day, Mr. Crofts, whose demise is recorded this week, won a great reputation as a painter of battlefield scenes; he made special study of arms and accoutrements of the periods to which his paintings were destined to refer; but like some other great artists, he at first overlooked a detail or so practically inseparable from the scene. It was left for lay critics to instruct him. A critique, "Through the Academy Without a Catalogue", the first of its kind, emanated from the late Frank Buckland; later, Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier analogously dealt with Nature v Art of the Academy in the "Field" columns, and in time other writers followed suit. Vicat Cole was admonished for depicting in "Ripening Sunbeams" (a cornfield landscape now owned by Lord Brassey) a waggon loading sheaves when scarce one acre out of an apparent twenty or more had been reaped. Also, his cows in shady water, in mid-summer, had tails like pump handles, as if utterly regardless of teasing flies. Vicat Cole took the hint, and his next batch of watering cows had lifelike swinging tails. Similarly in Ernest Crofts' picture depicting Napoleon inspecting his Old Guard before the final Waterloo assault, all the buckskins were snow white, in spite of rain sodden soil and a day's service before an evening advance. He, like Cole, took the hint, and in his Hougoumont picture of a later Academy, which continued the series, the knees of the guards bore traces of soiling through gunpowder, &c., and this without in any way detracting from the abstract tenet of Art at any price which to this day impels so many painters to depict August foliage and sheep with full fleeces—the shorn sheep is said to violate Art. Mr. Ernest Crofts, it may be remembered, was first cousin of Mr. W. C. Crofts of B.N.O., Oxon., who won the Diamonds in 1867 and 1869.

- aa. Catherine Crofts, m. 25 July, 1861, Henry Loder Ensor.
bb. Elizabeth.
- (e.) Richard Crofts, bap. 15 March, 1712, at Bolton Abbey.
- (f.) William Crofts, bap. 16 Oct., 1715, d. Oct., 1716.
- (g.) Benjamin Crofts, bap. at Bolton Abbey, 6 Jan., 1719. B.A. 1740. Trin. Coll., Camb., Rector of Whissonsett, and of Gressenhall, near Fakenham, Norfolk. He m. Elizabeth Leach, dau. of the Vicar of East Dereham, Norfolk, from 1716 to 1741, he had issue—
- 1a. John Crofts, bap. at Gressenhall, 10 Dec. 1747, Rector of Whissonsett, Norfolk, Caius Coll., Camb., 1766, 4th Wrangler, Fellow 1775. He m. Susan Oxenborough, dau. of Edward Oxenborough, of Wells-by-Sea, Norfolk (who was b. 1736, d. 1821). He d. at Fakenham, bur at Whissonsett, he had issue—
- (1a.) John Drake Crofts, bap. 15 Dec., 1791 at Fakenham. B.A. Trin. Coll., Camb., 1814, Vicar of Houghton, Norfolk, m. Jane Rump. He d. 1843, having had issue—
- aa. John Spence Crofts.
aa. Emily Crofts, m. Rev. Lukin, Rector of Guestling, Sussex.
- bb. Eliza Crofts, Sister of Mercy, House of All Saints Church, London, d. 1907.
- (1b.) Edward Oxenborough Crofts, bap. 14 Feb., 1793 at Fakenham, d. young.
- (1c.) George Crofts, bap. at Fakenham, 1794, an officer in Norfolk Militia, m. Louisa Gosling. He d. 1868, having had issue—
- aa. George Crofts, d. young.
- bb. Henry John Crofts, b. 1821, m. at Gressenhall, Norfolk, 1847, Ann Hastings, and had issue—
- (aa.) Henry John Hastings Crofts, dead.
(bb.) Arthur Edw. Hastings Crofts, b. 28 Nov., 1849, m. and no issue.
- (cc.) George Crofts, dead.
(dd.) John Hastings Crofts, dead.
(ee.) Wm. Hastings Crofts, of Hull, b. 21 Feb., 1861, unm.
(ff.) Francis Hastings Crofts, d. young.
(aa.) Anne Crofts, living 1908.
(bb.) Elizabeth Crofts, m. John Martin
(cc.) Alice Crofts, dead.
(dd.) Jane Crofts, dead.
- cc. John Drake Crofts.
dd. Edward Crofts.
ee. Benjamin Crofts, in Australia, living 1907
- aa. Susannah Crofts.
bb. Louise Crofts.
cc. Caroline Crofts.
- (1d.) Benjamin Crofts, bap. at Whissonsett, Norfolk, d. 1811.
- (1e.) William Crofts, bap. at Fakenham, 31 Dec., 1798, M.R.C.S.L., d. unm. 1852.
- (1f.) Christopher Crofts, bap. at Fakenham, Norfolk, 4 Nov., 1804, B.A. Oxon., 1838. Chaplain to Earl de la Warr. Head Master Queen Elizabeth's School, Sevenoaks, Kent. He m. Maria Savage. He d. 1894, having had issue—
- aa. John David MacBride Crofts, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Rector of Bradfield Combust., near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and vicar of Mountfield, Sussex. He m. Jane Britton Dowell, and has issue—
- (aa.) John Charles Thurston Crofts, b. 1860, m. Ella Catley, and has issue—
- aaa. Christopher John Crofts, b. 3 August, 1904.
bbb. Anthony Brodribb Crofts, b. 4 May, 1906.
- (bb.) Cecil Harry Crofts, b. 1864, entered at Emmanuel Coll., Camb.
(aa.) Mary Dowell Crofts, b. 1859, m. H. D. Goodsell, F.R.C.S., London.
(bb.) Florence Crofts, b. 19 May, 1860.
(cc.) Ethel Harriet Crofts, b. 1866.
(dd.) Eva Maria Crofts, b. 8 Jan., 1868.
(ee.) Beatrice Angela Crofts, b. 1870.

- aa. Susan Hill Crofts, bap. at Whissonsett, m. Henry Hastings, of Longham, Norfolk.
- bb. Harriet Crofts, bap. at Fakenham, 4 Dec., 1801, bur. at Whissonsett, 3 Nov., 1802.
- 1b. Benjamin Crofts, bap. 4 July, 1754, at Gressenhall, Norfolk. Ent. Oains Coll., Camb., 1774, B.A., 1779, m. Penelope Cobb. He d. from a fall from his horse, and bur. at Gressenhall, 26 Feb., 1795. He had issue—
- (1a.) Benjamin Crofts, bap. at Gressenhall, 26 July, 1794, bur. there 1851, he m. Catherine, dau. of, b. 1787, bur. at Gressenhall, 18 Aug., 1853. They had issue—
- aa. Rash Bird Crofts, b. 17 Jan., 1823, m. Anne, dau. of, b. 1824, she d. 1866, bur. at Gressenhall. He was bur. at Gressenhall, 25 Feb., 1871.
- (1a.) Anne Penelope Crofts.
- 1c. Christopher Crofts, bap. 24 Nov., 1751
- 1a. Anne Crofts, bap. 2 Sept., 1745, at Gressenhall.
- 1b. Elizabeth Crofts, b. 1746 at Gressenhall, m. Rev. John Wilson.
- 1c. Mary Crofts, bap. 2 March, 1749.
- 1d. Deborah Crofts, m. Rev. St. John Priest, Rector of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
- (a.) Susan Crofts, bap. at Bolton Abbey, 31 Oct., 1716.
- a. Mary Crofts, m. 13 Oct. 1695, George de Maine.
7. Paul Crofts, b. at Weststow, 6 Aug., 1609.
8. Charles Crofts, b. 10 Oct., 1610, m. dau. of, and had issue—
- (1.) John Crofts.
9. Henry Crofts, b. at Lackford, 25 Dec., 1613, bur. 1 Aug., 1616.
10. Edmund Crofts, b. at Lackford, near Weststow, 7 Nov., 1615, d. at Ballinengouly, Co. Cork, 1666. Admins granted to his widow, Margaret.
11. Benjamin Crofts, bap. at Lackford, near Weststow, 1 Nov., 1617, Receiver for Co. Cork, 1656–66. He m. Rebecca Hurleston. He was bur. at St Andrew's, Dublin, 6 Aug., 1689, he had issue—
- (1.) Benjamin Crofts, entered T. C., Dub., 7 July, 1666, Private Sec. to Earl Carlisle (as recorded in the Cork Estate papers at the Hall, Bolton Abbey, Yorks.). He m. Dorothy, dau. of, He was bur. at Marylebone Church, Middlesex, 16 Aug., 1702, had issue—
- a. Elizabeth Crofts.
- b. Anne Crofts.
- (2.) Francis Crofts, bap. at Christ Church, Cork, 26 June, 1656, bur. there 3 June, 1658.
- (3.) Edmund Crofts, bap. at Christ Church, Cork, 1st Aug., 1658. Entered T. C. Dub., 1 April, 1676, B.A. 1680, M.A. 1683 (Clerk in Holy Orders).
- (1.) Elizabeth Crofts, bur. at Christ Church, Cork, 24 Nov., 1659.
- (2.) Martha Crofts, bap. at Christ Church, Cork, 21 June, 1657.
- (3.) Mary Crofts, bap. at Christ Church, Cork, 2 Oct., 1660.
- (4.) Rebecca Crofts, bap. at Christ Church, Cork, 28 June, 1664, she m. Cartwright, Esq. (see Benjamin's Will, proved 19 Aug., 1702. Witnesses Wm. Purdon, John Wilson, and Nathaniel Kelly).
12. Francis Crofts, bap. at Lackford, near Weststow, 5 March, 1618.
1. Susan Crofts, bap. at Weststow, 13 May, 1602.
2. Anne Crofts, b. at Weststow, 23 Oct., 1604, m. Lionel Bacon, of Hessel, 1636, at Lackford, bur. at Hessel, 1653.
3. Elizabeth Crofts, b. 25 Aug., 1608.
4. Mary Crofts, b. 29 Sept. 1611.
- IV. William Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 21 April, 1568, m. there, 19 Dec., 1599, to Jane, dau. of William Poley, of Boxted, Suffolk (Capt. Powell, her 1st husband). He d. before 1612, having had issue—
1. William Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 28 Sept., 1600.
2. John Crofts, bap. at Hawstead, Suffolk, 21 Oct., 1604, bur. at St. Andrews, Dublin, 15 May, 1676.
1. Jane Crofts, bap. 1601, 17 Jan., bur. at Sapiston, Suffolk, 1632.
- V. Robert Crofts, bap. 4 Jan., 1572, d. 22 April, 1623, bur. at Saxham.
- VI. Edmund Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 10 Jan., 1573.
- I. Anne, bap. at Saxham, 18 June, 1569, m. there 22 April, 1588, to Sir Richard Gresham, of Thorpe, Norfolk.
- II. Elizabeth Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 25 April, 1575, m. Anthony Penning (a fine monument to them both in St. Matthew's Church, Ipswich.)

III. Susan Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 9 Feb., 1577, m. there, 27 Sept., 1597, to Sir Robert Barker, Knight of the Bath.

IV. Jane Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 29th Oct., 1580, bur. 6 Jan. following.

V. Dorothea Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 4 Feb., 1581.

Sir John Crofts, of Saxham and Weststow, son and heir, b. 1563, d. 29 March, 1628, bur. at Saxham, knighted in Ireland, 1599. He m. (1st) Margaret, dau. of Lord Wentworth, widow of John Lord Williams (her 1st husband) Sir William Drury (her second husband) Sir John Crofts (her 3rd husband).

Sir John m. (2ndly) Mary, dau. of Thomas Shirley, she was bur. at Saxham, 13 March, 1645, Sir John was bur. at Saxham, 29th March, 1628, aged 66. He had issue by his wife, Mary—

1. John Crofts, b. 1598, at Toddington, Beds., Cupbearer to Charles I., bur. at Saxham, 1664. This John is he of whom Herrick wrote the ode, commencing:—
"For all thy many courtesies to me,
Nothing I have, my Crofts, to send to thee"
Etc., etc.
2. Samuel Crofts, Ensign in the Low Countries.
3. Edmund Crofts, at Cambridge University.
4. Thomas Crofts.
5. Charles Crofts, bur. at Toddington.

VI. Sir Henry Crofts, of Saxham, son and heir, also of Tattlingstone, Suffolk, knighted at Whitehall, 1611. He m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Richard Wortley, Co. York, 1610, marr. setts., 1 Nov., 1610, and by her, who was bur. at Saxham, 10 Oct., 1642, had issue—

1. William, Lord Crofts, Baron of Saxham, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Charles II., b. about 1611. He m. 1st, Lady Dorothy Hele, dau. of Sir John Hobart, and widow of Sir John Hele (1st husband). He m. 2ndly (her 1st husband, John Lord Craven, 2nd husband, Henry Howard, Earl of Berkshire) Elizabeth, dau. of William Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton (she d. 1 Aug., 1572, s.p., bur. at Saxham, 18th same month). He d. 14 Sept., 1677, s.p., bur. at Saxham, 13 same month. Portrait of him by Sir Peter Lely, in the collection of Earl Spencer.
2. John Crofts, Dean of Norwich, b. 1612, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, D.D., June, 1646, d. 27 July, 1670, bur. in Norwich Cathedral.
3. Edmund Crofts, d.s.p.
4. Charles Crofts, bap. at Toddington, 1 Jan., 1612-13, was shot dead by Jeffrey Hudson, Queen Henrietta Maria's dwarf in Sept., 1644, in the Park at Nevers, France, d.s.p., bur. at Toddington.
5. Henry Crofts, bap. 12 Feb., 1634, at Kensington, d.s.p.
 1. Elizabeth Crofts, m. Frederick, Lord Cornwallis (a portrait of her at Audley End).
 2. Maria Crofts, bur. at Saxham, 25 Aug., 1628.
 3. Hester Crofts, m. Sir Edmund Poley, of Badley. She d. 1714, bur. at Badley.
 4. Cecilia Crofts, d. young.
 5. Catherine Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 28 Jan., 1637, bur. at Badley, 1686.

Sir Henry Crofts m. 2ndly, Margaret, bur. at Saxham, 26 May, 1674, and by her had issue—

6. Henry Crofts, bap. at Saxham, Oct. 1644, d. young.
7. Maria Crofts, bap. at Saxham, 25 Jan., 1646, she m. Thomas Goddard, of Brampton, Norfolk, she d. 26 Jan., 1722.
8. Cecilia Crofts, m. Thomas Coel, of Depden, Suffolk, she d. 1677, bur. at St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds.
9. Elizabeth Crofts, d. 18 Oct., 1681, bur. at Saxham.

Sir Henry was bur. at Saxham, 31 March, 1667.

VII. Anthony Crofts, of whom presently.

I. Anne Crofts, m. Lord Thomas Wentworth, of Nettlestead, created Earl of Cleveland in 1626. A portrait of her by Van Dyke. Their eldest son, Thomas, Lord Wentworth, left an only child, Henrietta Maria, the beloved of the Duke of Monmouth, she died of a broken heart, a few months after his execution.

II. Frances Crofts, m. 1st, Sir John Crompton, 2ndly, Edmund Poley, of Badley.

III. Jane Crofts, m. Sir Humphrey Mildmay.

IV. Dorothea Crofts, m. Sir John Bennet, of Dawley, Middlesex. She d., 1659, their son, John (bap. at Saxham) created Lord Ossulstone, and Henry, also bap. at Saxham, created Earl of Arlington.

V. Alice, b. 1678, bur. at Oulton, Norfolk, m. Sir Owen Smith, of Irmingland, Norfolk.

VI. Arabella Crofts, m. Sir William Bryers, of Pully Hith, Bedford.

VII. Cecily Crofts, m. Thomas Killgrew, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber of Charles II. A portrait of her by Van Dyke, at Weston Park, Shiffnal.

VIII. Mary Crofts, bap. at Toddington, Oct., 1597, m. Sir Christopher Abdy, of Rybridge.

Anthony Crofts, of Weststow, m. Mary, dau. of Richard Franklin, of Evelsden, Middlesex, and widow of Sir John Smith, Bart., of Leeds Castle, Kent. He d. 1657, bur. at Weststow, and had issue—

1. Sir John Crofts, Bart., of Weststow, created a baronet 1662, m. Bryers, dau. of George Wharton Wrotham, Kent, she d. 13 Jan., 1669, bur. at Weststow. He d. 29 March, 1664, aged 29, had issue—

(1.) John Crofts, bur. at Weststow, d. young.

(1.) Bryers Crofts, bur. at Weststow, d. young.

II. William Crofts, of Saxham Parva, of whom presently.

III. Anthony Crofts, of Badley, d.s.p., 1713, bur. at Weststow.

William Crofts, of Saxham Parva (cousin and heir male of Lord Crofts) m. 1st, Maria, dau. of Philip Viscount Wenman. She d.s.p. He m. 2ndly, Anne, dau. of William Allington, of St. Edmundsbury, she d. 1727, bur. at Saxham.

In the State Papers is a letter from William Crofts, to Lord Arlington, dated Dublin, 16 Oct., 1672, asking for a vacancy in Regt. of Guards. He d. 23 Jan., 1694-5, bur. at Saxham, and had issue by his 2nd wife—

1. William Crofts, bur. at Saxham Parva, 23 April, 1694, aged 11 years, 5 months.

2. Anthony Crofts, of whom presently.

3. Charles Crofts, of Lincoln's Inn, bap. at Saxham Parva, 10 June, 1690, bur. at Saxham, 25 April, 1737. His tombstone is in the churchyard, just outside the Crofts Chapel.

