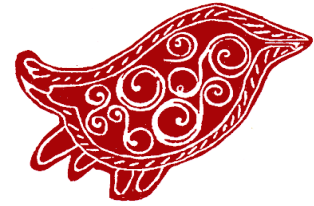


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HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
NOTES, ETC.

ON

BUTTEVANT, CASTLETOWNROCHE,
DONERAILE, MALLOW,

And Places in their Vicinity.

COLLECTED BY

COLONEL JAMES GROVE WHITE, J.P., D.L.

VOL. II.

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1911.



TOMBSTONE OVER GRAVE OF BARBARA, WIFE OF JOHN OR ION GROVE
OF CAHIRDUGGAN CASTLE.

Under East Window in Brigown ruined Church, near Mitchelstown.

(*Photo by Col. Greave White, 16 July, 1910.*)

HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Caherduggan Castle and Parish.

Sheet 25, six-inch O.S., and Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Caherduggan.

The site of the Castle is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Doneraile on Mr. Patrick Vaughan's farm, and on the townland of Caherduggan North (by road).

Area of parish, 6,131a. 1r. 39p. statute measure. In 1881, houses 136; pop. 783; families 134; R.C., 734; Prots., 38. Valuation, £5,373 (Guy's).

Caherduggan North townland, 334a. or. 19p. statute measure; pop. 53; valuation £290.

Caherduggan South townland, 468a. or. 37p. statute measure; pop. 27; valuation £257 5s. od. (Guy's, 1881).

Caherduggan means in Irish "Stone fort of Duggan."

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes:—Cahirduggan means "fort of Dubhagan." Dubhagan is a diminutive from dubh, "black," and the personal name Dubhagan or Dugan means "little black man," referring to the swarthy complexion and black hair of the Dubhagan from whom the tribe was named. In "Book of Rights," p. 78, occur the following lines:—

"Seacht n-eich, seacht g-cuirnn do'n laech luath,
Do ri ruireach na bh-Forthuath."

"Seven steeds, seven drinking horns, to the swift hero,
To the lordly King of the Forthuatha."

Dr. O'Donovan has the following note:—"King of the Forthuatha, i.e., King of Feara Muighe, i.e., the tribe of O'Dubhagain, descended from the celebrated druid Mogh Ruith, and here called Forthuatha, as being strangers placed centrally between the Ui Fidhgheinte and the Eoghanacht of Gleann Amhnach (Glanworth), who were two tribes of the royal blood of Oilioll Olum. . . . Before the English invasion O'Caomh (O'Keeffe) and O'Dubhagain possessed the regions now called 'Fermoy, Condons and Clangibbons,' but the boundary between them (O'Keeffe and O'Dugan) could not now be determined; all we know is, that O'Dubhagain was between O'Caomh and the Ui Fidhgheinte, and consequently to the north of them. After the English invasion the country of Feara Muighe Feine was granted to Fleming, from whom it passed, by marriage, to the

Roches, and it is now usually called Cricoch Roisteach, or Roche's Country. In "Book of Rights," p. 82, occurs following verse:—

"Dlighidh oir-righ Muighi Fian
Each o righ Caisil, is srian,
Dlighidh sciath is claidheamh, coin
Ri Fear-Muighi co mor ghoil."

"Entitled is the petty King of Magh Fian
To a steed from the King of Cashel and a bridle;
Entitled to a shield and sword and hound
Is the King of Feara Mhuighe of great prowess."

Dr. O'Donovan has the following note:—"Magh Fian, i.e., of Feara Mhuighe, now 'Fermoy,' in the County of Cork. After the establishment of surnames, the chief of this territory took the name of O'Dubhagain (O'Dugan), the descendant of the druid Mogh Ruith, who was of the same race as O'Conchubhair¹ Ciarraidhe (O'Conor Kerry). Of the race of this druid, who was a native of Dairbhre, now the island of Valentia, in Kerry, was Cuanna Mac Cailchine, chief of Feara Mhuighe, in the seventh century, who was as celebrated for hospitality and munificence in Munster as Guaire Aidhne was in Connacht; and of his race also were the Saints Mochuille and Molaga, to whom several churches in Munster have been dedicated."

In O'Heerin's "Topographical Poem," we read—

"Triath u Fear Muighe na mur ccorr
O'Dubhagain Duin Manann."

"The lord of Feara-muighe of smooth mounds,
O'Dubhagain of Dun Manann."

Professor Rhys (Hibbert Lectures, p. 324), in connection with the following line from "Tain Bo Cualgne," Naisc Carpre min Manand, "bind Cairbre of Smooth Manu," says "The local reference is still more obscure, since, besides the Isle of Man (or Manu) and a district of Man (or Manu) in Scotland, there was a Dun Manann or Fort of Man (or Manu) somewhere in the territory of Fermoy, in the County of Cork. See O'Donovan, "Topographical Poems," pp. 102-3, notes 544-6; and the "Book of Rights," p. 82, note."

In the "Fermoy Topography" it is stated that "the most noble of the Tuaths of the other half of that country (Fermoy) is Tuath Muighe Finne, in which Cathair Dubhaghain is, out of which are Hi Dubhaghain, and the breadth of this Tuath is from the middle of Relig na m-hanleagh to Abhann na Carcrach. Hi Daerghala are its hereditary people, Maistre-Meic na gamhnaighe; Daire Hi Diarmata, i.e. Hi Diarmada and Hi Cochlain are its hereditary occupiers. Dun Tulcha, Cill Curnain, Croch, out of which are Hi Dathail of Croch. Ard Ceanannais and Dun ar aill are in oire Baile, and out of it are Hi Faelain and Hi Uirisi. Cill Fada is the burial cemetery of that Tuath, and it was Mac Con Gairbh, i.e. Mac Coemoc,

¹In the "Fermoy Topography" it is stated that O'Conchobhair was chief of Hi Ingaire of Magh Feige, one of the subdivisions of which was Cluain Dallain, now Clondulane, near Fermoy, where Flandat or Flannat, daughter of Cuana Mac Cailcin, is stated to have founded a church according to the "Life of Mochuda."

that consecrated that Church. Hi Maeil Bile are its Comarbs. Hi Amradha and Hi Labhra and Hi Eirc are its hereditary people, and the Hi Duibh of Trochmael were chiefs over them."

The parish of Cahirduggan is in the old deanery of Fermoy, and the Church is taxed at 16 marks, which proves how important it was.

In the "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill," p. 209, Gebennach, son of Dubhagan, King of Fera Muighe, is stated to have been slain at the battle of Clontarf, and I presume that it was from this Dubhagan that the O'Dugans were named. It is also stated in "Leabhar Oiris," published in Erin, vol. i., part i., that Geibennach, son of Dubhagan, King of Fermoy, was slain at Clontarf.