4. John Crofts, bap. 9 Oct., 1691, bur. at Saxham, 29 Jan., 1692.

5. Henry Crofts, bap. 17 Jan., 1692, d. 23 April, 1694.

1. Maria Crofts, bur. at Saxham Parva, 16 May, 1685.

Anthony Crofts, of Saxham Parva, son and heir, bap. 6 Aug., 1684, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Gipps, of Horningswerth, m. at Saxham, 30 Sept., 1708, she was bur. there, 21 Aug., 1753. He d. 1727, and had issue—

(1.) William Crofts, of Saxham Parva, son and heir, b. 8 June, 1711, bap. at Saxham, m. Maria, dau. and co-heir of Sir Matthew Decker, Bart., m. by special licence in London, 19 Dec., 1738. He d. 14 Nov., 1770, bur. at Saxham, 26 Nov., and had issue—

a. Richard Crofts, of Saxham Parva, and West Harling, Norfolk, portrait of him, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the possession of Sir Edgar Sebright. He m. Harriett, dau. of John Darell, of York Street, St. James's Square, Co. Middlesex, she d. 1828. A portrait of her by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the possession of Sir Edgar Sebright, Bart. He d. 4 Aug., 1783, bur. at West Harling, and had issue an only child, and sole heir, Harriette Crofts, who m. Aug. 1793, Sir John Sebright, Bart., of Besford, Worcestershire.

b. Charles Crofts, of Saxham Parva, d.s.p. in the East, 1785.

c. William Crofts, d.s.p. in the East.

a. Milesina Crofts, living in 1785, m. Francis Louis Samuel Pache, of Morges, in Berne.

b. Henrietta Crofts, d.s.p. in Switzerland, 1822.

ARMS—Or three bull's heads cabossed, also a talbot sejant argent.

CREST—A bull's head cabossed sa, armed or.

MOTTO—"Virtute Et Fidelitate."

(Burke's General Armory, 1851.)

Ernest Crofts, R.A. adds—

The Crofts family seem to have used both crests promiscuously. On a chimney piece in Saxham Hall, the Croft's crest is described as a white ragged spaniel sitting; and in one of the stained glass ovals in my possession of the arms of Sir John Crofts of Shirley (date 1620) the crest is so depicted. William Lord Crofts used the bull's head. Christopher of Velvetstown, ditto. Benjamin Crofts, the Recorder of Cork and his son, seal with the talbot, also Christopher, secretary to the Earl of Cork. The Bandwell branch mostly use the bull's head, but Charles Crofts, son of Thomas, has both crests on his tomb at Ixworth Thorpe, 1616. On

Charles Croft's tomb in Saxham Churchyard, there is the talbot sejant with the arms. He died 25th April, 1737, aged 27 years. On the plan of the Saxham estate of 1638, by Carte, the talbot is given as crest.

In 1677 Sir Philip Percival let Ballymaloo and Fearandine to Mr. Crofts, as well as Ballinagarrah and Moneskeagh, Ballyroe.

In 1713 George Crofts, Esq. was tenant to the Percivals for Kilbrogan, Rath, Churchtown, Carigine, Lackyne, Garrandard, Ballyvaheen, Ballyniboul, Ballychristy and Adamstown (Ballyadam.)

Philip Crofts, Esq. was tenant for Ballynegurragh, Dromon, Ballinrahy, part of Farrenwaterfwyn alias Fassakiel, Ballinling, Farrenhenryoge, Ballyroe, Monileen and Coolcaum.

William Crofts was tenant for Rathclare.

George Crofts for Velvextown, Ballysing alias Ballyvellicock.

Richard Freeman of Ballinguile in 1706, is stated to have married a sister of George Crofts of Churchtown.

In 1684 Richard Freeman, who had a lease of Killevarrig from Sir John Percival, had a son William, and brothers, Edward and John. This Richard was related to the Crofts and Wrixons, and was an "industrious gentleman."

In 1684 Henry Wrixon, who was a tenant of Sir John Percival for Loghort Castle, had a daughter Ellenor, wife of Roger Crofts.

In 1727 the Percivals gave Ellenor Crofts a lease of Ballythomas.

In 1682 Sir John Percival let Annagh and Killogh alias Rochestown to Thomas Wills. Thomas's sister married George Crofts, Esq.

Sir John Perceval let to George Crofts of Velvextown, the lands of Ballyvillicoke, Bellisiny and Kilgowlan. George Crofts died in 1718, his wife, Mary, died about December, 1728. Sir John let these lands to their son Christopher, 1st May, 1729.

Sir John Percival let to William Crofts the lands of Rathclare, 18th March, 1635. William Crofts died January, 1726/7. His wife also died, and their son Roger died May, 1724, when Sir John let the place on 1st May, 1727, to Hugh Northcote.

Sir John Percival granted unto Richard Beare, senr. and John Beare, the five and a half plowlands of Liscarroll, viz:—Knockbarry, Lackenroe, Coolbane, Ballymcdagh alias Ballynebuiddagh, and the half plowland of the town of Liscarroll. This John had a son Richard and a brother Roger. The wife of John Beare was Mary, daughter of George Crofts, senr.

Sir John Percival let to George Crofts, senior, the lands of Ballintemple (Churchtown), Rath, Killgrogan, Carrigeen, Lackeen, Granard, Ballyvagheen, Ballynabowle, Ballycristy, part of Annaghbog, to hold for lives of Sarah, his wife, John Beare his son-in-law, and Mary his daughter.

Sir John Percival in 1681 let to George Crofts the lands of Garranard alias Lackeen, Carrigeen, Farrindine and Ballyvaheen, during lives of his sons George and John, and daughter Katherine (Pritheroe.) She died July, 1730.

Sir John Percival granted George Crofts, senr., John Watkins and Philip Belcher a lease of Killeneally, Grenane, and part of Dromdowne.

In February, 1720/1, Watkins was murdered by house-breakers.

In 1684 and 1700 Sir John Perceval granted Alderman Philip Crofts leases of Ballinliny, Waterfound, Farrenhenryoge, Ballinrae, Ballyroe and Monileen, Coolcarn, Dromin, Ballingarroggh and Moneskeagh. Mr.

Crofts died 29th January, 1730. He had a son, and a nephew called Matthew.

In 1684 Sir John granted Philip Crofts a lease of Ballyroe and Moneileen to hold for lives of said Alderman Philip, his son, and Matthew his nephew. The Alderman lived in Cork. He had repaired Ballingarragh House where there was a small orchard and garden. He also had Coolcom in 1666. He sub-let in 1717 the undermentioned farms which he held from the Percevals, viz:—

Coolecam to Henry Wrixon.

Ballyroe and Moneileen to Mr. John Bowerman.

Ballinliny, Ballinrahy, Waterfound, Ferrenhenryoge to William Harris.

Dromon to William Pendergrass.

Ballinegrah Alderman Philip Crofts kept in his own hands. He died 29th January, 1730, when all his lands fell into the hands of Sir John Percival. In February, 1731, Lieut. Robt. Dunworth of County of Cork settled here.

Sir John set the following:—

Ballinliny, 1731 to Thomas Harris, and in 1739 to Henry Knight.

Coolecam, 1731 to George Conron.

Ballinroe and Moneileen, 1731, to James Boreman.

Ballinragrah and Dromin, 1731, to Richard Hunt.

The following are extracts from the diary of Mrs. Catherine Stawell, wife of William Stawell of Kilbrack, Doneraile, Co. Cork.

1784. Nov. 26.—William Crofts of Velvetstown died.

1811. July 20.—Christopher, son of William Crofts of Velvetstown died.

1813. August 21.—Old Mrs. Crofts, his wife, died in Cork.

(? widow of William Crofts of Velvetstown.)

1801. December.—Mr. William Crofts of Mallow died.

1810. May 27.—Mr. Crofts of Churchtown married Miss Gorman.

1811. July 20.—Mr. Christ. Crofts died at Velvetstown of Dropsy.

1813. August 23.—Old Mrs. Crofts, grandmother to the present Mr. Crofts of Velvetstown, died in Cork.

1814. February 14.—Miss Crofts of Streamhill married to Mr. Holmes Hayze (? Hayes.)

1815. April 28.—Mr. Crofts of Streamhill married Miss Forest.

1816. July 26.—Mrs. Holmes Hayes (Crofts) lay in of a son and heir.

1817. July 20.—Mrs. Freeman Crofts (my school fellow at Bath) died at Churchtown. Her name was Hannah Spread.

1818. February 24.—Dr. William Crofts, son to Mr. James Crofts of Timoleague, died in Cork of typhus fever.

1818. May 4.—About this time Mr. Robert Crofts of Clanribbon died.

1820. May 15.—Mrs. G. Crofts lay in at Streamhill of a girl Augusta Caroline. This is her fourth daughter. No boy yet.

1820. December 5.—Mr. Holmes Hayze (Hayes) son-in-law to Mr. Crofts died in consequence of a strain in his back (four children.)

1821. February 14.—Rev. Freeman Crofts died at Churchtown, aged 80 years.

1821. August 1.—About this day Mrs. George Crofts lay in at Streamhill of a fifth child (? Amelia.) No son yet.

1822. November 1.—Mrs. George Crofts (Miss Forest) lay in at

Doneraile of a son and heir (Christopher.) She has five daughters, and this is her first son.

1823. June 5.—Mr. Richard Crofts died at Killoosha, near Buttevant, in consequence of a shot fired at him the night before, by a White-Boy in his own house.

1823. June 16.—Mrs. Freeman Crofts (Miss Gorman) died in Cork, leaving several young children.

1824. April 15.—Mrs. George Crofts lay in at Streamhill of a second son.

1826. February 5.—Roger Langley aged 19, eldest son of Henry Langley, Esq. and Miss Crofts, died at Ballyellis near Doneraile of typhus fever.

1826. November 10.—George Wills Crofts (Wills George Crofts) Esq. of Churchtown, died in Cove. He was High Sheriff for Co. Cork in 1822.

1826. December 29.—Miss Crofts of Streamhill, sister to Clutterbuck Crone, died there, aged about 65.

1829. October 26.—Mrs. Crofts of Streamhill lay in of a girl, Ellen.

1830. December 13.—Mrs. Crofts of Streamhill lay in of a boy, her twelfth child.

1832. April.—Sometime this month Mrs. G. Crofts lay in at Streamhill of a 13th child (a girl) twelve alive.

1834. January.—Sometime this month Mrs. G. Crofts lay in at Streamhill, she has six daughters and six sons alive.

1837. January.—This month Mrs. G. Crofts of Streamhill lay in there of her 14th child, alive, a girl.

1837. November 10.—Mr. Christopher Crofts died at Streamhill, aged 100.

1838. June 1.—Mrs. Mary Crofts, aged 80, died at Ballyellis near Buttevant, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Langley.

1838. October 17.—Miss Anne Crofts of Streamhill married Mr. Galway of Cork, son of the late Capt. Galway of Nadrid.

1838. October 18.—Mrs. Crofts of Streamhill lay in of her 15th child, a boy, alive, Holmes Richard.

EXTRACTS FROM ST. FINBAR'S PARISH REGISTER (C. of I.), CORK.

1789, April 5. Ellen and Mary, daughters of James and Elizabeth Crofts (bap.).

1791. Sarah, dau. of James and Elizabeth Crofts (bap.).

1793. Elizabeth, dau. of James and Elizabeth Crofts (bap.).

1809, Jany. 18. Thomas, son of James and Elizabeth Crofts (bap.).

EXTRACTS FROM ST. PAUL'S PARISH REGISTER (C. of I.), CORK.

1788, Nov. 14. Maurice Flemming marr. to Anne Crofts.

EXTRACTS FROM ST. PETER'S PARISH REGISTER (C. of I.), CORK.

1748, March 5. Wills, son of James and Catherine Crofts (bap.).

1752, Jany 29. Joseph, son of James and Catherine Crofts (bap.).

1779, Jany. 24. Elizabeth, dau. of Wills and Mary Crofts (bap.).

1785, Sept. 17. Ann and Catherine, son and dau. of James and Elizabeth Crofts (bap.).

1720, Nov. 27. Eliza, dau. of William and Mary Crofts (bap.).

1751, Nov. 28. Patrick Erskine marr. to Mary Crofts.

1761, March 30. Thomas Crofts marr. to Catherine Harding.

According to Lewis (pub. 1837), T. (? Thomas) Lucas Crofts, Esq., was residing at Velvetstown. (I. 235, under Buttevant).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Velvetstown, a large townland, all demesne, containing a gentleman's seat and a pond, also a Danish fort. Is named from a family named Velvet or Velvex. T. L. Crofts, Esq., proprietor." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

Windele, writing in 1850, states that there is a "dallaun" at Ardeen, near Velvetstown. (Windele MSS. 12, I. 10., R.I.A.)

Is this standing stone here now?—J. G. W.,

Velvetstown is now (1921) the residence of Christopher Crofts, Esq. He lives in the old Velvetstown House.

Wallstown Parish.

Sheets 18 and 26, 6-inch O.S. Sheets 165 and 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Wallstown.

The old Irish name was "Ballygrygyn," so named in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291 (Brady, II., 403). It is the Irish for "O'Griggan's Town" (O'Donovan).

It lies about three miles by road north of Castletownroche village.

The parish contains 3,056 acres, 1r. 12p., statute measure. In 1881 the population was 355; val. £2,479; houses 54; families 54; R.C.'s 332; Prots. 23.

The townland contains 565a. or. 9p., statute measure. In 1881 the population was 79. Val. £477 (Guy).

According to the Fiants of Elizabeth:—

2587 (2110). Pardon was granted (with other persons) to Edm. Wale, of Waleston, kern; Donogh fitz William O Slatter and Dermot Iquiltane, of Bellewhyne (? Wallstown), kerns. 18 May xvii. A.D. 1575.

4256 (3521). Pardon to Rich. Wale, of Waleston, horseman; Rob. Wale, of same; John O'Leyne fitz Tho., of same; John fitz Philip McCraigh, of same. 28 Nov. xxvi. A.D. 1583.

4488 (3504). Pardon to Rob. Wale, of Walestowne; Edm. Wale, of same, gent., and Teag og M'Teige M'Dermod, in co. Cork, "Lord Viscount Roche's men." 10 July, xxvi. A.D. 1594.

A Colonel Wall fought against Cromwell at the siege of Drogheda.

The Book of Dist. and Sur. (circa 1657) gives the names of the townlands that were forfeited after the rebellion and the names of the grantees. (P.R.O. Irl.). See "Wallstown Castle."

The Subsidy Rolls, Co. Cork, A.D. 1662, record that Andrew Ruddock of Waalstowne had value in land £6 5s. 5½d. In 1665 he had goods worth £14 4s 2½d. (P.R.O. Irl.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Wallstown contains 1,021 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Awbeg, by which it is partly intersected, and comprises 3,054 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £2,679 per ann.; the land is of medium quality and chiefly



WALLSTOWN CASTLE.

(Photo by Major H. T. F. White, 1865.)



WALLSTOWN RECTORY.

(Photo by Col. J. Grove-White, September, 1905.)

in tillage, and the state of agriculture is much improved; limestone abounds and is used both for building and agricultural purposes. Fairs are held at Drumdeer on July 11th and August 12th for cattle and pigs, and at the village of Dunavalla is a mill for grinding oats. The river Awbeg winds very beautifully through the district and is famous for its fine trout. (II. 674).

Drumdeer fair is now (1920) held 12th June, and has been for many years past.

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"The proprietors of this parish are Richard Welsted, John Ruddock, Adam Newman, Esq., and Major Crone.

The land is chiefly of a good quality and in a good state of cultivation. Houses and roads are in middling repair.

Walestoune, Inq. temp. Car. I. Walestoune Castle, Deps. 1652. "Wall's Town." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

WALLSTOWN CASTLE AND TOWNLAND.

The acreage of the townland is given before under the lay parish, and the early history of the family of de Valle or Wall, of Wallstown, has been noted under the R.C. Parish.

In a re-grant of land from James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, it is stated that his Lordship had "out of Walestoune £6 14s. 8d.," and that it had to pay its share in aid of the marriage of his eldest daughter and his heirs, according to the law of England and not otherwise, with heriot and suit of court. (Pat. Rolls, Jac. I. 16, Decr. 9th A.D. 1611. P.R.O. Irl.).

The following were taken from the State Papers in Trinity College, Dublin, and sent to Mr. James Byrne by Mr. H. F. Berry, LL.D., 51 Waterloo Road, Dublin:—

Mallow, March 7, 1653.

Deposition taken concerninge Richard Walde, of Wales Town, in the Barrony of Fermoy, Co. Cork, in the year 1641.

Richard Williamson, of Mallow, gent., aged about 45 years, beinge sworne and examined, saith that hee lived att Mallow in the yeare '41, and that hee knew the afforesaid Walde, living as afforesaid, the same yeare, and the afforesaid Walde was in actuall Rebellion the yeare '42.

The cause of this Deponent's knowledge is that hee was att the takinge of the afforesd. Castle wch was the said Walde's, of wch Castle the said Wald was Govrn'r, and that hee was sent prisoner to Corke and continued there untill hee died, and further saith not.

RICH'D. WILLIAMSON.

Taken before H. Wheeler, Tho. Coakley.

Thomas Bazely, of Moyalloe, aged 33 years, being duly sworne and examined, saith that he knew the said Wale to be in actuall armes against ye English in ye yeare 1642. The cause of this Deponent's knowledge is that hee was att ye takinge of ye afforesaid Castle, of wch the said Wale was Governor, it being his own propriety, and after ye Castle was taken, the said Wale was sent prisoner to Corke; and continued there untill hee died; further saith not.

The marke of
THOMAS X BAZELY.

Taken before H. Wheeler, Thos. Coakley.

John Barry, of Balliclough, in the Barrony of Orrery, aged about 30 yeares, beinge sworne and examined, saith :

That the sd. Walde was in actuall armes with the Enemy in the yeare '41.

The cause of this Deponent's knowledge is that hee saw the sd. Wald's Castle on fire, and afterwards this Deponent saw the sd. Walde prisoner in Corke, for holdinge out of the afforesd. Castle in opposition to the English, where the said Walde died.

JOHN BARRY.

Taken before H. Wheeler, Tho. Coakley.

In a Deposition, No. 1737, dated 15 Feb., 1642, by Anthony Kingsmill "Clarke, late of Moyallo, in ye Countie of Corke," he states that he has a debt "due from Walle, of Wales Town, in the Countie of Corke and Barony of Fermoy, who was lately in actual rebellion, and for the same hath his castle of Walestowne demolished and was himself taken prisoner." (Gibson, II. 60).

The above is also recorded in Brady, II., 58.

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives :—"Wallstown Castle, 187 'acres. The owner before the rebellion was William Wall, described as an Irish Papist. The townland was granted to Andrew Ruddock.

A castle is shown at Wallstown in the Down Survey (p. 10) (P.R.O. Irl.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P. (now, 1913), of Wallstown Castle, adds that Ruddock was one of Ireton's captains, and on the death of Colonel Wall, which is said to have taken place at Ballya Coulter ford, near Ballywalter, his property was handed over to Ruddock. Wall fought for Ireland and lost. The same Colonel Wall is referred to in honourable terms in a MS. in the British Museum, edited by Mr. Herbert Gillman, B.L., on the rebellion of 1642; see pp. 16 and 25, Vol. II., second series of the "Journal" C. H. & A. S. ("Journal" for 1902, p. 88).

After the marriage of Miss Kathleen Creagh, of Creagh Castle, to Counsellor William Stawell of Kilbrack, the property passed to the Stawell family. James Blake became tenant of the Castle farm. In about the year 1820, Mr. Stawell dispossessed Blake and farmed the place himself. In 1836, portion of the property was purchased by Mr. Thomas Baily, on a 31 year's lease. He was evicted in 1855 and was succeeded by Mr. Rowland Campion, who was evicted by the purchaser of the property, Mr. John McCormick, Dublin, in 1858. The Castle farm was then let to the late Mr. John Byrne. (Coroner James Byrne, J.P.)

The following Notes are from the Diary of Mrs. Catherine Stawell, of Kilbrack, Doneraile. She was the daughter of Dr. John Creagh, of Creagh Castle, Doneraile (born at Newmarket, Co. Cork, a 3rd son, 1710); and her mother (b. 1720) was Rachel, dau. of Andrew Ruddock of Wallstown Castle. Her parents were married 31st August, 1756 (Castletownroche Par. Reg). She was their only child. She married William Stawell, J.P., B.L., of Kilbrack, 4th April, 1775.

The Subsidy Rolls for 1662, mention Andrew Ruddock, of Waalstowne, whose land was valued at £6 5s. 5½d. In 1665 his goods were valued at £14 4s. 2½d. (P.R.O., Irl.).

The grant to Andrew Ruddocke consisted of the following: Wallstowne, 187 acres; Craghanatte, east part to be cut off by a N. and S. line, 49 acres; Tullagh, 1 plow; East part do. 166a. 2r. 22p.; Ballydahin, 175 acres; Loqueen or Loqueene, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow, 85a. 2r. op.; Shanasha, 38 acres. Bar. of Fermoy. Total 701a. or. 22p. plant. (1,135a. 2r. 35p. statute.) Total rent £10 12s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Inrolled 6 Nov., 1666. (O'Donovan's Letters, R.I.A.)

Smith (pub. 1750) records: "Lower down the river (Aubeg) from Ballinamona Castle is Wallstown, a large building; and near it is the house of Mr. Andrew Ruddock, with some plantations." (I., 313.)

The Castletownroche C. of I. Par. Reg. gives the marriage, 31st August, 1756, of Doctor Creagh, of Doneraile, to Miss Rachael Ruddock, of Wallstown. (P.R.O., Ird.)

Mr. James Byrne informs me that soldiers were stationed in Wallstown House, in the years 1820—1826.

1803. March 25. W. Stawell took possession of Wallstown.
 1822. This week all Mr. Bennett's tythe corn was burned at Glenor, and what remained of Mr. ——— Tythe corn at Wallstown was also burned.
 1822. November 18. This night at 9 o'clock, the house of Wallstown was set fire to and one loft, and part of the roof burned; also the turf house and stable, which was entirely consumed together with the turf. This outrage was committed in consequence of W. S. (William Stawell of Kilbrack) having agreed to allow the military to occupy it. On the 19th, a few of the soldiers of the 22nd Regt. took possession of the house, which is to be repaired for their accommodation.
 1823. January 24. Mr. Roberts of the 71st Light Infantry, now at Wallstown, dined here (Kilbrack).
 1823. May 18. An attack was made on the house of Oldtown (near Shanballymore) where Quale Welstead now resides, but the insurgents were beaten off by him and a party of the 71st, who heard the shots from Wallstown, and came to their assistance.
 1823. August. W. Stawell went to Wallstown to meet Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, where they agreed to build a guardroom, and make some other improvements to the house.
 1823. August 4. W. S., James, Emma and I. went to Wallstown to visit Mr. and Mrs. Galtee of the 10th Regt., now quartered there.
 1823. November 6. This night a stack of our oats was burned at Wallstown by the Whiteboys.
 1824. August 6. This night Bill Hurlihy's house at our upper gate was entered by 3 armed men with scythes and a pistol and robbed of 30/-. The same night the same gang, as it is supposed, proceeded to our Dairy house of Wallstown, and after robbing the dairy woman of a few twopennies, swore her and John Sullivan's father to quit the place in one week (which they will not do).
 1825. March 25. Mr. Rennie of the 10th Regt., his men removed from Wallstown to Fermoy, and were replaced by Mr. Hall and a party of the ———.
 1825. August 7. Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow of the 84th Regt. (Detachment) now quartered at Wallstown, dined here.
 (Note:—Mr. James Byrne of Wallstown Castle told me on 7th July, 1914, that the soldiers were quartered in the Wallstown House and premises. It was thatched before the troops went there, but on their occupation it was slated.)
 1825. Nov. 1. The soldiers quartered at Wallstown of the 84th Regt., with Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow, left it for Fermoy, and Mr. and Mrs. Bealis, and a party of the Highlanders replaced them (78th Highlanders).
 1825. Dec. 26. Mr. and Mrs. Bealis of the 78th Highlanders left Wallstown, and were replaced by Mr. and Mrs. McAlpin of the same Regt.
 1826. Jan. 7. Mr. William McAlpin of the 78th Highlanders came from Wallstown to take leave of us, being under orders to march this very day for Cork, in order to embark for Ceylon. Col. and Mrs. Lindsay go with the Regt., but leave their three children behind them (sailed in April).
 1826. Jan. 9th. Mr. Lawson and twenty men of the 15th Regt. came to Wallstown in Mr. McAlpin's place.
 1826. Feb. 22. This day Mr. Thorrold, Battersby, etc., and all the 15th Regt., at Buttevant, marched from thence to Mitchelstown, on their way to Templemore. Same day Mr. Lawson of same Regt. left Wallstown.
 1826. March 14. Capt. Temple and a party of the 15th Regt. left Doneraile, and Mr. John Lawson of same Regt. left Wallstown. They were replaced by parties of the 86th Regt. in both places. Mr. and Mrs. Grant in Doneraile, and Mr. Dalgaty at Wallstown.
 1829. July, 30. Got a letter from Captain Fireball threatening to destroy the castle of Wallstown and upper fort, unless three pounds were left for him at Cashman's, near upper fort (no money sent).
 1830. March 4. I gave up my right to James Stawell of all rents and arrears now due to his dear uncle (William Stawell of Kilbrack, his uncle, and Catherine Stawell's husband, died 17 Feb., 1830). He is to pay all rent now due. I also gave him all the brood mares, colts and young horses of Wallstown and elsewhere.

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Wallstown Townland. This

is the property of John Ruddock, held by deed for ever. The land is mostly all in a good state of cultivation. Houses and roads in good repair, pays Co. Cess, including Loughquin and Lackabrack townlands (Irish for "speckled flags or hillside." O'Donovan). £36 13s. 11d."

"Wallstown Castle. It is mostly in ruins, and appears to have been very extensive, part of it is now (1840) used as a stable." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Windele, writing in 1853, tells us regarding this castle as follows:— "The site of the castle, although level with the adjoining land and the high road, is nevertheless at the north side steep and precipitous, offering a difficult front to the river Awbeg, which flows rapidly over a broken bed beneath. But a small portion of this building now remains, that forming its west gable. Whilst the eastern end and the side walls have almost totally disappeared. Its form was that of a long oblong. Its period was that of the early Tudor. Its floors had been of timber. No vestige of arched floors appear.¹ The windows were of considerable size. At the N.W. angle appear to have been the closets, including the cloaca, whose emissarium still remains.

The erection of this structure is assigned by tradition to the family of Wall, or de Valle. Hibernice Altach, whence the name of the townland and castle. "Caislean Baille an Fhaltig." The name appears among those of the Anglo Normans, at an early date. Tradition says, that in the Great Rebellion, Cromwell required the Inheritor to swear allegiance to the Government of the Commonwealth, but that he refused not only to do so, but to surrender the castle; but Cromwell found an easy way of compelling the surrender of the latter. He planted a cannon on the high ground to the south, and one shot made such a breach, as soon compelled the opening of the gates to the English. Wall of course, fled, and with him, his two nephews. One retired to the mountains of Slieve Luacha, near Newmarket, and another to the neighbourhood of Cork.²

A sketch of Wallstown Castle from the south is given on p. 277, and from north on p. 281.

Here follows references to the name of Wall, in the 15th Report of Records of Ireland. Adjudications to the '49 officers, and in Decrees of Innocents. In the vicissitudes of time, this property has once more reverted to a Wall. In 1858, it was purchased in the Encumbered Estates Court, by Dr. Thomas Wall of Cork." (Windele MSS. 12, I, 10, p. 275, Lib., R.I.A.)

¹This is not entirely correct, as a few arched chambers remain to this day (James Byrne, 1912).

²Coroner Byrne, adds:—There was a tradition that the head of the Wall family of Wallstown was pursued by the attacking Cromwellians, and was slain at Ballyahacoulter Ford, near Ballywater, however this might be, we have it on record that the Castle was burned down in 1642, and that the proprietor was arrested and died in Cork Jail.

It appears that after the overthrow of Wall, some members of the Nagle family possessed the place for some years before Ruddock got it, and tradition states that the head rent of £50, referred to as payable to Watkins, was due to a ruse practised by one of the Nagles. Nagle being penniless, Ruddock in a jocosse manner offered to sell him back the property, Nagle consulted a lawyer, and when Ruddock offered him the place once more, Nagle accepted the terms and lodged a guinea as earned in the transaction. He waited until the following Sunday when Ruddock was at Church, and took possession of the place, which he did not resign until £50 a year was granted him.

In 1858, it was the property of John Watkins, sold in the Encumbered Estates Court, 24 June, 1853. From the rental, etc., issued by the Commissioners, a copy of which has been kindly lent me by Mrs. Russell, of Glanmore, Charleville, it appears that Wallstown, with its sub-denominations Tulla, Lacquinn, or Loughquinn, and Shanassa, situated in the Barony of Fermoy, Co. Cork, contained 776a. or. op. statute measure, annual rent being £46 3s. 1d., Griffith's valuation being £657 17s. 0d. The tenants were described as representatives of Andrew Ruddock. It was held under a lease of 18th December, 1685, made between John Watkins of the one part, and Andrew Ruddock of the other, for a term of 999 years, from 1 November, 1685, at yearly rent of £50, late currency, over and above quit rent, £9 16s. 6½d. Mr. James Byrne adds:—

Tradition has it that Captain Andrew Ruddock was a simple minded and kindly disposed man; for instance, in snowy weather, he used to feed the rooks. He used to keep a number of shire horses with bald faces, and long tails. Some of his neighbours, without his permission, used to get his horses to do their work. On one occasion, he is reported to have observed one of his horses drawing a plough for his neighbour, he went towards him, but when the ploughman saw him approaching, he bent one of the horse's ears under the poll strap of the winkers. Ruddock, after looking at his horse, said he would take him to be his property, only that his horse had a pair of ears. Another trick was played on him by a neighbour who used one of his horses, who simply knotted the hair on his tail, Ruddock failed to recognise him, as he said all his horses had long tails. Another fad of his was that all the stones picked off tillage lands should be thrown on a pile near the castle. The workers bringing them in aprons, sometimes nearly a mile. The heap thus formed remained, until Mr. Thomas Baily, who made a new road near the place in 1837, removed them.

Mr. James Byrne³ was a well-known breeder of pure bred Shorthorns. On account of advancing years, Mr. Byrne sold his cattle on 26th Sept., 1913. Messrs. John Thornton & Co., London, being the Auctioneers. The herd was described as follows:—

The herd at Wallstown Castle, situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Ireland, has been established since 1854. Good cows and heifers were selected from that famous breeder the late Mr. Richard Welsted at Ballywalter, and others came from the herds of Mr. Jonathan Bruce, of Milltown Castle, Charleville, and the late Major Barton, of Straffan, Co. Kildare. Four years ago 70 head, consisting of two-year-old and yearling heifers and young bulls, were sold, several of which afterwards grew into grand animals and won prizes. Owing to Mr. Byrne's advancing years he has decided to sell the estates and retire from farming, consequently the entire herd has now to be offered for sale.

Bulls have always been selected with great care, prize winners or bulls that have

³Mr. James Byrne occupied many important offices such as President of Co. Cork Agricultural Society; Life Governor Munster Agricultural Institute; Governor Royal Veterinary College, Ireland; Member Irish Agricultural Organisation Society; Member of Board of Agriculture; Member of Council of Agriculture; Prize Essayist of Royal Agricultural Society, Ireland. He was County Cork Coroner for 36 years, being elected in 1880, and was appointed Magistrate for Co. Cork in 1871, and held the office for 45 years. Both Mr. James Byrne and his widow died at Ballyhooly House, Ballyhooly, and were buried at Wallstown. The former, 29th Dec., 1916, the latter on 3 Jan., 1919. The Coroner was a great Irish Scholar and spoke Irish fluently. He was a veritable storehouse of local information, and his assistance in adding to these "Notes" has been invaluable. It is fortunate, for future generations, that so much from his pen has thus been preserved.

proved themselves successful sires generally being secured. In the earlier days they were obtained from Mr. Welsted, Mr. G. Allen, of Unicarville; Mr. J. Downing, of Ashfield; Lady Pigot, Mr. Jefferson, of Preston Hows, Cumberland, and other well-known breeders. Among the more recent may be mentioned Lord James Douglas 70628, a famous prize bull bred by Mr. C. E. Law in Banffshire, and used by Mr. J. Handley; Hard Times 79056, a grandson of the celebrated bull Count Lavender; Bapton Herald 82767, a handsome roan bull of the Clipper tribe, bred by Mr. Deane Willis; Golden Crest 81163, Bred by Mr. W. Duthie from Ripe Strawberry of Mr. Cruickshank's Bellona tribe; Albert Prince 10637, bred at the Albert College, Glasnevin, by Bapton Favourite (sold for 1,300 gns.), from Princess Royal 58th by Captain of the Guard; Emperor of Huntingtower 88520, a great prize winner, bred by Messrs. Lumsden and Mackenzie from the Lady Dorothy tribe, and the sire of Mr. E. W. Bishop's white bull Pierrot 112793, that won the first prize at the R.A.S.E. Show at Bristol this year and was sold for 500 gns. Other recent sires have been Drayton Rearguard 83324, purchased originally by the Department of Agriculture for 450 gns.; Jubilant 99240, very successfully bred by Mr. W. Duthie and the sire of several celebrated animals; Bold Bailie, 90943 lot 101, purchased from Mr. Deane Willis and Lord Matadore 106046 lot 102, used at Collynie for several seasons, his calves making great prices at the annual sales. The two last named valuable stock bulls are included in the sale.

The herd, which has been kept for dairy purposes, is in a natural healthy state, the animals running out winter and summer. Many have been sold for exportation, and none have ever reacted to the test. The cows are mostly very heavy milkers, a number of them giving great yields, and the young stock are most promising. At the last sale Kethlenda, sold as a yearling heifer, was purchased by Mr. Lutwyche, and won first prize in the dairy class at the Oxfordshire show last year, and first at the Royal Counties Show at Windsor this season. The dam of Mr. J. O. Boyle's famous dairy cow Pride of Summerhill, that yielded 1,502 gallons in ten months and sold to the late Mr. George Taylor, was also bred at Wallstown Castle. Although showing has not been practised of late, animals bred by Mr. Byrne have taken leading positions at the various shows in Ireland, and the young bulls have almost invariably secured premiums.

WALLSTOWN PARISH (C. OF I.).

Brady (pub. 1863) gives a roll of Incumbents, &c., as follows:—

1591 to 1634 vide Templeroan, which was joined to Wallstown.
 1661 to 1724, Wallstown was held with Castletown (q.v.).
 1724 to 1810, Wallstown and Castletown were held with Coole.
 1810. William Harvey.
 1824. John Gavan.
 1834. Prot. Pop., 20.
 1837. Wallstown, a rectory and vicarage, with cure; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad; containing 3,034a. 1r. 21p. Gross pop., 1,021. No curate employed. Tithe comp., £446 18s. 6d. 16a. 1r. 21p. of glebe, valued at £40, &c. Diocesan Schoolmaster, 11s. 1d. Wallstown glebe house built in 1829, at the cost of £1,000 8s., Brit. (Here follows a detailed account of how the money was collected.) Incumbent resides in glebe house. No church. Divine service conducted in the glebe house. The benefice is a rectory.