In O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, p. 221, we read as follows:—"Fearmoighe, a territory in the County of Antrim, anciently the estate of O'Ciarain and O'Tigherna; also a large and very pleasant tract of land in the County of Cork, now called the Barony of Fermoy, and the half barony of Condons. In the old Irish it was distinguished by the name of Firmoighe Feine, i.e. Viri Campi Phœniorum sen Phœnicum, from the people that were its inhabitants, who probably were a party of the Gaditanian Phœnicians, for which opinion, some reasons may possibly soon appear in another work. This territory was possessed from the third century to the tenth by the O'Comsraigh or Cosgras, and the O'Dugans. Of the former branch descended the Saint Molaga (vid. Colgan, Act. SS. in Vit. Mologa) and the great Cuana, son of Cailcin, Dynast of Cloch-Liathmhuin, near Mitchelstown, celebrated for his great hospitality and liberality in the seventh century. Of the latter branch there were two chiefs, each called O'Dugan, one residing at Cathair-Dugain, near Doneraile, and the other at Dunmanain, now called Manain, near Kilworth. These families were the offspring of an Arch Druid called Moghruith, in the third century. The O'Keeffes encroached upon these old possessors towards the tenth century; and they again were dispossessed by the Flemings, the Roches, and the Condons, in the thirteenth century; the Roches obtained in process of time the dignity of Lord Viscount of Fermoy, now extinct, since the death of the late Lord Roch, Lieutenant-General in his Sardinian Majesty's service, and governor of Tortona."

O'Donovan, in his notes to O'Heerin's "Topographical Poem," states that the name Dun Manann is now obsolete, and that it was evidently the name of the chief residence of O'Dubhagain, who possessed about the northern half of the territory of Fera Muighe Feine, being seated between O'Keeffe and the Ui Fidhgenti.

In the "Fermoy Topography" there is an exact description of the district of O'Dubhagain, in West Fermoy, and it is now evident that O'Donovan had not read this old "Fermoy Topography," and he also appears to have regarded as worthless the particulars supplied by O'Brien concerning Cathair Dubhagain, near Doneraile, and Dun Manann, near Kilworth,² for he makes no reference whatever to them, but states that the name Dun Manann, considered by him to be in north Fermoy, is now obsolete, while on the other hand O'Brien said that it is now called Manain, and is near Kilworth. In the "Fermoy Topography" Manann, that is, Dun Manann, is

²Kilworth is written Cill Uird, church of order (ecclesiastical), in "Topography," and out of it are Hi Mongain and Hi Cuillinnain and Hi Broccain.

stated to be in Hi Maille Machaire,³ and the church of this district is stated to be Cill Cruimtir, now Kilcumper, and according to Lewis, Kilcumper, Macrony, and Leitrim were united to Kilworth in 1692. Macrony appears in "Fermoy Topography" as Uamh Croine, or "Cave of Croine," and this name in the Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1302 is written Ocron. Leitrim is written Liattrium, i.e., grey ridge, in "Fermoy Topography," and appears as Lectrum in the "Ecclesiastical Taxation." Fegbeg, which immediately precedes "Chapel of Lectrum" in Taxation, is named Feic-Beg in Topography.

In the "Fermoy Topography" there is no statement of a connection of Manann with O'Dugan, but it is stated that out of Manann are Hi Britain, or race of Britan, which, according to Dr. Joyce, "occurs as a personal name in early Irish history; thus Britan Mael was one of the sons of the mythical personage Nemedius,"⁴ and according to the bardic fable gave name to Britain. Killbrittain, on the south coast of Cork, at the head of Courtmacsherry bay, took its name from some person of this name, who probably built the cill or church; Gartbratton is the name of two townlands in Cavan; and we have Ballybritain in Derry, and Ballybrittan in King's County. There is a parish in Kilkenny adjoining the County Tipperary called Tubbridbritain, which is called in the "Circuit of Murcheartach MacNeill," Tiobraide Britain buain the wells of long-lived Britan; but we do not know who this venerable personage was.—("Irish Names of Places," vol. ii. p. 123).

It is very difficult to give credit to O'Brien's statement that there were two chiefs in Fermoy named O'Dugan, one residing at Cathair Dubhagain, and the other at Dun Manann as old residences, and certainly the "Fermoy Topography" gives Cathair Dubhagain as the chief residence of O'Dugan, and O'Heerin states that Dun Manann was the chief residence. We may suppose that as the Topography belongs to an earlier period than that of O'Heerin's Poem, that O'Dugan of Cathair Dubhagain may have taken possession of Dun Manann of O'Britain, and made it his chief residence when he became King of Fermoy, or we may suppose that by Dun Manann O'Heerin meant Cathair Dubhagain, and thus that there were two forts in Fermoy named from Manann; for it is impossible to follow O'Brien and hold that there were two tribal chiefs in East and West Fermoy named O'Dugan. The Irish were very proud of their ancestral residences, and we would naturally expect that O'Heerin would mention O'Dugan in connection with the chief fort of his ancestors, and this undoubtedly was Cathair Dubhagain of West Fermoy.

In the "Fermoy Topography" the O'Comsraigh are not mentioned, but as O'Brien says that the name has become Cosgras, we may, I suppose,

³ Hi Maille Machaire, or O'Maille of the Plain, and Hi Ingardail are stated to have been the two Tuaths of O'Cuain, and to have been united into one Tuath. Convamore, Ballyhooly, Killathy, Crag, and Letter were in Hi Ingardail, so that the extent and exact position of this district are well known, but most of the old names of Hi Maille Machaire are now obsolete.

⁴ Keating has much concerning Neimheadh, the father of Fergus Leithdheing, the father of Briotan Maol, "from whom are the Britons (Breathnaigh) of the world." Neimheadh was husband of the mythical Macha, from whom Armagh ("height of Macha") was named. The Irish names of Great Island, in Cork Harbour, are Oilean Mor an Bharraigh, or "Great Island of Barry," and Oilean Arda Neimheadh, or "Island of the Height of Neimheadh."



CAHIRDUGGAN (CLOGHEEN) CHURCHYARD.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1910.)



CAHIRMEE HOUSE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)

equate Comscrach or Cumscrach with Cuscrach or Cuscrahdh, and in the Topography Tuath O'Cuscraidhe⁵ is stated to include Liathmuine, Cill Mochuille, Durmach, Ath Cros Molaga, Cul na n-Aracul, Cluain Meic Carthainde, Lis an cnuic, Daire Faible, Loch Arda O'Cullin, Baile Hi Finn, Arda in Termain, Bri Gobhann, Liagan Lig Uanach, and a third of the terman of Bri Gobhann, and the names of the places in the third are given.

O'Flaherty in "Ogygia" states that Cumscrach was the great-grandson of Mogh Ruith, and that there were three families of the Cumscragies, who lived in Fermoy for ages.

The O'Maelmorda are in the "Fermoy Topography" stated to be the Comarbs of Ath Cros Molaga, and the aisdre or aistreoir (an officer whose duty it was to ring the bell in the tower of the church, the lowest of the seven degrees of ecclesiastical officers) was O'Finghin. Amongst the chieftains of the Tuath are named Meic Breathnuighe and Hi Artuir. Breathnuighe is from Breathnach,⁶ and means Britisher, that is, Welshman, as does also Britan the name connected with Dun Manann. Artur is also a British or Welsh name, and is now written Arthur.⁷ There appears to have been a connection between Fermoy and Wales as is plainly evidenced by these names; and as the Isle of Man is in Irish, Inis Manann, and as we have also in Scotland Clackmannan or Clackmanann, whereas in Ireland the form which corresponds to Manann is Manannan, it may be that Dun Manann is of foreign origin like its possessors the O'Britain, and if this be so we must suppose that O'Heerin did not pay attention to the susceptibilities of O'Dugan when he called his chief fort Dun Manann, and we also must, if the name be from Wales, regard it as valueless in the Fermoy district from a mythological point of view. In the particulars which I gave of Molaga in the article on Aghacross I noted the connection of Molaga with Wales, but when writing that article I was unable to consult the "Fermoy Topography."

Concerning O'Briens explanation of Fir Maighe Feine as Men of the Plain of the Phœnicians, it would indeed be extremely interesting if we

⁵ In the "Fermoy Topography" Hi Cuscraidh Sleibhte is stated to be the border land of Tuath O'Cuscraidhe, and in it are the following:—Cill Mithne, Gort Aicde, Maelbrach, Lurga, Daire Leith, Re Meic Meada, Gleann Domhainn, Ceapachna Fian, Gort Ruadh, Daire Leathan, Eidhnen Molaga, with its Terman, is the church of this district, the comarb is Mag Floinn, and the clerk of the crozier is O'Coscrain. Mithne is probably for mine, "smoothness," and Cill Mithne very likely is Tulach min, now named Cnocan min, according to Mr. Byrne.

I think that this is the most likely explanation, for it is as King of Fermoy that O'Heerin mentions O'Dugan, who, according to the "Topography," was chief of the most noble of the districts of West Fermoy, and one of its three hereditary peoples were the Hi Eirc, so named from Erc, son of Deagaidh, from whom was named Luachair Deagaidh, also called Luachair Brain, the chief fort of which and seat of Cu Roi, son of Daire, son of Deagaidh, was the celebrated Teamhair Luachra (Tara Luachra).

⁶ Dr. Joyce says that Breathnach is merely the word Briton modified to the phonetic laws of the Irish language, and is used to signify a Welshman; and he also says that sometimes we find the word Breatan with the t fully sounded, but in this case it seems to be a personal name, of the same origin, however, as Breathnach, i.e., indicating British or Welsh origin.

⁷ King Arthur is mentioned in "Silva Gadelica," p. 105, and is stated to be son of Beine Brit (Uther Pendragon of the Britons). Arthur, when at Benn Edair, now Howth, in Co. Dublin, stole the best three hounds (Bran, Sceolaing, and Adhnuall) of Finn Mac Cumhail and carried them off to London, then named Sliabh Lodain meic Lir, or "mountain of Lodan, son of Lear."

could be certain that a colony of the Pœni from Tyre or Carthage settled in Fermoy; but though the early settlers were neither Gaels nor even Aryans, as we know from the human remains found in the stone circle at Lough Gur, by Professor Harkness, and now in the Museum of Queen's College, Cork, we must, I fear, surrender this entrancing theory, and connect the old Fermoy race with the Finns or Basques.—J. F. LYNCH.

In the year 1366 Philip Barry of Caherduggan is mentioned (Pipe Roll of Cloyne).

FIANTS OF EDWARD VI.

902 (811). Lease to Geran Ottewood of the rectory of Cahirdowgan. To hold for 21 years. 10 Nov., 1551. At rent of £54 10s.

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2254 (1844). Pardon to David fitzThomas fitzDavid O Henoys, of Cahirdogan, Thomas fitzDavid O Henoys, of same. In consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 6 May, xv., 1573.

2380 (1978). Lease under Commission 15 Jan., xv., to George Bowchier, esq., one of her majesty's captains, of the rectory of Cahirdowgan (with other lands), to hold for 21 years, etc. Recites No. 902, Edw. VI., and that in consequence of the great rent and the frequent spoiling of the inhabitants, the arrears amounted on the determination of that lease (on all the lands granted) to £1,124. 28 Ap., 1575.

To hold for 21 years, rent £41 10s. during first 7 years, and £81 10s. afterwards, maintaining two English horsemen, etc.

2961 (2340). Pardon to Maurice Roche of Cahirdowgane, co. Cork, esq.; Wm fitz Nich Synane of Cahirdowgane, gent.; Matthew O Dowgane, Kenedy FitzWilliam, Dermot O Dalie and Eugene or Enias O Dallie, kerns; Tho. fitz David Enias, Maurice fitz John Rooche, yeomen; John Fitz Gubdowne, Daniel fitz Wm McKenedy, Wm. Rooche, alias Wm. balcownagh, Cornelius oge O Nary, of the same place. James Nagle of Cahirdowgan. Provided that within six months they appear before commissioners in their county, and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. 4 Feb. xix. 1576-7.

3712 (2933). Pardon to Maurice Roche of Cahirdowgan, co. Cork, esq., son and heir of David Roche, lord Ardmoye. Security as in 2961. 9 May. xxiii. 1581.

4256 (3521). Pardon to George Nangle, of Cahirdowgan; Gilleduff Synan, of same. 28 Nov. xxvi. 1583.

4257 (3519). Pardon to Cormack O Daly, of Cahirdowgan. 28 Nov. xxvi. 1583.

4262 (6359). Lease (under Queen's letter, 9 Feb., 1582) to Stephen Water, of Corke, gent., of the rectory of Cahirdowgane, etc., etc. To hold for 40 years from the termination of No. 2380. Rent (with other lands) £81 10s. 0d. Maintaining two English horsemen. Provided that he shall not alien without license, nor let to any not of English nation; and shall not levy coyne, livery, or other unlawful impositions, nor suffer any others to do so, whereby her Majesty's lands might by custom become chargeable hereafter (29 Nov. xxvi.). (Auditor-General's Patent Book, vol. 16, p. 44).

4487 (3503). Pardon to George Nangle, of Caherdowgan, co. Cork, "Lord viscount Roche's man." Security as in 2961. The pardon not to extend to any in prison, or under bail to appear at sessions; nor to include intrusions into crown lands or debts to the crown. 9 July. xxvi. 1584.

4488 (3504). Pardon to James Nangle, of Cahirdowgan, "Lord viscount Roche's man." Provisions as in 4487. 10 July. xxvi. 1584.

6505 (5226). Pardon to Rich. Walshe, of Caerdowgan, yeoman. Provided that they appear and submit before the president of Munster, N. Welsh, knt., chief justice of the Common Bench, the chief and second justices, and the Queen's attorney of Munster, and John Everard, esq., justice of the liberty of Tipperary, within three months, and be sufficiently bound with sureties; and that all the recognizances be recorded in the council book of the province at the next session to be held in the several counties where the parties live, if any be held there within three months. If any fail to find the required surety within three months, the pardon as regards them to be void. The pardon shall not extend to any in prison or bound for appearance at sessions; nor to any Jesuit, seminary, or mass priest, nor any freeman of any city or incorporate town who lives in the town. It shall also not include any offence or crime committed after the date of the president's letter to the deputy for the pardon; nor any intrusion

on possession of the crown, or any debt or arrears due to the crown. (6 May, xliii. 1601). (Cal. P. R., p. 576).