1841. George John Gwynne.⁴ He was an author, name of his works is given by Brady. (II. 403.)

Cole (pub. 1903) continues:—

1864. Samuel Barker Green Young. On his death or resignation in 1879, Wallstown was united to Castletownroche. (p. 254.)

Walestown, with other Rectories, was granted in 5 June, 1607, to Sir John King, ancestor of Lord Kingston. (Brady II., 355.)

On 9th October, 1828, a large party of insurgents attacked the watchman who was in care of the Glebe House of Wallstown, which is now building

⁴ He got a grant for a school, which he used for Divine Service.

in that parish. The party was headed by a man of most respectable appearance. They made a diligent search on the person of the watchman, and in his cabin, for arms, and on leaving the Glebe House, cautioned the man not to stir out on pain of death. They then went to the farm yard, and set on fire seventeen stacks of corn, they also set fire to and entirely destroyed the house where the artizans worked, which contained all their working implements, with all the timber worked up for the building. Only that evening the last of the tithe had been conveyed into the yard, one load of which had been left on the cart, and the entire had been consumed to ashes. All the surrounding country had been thrown into the greatest state of alarm, from the number of shots fired in all directions. Scarcely a night passes that those night marauders do not visit the different farmers in the neighbourhood, cautioning them not to pay their tithes, and extorting money from them for the purpose, as they say, of purchasing powder and ball. In the previous week, a farmhouse, office, and corn, the property of Clutterbuck Crone, Esq., of Doneraile, were entirely consumed by a party of those incendiaries. The loss of property is estimated at upwards of £240. The loss sustained by the burning at Wallstown is not yet estimated, but it will be considerable; it is supposed about £500. The Vicar of Wallstown is the Rev. John Gavan. (*Cork Constitution.*)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes: "At the time of the tithe agitation, Wallstown had its share of trouble. In the autumn of 1832, the farmers arose to protest against the tithe system. The rector, the Rev. John Gavan, was prevented from marking his tithes, so he called to his assistance the forces of the Crown. A farmer named Doyle was the first whose corn was to be marked. He resisted; the Riot Act was read; the order was given to fire, and four victims fell—Doyle on his own field,⁵ Regan in a field which now belongs to me, and Roche on the road, also Horgan; some others were wounded. A number of prisoners were also taken, and several were incarcerated." (*Journal* for 1902, p. 92, with a couple of corrections by Mr. Jas. Byrne.)

The Rev. Courtenay Moore, M.A., adds to above account: "I may mention that the tithe war in Ireland lasted from 1830 to 1835. My friend, Coroner Byrne, in his interesting Paper in the last number of the *Journal*, referred to what occurred at Wallstown in this county in 1832. In connection with it, I may add that on that occasion, the police were supported by some of the 92nd Highlanders, and the 14th Regiment of Foot, under the command of three magistrates, two generals, and one admiral. Four farmers were killed and several wounded. I lived in Wallstown Rectory myself for two years. While resident there, the late Richard Welsted, of Ballywalter, my neighbour and parishioner, told me, on December 7th, 1880, in the course of a conversation which I had with him on that day, that he remembered how my predecessor, Rev. Mr. Gavan, had gone out himself, armed with a brace of loaded pistols, and attended by his son, who acted as bailiff, to seize crops for his tithes. The people, who had assembled in considerable numbers, surrounded him, took his pistols from him, fired them off in the air, and then drawing them through wet grass, returned them to him. After this, Mr. Gavan swore informations and received the assistance of the military, with the result that four lives were

⁵ Mr. James Byrne, J.P., tells me (1911) that a brother of Regans is still living at Shanballymore.

lost as described. I made a note at the time in a commonplace book, of what Mr. Welsted told me about this sad and tragic occurrence. (*Journal* for 1902, p. 202.)

On page 313, Brady, Vol. III. is given the return of Rent Charges for Wallstown, in 1833.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united to the partice of Ballygrigan (a townland now considered to form part of the parish of Wallstown), and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £416, and the glebe comprises 16 statute acres. The glebe house is a commodious and a well-built mansion, erected in 1829, at an expense of £1,100, of which the Board of First Fruits gave £200, and lent £600, on condition of its being used for the performance of divine service until a parish church should be erected, and it is accordingly used for that purpose." (II., 674.)

The Field Book of 1840 records: "The glebe of Wallstown. The present Incumbent is the Rev. John Gavan, Rector of the parish. The house is plain, and only a few years built. The land is of good quality, and abounds with limestone." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The Rev. Chas. F. B. Tottenham, Rector of Castletownroche, kindly gave me, on 22nd Feb., 1905, the following information, concerning the Church Plate of Wallstown: Paten, 8 inches in diameter, and 1¼ inches in height, good plating, plain pattern, inscription: "Wallstown Church, 1842". Chalice, 7½ inches in height, 3½ inches diameter at top, and 3¼ inches diameter at foot, plain, poor plating, same inscription as on Paten. Mr. Tottenham was about to send these away to the Representative Body, and I notice that Webster (pub. 1909) p. 109, records that this plate "is in the custody of the Representative Church Body".

WALLSTOWN PARISH (R.C.).

Brady writes (pub. 1863). 1291 "Ecca de Balyg'gin VImr., unde decia VIIIIs."

12— Richard O'Carran was presented to the vicarage of Ballygrygyn, in the county Cork, by Glada, who was seized of the manor of Ballygrygyn, with the advowson of the vicarage. Robert de Valle was son and heir of Glada. Maurice de Valle was son and heir of Robert, and Robert's son and heir was John de Valle, a minor, in the custody of David fil Alexander de Rupe in 1308. (Plac. Com. Banc. Hib.)

This Glada and his descendants were probably ancestors of "Walle, of Walestown, whose castle was destroyed in 1642." Dr. Thos. Wall,⁶ of Cork, who is believed to be a descendant of this ancient family, has lately purchased the property (in 1858) on which the ruins of Wallstown castle yet remain. (II. 403.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives. In the R.C. division, this parish is in the union or district of Monanymy or Kealavullen. The ruins of the church still exist. (II. 674.)

The Field Book of 1840 records that the old church is situated in the N.E. part of Wallstown townland, 5 chains from the river, and that it is in ruins, and only a small portion of the walls standing. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

⁶ Thomas Wall, K.C., succeeded Dr. Thos. Wall. He was Police Magistrate in Dublin, and died in 1910.



HOLY WELL AT WALLSTOWN CASTLE.

Roger Morrissey sitting.
Johnny Roche's Castle in background

(Photo by Col. Grove-White, 17th August, 1917)



DALLAUN AT WALLSTOWN.

Mr. James Coleman, Sec. Cork H. & A. Society,
standing near Dallaun.

(Photo by Col. Grove-White, 29th July, 1907.)

Windele, writing in 1853, gives: Of the church (Wallstown), the western gable alone stands in its entirety, richly clothed with ivy. Portions only of the side walls remain. The door must have been in the south wall, but its place has fallen. There is no open in the west wall. The church was of the usual small dimensions of the 13th or 14th century. A mural tablet tomb has been erected within one or two years, by the Representatives of the Ruddock family (a drawing of the tomb is on page 271 and 273) "In Memory of the Family of Ruddock of Wallstown, buried in the vault beneath" is inscribed on the tablet. Windele MSS. 12 I., 10, Lib. R.I.A.)

James Byrne, J.P. of Wallstown Castle, informs us: "Ballygriggin, or Wallstown, as it has been called after the Norman de Valles, the little church, is even more dilapidated than the one at Templeroan. Tradition states it was dedicated to St. Branit, a sister to Cranith of Clenor, and Nicholas of Monanimy." In the graveyard is a stone erected to Philip Blake, with an inscription in Irish. He died 1766. In another part of the graveyard, on a rude unhewn stone, the undermentioned quaint inscription appears "Here lies Nickson." Poor Nickson was a retired dragoon, who acted as clerk to the rector of Wallstown. He was a pot companion of Johnny Roche (of Johnny Roche's Castle), who promised to erect a monument to him. Johnny kept his word, but the epitaph was as brief as that on Ben Jonson. Rev. Wm. Blake and Rev. — McDonnell are interred here, and monuments mark their graves." (*Journal for 1902*, pp. 88, 89.) A handsome Celtic Cross marks the grave of John Byrne, and his wife, Elizabeth (Flynn), parents of Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle.

HOLY WELL.

"The Holy Well of Wallstown or St. Bernard'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." (*Journal for 1896*, p. 164 "Johnny Roche.") Mr. James Byrne, J.P. states it was dedicated to St. Branait, a sister to St. Cranith of Clenor, and Nicholas of Monanimy. (*Journal for 1902*, p. 88.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"St. Bernard's Well is in the N.W. part of the townland of Doonawanly, about $\frac{1}{2}$ chain from the bank of the river. There are Stations performed at it, but no Patrons held here." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

In 1591, Templeroan, Ballygriggin—otherwise Wallstown—appertained to Bridgetown Abbey. By this is implied that the tithes accrued to this religious foundation in return for spiritual services. At a later period, 1634, it is stated that the Churches of Sonnagh, otherwise Templeruane, Ballygriggin, and Wallstown are valued at £30 a year, that the prior of Bridgetown is rector, and that Lord Roche is the patron. Wallstown forming the first member of the Doneraile Union, had its separate place in ecclesiastical annals, from a very early period. Its value was estimated at 6 marks in the taxation of Pope Nicholas. At a later date, Richard O'Carron was presented to the living of Ballygriggin by a nominator styled Glada, who owned the church and manor. Hence came Robt. and

Maurice de Valle or Wall, associates and supporters of the adjoining Roches of Castletown. This easily gives us the origin of the castle and church of Wallstown. This family, settled in Cork, Muskerry and Waterford, was Welsh in extraction, who forfeited their inheritance, by devotion to creed and country, in the troubles of 1642. Subsequently the Walls were attainted, and to a Cromwellian, Charles Ruddock, was allotted the lands and castle of Wallstown. Wallstown for a long period formed a portion of Doneraile parish, but at the foundation in Doneraile of the Presentation Convent, Wallstown division was given in charge to the Chaplain of the Institute. This arrangement existed when the appointment was filled by the Revd. Morgan O'Brien, afterwards Dean of Cloyne, in the years 1826-32. His place as Chaplain was taken by Rev. Henry Power, and after him by Rev. Dr. O'Connor, subsequently Bishop of Pittsburg, U.S.A., a native of Cove. Wallstown finally became attached to the parish of Monanimy, and now forms portion of the Catholic Union of Annakissa and Killavullen. (From "Shadow and Sunshine on Erin", "Cork Examiner" 20th August, 1898, by Father Con. Buckley.)

Walshestown (Imogane, Mogaine, Maigawne).

Sheet 16, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Churchtown.

The townland contains 438a. or. 29p., statute measure. In 1881 pop. 41. Val., £323 15s. od.

The townland of Imogane now lies immediately S.W. of that of Walshestown, and contains 278a. 2r. 7p., statute measure. The pop. in 1881 was 12. Val., £205 10s. od. (Guy).

It lies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Churchtown Village by road.

The Fiants of Elizabeth records the following concerning this place:—

4893 (3950). Pardon to Wm. m'Tho. Barry of Walshestown, Shane m'Tho. Barry of same, Manus keagh M'Shehye, of same, husb., Shane m'teige duffe M'Swyllykush, kern, Katherin ny Shehy, of same. Provisions as in Fiant 4645, 4 June, xxvii. A.D. 1585.

5688 (4645). Pardon to Riccard fitz Tho. Fitz Nicholas, of Walshestowne. Provisions same as in Fiant 5558, 7. Dec., xxiv., A.D. 1591.

6485 (5269). Pardon to David fitz John fitz David, of Walshestown, James fitz Rob Barrie, Rob. oge Barrie, of same. Provisions as in 6469. 28 March, xliii., A.D. 1601.

6701 (5392). Pardon to David fitz Garrett, of Walshestown. Provisions as in 6617. 15 Nov., xlv., A.D. 1602. (P.R.O.Irld.)

By Deed, 23 May, 10th, Jas. I. (A.D. 1612), Sir Thomas Roper sold to James fitz Nicholas Barry, of Walshestowne, in Co. Cork, gent., Cork Co., the castle and lands of Castle M'Awlye and 4 qs. land; also castle lands of Carrigencashell and 1 qr. land, each qr. containing by estimation 9 plowlands. (Pat. 12, Jac. I., P.R.O.Irld.)

This townland having become part of Sir Philip Perceval's property, I glean the following from the Egmont MS. :—

1641. 11 Nov., Downerayle, Sir William St. Leger writes to Sergeant Reymond (Sir Philip's Officer) and sends him a dozen muskets or culivers, and desires him to put a guard into the castle of Welchestowne, Temple Connell, Ballyneurogh, and Liscarroll. (L., 147.)

According to a Warrant of 12 May, 1643, Cork, from Murrough, Lord Inchequin, Chief Commander of His Majesty's Forces in Munster, James Fitz Nicholas Barry, with his servants, tenants and family, were allowed to reside in the castle of Welchestowne or Imogane, quietly and peaceably, and to plow and sow the land (yielding every fourth sheaf towards the maintenance of the ward in the castle of Annagh) he being authorised to "entertain and employ all such persons as he shall procure to be his tenants . . . although they have been formerly resident among the rebels." And also to buy all such provisions as he shall be in need of, in any part of the Co. Cork. (I., 187.)

In a letter of 6 May, 1630, from Philip Perceval to Conogher Reagh (O'Callaghan), he hopes to sell his wool at a good price and so redeem Imogan. (I., 64.)

By an Agreement of 28 July, 1637, Dublin Castle, between The Lord Deputy and other Commissioners for remedy of defective titles of the one part, and Sir Philip Perceval of the other part, and according to a schedule of lands, etc., for which Sir Philip compounded, the townland of "Imogan" is mentioned as belonging to him. (I., 95.)

By a note (In Sir Philip's handwriting) 30th May, 1644, Oxon, on Edward Shynan's relationship, it appears that James FitzNicholas's (Barry) wife maintained an army of rogues at Anagh against Liscarroll until the battle of Liscarroll, and then they gave up the castle, and since they live at Walshestowne and Mogaine, by the allowance of the Lord Inchequin, and plough much, and are bound to pay sheaf to Liscarroll. "All the neighbours generally extreme false to the English." (I., 232.)

11th July, 1644, Lord Inchequin orders James FitzNicholas Barry, Esq. to deliver up the Castle of Walshestowne, etc., to Sergt. Reymond, and on 18th July, 1644, his Lordship notifies the Sergeant that if it is not given up, he will direct his Cornet to put him (Reymond) in possession of the castle. (I., 233.)

5th Augt., 1644, Sergt. Thos. Reymond reports to Sir Philip Perceval, that perceiving there was an intent at a new insurrection, and that McJames (Barry) meant to follow the rest, he moved Lord Inchequin to restore him the Castle of Walshestowne, that if they did rise, "we might have our castles in our own hands, which his Lordship granted." He adds, that he has at last got it and put an English ward into it, and repaired it as best he could, etc. (I., 234.)

1644, Oct. 1, Sir Philip writing to John Hodder tells him that if Reymond cannot keep all his three castles, he had better secure Liscarroll and Annagh, and "undermine and burn down Welchestowne as Drom-downey was", and asks him to give him help and advice. (I., 237.)

1644, Nov. 5, Cork, Capt. John Hodder writing to Sir Philip in London, informs him that Reymond has still possession of Liscarroll, Aynogh and Welchestowne. (I., 241.)

2 Jany., 1644-5, Thomas Reymond to Sir Philip Perceval, writes from Liscarroll the following interesting letter:—

I hear that McJames wants to get Walshestowne again and Annagh, and that he often rode to General Barry's and invited him to his dwelling at Imogane. He would have been very troublesome if the cessation had not been renewed. It was generally thought that it would not be, "and our castles were bestowed beforehand"; Mallowe to Mr. Donnogh O'Callaghane; Liscarroll to Mr. McDonnogh (who is the vilest man, and the worst enemy you have); Annagh and Welchestowne to the Barrys; Miltowne to Capt. David Poure. Now it is renewed till Feb. 1st, and the

Irish party are making all preparations, and boldly declare they will have no more cessations with Lord Inchequin, and that in the castles "are no better than hogs put up a fattening". However, if we have but some reasonable force come over by then they would soon be humbled. Misdoubting McJames, I got an order from Lord Inchequin, for possession of Welchestowne Castle and was to pay McJames what he had spent in repairs (upon view by different gentlemen), but "no men will value the same, his demands are so unreasonable." (I., 243,244.)

20 Nov. 1652, James FitzNicholas Barry of Imogane, was one of the Commissioners appointed, to let the waste lands in the Barony of Orrery, for the best advantage of the State. (I., 515.)

Richard Beare, writing to John Perceval, 5 Nov. 1653, from Moyalloe, says "a party of rogues came in the night and burned Imogane house to the ground, because this would not pay them contribution". (I., 526.)

By a letter from John Perceval to Lieut. Beare, dated 27 Nov., 1653, writes: "I am much troubled by the burning of Imogane, which I think might have been prevented by hiring a file of men to secure it, by putting it into the hands of such Irish as had interest there, or at any rate by blocking up the doors and windows with stone and lime, so that it would have been more troublesome to destroy. I hope you will do your utmost to preserve the houses which yet stand, and to ascertain (and get proof) who did the mischief, that I may "draw in the several septs and kindred who are to make me satisfaction." (I., 527, 528.)

Lieut. Richard Beare replied on 11 December, 1653, from Cork: "I wrote to you by Colonel Callaghan, that John Oge was 'The chief instrument that occasioned the burning of Imogane house, by standing so much in opposition to the Tories their entrance, which I believe was for fear he should be questioned, and he admitted them in, and Sir, the Government here will not adventure their men in such inconsiderable holds, but I doubt not that the others (by the help of God) shall be in a better secured posture, and would, especially had not the country gentlemen's arms been generally taken from them; not so much as a sword left; however I will endeavour some other means for their safety.'" (I., 530.)