6511 (5212). Pardon to Donell m'Davie M'Conbue, Tho. m'Philip M'Kenerie, of Cahirdowgan, and his wife. Provisions as in 6505. 9 May, xliii. (Cal. P. R., p. 587).

6576 (5286). Pardon to David Fitz Gerralde, of Cahirdowgan. 10 Sept. xliii. 1601.

Grant from James I. to David Roche, viscount Fermoy, of Cahirdowgan (and other lands), 2 plowlands. This was a re-grant of his property on his surrender to the King. P. 208, 204 folio, Patent Rolls of James I. (A.D. 1611).

Pardon for sale by Sir Daniel Norton to Sir John Jephson and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, of the rectories of Cahirdowgan, etc., etc. (Patent Rolls, Jas. I.).

Grant from James I. to Sir John Jephson, Kt., 12 Decr., 10 Jas. I., in co. Cork.

The rectory of Cahirdowgan, etc. etc. (p. 241, folio. Calendar Patent Rolls, James I.).

In one of the four manuscript volumes of "Depositions concerning the murders and robberies committed in the County of Cork," now deposited in Trinity College Library, John Brice of Cahirduggan, in the County of Cork, taylour, deposeth and saith, that on or about the 11th of February last, he lost, was robbed, and forceably despoyled of his goods, and chattells, and debts, to the value of 19s 6d., A.D. 1642. (Gibson, ii. 58).

Members sent to the Irish Parliament by the Constituencies of the County of Cork, 1639, March 2nd—

Sir William St. Leger, knt., of Doneraile.

Sir Donagh M'Carthy, knt.

Redmond Roche, of Cahirduggan, expelled the 22nd of June, 1642, for the rebellion. (Gibson, ii., 269).

Caherduggan Castle was one of Lord Roche's castles.

By indenture, dated 7th March, 1603, Lord David Roche, Viscount Fermoy, demised unto Ion Grove, of Hendon, in Co. Middlesex, the towne and castell of Cardowgan in Co. Cork, with all howses, landes, waters, woodes, and 8 ploughlandes to same belonginge, etc. (Patent Rolls of James I.).

William Grove, of Cahirduggan, in 1628 bought the following lands with a clause of redemption. In 1666 he transferred them by deed to his eldest son, Major Ion Grove, who thereupon got a grant of them from the Crown. William Grove died in 1669 at Ballyhimock (Annesgrove). (Will in P.R.O., Dublin).

In 1628, for £700, the lands of Ballyhimock (afterwards called Annesgrove), Ballytrasna, Ballytolosy, Keatingstowne and Ballymunare in Bar. Fermoy, from Lord Roche and others.

In 1632, for £60, Kilmihill, from D. Terry.

In 1632, for £40, Boltane, from P. Lombard.

In 1632, for £60, West Drinagh, from John Barry.

In 1635, for £200, Kilbyrne, from R. Roche.

In 1632, for £100, Ballymcmurragh, from Owen McDonough Callaghan; in every case with clause of redemption. (IV. 74. Innocents and XVI. 38. Adventurers, P.R.O. Ird.).

After the Restoration the Government claimed the right to redeem the above mentioned lands (Kilmihill and Boltane not mentioned) for £1,060, which caused William Grove, in 1666, by deed, to grant them to his eldest son, Major Ion Grove, who then claimed preemption, and obtained it by placing on them debentures of Royalist Officers of 1649 (the lands were valued at £145 a year), and so got grant under the Act of Settlement.

John Grove, of Cahirduggan, Co. Cork, Administration to John and Thomas Groves, sons of deceased. Granted by James, of Armagh, etc., 15 Nov., 1631. (Prerogative Grants, P.R.O. Irl).

REPERTORY TO DECREES, CHARLES I.

Decree 10th July, 1633.

Thomas Grove, of Roscicke, in Co. Cork, and John Grove, of the Parish of Cahirduggan, in said Co., gent., Plifs. Richard Williamon, gent., and Grissell, his wife, Defts.

That Plifs. shall be established in possession of the Castle and Lands of Cardowgan, in Co. Cork, and so much of the eight ploughlands as John Grove, father of the Plifs, conveyed to his son, Henry, and also certain rents due out of two and half plowlands of same demised to William Grove, to hold same during the remainder of the term thereof, and a commission to issue to ascertain the value, etc.

In the old church of Brigown, Mitchelstown, is a tombstone on which is this inscription:—

Heare resteth the Bodie of Barbarie
Grove, the wife of John Grove, Gent.
Who departed this life the fifth
Daie of Maie, Ano Domi, 1609.⁸

(M.D.I., vol. 2, p. 54).

Thomas Grove, of Rochestown, in Barony of Iffa and Offa, Co. Tipperary gent., in 1641 was besieged in his Castle of Rochestown by the Butlers, who had 400 Irish under them. He made a most gallant defence, but had to surrender at last. He was closely besieged for five weeks, and the water supply was cut off, but they saved rain water. The enemy brought a sow⁹ to the bawn wall, broke it down, and approached the castle wall, but the besieged broke the sow with stones, and the enemy fled.

Mr. Groves made a sortie, burnt the town that was close to the Castle, and recovered the benefit of the water. He never lost a man during the siege, and his garrison only consisted of nine fighting men, besides about 40 women and children. They killed 40 rebels, including Capt. John Butler. The enemy raised the siege, but came again and attacked the castle, under Lord Caher, for another five weeks; the besieged being deprived of water, yielded up the castle upon quarter of their lives.

Mr. Thomas Grove had a lease of Cahirduggan, Co. Cork (p. 870, MSS. Depositions of 1641, for Co. Tippy., F. 2, 14, in Library of Trinity College, Dublin).

He was also of Farahy and Roscike, Co. Cork, also Knockordon, Co. Tipperary; Shanakill and Tamballybrock, Co. Waterford. (Chancery Decree, 1641).

Two miles west (of Doneraile) is the castle of Cahirduggan another of the Roche's castles, and granted after the wars of 1641 to Sir Peter Court-

⁸ It is wrongly printed as 1629 in M. D. I. See photo.

⁹ A sow was a military structure of the nature of a movable covered shed, formerly used in sieges to cover and protect men who were employed in sapping and mining operations. ("Ency. Dict.")

horp, with nine ploughlands. The lands in this tract are but indifferent, notwithstanding they have a limestone bottom; the fields are full of low Irish furze, little and very poor pasture, being a shallow soil of clay mixed with sand. (Smith i., 315, 1750).

Sir Peter Courthope, of Courtstown, knight, M.P. for Cork City 1661 (qy, son of Peter Courthope, of Danny, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex), rented Belvelly castle in 1636 at £60 a year; had a grant in 1641 of Cahirduggan castle, with nine ploughlands, portion of the forfeited Roche property; knighted by the Lords Justices 15th March, 1660; constable of the Castle and Fort of Cork, 12th February, 1660; a captain; appointed Governor of Cork for the King 1660, and of Munster by the King in 1669; lived at Little Island.

He married, first, Margaret (or Catherine), younger daughter of Thomas Daunt, of Owlpenne and Gortnagrenane; he married secondly, Elizabeth Gifford. He had issue a son, John, a Colonel in the Army, who was killed at the siege of Namur (s.p.), and four daughters, who became his co-heirs, viz:—Alice, who married, 1695, as second wife, Alan Brodrick, M.P.; Frances, who married Robert Meade, ancestor of the Ballymartle family; Anne, who married, 1698, Laurence Clayton, M.P.; Catherine, the wife of William Kenney, of Claragh, ancestor of Kenny-Herbert. ("Journal" for 1895, p. 277. Cork M.P.'s., 1559-1800, by C. M. Tenison, B.L.)

The site of Cahirduggan Castle is shown on the six-inch O.S., but none of the oldest inhabitants can remember seeing the ruins. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Crofts (Miss White of Kilburne, born 1824) remembered to have seen the remains of the old castle.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"The site of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the Roches, is still visible about a mile from Doneraile." (Under Cahirduggan).

The Book of Dist. and Sur (circa. 1657) records:—Cahirduggan Parish. Before the Rebellion the owners were:—Redmond Roch, Irish Papist; William Grove, claims ye lands; James Roch for Dominick, deceased, Ir. Pap.; James Roch m'Henry; Morris, Lord Roch, Ir. Pap.

The Grantees were:—Sir Peter Courthorp, Lawrence Clayton, John Groves (Major Ion Grove), Stephen and Christian Roch, Robert Ffoulkes, Hugh Hyde, William Thornhill, Colonel Randell Clayton.

Cahirduggan Townland—1418a. 2r. 20p. Former owner was Redmond Roch, Ir. Pap; William Grove claims ye lands. Granted to Sir Peter Courthorpe. (P.R.O. Irl.)

The Down Survey Map (circa 1657-59) shows a mill immediately south of Cahirduggan Castle. The stream that now goes to ground in Patrick Vaughan's farm is shown as running above ground, and eventually flowing into the Awbeg River.

The Subsidy Roll of Co. Cork records, 1662:—Peter Courthorp, kt., of Cahirdowgan, had land valued for taxation £16 15s. 1³/₄d. In 1665 in goods £17 17s. 6d. (P.R.O. Irl.)

Pedigree of GROVE of Cahirduggan Castle and Kilbyrne, near Doneraile, and Ballyhemock (now Annesgrove), near Castletownroche, Co. Cork.

ION GROVE, of Hendon, Middlesex, resided at Cahirduggan Castle, and held the eight ploughlands of Cahirduggan, which he rented from Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, 7 March, 1603. (Calendar of Patent Rolls, James I. Original Chancery Decree, Roll 9,

No. 350, Chas. I.). Bought other property in Ireland (Chancery Decree). He married Barbara¹⁰ (she d. 1609 and was bur. at Brigown churchyard, Co. Cork). Died 1619, and left issue.

I. HENRY, of Cahirduggan Castle. He m. Grissell ? (she m. 2ndly Richd. Williamson, Chancery Decree). See Fiants, Patent Rolls and Inquisitions, Chas. I., and Chancery Decree No. 9, Chas. I. He died circa 1630, leaving a son, Charles, and two daus.

II. WILLIAM, of whom presently.

III. Thomas, of Pharihay and Roscike, Co. Cork; of Knockordan and Rochestown (see defence of this castle), Co. Tipperary; Shanakill and Tumbally, Co. Waterford. Chancery Decree, 1641. Depositions, p. 870, MS. T.C.D. F. 2. 14.

IV. Ion, d. before 1633 s.p. (Chancery Decree).

V. John, youngest son, of Kilmacome, Cahirduggan, Co. Cork. Chancery Decree. (Ion Grove, 5 Feb., 1618, let to John Grove, his youngest son, the ploughlands of Kilmacome, etc., etc.).

I. Dorothy (Chancery Decree).

WILLIAM GROVE, of Cahirduggan Castle, the second son, bought Ballyhemock (now called Annesgrove) for £700, Kilbyrne for £200, and other lands, 1628-1635. (See Will, also Chancery Decree, Innocent's Certificates xvi. 33). Given part of Cahirduggan by his father, 1613-1615. He died 1669, leaving by Grace, his wife, two sons,

I. MAJOR ION GROVE, eldest son, of whom hereafter.

II. John Grove, of Kilbyrne, near Doneraile, Co. Cork, which he acquired by Deed of Gift 17 April, 1667, from his brother, Major Ion Grove, of Lisgriffin Castle. He made his will 18 July, 1707. By Margaret, his wife, he had an only child, Grace Grove, of Kilbyrne, m. by licence, 2 Nov., 1694, James White, jun., described in marriage licence bond as of Dromanagh, Co. Waterford. Their lineal descendants still live at Kilbyrne. (See White of Kilbyrne, B.L.G.).

MAJOR ION GROVE, the eldest son, of Lisgriffin Castle, near Buttevant, a Royalist Officer of 1649, obtained 1666, under the Act of Settlement, a grant of the lands of Ballyhemock (now Annesgrove), Kilbyrne, West Drinagh, Keatingstowne, Ballynemonree, Ballytolosy, Ballytrasna, and Ballymacmurragh, all in co. Cork. By Deed of Gift he conveyed Kilbyrne to his brother John (see Adventurers' Certificate, etc., vol. 3 Reports, Record Com. I.; Cloyne Adms. Bonds, 1704 and 1707; '49 Officers' Certificates; Census 1569; Father's Will; Deed to brother, MS. T.C.D., F. 3. 23).

He m. Jane, 3rd dau. of John Pigott, of Dysart, Queen's Co. (by his wife, Martha, dau. of Sir Thomas F. Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, Knt. (see "Pigott of Capard, B.L.G.," where the 3rd dau's name is given as Joan; see also pp. 107-8 MS. F. 3. 23, in T.C.D.), and d. 1692, intestate, having had by her a dau. Jane, m. 1679, William Hodder, of Bridetown, Co. Cork, gent. (eldest son of Francis Hodder, of Ringsbroc, Co. Cork) (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Jas. II.) and had issue a son Francis, d.s.p. (Pre. Adm. Grant), and a dau. Jane (F. 3. 23. Adm. Grant), m. Thos. Roberts (see B. P. and B.), and also an only son,

ALEXANDER GROVE, of Ballyhemock, m. 1st, 1681, Dorothy, 2nd dau. of James Mansergh, of Macrony Castle, and by her had a son,

I. ION, his heir, of whom hereafter.

He m. 2ly, Mary Bruce (Cloyne M.L.B.; Adm. B. 1707; Excheq. Bills), and by her had issue,

II. Thomas (grandfather's Adm. 1707; Excheq. Bill, 1707).

III. Robert (grandfather's Adm. 1707; Exchequer Bill, 1707).

IV. John (grandfather's Adm. 1707; Excheq. Bill, 1707).

V. Christian (brother's Will, grandfather's Adm. 1707; Excheq. Bill, 1707).

ALEXANDER GROVE was b. 1682, d. 1706-7 (Cloyne Adm. Bonds, 1704 and 1717).