The following letters are interesting as showing how wolves and foxes abounded in those times.

Christopher Crofts to Sir John Perceval, from Wailshistown, 22 January, 1662(3): "We are much troubled with wolves, for we lost on one night, at Wailshistowne, three sheep, and another night at Ballyadam, four sheep." (II., 5.) He writes again from Waylshystowne, 5 Feb. 1662(3): "There are so many foxes that I am afraid I shall lose many of our lambs this year, because the dogs do not hunt as they used to do. The keeper is providing traps, and says he will destroy many of them. (II., 5.)

Smith (pub. 1750) states: "Walsh's-town, a mile north-east of Burton, is a good house, inhabited by Mr. Conron, round which are good plantations; here was formerly a castle, built by the Barries several centuries ago. In the wars of 1641, it was fortified and garrisoned at the expense of Sir Philip Perceval, but was taken by the Irish, in 1645, with the rest of his castles." (I., 292.)

It appears from "Notes" collected by W. A. Coppinger (pub. in Smith,

Day's Ed.) that on the breaking out of the 1641 Rebellion, James Fitz Nich. Barry broke his prison in Dublin, and repairing to Munster, treacherously seized on Walshestown Castle (as before mentioned). It would seem that the unwearied application of Sir Philip Perceval and his friends to obtain redress for the injuries he had sustained at the cessation had some fruit, for James FitzNicholas Barry, who had seized on Welchestown agreed with the Earl of Inchequin to quit it on 11th July, 1644, and gave the same to Sergt. Reymond, so that the three castles of Annagh, Welchestown and Liscarroll were again in the hands of Sergt. Remond. (I., 302, 303.)

On 16th May, 1645, Walshestown Castle surrendered to the Earl of Castlehaven. (I., 304.)

According to "the so called" Petty's Census, circa 1659, in the townland of Walshestown there were 39 Irish, in that of Imogane, 8 Irish, these places were at that period in the parish of Kilbrony. (Lib. R.I.A.)

Extracts from M.S. compiled by Sir John Perceval, 1st Earl of Egmont.

The Castle, town and lands of Walshestown and other townlands, were bought by Sir Philip and were included in a schedule of lands for which he compounded.

1620. Nicholas FitzJames Barry of Walshestown mentioned in connection with a mortgage.

1622. Sir Francis Kingsly's Bill in the Star Chamber against James FitzNicholas Barry of Walshestown, about mearing in the Bog of Annagh.

The lands of Walshestown were purchased from James FitzNich Barry of Anagh.

1622. Mr. Courthorp had a lease of 4 plowlands of Walshestown.

In 1641, the lease was made over to Sir Wm. Ussher.

In 1677, Sir Philip describes it as 5 plowlands, and very good land near this river. There is a pl. of it within the park. It is near Burton House. Extraordinary good for cattle, and much better for corn, etc.

In 1684, the late Sir John Perceval granted Richard Conron, deceased, a lease of the 5 plowlands of Walshestown; his sons were Robert and Perceval Conron.

In 1713, Robert Conron was the tenant.

In 1714, Sir John granted a lease of these lands to Robert Conron, Esq., for certain lives, viz:—Robert Conron, aged 44; Perceval Conron, aged 39; Robert Conron, Junr., aged 10; George Conron, aged 8; Downs Conron, aged 8.

The Subsidy Rolls record, A.D. 1662, parish of Ballytemple, John Percevale, Kt., of Walshestowne, value in land, £3 3s. 9d.

In 1665, his valuation "in goods" was £61 15s. 0d. (Pub. Rec. Off. Irl.)

Thomas Gibbings, of Gibbing's Grove, near Charleville, Co. Cork, married 27 October, 1716, Anne, dau. of Robert Conron, of Walshestown, Co. Cork. (Memoir of Gibbings, of Gibbing's Grove. B. L. G. Irl., 1904 Ed.)

John Wrixon was living here in 1814. (D.N.P.)

2 July, 1820, John, son of Edward and Anne Wrixon, of Welshestown, was bapd. (Buttevant C. of I. Par. Reg.)

Eliza (2nd dau. of Rev. Matthew Purcell of Burton) married 25 Jan., 1830, George Crofts of Walshestown, Co. Cork, 2nd brother of Rev.

Freeman Wills Crofts, of Churchtown. (Memoirs of Purcell of Burton, B. L. G. Ird., 1904 Ed.)

The Field Book of 1840 records: "Walshestown is a large townland, the southern part marshy and abounding in drains. The house and demesne of "Walshestoun" appears on the S.E., the river Awbeg bounds it on the east. There is a fort nearly tangent to the eastern boundary, and a burial ground called "Dallaun" on the north." Walshestown House, resident, George Spread Crofts, Esq., (Ord, Sur. Off. Dub.)

With reference to the dallaun mentioned in the Field Book as aforementioned, Windele, in 1851, made the following notes concerning it. "There is a limestone dallaun near Burton, which gives name to the townland "Ballindullanig." (Note, Ballindullanig townland is immediately north of that of Walshestown. The Ordnance Survey shows the dallaun on the latter townland, close to the boundary between it and Ballindullanig. J.G.W.) The measurement is, height, 9 ft., breadth, 6 ft. 8 ins., thickness, 3 ft. It has no inscription." (Windele MSS. 12, I., 10, Lib. R.I.A.)

In 1907, in company with Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A., and Mr. James Coleman, Hon. Sec. C. H. & A. S., I visited this dallaun. We were informed locally that it was called "Cloughaun Dallaun", the stone of the dallauns. There is a burial place here where still-born children are buried. It is situated on Mr. William Murphy's farm. It appeared to us to be about 11 ft. in height, the top being conical. The stone being composed of conglomerate, the south side had holes like foot holds, the east and west sides were smooth. 'Could there have been another dallaun on Ballindullanig? But I do not think Windele could have failed to have seen this one, so in all probability it is the same as recorded by him.

Two men, named Bill Twomey, and Paddy Mahony, who were working at Walshestown in 1905, found some old coins in an old wall there, which is thought to have been formerly the boundary wall of Burton Park. These men gave up the following to the Sergeant of the R.I.C. at Churchtown:—

Particulars relative to old coins (treasure trove) found by William Twomey and Patrick Mahony in the townland of Walshestown on 2nd March, 1905.

No.	Gold or Silver.	Description of Coin.	Date.	Reign.
1.	Gold.	About size of a sovereign.	1679.	Carolus II.
2.	do.	do.	1677.	do.
3.	Silver	About size of a crown.	1651.	Philip IV.
4.	do.	About size of a half crown.	1682.	Carolus II.
5.	do.	About size of a two shilling piece.	unknown.	Carolus —
6.	do.	do.	do.	do.
7.	do.	do.	do.	unknown.
8.	do.	do.	do.	do.
9.	do.	do.	do.	Elizabeth.
10.	do.	do.	do.	unknown.
11.	do.	do.	do.	do.
12.	do.	About size of a shilling.	1677.	Carolus II.
13.	do.	do.	1604.	unknown.
14.	do.	do.	1572.	do.
15.	do.	do.	1582.	Elizabeth.
16.	do.	About size of a crown.	1664.	unknown.
17.	do.	do.	1683.	do.
18.	do.	Somewhat larger than a shilling.	unknown.	unknown.

The foregoing were made out by Sergt. Jeremiah Cronin, R.I.C., Churchtown, 12/5/1905.

The coins were in due course forwarded to the National Museum, Dublin, I wrote to the the Keeper of Antiquities of that institution



WATERLOO HOUSE.

(Photo by Col. J. Grove-White 1906)



WILTON.

Charles Arthur Webb, J.P., in foreground.

(Photo by Col. Grove-White, 13th May, 1909.)

(Mr. George Coffey) and on 8th August, 1907, received a reply informing me that the coins were in a collection there. Having been bought by the Royal Irish Academy from a Mr. Twomey of Cork, and transferred to the Museum, that they consisted of two gold coins of Charles II, thirteen of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II., and Philip IV. of Spain.

The following farmers are recorded as being on that townland at the respective dates:—

1875. Patrick Browne, Edmond Dunlea, John Fleming, William Murphy (under Buttevant).

1886. James Browne, Mrs. Mary Browne, David Duane, Mrs. Anne Duane, Wm. Duane, Edmond Dunlea, Barth. Hallinan, Wm. Murphy (under Churchtown).

1892. Jas. Browne, Mrs. P. Browne, David Duane, Mrs. J. Duane, Wm. Duane, E. Dunlea, B. Hallinan, Wm. Murphy.

1910. Jas. Browne, Michael Duane, Mrs. J. Duane, John Dunlea, B. Hallinan, Wm. Murphy, Mrs. Mary O'Brien.

1916. Jas. Browne, Michael Duane, Patrick Duane, John Dunlea, Miss Hallinan, John Murphy, Miss Mary O'Brien (Guy, under Churchtown).

1920. Same.

Waterloo.

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

Waterloo is the name of a residence situated in the townland of Gearanaskagh, Barony of Duhallow. The townland contains 280a. 3r. 17p. statute measure.

In 1881, the pop. was 58. Val. £217 10s. od. (Guy).

Waterloo lies about 2½ miles south of Ballyclogh Village by road, and 4 miles west of Mallow town.

Mr. R. E. Longfield, D.L., thinks the house was built by his great-grandfather, John of Longueville, for his 3rd son Henry, who left it to his eldest son John, Lieut.-Col. Royal Cork Artillery Militia, from whom Mr. R. E. Longfield's father bought it about 1872.

The following appear to have resided here:—

Henry Longfield (father of John Powell Longfield, born 1815). (Longfield of Longueville, B.L.G., I.).

Henry Longfield, J.P. for County Cork, appointed 1823 (Journal for 1893, p. 203). Henry Longfield was here in 1840 (Field Book, Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

Henry Longfield of Waterloo died 15th Oct., 1851.

1875, William G. Mitchell, Hon. Sec. Duhallow Hunt Club, rented Waterloo from R. E. Longfield.

In 1882, Lieut. Colonel Augustus Henry Longfield, late 9th (Norfolk) Regt. came to reside at Waterloo, having inherited it from his father, the late Richard Longfield, D.L., father of the present owner of Longueville. Col. Longfield has carried out a good many improvements at Waterloo, including a water supply by means of a windmill, this pumps up water from a spring well into a tank, whence it supplies the house by gravitation. He has also added to the house. It has a fine view facing the south. The flower and kitchen gardens are very prettily laid out. He has also installed acetylene gas. Colonel A. H. Longfield got Waterloo, subject to a rent, and subsequently purchased under Land Act of 1903.

Waterhouse (Buttevant).

Sheet 17, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

The townland contains 234a 3r. 11p. statute measure. In 1881, the pop. was 8. Val. £224 15s. od. (Guy).

It lies about a mile, by road, south of Buttevant Village. It contains part of Buttevant Castle Demesne. The ruins of the house is situated on the left bank of the Awbeg, opposite Springfield

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Cotter, LL.D., Rector of Buttevant, writes 23 Feb., 1911 :—

Waterhouse (Buttevant) is now a ruin, and has not been inhabited for some 12 or 14 years. For a long time it was occupied by farm labourers, and eventually as a cattle shed. It had been occupied by a family of Furlongs and Allens and Divine, and a member also of the Norcotte family resided there, and a footbridge across the Awbeg, connecting Waterhouse with Springfield, remained in existence up to the year 1870, though in a rather dilapidated condition. Waterhouse townland has always been a portion of the Castle demesne. The townland comprises about 120 acres. Waterhouse townland being bounded on two sides (West and South) by the Awbeg, arises from the fact of its being situated in a bend of the river. The House no doubt knew better days, but is quite uninhabitable now.

It appears a branch of the Furlong family resided here formerly. The Buttevant C. of I. Register records as follows :—

16 June, 1795. Henry Allen of Cork, Esq., was married to Mary Furlong of Waterhouse.

17 July, 1796. Henry, son of Henry and Mary Allen, of Waterhouse, bapt.

1854, 26 January, Robert Devine of Waterhouse, aged 58, was buried.

The date of probate of the Will of Charles Furlong of Waterhouse, Buttevant, is given as 1800 (Cloyne Wills, by Phillimore).

In the D.N.P. I., the seat is noticed as unoccupied in 1814.

The Field Book of 1840 gives :—“Waterhouse. Is a considerable townland, all demesne. The river Awbeg girds it on two sides. It contains at its S.E. side, a gentleman's seat, and about its centre, on west side a well called “Lady's Well” lies. It is situated east of centre of parish, and is bounded by the townlands of Ballybeg, Springfield East, Castleland, Buttevant, Lackaroo and Knockanaan.” (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Westwood.

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

Westwood is situated on the townland of Killetra, Barony of Fermoy, Parish of Mallow. It lies about two miles west of Mallow town.

In 1800, John Wallis of Westwood, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt. (*Journal* for 1896, p. 51.)

¹ This bridge is a “Clapper” bridge and was used by the monks of Ballybeg Abbey for access to the Grist Mill on the “Waterhouse” lands, hence the name.

The Field Book of 1840 tells us that McCarthy Flynn, Esq., was the occupant (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

Mr. Richard E. Longfield, D.L., tells me that Tom Freeman, commonly known as "Big Tom" lived in Westwood Cottage when it was a long picturesque cottage with thatched roof. A few years ago, Mr. Thomas Holland had a house built on its site. Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, of Streamhill, informs me Tom Freeman died in his rooms in Mallow, in 1875, having moved in from Westwood Cottage, to be near Dr. Phil Barry, who attended him. Tom Freeman was an exceptionally fine man.

It is now (1911) occupied by Mr. J. F. Freeman (no relation to Tom Freeman).

I am informed that Mr. Thomas Holland purchased the place under the Land Purchase Act, 1903.

In Guy (1912) J. F. Freeman is given as of Westwood. I understand that Thomas Holland bought the interest of Westwood from Mr. Cronin. He purchased under the Land Purchase Act of 1903. Thomas Holland sold it in 1910, to Mrs. C. F. Uniacke, who sold it to Miss Money, in August, 1913. It was advertised for sale in April, 1913, as a fee-simple Residential Property, comprising 40a. 3r. 4p., by Mrs. Uniacke, subject to Annuity of £25 1s. 2d., payable to Irish Land Commission. Poor Law Valuation, £56 10s. 6d., containing three Reception Rooms, seven Bedrooms, Bathroom (H. and C.) Stabling, yard.

1921, Miss Money lives here and has added a good deal to it.

Wilton.

Sheet 33, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Wilton is situated in the townland of Quartertown Lower, Barony of Fermoy, parish of Mallow.

It lies about a mile S.W. of Mallow town, near the right bank of the Blackwater, and close to the Millstream and Mallow Manor Mills. The house was built by Mr. William Brady about the thirties of the 19th century. About six acres statute go with the house.

The Field Book of 1840 states that W. Brady Esq. was residing at Wilton (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

Mrs. Leslie, of Wilton, died 11 Jan., 1842 (Springfield "Norcott" Papers).

A daughter of Mr. James and Mary Brady, of Wilton, was baptised in Mourne Abbey C. of I. Church (Ballinamona) 12 July, 1857 (Mourne Abbey Par. Register).

Mr. Charles Arthur Webb, J.P., the present owner and occupier (1920) of Wilton informs me that after the Bradys, Mr. George Westropp and family lived here for many years. He also adds:—

1875, Geo. Westropp was residing here (Guy), and in 1877, sold his interest to Mr. Robert Webb, of Quartertown.

Mr. George S. Ware lived here for several years, 1878 to 1884.

Mr. Bertram Wm. Seton,¹ when in charge of the Post Office Staff for the South of Ireland, lived at Wilton from the year 1887 to 1890.

Mr. Arthur Webb, on his marriage, took over the place in the year

¹ Isabella Mary, 2nd dau. of Dr. Nelson Kearney Cotter, M.D., m. 12 June, 1869, Bertram William Seton, grandson of Viscount Sidmouth, and had issue (Burke, Peerage and Baronetage).

1890, and has since that date lived there. He married 27th October, 1890, Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Sanders, B.L., J.P., of Sanders (Charleville) Park, near Charleville, Co. Cork (B.L.G., Irl.).

Woodfort (Kilvaletton, otherwise Killbologh).

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilshannig.

Woodfort lies about 2 miles S.W. of Mallow.

Statement of the Title of William Disney, Esq., of the City of Westminster, to the freehold interest in the lands of Woodfort, near Mallow, and purchased by Charles Haines, grandfather of Charles H. Haines, Esq., of Sunnyville, Mallow (1915), from the said William Disney, for the sum of £1,800 pounds stg., and assigned to him by Deed of Assignment, dated 22nd September, 1813.

1699. May 8th.—Dillon Newman, Esq., by lease of this date, demised to George Foot, the plowland of Kilvaletton, otherwise Killbologh, containing 366 plantation acres, or thereabouts, in the barony of Duhallow and County Cork, for three lives, renewable for ever at the yearly rent of £50, and £25 renewable fine. Upon the death of said Dillon Newman, Richard Newman became seized of the inheritance of said lands, and upon the death of said Richard Newman, John Newman, the eldest son of the said Richard Newman, became entitled and is now seized of the inheritance of said lands.

1731. April 27.—The said George Foot, by Deed of Article of this date, demised to John Bond of the city of Cork, Esq., all that and those that part of the lands of Kilvaletton, bounding on the North with the Blackwater, on the South with the lands of Dromore, then in the possession of Anthony Callaghan, on the East with the river Clydagh, and on the West with a straight ditch leading from the Blackwater to the road, and on to the Hill, and from thence to a furze ditch to the lands of Dromore aforesaid. To hold to the said John Bond, his heirs, exrs., etc., for the lives of the said George Foot, George Foot the younger his son, and Deborah Foot, the wife of the said George Foot the elder, at the yearly rent of 16 shillings the acre and £33 renewal fine upon the fall of a life, with a covenant for the perpetual renewal thereof.

1745. January 10th.—The said John Bond died, and by his will of this date devised unto his wife, Sarah Bond, his interest in the lands, by the description of all his Title and interest in the lease of the house and lands of Woodfort, otherwise Kilvaletton, which he held from Mr. George Foot.

1755.—The said Sarah Bond, after the death of the said John Bond, unmarried with Simon Marshall, of the city of Cork, Esq., and by deed of this date purporting to be made between the said Simon Marshall, and Sarah his wife, of the one part, and George Purdon of Tinerana, in the County of Clare, Esq. of the other part, the said Sarah, in consideration of the sum of £100, conveyed her interest in the said lands to the said George Purdon, subject to the Head Rent and Renewal Fine payable thereout. This Deed was executed by Sarah Marshall and George Purdon. George Purdon, under the Conveyance, became seized and intitled to said lands, and the said George Foot the elder the Lessor, and Deborah his wife, two of the lives in said Deed or Article of the 27th April, 1731, died, and the said George Foot the younger, became entitled to the Freehold Interest under the original lease so made by the said Dillon Newman.

1758.—The said George Foot by renewal of this date, renewed the said lease by adding to his own life, the life of Juliet Foot, otherwise Callaghan, his wife, and George Foot, his eldest son, to George Purdon.

1763. August 23rd.—By Deed of this date, made between William Purdon, of Strandville, in the County of Dublin, Esq., John Vincent, of the City of Limerick, Esq., and the Rev. George Massy, of Elm, in the County of Limerick, Clerk, of the 1st part. The said George Purdon, of Tinerana, in the County of Clare, of the 2nd part, and Moore Disney, of Churchtown, in the County of Waterford, Esq., of the 3rd part, reciting the several Deeds hereinbefore recited, and that the said George Purdon, by Deeds of Lease and Release, the Release bearing date the 2nd of October, 1762, and made between the said George Purdon of the 1st part and the said William Purdon, George Massy, and John Vincent of the other part, the said George Purdon did by said last mentioned Deed, release and confirm unto the said William Purdon, George Massy, and John Vincent, the said town and lands of Kilvaletton, otherwise Woodfort, for the uses and upon the trusts in said Deed of Release, and the said William Purdon, George Massy, and John Vincent, by the said Deed of the 23rd of August, 1763, in consideration of the sum of £568 15s. 0d. paid to them by the said Moore Disney, with the consent and appointment of the said George Purdon, testified by the said George Purdon, being an executing party to said Deed Release and confirm

unto said Moore Disney, the said lands for the lives of the cestu que vies, in and lease and the Covenant, for the perpetual renewal therein contained.

1773. March 16.—By Deed of this date and made between the said Moore Disney of the one part, and William Wolsley, Esq., late a Captain in His Majesty's 9th Regiment of Dragoons, of the other part, reciting the several matters hereinbefore recited. The said Moore Disney, in consideration of the rents and covenants therein contained, and of the sum of £1,592 10s. 7d. paid by the said William Wolsley, to the said Moore Disney, and in pursuance of intended Articles of Agreement entered into between them, bearing date 12th of December, 1770, released and demised all that and those, the dwelling house, out offices, gardens, and demesne lands of Kilvaletton, otherwise Woodfort, by the same Mears and Bounds, and in as full and ample manner as the same were then lately, containing 106 a. 0r. 27p. plantation measure or thereabout for the three lives therein mentioned, with a covenant for the perpetual renewal thereof, at the yearly rent of 16 shillings an acre, and £23 renewal fine upon the fall of each life.

1777. May 1st.—The said William Wolsley, by lease of this date, demised and released unto the Rev. Redmond Morris, of the City of Dublin, Clerk, the said dwelling house, out offices, gardens, and demesne lands of Kilvaletton, otherwise Woodfort, being part of the said premises, so demised by said Moore Disney to the said William Wolsley, containing 67a. 1r. 36p., etc., with the woods, underwoods, coppices, and timber trees, thereunto belonging, etc., to hold for the lives of the said Julien Foot, Richard Foot, and William Causebon Purdon, 2nd son of George Purdon, etc., at the yearly rent of £114 19s. 0d. sterling, with a covenant for the perpetual renewal thereof, and £23 renewal fine upon the fall of each life.

July 27th.—The said Moore Disney is dead, and by a codicil to his will of the date in the margin (say 27 July, 1771) devised to his second son, William Disney, all his rights, title, etc., in said lands of Woodfort (see probate of said will and codicil.)

1792. March 19th.—The said Redmond Morris's interest in the said lands became vested in Thomas Ware, and by renewal of this date, Richard Foot, Esq., in whom the freehold interest under the original lease of the 8th May, 1699, is now vested, renewed the said lease unto William Disney, the son and devisee of the said Moore Disney, for the lives of the said Richard Foot, William Causebon Purdon, and the said Thomas Ware, who are all alive.

1795. July, 15th.—By Deed of this date, and made between the said William Wolsley, who went into orders, by the addition of the Rev. William Wolsley, of Tullycorbitt, in the County of Monaghan, Clerk, of the one part, and the said William Disney, by the description of William Disney, late a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 66th Regiment of Foot, then residing at Churchtown, in the County of Waterford, reciting the several matters herein before stated, the said William Wolsley, in consideration of £1,000, released and confirmed unto the said William Disney, the dwelling house, out-offices, garden, and demesne lands of Kilvaletton, otherwise Woodfort, containing 106a. 0r. 27p. plantation measure, for the lives of the cestu que vies mentioned, and the benefit of the Covenant for perpetual renewal.

1790. April 16th.—The said William Wolsley by lease of this date demised unto Edmond Connor, of MaHow, Gent, that part of Kilvaletton, otherwise Woodfort, which said Connor had been for some years past in possession of under said Wolsley, to hold to him from the 1st November, 1787, for 99 years, at £35 1s. 3d. a year.

1792. November 9th.—The said William Disney by lease of this date, demised unto said Edmond Connor, that part of the lands of Woodfort, then in possession of the said Edmond Connor, lately held by Thomas Buck, containing by estimation 40 acres more or less, bounded as in said lease is mentioned, for 61 years from 1st November, 1792, at the yearly rent of £56 17s. 6d.

1802.—William Disney renewed the lease made to the Rev. Redmond Morris to the said Thomas Ware, in whom Morris's interest is now vested, for the lives of the said Richard Foot, William Causebon Purdon, and the said Thomas Ware.

The summary of the lands is as under:—				A.	R.	P.
The whole lands demised by George Foot to John Bond	...	...	...	162	0	0
Moore Disney, Assee of John Bond, the Lessee of Foot, leased to Wm. Wolsley, 106a. 0r. 27p.						
William Wolsley set to the Rev. Redmond, the house and demesne, now Ware's, containing	...	...	...	67	1	33
To Edmond Connor	...	...	...	38	2	34
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				106	0	27
Mr. Disney reserved to himself 55a. 3r. 13p., of which he set to Connors 40 acres	...	...	...	40	0	0
There is now wanting to make the above number 15a. 3r. 13p., which William Disney set to Mr. Ware at £18 a year	...	...	...	15	3	13
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				162	0	0

Charles Haines purchased William Disney's interest in all the lands, subject to the aforesaid leases and the head rent of £129 12s. 0d a year, payable to Richard Foot, and the renewal fine of £23, which Mr. Ware is to pay. Mr. Ware also pays the Head Rent, viz.—

Yearly rent paid under Morris's lease	... ..	£114 19 0
Mr. Ware under the lease taken from William Disney, say 16 acres	... ..	18 0 0
		<hr/>
		£132 19 0
Mr. Foot's yearly rent	... ..	£129 12 0
Probate of Moore Disney's will and codicil dated 30th January, 1765. (From Haines's Family Papers.)		

Mr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., in his Article on the parish of Kilshannig, etc., writes:—

Kilvealaton, in the Field Book explained as "Beledy's Church." This is one of the ancient denominations, occurring as Kilevyaladae in a Fiant of 1594, as Killbelleday in the Down Survey Map, 1657, and as Killballida in the Book of Survey and Distribution. In other instances, the name is found as Kileveledy, Killebealady. Kilvalide, and Kilbolady. The townland which had been the patrimony of the O'Callaghans, was granted in 1686 to Richard Newman, by whose grandson, Dillon Newman, it was leased to the Foott family. In a memorandum on the subject, the late Mr. J. A. R. Newman says that the Footts assisted his ancestor in bringing over yeomen and their families as settlers from Somersetshire, on which account he believed leases for ever were given to the Footts at low rents. The ancestor of this family was George Foott, of Mallow, who made his will there in 1677. He was a near relative of Matthew Foott, who is found in the Hearth Money Roll, 1665, as resident in the parish of Holy Trinity, Cork. George Foott married, in 1670, Alice Latchford (formerly Blacknall), widow, and had an only son, George. His widow was living in Mallow in 1704, a tenant of Mr. Jephson. George Foott, of Kilvealaton, or Millford, made his will in 1758. He married Juliet O'Callaghan, and left two sons, George, who succeeded him in that property, and Richard, ancestor of the Carrigacunna family. He had also a daughter, Barbara, who married Quayle Welsted. In his will Mr. Foott mentions George Purdon, of Woodfort, as being his tenant. The mansion house here was long known as Millford, and in O'Donovan's time the house and offices had become ruinous. (*Journal* for 1905, p. 54.)

Woodfort. This is treated as a separate townland by O'Donovan, but it is not so accounted in the list published by the Ordnance Survey Department. It is in reality a subdenomination of Kilvealaton. The most striking feature in it is a beautiful conical hill, thickly wooded, on the summit of which is a fort: in this fort is an old building or turret,¹ called the gazebo, the summit of which commands a fine view, including the high mountains of Waterford, Limerick and Kerry. On the north side of the line of road from Mallow to Newberry, in a handsome demesne,

¹ In describing the "turret" near Woodfort, Smith writes: "Near the foot of this mount runs the river Clydagh, in delightful meanders, through groves of evergreens, and soon loses itself in the Blackwater, near Kilbolady (Mr. Foott's), where are considerable plantations of cider, fruit, firs, and other forest trees." (I., 235.)

Kilbolady is not shown on the Ord. Sur. maps, but it was evidently near Woodfort.



AVENUE GATE TO WOODFORT.

stands Woodfort House, the front of which was slated. In 1750, it was the residence of Simeon Marshall, Surveyor-General of Munster. In his will in 1758, Mr. George Foott, of Millford, speaks of George Purdon, Esq., as his tenant of Woodfort. From about 1765 to 1770, it was occupied by Moore Disney Esq., and from 1771 to 1776, by Captain (afterwards the Rev.) William Wolseley, grandfather of the present Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley. He had been Captain in the 8th Regiment of Dragoons, and served with distinction in the seven years' war. subsequently taking holy orders, he obtained the living of Tullycorbert, diocese of Clogher, of which Sir John Garnet, his mother's brother-in-law, was Bishop. Captain Wolseley married Jane, daughter of Samuel Hulbert, of Corsham, Wilts, by whom he had fifteen children, and died 1800. Their fifth son, Garnet Joseph, was Lord Wolseley's father. Three of the children were baptised in Kilshannig church. Canon Wilson informs me that his neatly written signature, as churchwarden or vestryman, occurs several times in the vestry book, and there is a record of his having, as Rev. William Wolseley, officiated in the church on Advent Sunday, 1773. Lord Wolseley has an interesting account of his grandfather in his recent work "The Story of a Soldier's Life."

The Ware family had settled at Woodfort before 1790, as children of Thomas and Jane Ware were baptised in Kilshannig church from about that date. (*Journal* of 1905, p. 58.)

Under the Memoir of William Causabon, M.P. for Doneraile, 1715-27, Mr. C. M. Tenison states that Mr. Causabon's daughter, Arabella, married 19th October, 1715, George Purdon, of Woodfort, Co. Cork, M.P. (*Journal* for 1895, p. 230.) Also see "Purdon of Tinerana", B.L.G.

According to Smith (pub. 1750) there were large orchards at Woodfort, when Simeon Marshal, Esq., lived here. (Vol. I., p. 285.)

George Purdon of Woodfort was made a J.P. for Co. Cork, 21 Feb., 1758. (J.Ps. for Co. Cork, by H. F. Berry, I.S.O., *Journal* for 1897, p. 106.)

In 1766, Moore Disney, Esq., of Woodfort, was one of the Protestants returned as such for Parish of Kilshannig (Article on this parish by H. F. Berry, I.S.O., *Journal* for 1905, p. 62.)

In 1777, Captain Wolseley was living here (T.S.R.).

In 1806, Mr. Ousley resided at Woodfort (Slater).

In 1814, Richard Perry, Esq., lived at Woodfort, Mallow (D.N.P.).

The following marriage is given in the Doneraile Parish Registry:—Nathaniel Webb Ware, Esq., of Woodfort, near Mallow, and Elizabeth Stawell, of Crobeg, Doneraile, 28 July, 1825.

In 1837, T. Ware, Esq. was occupying Woodfort (Lewis, under Kilshannig).

The Field Book of 1839, gives:—"Woodfort Townland. The property of Mr. Newman, is of excellent quality, all demesne, overspread with trees. There is a beautiful conical hill, thickly wooded. On the summit of this hill is a Danish Fort, from which the townland took its name, and on this fort is an old building called the Gazebo. Woodfort House, with ornamental grounds adjacent, an excellent dwelling house, the residence of W. Ware, Esq. The Blackwater River bounds the north side. Paddy's Well is on the north side, so called from a boy named "Paddy", who was employed to draw water from it to Mr. Ware's of Woodfort (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

By Finny's Almanack for Co. Cork, for 1841, N. Webb Ware, and Thomas Ware, Jun., both of Woodfort, were J.Ps. for Co. Cork. N. Webb Ware Esq. J.P., of Woodfort, was a subscriber to Brady's Parochial Records, pub 1864. He is also shown in the Munster Directory of 1867.

Many generations of the Webb family resided at Killinear, about twelve miles from Bandon, in the parish of Moragh. Many of their tombstones are in Moragh graveyard, but some have been obliterated in consequence of the cliff breaking down into the river.

WARE, LATE OF WOODFORT.

Roger de Ware, of Yorkshire, Lord of Isefield, Baron of Parliament in the reign of Edward I. Many of the family, under the name of de Ware, de Warre, and le Ware, were summoned to Parliament in succeeding reigns, as lords thereof. Christopher de Ware, eldest son of the above Roger, was Master of the Buckhounds in the reign of Henry VIII., and wrote a pamphlet on sport, now in the British Museum, was an early convert to the Protestant religion in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having been brought over from Popery by the zeal and labour of the famous John Fox. Christopher had two sons, John and James, both educated at Oxford. James was studious, and intended for the law. They both came to Ireland with Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy in 1588, to whom James was secretary. John purchased large estates in Co. Cork, &c., and married Mary, eldest sister of Sir Hugh Owen, of Onelton, Co. Pembroke, Wales. John had three sons, and two daughters, viz. : John, William, Walter, Mary, and Elizabeth. John married Miss Newman, sister of Jacob Newman Esq., of Dublin. Mary married Nathaniel Gale Esq. Elizabeth married Ralph Fuller Esq. John had five sons and five daughters, the survivors being : John, James, William, Henry, and Mary. John married Elizabeth, second daughter of John Bird, Esq., Madame, Co. Cork, and had four sons and one daughter : Thomas, William, John, Nathaniel, and Elizabeth. Thomas married Hannah Wilde of Dublin, and had no issue. He bequeathed all his possessions to his younger brother, Nathaniel.

From B. L. G. of 1836, with a few additions.

NATHANIEL WARE, Esq., m. 1st, Ruth Baldwin, of Lisnegat, by whom he had issue, with five daus., three sons—

I. Nathaniel, who d. unm. at Malaga, having disposed of his paternal inheritance.

II. Thomas, of whom presently.

III. James, who d. in India.

He m. 2ndly, the widow of Sir William Jumper, by whom he had no issue. The 2nd son, Thomas Ware, Esq., of Woodfort, m. Elizabeth, 3rd dau. of John Webb, Esq., of Clogheen Milltown, Co. Cork, and had issue, the survivors being—

1. Thomas, his heir.

2. Eliza, m. John Brown, Esq.

3. Hanna, m. Kennedy, Esq.

4. Ruth, d. unm.

The eldest son, Thomas Ware, Esq., of Woodfort, b. 1751, m. in Cork, 1785,² Mary,

² During the Rebellion, Mr. T. Ware stayed at Woodfort, but his wife took the children to England. After the Rebellion, she would not live in the country, so the family resided in Cork, and let Woodfort to the Perrys for some years.

2nd dau. of William Beamish, Esq., of Willsgrove, Beaumont, Co. Cork, R.N., by Alice, his wife, dau. of North Ludlow Bernard, Esq., and had issue (all b. at Woodfort, except the eldest son, Thomas)—

- (1.) Thomas, late of Woodfort, b. 1786, in Mallow, d. unm. 1865.
- (2.) William, b. 1788, 29 Jan., at Woodfort, m. 22 May, 1822, Sarah Sophia, eldest dau. of Henry Badham Thornhill, Esq., of Castle Kevin, Co. Cork, and dying 27 April, 1844, left by her (who d. 31 Jan., 1878) eleven children, the following being some of them—

- a. Thomas, of St. Patrick's Hill, head of this family of Ware, b. 7 July, 1823, m. 1st, 13 April, 1869, Isabella, dau. of Edward Badham Thornhill, Esq., of Castle Kevin, Co. Cork, and 2ndly, 4 Jan., 1881, Elizabeth Pearson, 3rd dau. of William Davis, M.D., of Kilcondy House, Crookstown, Co. Cork, by Isabella Gethin Creagh, his wife.