Attainted 1689. Witness to Deed of Attorney, 1674, pp. 187-8, MS. F. 3. 23, in T.C.D. Library.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

¹⁰ Ion Grove, by his marriage with Barbara of the Co. Middlesex, got an estate of inheritance in that county, which they sold for £300, with which they bought the lease of Cahirduggan and other lands. (Abstract No. 350, Roll 9, membrane 48, etc., Enrolled Decrees of Chancery, Car. I., 1633, P. R. O. Irid.).

ION GROVE, of Ballyhemock, b. 1687, m. 1710, Arabella Blennerhasset (her will dated 1766, proved 1768. Marr. Setts. 1710, Reg. 1719, Hickson's "Kerry Records"), and d. 1730 (his will signed 1728, proved 1730), leaving issue:

I. ROBERT, his heir, of whom hereafter.

II. James, of Kilcummer, near Castletownroche, Co. Cork; will dated 1773, proved 1783. Bur. at Castletownroche. Arms on seal of will. (See brother Blennerhasset's will). M. 1756 Catherine,¹¹ dau. of Ralph Warter Wilson, of Bilboe, Co. Lim. Her will dated 1795, proved 1796; Cashel and Emly M.L.B.; Chancery Bill, Grove v. Wilson 1760).

III. Arthur, d.s.p. 1754.

IV. Ion.

V. Blennerhasset, of Dublin, d. 1773 (Dublin Directories and History; mother's will); m. Martha, 29 May, 1762 ("Dublin Gazetteer," 5 June, 1762), dau. of Rev. Edward Fanning, B.A., Rector of Banagher and Dungiven, Diocese of Derry, by Joanna, younger dau. of the Revd. Matthew French, B.A., Prebendary of Kilroot, Co. Antrim, and d. 1773, leaving two daus., Elizabeth Grove, will proved 1793, and Anna Grove, d. 1790-1.

I. Arabella, m. 1st, 1733, Edward Smith, of Kilpatrick, Co. Cork, who d. 1754, leaving issue a son, John (see grandmother's will). She m. 2ndly, Daniel Swayne (Prerog. Adm. Grant, 1768).

II. Ellinor, m. John FitzGibbon, of Mount Shannon. Their eldest son, John, was created Earl of Clare (see Burke's "Extinct Peerage").

III. Catherine, m. 17 March, 1762, Rev. Richard Purcell, Rector of Kilcummer, near Castletownroche, and d.s.p. He was b. 1728, d. 1797 (see Brady's Cork Records).

IV. Dorothy, m. at St. Bride's, Dublin, Dec., 1749, William Minchin, of Greenhills, Co. Tipperary, and had issue. She was a widow in 1766.

V. Alice, d.s.p. young.

The eldest son,

ROBERT GROVE, of Ballyhemock, J.P. for Co. Cork (see father's will; Chancery suit, 1742, Mansergh v. Grove; Smith's "Cork"), m. 1741, Mary, dau. of Richard Ryland, of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford (Mar. Setts. 1741, Reg. 1743). He d. 25 March, 1764, and by her (who d. 1 June, 1758, at Cork) had an only child,

MARY GROVE, of Ballyhemock, m. 8 Feb., 1766, Francis Charles, 1st Earl of Annesley. He d. 19 Dec., 1802. She d.s.p. 1791, devising the Ballyhemock estate (now called Annesgrove) to her husband's, the Annesley, family. (See Earl of Annesley, "Burke's Peerage" and Annesgrove in these Notes).

(This pedigree was taken from B.L.G. with additions; was compiled by Mr Tenison Groves, Colonel Grove White, and Major-General Leslie Grove).

Crest—A talbot statant, sa.

Arms—Erm. on a chevron engrailed gu. three escallops arg.

Depositions in Library of Trinity College, Dublin, about the Rebellion of 1641 in Ireland. Noted by Mr. Tenison Groves, of 33 Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin.

P. 97, vol. vi., Co. Cork.—Deposition at Mallow, 11th March, 1653-4, of Maurice Roche, of Kiluragh (Killura is near Killavullen Village. J.G.W., Col.), in Fermoy Barony, aged 48, about rebellious actions in 1641, of John Roche, of Castlekeevveene, in Fermoy Barony. (Castle Kevin is near Killura. J.G.W., Col.)

That there was of English living near Deponent in 1641, Captain Hurgill, since dead; Jn. Lachford, now living near Cork; John Groves, now living in the County Tipperary; William Groves, Esq., now living.

¹¹ Her sister, Margaret Wilson, m. Henry Cole Bowen (the 1st), of Bowen's Court, in 1760. See "Bowen's Court" in these Notes, vol. i.

170-IV., 181-V. and 43-VI., all Co. Cork, are all three Depositions by William Grove, of Cahirdugan, as to its capture in 1641, and all his losses thereby.

P. 56, Co. Tipperary, Thomas Groves.

P. 191, vol. i., Co. Cork, Richard Groves.

MS. Returns of Poll Tax in 1660, wrongly called "Census 1659," in Royal Irish Academy Library, gives:—Co. Limerick, Owniny Barony Duogh Parish (now Tuogh), Abbey-Ownhy, William Groves, Esq.

Charles Atkins, Esq., of Fountainville, who was Sheriff of Limerick in 1694, m. 1st a dau. of John Westropp, Esq., of Cahirdowgan, in the Co. Cork, who was the eldest brother of Westropp, of Attyflyn, in the Co. of Limerick, but had no issue by her. (Atkins of Firville, B.L.G., 1846).

As we have seen, the Grove family were in occupation of Cahirduggan Castle and plowlands from 1603, Lord Roche being the head landlord. In consequence of the Rebellion of 1641, Lord Roche was attainted, and although William Grove claimed the land he held, he was dispossessed (except as regards Kilbyrne) in favour of Sir Peter Courthorpe, who got a grant of 1418 acres. Sir Peter's daughter, Lucy, married (as his 2nd wife) in 1695, the first Viscount Midleton, by which marriage the Cahirduggan property appears to have passed into the Midleton family, for we find that William Lysaght, who in a narrative of his life, mentions that he "took Clogheen (part of Cahirduggan) from Lady Midleton in 1749." (See Clogheen hereafter).

An Indenture, 1773, William Lysaght, of Castle Dod, Co. Cork and John Crone; 7 ploughlands of Cahirduggan is stated as William Lysaght's inheritance. (Crone Papers).

In 1773 William Lysaght, of Castle Dod, owned in fee simple Kilmacome, Ballybrack or Knockbrack, in Cahirduggan (Kilmacome was called the south east farm), 400 acres Plantation measure. (Crone Papers).

Lewis (pub. 1837) relates:—Cahirduggan, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, County of Cork, and Province of Munster, 3 miles (S.W.) from Doneraile, containing 1,801 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Awbeg, by which it is bounded on the north, and on the mail coach road from Mallow to Buttevant and Charleville, it comprises 6,148 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5,216 per annum.