- b. Henry, m. Jane, dau. of D. H. McAdam, Co. Limerick, and d. June, 1879, leaving issue.

- c. Nathaniel.

- a. Sarah Alice, d. at 2 River View, Summer Hill, Cork, 3 Oct., 1906.

- b. Caroline Kate.

- c. Eliza Rebecca, m. 1864, Rev. Richard Gibbings, M.A., of Gibbing's Grove, Co. Cork.

- (3.) Charles Beamish, Lieut. R.N., b. 1792, d. unm. in Cork Club, 1866. He was at the taking of Algiers. Mrs. Henry Longfield, his niece, has his war medal.

- (4.) Nathaniel Ware, of whom hereafter.

- (1.) Alice, d. unm.

- (2.) Elizabeth, m. Richard Du Cane, Major in the Army, who d. 1833.

- 3.) Mary, m. Alfred George Schreiber, Lieut.-Col. in the Army, who d. 1840. The 4th son, Nathaniel Ware, Esq., of Woodfort, Co. Cork, J.P., when he was about 26 years old, he and his uncle Thomas, got a new lease of Woodfort, b. 24 Nov., 1795, m. 1825, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Stawell, Esq., of Crobeg, Doneraile, Co. Cork, and by her (who d. 1865) had issue—

- a. Thomas Webb, b. 15 Dec., 1828, m. 1858, Florence, eldest dau. of P. Stevenson, Esq., of Chelsworth, near Melbourne, Victoria, d. 2 May, 1904, and had issue—

- (a.) Thomas Webb, b. 1859, m. Rose Pearson, 2nd dau. of Parker, Esq., in 1897, and has issue—

- 1a. Thomas, b. 1900.

- 1a. Lorna Florence.

- (b.) George James Webb, b. 1861, m. 1894, Margaret, dau. of J. Bartlett, Esq., and has issue—

- 1a. Maud Florence.

- 1b. Beatrix May.

- (c.) Charles Edward Stevenson Webb, b. 1863, m. 1895, Marion Sophia, 3rd dau. of Sir E. Holroyd, he d. 1903, leaving issue—

- 1a. Kenneth Charles, b. 1896.

- 1b. Roger Edward, b. 1900.

- 1a. Elinor Marion, b. 1899.

- (d.) Hugh Robert Stawell Webb, b. 1865, m. 1898, May Violet, only dau. of Revd. Meighan.

- (e.) Frank Cook Webb, b. 1866, m. 1905, Dorothy, 2nd dau. of Furnivall, Esq.

- (f.) Walter Patrick Webb, b. 1871, m. 1898, Constance Agnes, 2nd dau. of Col. George Sim, R.E.

- (a.) Florence Elizabeth Charlotte Webb.

- (b.) Mary Catherine, b. 1873, d. 1875.

- (c.) Rose Elinor Webb.

- b. George Stawell, b. 1833, m. 1877, Dora Margaret, eldest dau. of William Leader, Esq., of Rosnalee, Co. Cork, and has issue.

- a. Mary Webb, m. 28 July, 1858, the Rev. George Longfield, Fellow Trin. Coll., Dublin, who d. Nov., 1878 (see Longfield of Longueville).

- b. Catherine Stawell.

- c. Eleanor Longfield, m. 1866, Henry Longfield, Esq. (see Longfield of Longueville, Burke's Landed Gentry).

- d. Elizabeth Webb, m. 1867, Horatio Hamilton Townsend, Esq., of Woodside, Co. Cork.

Woodfort is now (1919) owned by Thomas Carroll-Leahy, Esq., J.P., who married Anne, daughter of John Harold-Barry, Esq., D.L., of Ballinvonare (see that place). Mr. Carroll-Leahy took Woodfort on lease in 1884. He purchased it in 1904. He took down a great portion of the old house, remodelled and greatly enlarged it at considerable expense, to meet all modern requirements. He died 5th May, 1919, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Bt.-Major T. J. Carroll-Leahy, D.S.O., M.C.

Woodpark.

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Ballyclogh.

The townland contains 277a. or. 4p. statute measure. In 1881, pop. was 26. Val. £196 10s. od.

Woodpark lies about 5 miles, by road, west of Mallow town, and immediately west of Waterloo.

Henry Wrixon of Woodpark was appointed a J.P. for Co. Cork, 1739 (*Journal* for 1897, p. 64). He was the eldest son of Robert Wrixon of Kilroe. He married, 1837, Mary Warner, and had issue (Wrixon Pedigree, I., 187 of these "Notes").

The will of Robert Wrixon, of Woodpark, was proved 1753 (Prerogative Wills Irld., p. 500).

At Cork, on 20 Nov., 1793, John Lysaght, of Woodpark, was married to Miss Priscilla, daughter of late Andrew Batwell (*Anthologia Hibernica*, Brit. Mus.).

The wife of John Lysaght, of Woodpark, died 20 Oct., 1796, at that place (*Clare Journal*).

John Lysaght, of Woodpark, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt in 1800 (*Journal* for 1896, p. 51).

T. Callaghan, Esq., appears to have been residing here in 1814 (D.N.P.).

The Field Book of 1840 records:—Woodpark. This is of considerable extent, having two orchards attached to a dwelling of same. It is all arable. Contains a part of a Danish fort. It is crossed by the old canal and accompanying road. Little else remarkable. It is bounded on the south by the Blackwater River." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

The following entries are in the Ballyclogh C. of I. Par. Reg.—
Marriage, 30 Dec., 1840, Thomas Conors to Margaret Reily, both of Woodpark.
Baptism, 1892, Feb. 15, a dau. of James and Eliza Jane Rusk, of Woodpark, born 25 Jan.

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) remarks "Some extensive plantations on the north bank (of Blackwater) surround Wood Park, belonging to Mr. Carmichael (p. 152). Mr. Carmichael lived at Woodpark for many years.

In Ballyclogh C. of I. Par. Church is a tablet to the memory of Maria Joanna, widow of Horace J. Aylward, Esq. She died at Woodpark, 1864 (I., 149 of these "Notes"). Mr. R. E. Longfield, D. L., informs me that she was mother of Mrs. Pym, wife of Captain Chas. Mulville Pym, who rented Woodpark for some years. He afterwards took holy orders, and became Rector of Cherry Burton, Yorks. Capt. Pym was son of Mr. Pym of the Hazells, Beds.



WOODVILLE (Wood House)

The following appear to have resided on the townland of Woodpark :
 1875, Edmund Brien, Jun.
 1886, William S. Ronayne.
 1904, Do.
 1910, Mr. William S. Ronayne, and Daniel Barry (under Ballyclogh, Guy).
 1918, William S. Ronayne, do.
 1920, Same.
 Mr. Charles S. Ronayne, of Woodpark (1921), married the third daughter of William Sullivan, Esq., late Manager The National Bank, Middleton.

A member of the Ronayne family states (1911) that Mr. W. S. Ronayne had given up Woodpark to his son, Charles, who is now (1911) owner. Also that Mr. James Carmichael purchased Woodpark from a Mr. Purcell, and, at his death, left it to his sister, Mrs. Bastable, who was Mr. W. S. Ronayne's first landlady. She left it to her daughter, wife of Capt. Stuart, and finally Mr. Ronayne acquired it under one of the Land Purchase Acts.

Woodview (Curraghphadeen).

Sheet 25, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow.

The townland of Curraghphadeen contains 143a. or. 39p. statute measure.

In 1881, the pop. was 18. Val. £107 10s. od. (Guy).

Curraghphadeen is the Irish for "Paddy's Marsh."

Woodview House is situated on the townland of Curraghphadeen, and lies about 2½ miles north of Mallow town.

Mr. John Harman,¹ the owner, writes in May, 1910: "My father, Joseph Harman, built the present house of Woodview, in the years 1855-6. Curraghphadeen was left to him by an uncle who lived in Cork, about the year 1838. The land was let at various times to Rev. Henry Gubbins, Robert Atkins and Miss Peggy Atkins, who used it as a Dairy Farm. Thomas Harman lived here previous to 1760, when he went to live at Curraheen, near Kanturk." It appears that there was an older house on Curraghphadeen, where Mr. Thomas Harman lived before 1760, but it fell to ruins, and when Mr. Joseph Harman commenced to build the present house, there was nothing but a cattle shed, and a herd's house with mud walls on the place.

J. Harman, of Woodview, in 1861, was a subscriber to Gibson's *History of Cork*. In 1867, Joseph Harman lived at Woodview (M.D.). He was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Harman, in the year 1871.

Woodville (Ballyhooly).

Sheet 34, 6 Inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1 inch O.S.

Woodville is situated in the townland of Ballydague. Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Kilkummer.

¹ Mr. John Harman, died 17 April, 1917. The Woodview Property, including Rough Hill, is now owned in common by his three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Caroline

It lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by road, west of Ballyhooly village, opposite Renny, on the south or right bank of the river Blackwater.

In 1814, the Rev. William Berkley resided here (D.N.P.).

John Welsted, Esq., J.P., was residing at Woodville in 1820. He married a Miss Whitestone, daughter of a Counsellor (Barrister-at-Law) of that name. Mr. John Welsted was grandfather of Mr. Robert Day, J.P., of Myrtle Hill House, Cork (1911). (Mr. Robert Day, J.P.)

1827, July 21, Robert Croker, Esq., of Woodville, married Catherine Connell, of city of Cork, Spin. (Castletownroche C. of I. Par. Reg).

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions Woodville, the residence of Mrs. Gibbings (II., 77 under Kilcummer).

The Field Book of 1840 relates: "Woodville House. Situated in N.E. part of the townland of Ballydague, about 8 chains W. of the river Blackwater. A gentleman's place, and the residence of Mrs. Gibbings.¹ It is elegantly ornamented, and well accommodated, with a demesne and offices." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

In 1856, the baptism of a daughter of Robert and Georgina Gibbings, of Woodville, is given. (Bridgetown and Kilcummer C. of I. Par. Reg.) Also a daughter of same in 1859 (Monanymy C. of I. Par. Reg).

The following have lived here according to Guy:—

- 1875. Wm. Starkey, M.D.
- 1892. Do.
- 1896. Owen Starkey.
- 1899. Owen Charles Starkey.²
- 1910. Owen Charles Starkey, J.P.
- 1918. Do.
- 1920. Do.

Woodville (Wood House) Buttevant.

Sheet 8, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 164, 1 inch O.S.

Woodville was at one time known as Wood House. It is situated in the townland of Ballyhoura, Barony of Fermoy, parish of Imphrick.

It lies about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, by road, north of Buttevant village.

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, of Streamhill, Doneraile, informs me that in 1793, — Holmes, of Holmesfort, Shinnanagh (between Ballyhoura and Charleville) leased Loughlea, Sandybrook and Woodville, to Richard Sherlock, Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh's great-grandfather, on his mother's side, which lease continued until the sale. In 1853 the Holmes property was sold in the Encumbered Estate's Courts, and Captain W. H. Sherlock (Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh's grandfather) purchased goodwill absolutely, which at the time was in his possession. It subse-

¹ Mr. Robt. Day, J.P., writes (1911) "the Gibbings family of Woodville is represented by the Rev. Canon Edward Gibbings, M.A., Rector of Carrigrohane, whose elder brother holds the leases, etc., of the Gibbings Grove property. The Parson is my son-in-law."

² Mr. Owen C. Starkey, adds, 8 April, 1921:—My father the late Dr. Wm. Starkey, J.P., of the Co. Down, purchased Woodville in 1860, from Robt. Gibbings. On my father's death 30 years ago, it was left to my eldest brother, Wm., of Fox Road, Nottingham. He sold Woodville to me on my father's death, I have held it since. I believe the Gibbings got possession of it through the Roberts, a family who originally came from Glanworth. They got it through a Watkins Roberts, who got it from a Richard Jones. My father built the present house.

quently became the property of Capt. Sherlock's daughter, Averina, who married, 1853, George Washington Brasier-Creagh, 3rd son of G. W. H. Brasier-Creagh, of Creagh Castle (see p. 267 II., of these "Notes").

Mr. George W. Brasier-Creagh, of Woodville, died 27th May, 1900, his widow, died 28th February, 1920.

The house was re-built by Richard Sherlock. Before this it was a shooting lodge, in the year 1795, of the "Holmes" family in the oak wood, hence the name "the Wood House."

SHERLOCK PEDIGREE.

From a MS. in possession of Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, of Streamhill, Doneraile.

JOHN SHERLOCK, the head of the Clan in this Pedigree was great grandson of Walter Butler, 9th Earl of Ormonde, and grand nephew of the 1st Earl of Barrymore, his grandfather, Patrick, being 2nd husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Lord Poer, and mother of the 1st Earl of Barrymore. As far back as 1100, this clan was powerful in Co. Cork, and their gatherings are celebrated in Gaelic songs. In 1397, Nicholas Scorlog, was Bailiff of Limerick. In 1590, the Skurlocks and Trannts built the Fort at Dingle, Co. Kerry. In 1282, John Scurlag, junior, is mentioned among the jurors assembling at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick. In 1431, Richard Scurlag was Arch-deacon of Cork. In 1599, Richard Scurlag was Sheriff, Co. Clare. The townland of Ballyscurlag, Co. Cork still retains the name. In 1641, they lost all their possessions, including Leitrim Castle,¹ near Kilworth, and Kilmurry adjoining, besides thirty townlands. Paul Sherlock, of Butlerstown, was the only member of the clan who recovered some small portion. The connection with the Barrymore and Broghill families lead them to change their religion after the rebellion of 1641.

Rock Abbey, Glanworth, Co. Cork, Branch.

JOSEPH (Fitz Thos. Fitz John, of Glanworth) Sherlock m. 1719, Ann Wright, and had issue—
I. William Sherlock, b. 1731, m. 1752, Sussanna Garde, and had issue—

1. John Sherlock, of Rock Abbey, m., and had issue—
 - (1.) Thomas Sherlock, of Rock Abbey, m. d. 1795, having had issue—
 - a. Thomas Sherlock, b. 1783, m. 1805, Mary Bevan, and had issue—
 - (a.) Thomas Bevan Sherlock, of Kilconny, Co. Cork, m. 1837, Elizabeth Connellan, and d.s.p. 1842.
 - (b.) Henry Sherlock, m. Rebecca Wallis, of Minehill, Co. Cork (John Cooke Wallis was her brother) and d.s.p. 1854.
 - (a.) Mary Anne Sherlock, of Cork.

Waterford Branch, De Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, A.D. 1300 to 1500.

Peter Sherlock, m. Rose White.

Peter Sherlock m. Margaret Dangan.

Jacobus Sherlock, m. Christina Burke.

Peter Sherlock m. Anastasia Murphy.

Patricus Sherlock m. Anastacia Kingston.

Peter Sherlock m. Ann Devereux.

Patricus Sherlock m. Katherine Roch.

Jacobus Sherlock m. Maria Bedford.

Patricus Sherlock m. Maria Lombard.

Brigowne and Bandon Branch, Co. Cork.

THOMAS (Fitz Thos. Fitz John) Sherlock, m. 1715, Ann Adams, of Ballinacourty, Co. Limerick, and had issue—

1. Thomas Sherlock, m. 1759, Esther Andrews (a Quaker family of Co. Cork) and had issue—
 1. John Sherlock, he m. 1787, Sarah Wigmore, and had issue—
 - (1.) Thomas Sherlock, Solicitor of Bandon, m. 1835, Mary Katherine Kingston, of Bandon, and had issue—
 - a. George Kingston Sherlock.
 - b. Jonathan Wigmore Sherlock.

¹ According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, the owner of Leitrim, Ballnparke and Coolisheene, parish of Leitrim, Co. Cork, was John Shurlocke, Ir. Papist. These places were granted to Thomas Campion, and Sir Robert Walsh. Thomas Campion also had 199a. 3r. 8p. out of Ballylacken, the former owner being Pierce Shurlock, Ir. Papist. (P.R.O., Irl.)

- c. Thos. Henry Sherlock.
- d. Richard Lloyd Sherlock.
- e. Charles Edward Sherlock.
- f. William Sherlock.
- g. Walter Sherlock.
- a. Catherine Sherlock.
- b. Emily Sherlock.
- c. Isabella Ann Sherlock.
- d. Eliz. Ann Sherlock.
- e. Jane Rolt Sherlock.

Dunmahon Branch (Glanworth) Co. Cork.

WILLIAM SHERLOCK, of Dunmahon, near Mitchelstown, d. 1727, and had issue—

- I. John Sherlock, of Mitchelstown, m. 1726, Grace Johnson. He d. 1761, and had issue—
 - 1. John Sherlock, who d. 1795, and had issue—
 - (1.) Richard Sherlock, of Wood Lodge, m. 1787, Averina Purdon Bevan. He d. 1822, and had issue—
 - a. Richard Sherlock of Ballycroneen, m. Eliza Nash. He d. 1859, and had issue—
 - (a.) John Sherlock, of Ballyheen, Co. Cork, m. 1828, Ann Nason. He d. 1834, and had issue—
 - 1a. John Sherlock.
 - 1b. Christopher Crofts Sherlock.
 - 1a. Ann Sherlock.

Clan Skirlag of Ballyscurlag and Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.