The land, in general of excellent quality, is chiefly under tillage, with some good pasture, and the system of agriculture is improving. At Drumcree there is a common of about 262 acres, tithe free, which is used by the inhabitants for grazing cattle. The Parish contains abundance of limestone, which is extensively used for building and agricultural purposes.

Culm has been found in the land of Baltidaniel, but is not worked at present.

There is a patent for holding several fairs, but the only one held is that of Cahirmee, on July 12th, which is one of the largest horse fairs in the South of Ireland.

Near the old castle stood a considerable Village, which tradition says was nearly depopulated by a plague and subsequently deserted. (I. 241).

A coachman at Kilbyrne (about 1860) stated that his mother told him that she remembered trees growing from the old castle to the foot of Crocknacree hill on both sides of the road.

In the year 1900 a copper celt was found by a quarryman in a quarry on the farm of David Roche at Cahirduggan North. It is now at Kilbyrne.

The celt measures four and three-eighths inches in length; two and one-eighth inches broad at the edge; one and five-eighths inches broad in the middle and one and three-eighths inches broad at the top.

Mr. Robert Day, J.P., describes it as follows:—"This is a late type of the most early metal tool used in Ireland. In England no celts of pure copper occur, but the natural ore of Cornwall contains alloy of tin which forms a metal closely resembling the bronze of Northern Antiquity.

"The copper implements and weapons of Ireland are rare, because when it was found that an alloy of 10 parts tin to 90 copper produced a very much harder, sharper, and more durable material, the older and more simple copper tools were melted down re-cast and converted into bronze."

At D. Linehan's¹² farm, about 100 yards north of his house, at the angle formed by the road from Two Pot House with that going to Mallow, up the steep hill known as "Croughnakerry" (locally known as Cahirduggan Cross), there was formerly a cottage (shown on Sheet 25 O.S. of 1841, near "324.5 B.M. on Milestone"). Near this old cottage treasure was supposed to have been buried. Several attempts have been made to find it.

The last attempt was made some years ago. Some men came in the autumn with a cart one night, well provided with implements, and dug near the ash tree (that is still there), after going down about three feet, they came to a brownstone flag, about 2 foot long by 1½ foot broad.

Next morning Linehan found the hole and the flag lying near it. They do not appear to have made any vigorous search. He never heard who they were, nor if they had found anything.

It is related that about the year 1835, an old man, by the name of Flood, lived in the old cottage. One night some persons locked him up in his house and spent some hours in digging near the walls of the dwelling. It appears that they found a brass candlestick and some coins on top of the flag, above-mentioned, but on trying to take up the stone, they were threatened by a horse soldier in full regimentals, with a drawn sword. They ran away as fast as they could.

According to local tradition, about 80 years ago (1815) a Captain Duggan resided at Elmvale, in Cahirduggan Parish. He had an old soldier as a servant, who said he was not afraid of any other soldier alive or dead.

Wishing to have a try for the treasure, he enlisted the help of a man named Carroll, a nephew to Jack Doolan, of Two Pot House Village, and a butcher of the name of Conway from the same place.

One night they dug to a good depth near "Cahirduggan Cross," but on the horse soldier making his appearance, they all fled.

CAHERDUGGAN PARISH (R.C.).

1291. "Ecca de Cathirdugan XVI^{mr.} unde decia XXI^{s.}, III^{id.}." (Tax. P. Nic.)

1591. E. de Cathirdowgan, Prior Bothon est Rector, et usurpatur vicaria. (MS. T.C.D., E. 3, 14).

¹² Colonel Grove White's Land Steward.

A.D. 1273, William de Barry granted the whole of the church of Cahirduggan to the prior of Buttevant. (R.S.A.I. 1852-3).

In October, 1426, John Walsh was appointed by Pope Martin V. to the Canonry and prebend of Ballyhay and rector of Cahirduggan.

A list of the Popish Priests as they were register'd at the General Sessions of the Peace held for the County of Cork, 11th July, 1704, etc.

Teige Daly lives at Carkir; 63 years of age; Parish Priest of Doneraile, Cahirdooan, and Templernan. Received Popish Orders 1669 at Roane in France from the Arch-Bishop of Roan; Sureties that enter'd into recognizances for such priest were Arthur Keefe of Ballyomihill,¹³ £50; Godfry Daly of Carkir, £50. ("Journal," p. 57, 1900).

State of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, etc., Nov. 6th, 1731.

Parish of Bregogue, Kilbroney, and Cahirdougane; no Masshouse; the people of these parishes who are of the Popish Religion resort to the Masshouse of Buttevant; one popish priest serves this and Templeroan Parish; no Convent of Fryars or Nuns; no Popish School. ("Journal," p. 50, 1893).

In the R.C. divisions it is one of the three that form the union or district of Doneraile.

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (A.D. 1302), Cahirduggan was taxed value 16 marks; tenth, 21s. 4d.

I understand that the old church of Cahirduggan was in the churchyard at Clogheen. The ruins are still to be seen.

There was probably an older church near Cahirduggan Castle, as a field there, in Mr. Patrick Vaughan's farm, is called "the church field." This field is near the site of the old village of Cahirduggan.

It is stated by the old people in Cahirduggan that in "old times" a road ran from the main Doneraile-Mallow road to Cahirduggan (now shown as "Clogheen Church" on Sheet 25, six-inch O.S.) Church, through the present farmyard of Denis O'Connor. This road is partly shown on the 1841 Ord. Survey six-inch Map.

CAHERDUGGAN PARISH (C. OF I.).

Brady records:—1615, Anthony Kingsmill (V. Bregoge, q.v.) is Curate of Cahirduggan. "Rec. spectat ad Bridgetown. Val. cum vicaria 20 li. per an. Vicaria vacat et usurpatur per firmarium Rectoriae. Ecclesia repata, cancella in ruinis. Curatus, Anthonius Kingsmill." (R.V. R.I.A.).

1634, E. de Cahirdowgan, spectat ad Ballebegg. Johes Jephson, miles, impropiator.

Anthonius Kingsmill, Curatus, nil habet pro stipendio suo. Vicaria ibm usurpatur per Rectorem. Valent LXXXX li. per annum. (R.V. 1634).

1634, August 10, John Bynns, V. Cahirduggan and Bothon. (Lib. Mun.). He was afterwards Treasurer of Cloyne.

1661, "Nullus curatus" (V.B.).

1665 to 1670, Samuel Alford is Curate of Cahirdowgan. (V.B.).

1671 to 1674. David Elliott appears as Curate of Cahirdowgan. (V.B.).

In 1682 he became P. Ballyhooly, q.v.

¹³ Ballymokill.

Between 1675 and 1740 the successions to this curacy are not mentioned with regularity in the diocesan records. It is probable that for that period, as well as from 1740 to the present time, Cahirduggan was served by the Vicar of Bregoge, q.v. (II. 76).

For return of the rent charges payable by Cahirduggan (see Brady III. 308).