JOHN SHERLOCK resided at Dungullane. He was grand nephew of the 1st Earl of Barrymore, and great grandson of Walter, 4th son of 9th Earl of Ormonde (see John Lodge's Peerage). He m. 1665, Mrs. Cooke, widow of Capt. Thomas Cooke, of Lord Broghill's Cavalry, and of Dungulane, Co. Cork, and had issue—

- I. Thomas Sherlock, of Brigowne, m. 1690, Eliz. Sherlock (she m. 2ndly, 1700, William Devereux, of Clogleaafn, near Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, and d. 1 Feb., 1720) he d. 1699, and had issue—
 - 1. Thomas, m. Ann Adams.
 - 2. Joseph, of whom presently.
 - 3. John, m.
 - 1. Elizabeth, m. Mr. Garde.

Joseph of Cloonkillee and Barradaw, m. 1719, Ann, dau. of Stephen Wright, Eliz. Garde, who was dau. of Thos. Garde, and also Croker of Lisnabrin. He d. 29 Sept., 1749, and had issue—

- (1.) William, of Glanworth, m. 17th Oct., 1752, Sussanna Garde, of Ballybane, and had issue, William Roberts.
- (2.) John, d. 1734.
- (3.) Stephen, d. 1734.
- (4.) Joseph, of Barradaw, Co. Cork, of whom presently.
 - (1.) Eliz. d. 1734.
 - (2.) Mary, m. Thos. Nicholson.
 - (3.) Ann m. 1746, Thos. Holmes.
 - (4.) Eliz. of Barradaw, m. 1759, Hall Garde, of Ballybane.

Joseph, of Barradaw, Cornet of Irish Cavalry 1734, m. 1760, Grace, dau of Thos. Adams of Glenbruhane, Co. Limerick, and had issue—

- a. Joseph, M.D., of Mallow, m. 7 July, 1792, Alicia Burne, and had issue—
 - (a.) Joseph, m. 1814, Ann Monsel, of Kilrush, Co. Clare.
 - (a.) Letitia Ann, m. 1816, Thos. Supple.
 - (b.) Rossana Grace, m. 1814, Ben Nealon, and had issue, Mrs. Peebles, and Mrs. Ridings.
 - (c.) Catherine.
 - (d.) Grace.
 - (e.) Alicia, d. 1845.
- b. Thos., R.N.
- c. Adams.
- d. Wright, of whom presently.
- e. William, m. 1795, Hannah Patten, and had issue, Grace, m. Mr. Young and Maria.
- f. Stephen, Surgeon, R.N., 1805.
 - a. Catherine, unnm.

- b. Grace,² m. 1800, Rich. Wilson, of Palace Green, Co. Limerick.
 c. Ann, m. 1807, William Goff of Cork.

Wright, of Barradaw, m. 1790, Charlotte, dau. of Geo. Patten, of Bellville, near Cork, of Lord Winmarleigh's Family, and had issue—
 (a.) Joseph Charles Patten, m. Frances Dannon, and had six children.
 (b.) George of Barradaw, of whom presently.
 (c.) Wright, m. Celeste Catherine Irme Mathieu, and had twelve children.
 (d.) John, unm.
 (a.) Mary Anne, unm.

George, of Barradaw, b. 1796, Capt. in the Colonial Forces, under Sir Ralph Woodford, 1820 to 1830, m. 1837, Eliz. Mary, dau. of Thos. Perrott, of Upland, Fermoy, of Sir John Perrott, Lord Deputy of Ireland Family (she d. 1886). He d. 1884, and had issue—
 1a. Colonel Wright, of whom presently.
 1b. Thomas Perrott, b. 1842, m. 1901, Mrs. Upton.
 1c. Major E. Thomas, b. 1843, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch).
 1d. George Woodfort, b. 1847, B-at-L.
 1a. Anne Leslie Collis, b. 1840, d. 1858.

Colonel Wright, b. 1838, of the 18th Royal Irish Regt., m. 1874, Ellen Edith Lloyd, dau. of John Stratford Collins, D.L., of Wythall, Ross, Herefordshire, and had issue—
 (1a.) George Wright Stratford, b. 16 Feb., 1877, Goorkha Regt., Indian Army.
 (1b.) John Kyrle Perrott, R.N., b. 2 Dec., 1887.
 (1a.) Eleanor Edith Lloyd.
 (1b.) Eliz. Mary Kyrle.
 (1c.) Amy Annie Patten Collins.
 (1d.) Hester Stratford Pole.
 (1e.) Ellen Collins.

- Descendants of Thomas Sherlock, who married Ann Adams (see previous Pedigree).
THOMAS SHERLOCK, of Brigown, m. 1695, Elizabeth Sherlock (she d. 1720, having m. 2ndly, William Devereux, of Cloghleaflin, near Mitchelstown). He d. 1699, leaving—
 1. Joseph, of Barradaw (see previous Pedigree) Imokilly, Co. Cork. He m. Ann Wright.
 2. John, of Ardra.
 3. Thomas, of Ballinacourty, Coshlea, Co. Limerick, m. Anne Adams, Co. Limerick, and had issue, with a dau., Ann Adams, who m. Anthony French, of Mitchells-town, who d. 1756, a son—
 Thomas, m. Esther Andrews, of Birchill, Co. Cork (her father, John, d. 1769, see Will). He d. 1775, and had issue (with two daus., Mary, m. Capt. Cox, and had issue, Mary Ann, and Arabella, m. Surgeon James Hill, of Island of St. Croix, and d.s.p.) a son—
 John Andrews, of Garrybrittas, Co. Waterford, m. 1787, Sarah Wigmore, of Hereford Family, and had issue—
 (a.) Jonathan Wigmore, of whom presently.
 (b.) Thomas, Solicitor of Bandon, m. 1st, 1835, Mary Katherine Kingston, of Bandon, dau. of Capt. George Kingston and Hester Holland, and by her had issue—
 1a. George Kingston.
 1b. Jonathan Wigmore.
 1c. Thos. Henry.
 1d. Rich. Lloyd.
 1e. Chas. Edw.
 1f. William.
 1g. Walter.
 Thomas m. 2ndly, Miss Dowman, grand dau. of Sir John Rolt, and by her had issue—
 1a. Hester Holland.
 1b. Catherine.
 1c. Emily, m Walter de Burgh.
 1d. Isabella Anne, m. Colonel George Lucas.

² 1775, July, 28, Grace, dau. of Joseph and Grace Sherlock, of Caherduggan, bap. at Buttevant Church.

- 1e. Eliz. Ann, m. General William Knox, V.C., 13th L.D.
 1f. Jane Rolt, m. John Gillman, of the Retreat, Clonakilty, Esq.
 Jonathan Wigmore, the eldest son, m. Henrietta Adams, dau. of
 William Adams, and Jane Travers, and had issue—
 1a. Thomas Travers, Surgeon, 4th D. Gds.
 1b. John Thos. m. Hannah, dau. of John Edmondson, of Under-
 wood House, Bootle, Cumberland. He d. at Crediton, in
 Devonshire, 1868, and had issue—
 (1a.) William Adams, d. aged 5, 28 Feb., 1861, at Fermoy.
 (1b.) John Edmondson.
 (1c.) Samuel Openshaw.
 1c. Jonathan, B.L., d. in Dublin, 1860.
 1d. William Adams, Solicitor, in Swords, Co. Dublin.
- Another Branch of the Olan Skirlag, Co. Cork.
- RICHARD SHERLOCK, of Woodville, etc., m. 1787, Averina Purdon Bevan (her sister
 Mary, m. Tom Sherlock, and her sister, Matilda, m. Major Holmes of Buttevant). He d.
 1822, having had issue—
- I. Henry Bevan, of Woodville, m. Sarah E. Heffernan,³ of Buttevant, 21 April, 1823 (niece
 of Geo. Bond Low). She m. 2ndly, 19th Aug., 1843, Fredk. Ware Corker, of Rath-
 cooney, Co. Cork.
- II. Rich. 62nd Regt., m. Jane Ann Franklin, of Greenhills, Co. Limerick, Will 1839.
- III. John of Sandbrook, of whom presently.
- I. Prudence, of Woodville, m. 31st July, 1822, at Buttevant, William Smithwick, of Bally-
 conree, Co. Tipperary.
- II. Averina Purdon Bevan, m. 1823, Capt. William Harrington Sherlock, 69th Foot.
- III. Margaret of Woodville, m. Jany., 1826, Major Fitzgerald, 39th Foot. She m. 2ndly,
 Capt. Dunbar, 74th Highlanders.
- John of Sandbrook (Will 1834) m. Ann Nason, of Bettyville, Co. Cork, and had issue—
1. John Carey, d. 1895.
 2. Rich., of Ballyheen, of whom presently.
 3. Henry, Surgeon-General, m. Miss Ouseley, dau. of General Ouseley, and had issue—
 (1.) John, Capt. I.S. Corps (d. 1900) and 8 other children.
- Richard of Ballyheen, m. Eliz. Nash. He d. 1859, and had issue—
- (1.) John, of Rossacon, Co. Cork.
 (2.) Christopher Crofts, of Ballyheen, Kanturk, m. Miss Winter.
 (1.) Ann, m. County Inspector Lennon, R.I.C.
- JOHN SHERLOCK, of Rock Abbey (? Glanworth) and Kanturk, d. 1795. He m.
, and had issue—
- I. Robert, m. Mary He d. 1808 ("I appoint John Sherlock, of Glenville,
 the Rev. Oliver Lodge, John Long, and Cornelius Clancy, Exors.")
- II. William, of whom presently.
- III. Thomas, of Rochly. (He m. 1st, Mary Bevan, of Camas, Co. Limerick, and had issue
 by her—
1. Henry,⁴ m. Rebecca Wallis, of Minehill, Co. Cork, d.s.p.
 1. Ann, m. 1797, James Hennessy.
 2. Mary, m. 1803, Frederick Maasy, of Gliston, Co. Limerick. She was buried at
 Glanworth, March, 1813.
 3. Margaret, m. Standish O'Grady Bennett.
 4. Elizabeth, m. Edward Thompson.
- Mr. Thomas Sherlock m. 2ndly, Mary Touchstone, of Kella, Co. Limerick, and by her
 had issue—
2. Thomas Bevan, m. Elizabeth Connellan in 1837 (this looks more like the son of
 Mary Bevan, than Henry. The Pedigree I copy not clear, J.G.W.)
 5. Mary Ann d. unm.
- IV. Joseph, of Ballydagh, near Fermoy, m. and had issue—
1. John, m. Elizabeth Bouchier, of Baggotstown, Co. Limerick, d.s.p.
 1. Ann, of Ballydeague, m. 23 Jan., 1806, at Castletownroche, Henry Warner Maltby,
 and had issue—
 (1.) Joseph Sherlock Maltby, m. 1831, Mary Sherlock, widow of Thos., only son
 of Thos., of Rockabbey—

³ Mrs. Catherine Stawell's Diary of Kilbrack.

⁴ A Henry Sherlock, bur. 11 June, 1840, aged 36, at Glanworth.

V. John, of Kilroe, m. Catherine Cranwell, and had issue—

1. Thomas (see his uncle Robert's Will, 1808).
2. John, of Ballyquane Mills, m. 1835, at Glanworth, Helena O'Keeffe. He d. 1862, and had issue—
 - (1.) Robert.
 - (2.) William.
 - (3.) Thomas, d. young.
 - (4.) John.
 - (1.) Catherine, m. Jeremiah Healy.

1. Margaret.

I. Mrs. Elin Loughlin.

II. Mrs. Honora O'Keeffe, wife of John O'Keeffe.

III. Mrs. Margaret Cranwell.

IV. Mrs. Anne Blackburne.

William Sherlock, afore-mentioned, the 2nd son, m. Mary Harrington, and had issue—

1. Capt. William Harrington, 69th Ft., of whom hereafter.
1. Mrs. Elin O'Connor.
2. Anne, m. 28th Feb., 1813, Thos. Cranwell, at Glanworth. Their son, Thomas (son of widow Cranwell) bur. at Glanworth, 21 Feb., 1833, aged 14.
3. Mrs. Margt. Mullins.
4. Mrs. Jane McIntyre.

Capt. William Harrington, 69th Foot, of the Wood, Co. Cork, m. 19th August, 1826, at Buttevant, Averina Purdon Bevan Sherlock, of Woodville, related distantly to her husband (he d. 1857) leaving issue—

- (1.) Averina Purdon Bevan, of Woodville, Buttevant, m. George Washington Brasier Creagh (see Pedigree under "Creagh Castle" of these "Notes", Vol. II., p. 265) who d. 27 May, 1900, and leaving issue—
 - a. Langley William Harrington Sherlock, J.P., D.C. (he assumed Langley as a christian name) of Streamhill, Doneraile, m. 1st, Jane Langley, of Kilpatrick, Ballyclogh, who d.s.p. 1889. He m. 2ndly, Ella May Denny.
 - b. Colonel George Washington, C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.S., m. 1909, Annie Lambton (widow of Major Younghusband, 14th Bengal Lancers) dau. of Dr. Hooper of Cheltenham.
 - c. Henry Beresford, Asst. Paymaster, R.N., m. 1893, Eliza, dau. of Revd. Edm. Rambant, and has issue a son, Lieut. Edm. Beresford, R.F.A.
 - d. Lt.-Col. Richard Sherlock, Special Reserve, 3rd Batt., Royal Munster Fusiliers.
 - e. Kilner Chas., m. Fanny Marland Denny, and has issue.
 - f. Sherlock, b. 9 June, 1874.
 - g. Kingston, d. 21 April, 1868.
 - h. John Sherlock, d. 19th April, 1868.
- a. Averina Purdon Bevan, m. William Daniel Humphreys, of Broomfield, Middleton, Co. Cork, and has issue—
 - b. Hermione Constance, m. William Richardson Oliver, of Buttevant Mills, and has issue.
 - c. Lily Cremorina, m. 1903, Stephen Reddington Roche, of Rye Hill, Co. Galway (Burke's Landed Gentry) residing 1911, at Pencil Hill, between Mallow and Doneraile. He d.s.p.
 - d. Maude Sophia, d. 19 April 1868.

THE END.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

- Page 21, line 8 from top, for "Reede" read "Reade."
- Page 76.—When digging a grave in July, 1923, on south side of the R.C. Church, Mallow Town, a copper token was found and given to Col. Grove White by Richard Morrissey. One side of the token bore an effigy, and encircling it which was probably the name of effigy, viz.:—JOHN WILKINSON, IRON MASTER. On reverse side a seated figure holding a hammer, in act of striking an iron bar on a forge, and a ship in background. Encircling this, viz.:—HALFPENNY, 1791. On rim—PAYABLE IN LANCASTER, LONDON, or BRISTOL.
- Page 93, line 2 from bottom, for "Julian" read "Julia."
- Page 94, line 11 from bottom, for "Julian" read "Julia."
- Page 95, line 21 from bottom, for "Julian" read "Julia."
- Page 146, line 13 from bottom, for "Cumming" read "Cuming."
- Page 146, line 11 from bottom, Capt. Arthur Eric McMurrugh Cuming (only son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. A. Cuming), 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, died 26th Oct., 1918, in hospital at Wimereux, France, of wounds received in action near Courtrai, 21st Oct., 1918. Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Cuming died 20th July, 1923, at Laurentinum, Doneraile.
- Page 150, line 24, for "berore" read "before."
- Page 153, line 14, for "Lahanacon" read "Labavacan."
- Page 154, line 26, for "a" read "at."
- Page 167, line 10, for "H. Hutch" read "D. Hutch."
- Page 176, line 17 from bottom, for "for himself" read "of himself."
- Page 200, line 43, for "Harvey" read "Garvey." Capt. Wm. Jackson-Pigott, of Manor House, Dundrum, Co. Down, writes, 4th July, 1919.—"Capt. George Garvey, R.N., of Thornvale, King's County, born 6th July, 1794, lost an eye in the sea-fight at Copenhagen. His eldest son, George, died in Jamaica of yellow fever, when in the Royal Artillery. Second son, Tober Roberts Garvey. Third son, Henry Pepper Garvey, was killed at Lucknow, a Lieutenant in the Naval Brigade under Peel."
- Page 227.—The Stannard Pedigree is in "Burke's Family Records" under "Stannard."
- Page 237 Index.—Aldworth, J. O. O.
Boulton, W. R. (Capt., R.N.).
Cotter, Jas. L. (Sir, Bt.).
- Page 259, line 1, add following to Tuckey Pedigree:—
- (a) Thomas St. Patrick, B.A., M.B. (Master of Surgery). He possessed Killindonnell, which he sold under the Land Commission, and what was left of this Cork property belongs to his eldest daughter. He died 15th Sept., 1913, at Leckhampton, Glos., and has issue.
 - (aa) Elizabeth Jane, unnn. She owns Tuckey property in Cork, including an old house in Tuckey Street, the one that probably belonged to Timothy Tuckey. It is gabled at the back, and has a Jacobean staircase and remains of panelling in the hall. Also a ground rent in Tuckey Street, two houses in South Main Street and a ground rent; also the ground the Brewery stands on.
 - (bb) Esther Sarah, m. 1st, Henry Chas. Edwards of Ness Strange, Salop, 3rd Bengal Cavalry. He died 22nd January, 1896, leaving issue a dau., Dorothy Esther. She m., 2ndly, Revd. Harold Bennett, M.A., Rector of Egginton, Derby, 1905, and has issue.
 - (aaa) Patrick Harold John.
 - (aaa) Frances Esther.
 - (bbb) Elizabeth Honor.
- Page 259, line 16, for "Hobart" read "Robert."
- Page 276, line 11, for "Tullyleass" read "Tullylease."
- Page 303, after line 15 add: "From Mrs. Catherine Stawell's (Kilbrack) Diary."
- Page 309.—Photo opposite page 309 is a Dallaun at "Walshestown." not "Wallstown."
- Page 318, line 10, for "Sunnyville" read? "Sunnyside."
- Page 325 Index.—Atkins, Peggy. 325.

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