Smith gives :—“? 1663. Cahirdowgan, a perpetual curacy. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropr; Anthony Jephson, Esq., impropriator.” (I. 46).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states :—“Cahirduggan is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union of Buttevant; the rectory is improprate in C. D. O. Jephson, Esq., and Major Crone. The tithes amount to £340 11s., the whole payable to the impropriators, who allow a stipend for the discharge of the clerical duties; the tithes of five townlands in the eastern part of the parish, comprising 1,058 acres, are in dispute between the impropriators, but are at present payable to the lessee of Mr. Jephson. The church, which is in ruins, was built on its present site in the reign of Charles II. In 1717, the roof was taken off and service discontinued, by order of Bishop Crowe, and the parish was united to Doneraile, from which it was separated in 1758, and continued to be a distinct benefice till 1806, when it was united to Buttevant.” (Under Cahirduggan).

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

I came across this interesting entry in Buttevant, C. or I., Par. Reg. ;—“1794, Feb. 6, John Chandler, of Parish of Castletown (roche), and Charity Hunt, of Two Pot House, were married in the old Church of Cahirduggan by licence, by James Hamilton, Curate.”

Cahermee.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Cahirduggan.

Cahermee is the Irish for “Mee’s Fort.” Rev. J. F. Lynch writes :—probably “fort of the mead, or fort of midhe.”

Mananaan Mac Lir writes :—I have a distinct recollection of reading an interesting paper by late Revd. T. Olden in the (now extinct) “Fermoy Journal” on (among other place names) the derivation of Cahermee—derivation from midhe, whose Cahir, i.e., “stone fort,” lies I believe S. E. of the Fair Green.

Cahirmee House and also the Fair Field, lie, by road, about two miles west of Doneraile. Doneraile is the post town. The avenue gate of Cahirmee House is on the old mail road from Doneraile to Buttevant. The house is situated on the right bank of the Awbeg, or little “abh” or river. “Ab” is a very old word, and is also written “am” as in Latin “amnis.” The Awbeg is named Mulla by Spenser, “and Mulla ruine whose waves I whilom taught to weep.” (“Faerie Queene,” Book iv., Cant xi). (Rev. J. F. Lynch).

The townland contains 275a. 3r. 31p. statute measure. In 1881 pop. 37; val. £300 10s. od. (Guy).

George Crofts, Esq., of Velvestown, J.P. for Co. Kerry in 1678 (who

fled to England in 1689 with his wife and ten children, married Mary, daughter of — Freeman, Esq., of Cahirmee House, Co. Cork, and had nineteen children. (See Crofts of Velvestown, B.L.G.). In the will of Joseph Fowkes, of Curraghnainch, 1760, Mr. John Freeman, of Cahirmee, is mentioned. (Crone Papers).

In 1796 James Hewson lived here. He was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry.

In 1800 John Milward, of Cahirmee, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt. (Minute Book of Hunt).

In 1814 John Milward, Esq., lived here. (D.N.P.).

The famous fair of "Cahirmee" is held on Mr. Thomas Carroll's property. It takes place on the 12th and 13th of July yearly. The first day is devoted to cattle, sheep and horses, and the last day to horses only.

The present occupier (1911) of Cahirmee has kindly furnished the following particulars:—

I cannot say who built the house (Cahirmee). It is about 400 years old, but was re-modelled in 1882. It is "L" shaped; the walls are 4 feet thick, and the chimneys, which are at the three gables, are of massive stone work, extending two to three feet from the main wall.

The baluster and rail of the stair case, which was removed in 1882, were a curiosity. They presented the appearance of being beautifully carved, but were eaten away by old age, and in fact resembled coral.

The contractor took this and the other timber down, under the impression it was rotten, but when it was subsequently cut up for firewood, it was found to be black oak, and perfectly sound in the centre.

The panes of glass in the windows were of small size, and bore some very old family inscriptions, such as dates of marriages, deaths, etc. All the ancient material was removed in 1882 by the contractor, and the walls alone of the old house exist.

The occupier of Cahirmee House in the 17th century was a member of the Freeman family, and Mrs. Margaret Carroll (now of Cahirmee House) cannot give any account of previous occupiers. Her belief is that the Hewsons married into the Freeman family about 1777.

John Freeman, of Cahirmee, married Elinor Crofts, of Churchtown (? of Knockbarry), about the year 1735. On the marriage of Elinor, her grandmother Crofts went to reside with her at Cahirmee, and died there at the age of 104.

John Freeman died at Cahirmee in 1776, and Elinor, his widow, died there in 1802. She was buried at Kilbrowney. There were several daughters by this marriage. One married John Milward, another Mr. Wise, of Cork; a third, Mr. Lysaght, of Mount North; a fourth, Alice Freeman, married James Hewson, of Danesford, Co. Limerick, who took up his residence with her at Cahirmee. There were several children of James Hewson's marriage, viz:—Robert, who married Miss Langley, of Ballyellis. James married Miss Sherlock, of Bandon. John, who was in the Army, married a Miss Burke, of Galway. Alice married John Mahony, of Mallow, and Lillias married John Kearney, of Cork. He went to reside with her at Cahirmee.

There was only one child of the marriage of John Kearney and Lillias Hewson; he was named William Hewson, and married, at Cahirmee, Miss

O'Shaughnessy, of Bruree House, Co. Limerick, the present residence of Mr. J. Gubbins.

Mr. William Hewson Kearney was a well-known sportsman. He contracted a bad cold and died a few years after his marriage, leaving one child, Margaret, who married Michael Carroll, of Park.

Mr. Carroll died in 1896, but his widow still resides at Cahirmee. She has five sons and two daughters, and instead of following the usual rule of letting the eldest inherit the lands of Cahirmee, the sons were provided for as they grew up, and the youngest son, Thomas, resides with his mother, and is to inherit the property. The children are as follows:—

1. William, manager of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Waterford.
2. Vincent, a Civil Engineer in Chicago, U.S.A.
3. Edmond, a Medical Doctor, practising in Belfast.
4. Anthony, of Rathealy, Fermoy. In 1905 he was appointed Crown Solicitor for East Riding, Co. Cork.
5. Thomas, residing with his mother at Cahirmee House.

1. Lillias, is a nun in the Good Shepherd Order.
2. Catherine, m. to Dr. William Rice, and lives at Curraghmore, Fermoy.

Cahirmee Fair. The origin of the fair, like many more Irish fairs, cannot be explained. It has existed from time immemorial, and is described in the ancient documents in the reign of Charles II, as the "Fair Field of Cahirmee."

There are patents for the holding of several fairs at Cahirmee, but the celebrated Horse Fair of the 12th and 13th of July, is the only one that grew into notoriety.

It is commonly believed that Cahirmee Fair¹ existed prior to the Commonwealth Invasion.

The present owner, who receives a head rent out of the lands, is Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory (daughter of the 4th Viscount Doneraile).

The Doneraile family is said to have purchased it from the predecessors of Lord Midleton.

The name Tonson is set out in some of the old leases as the owner.

In the Doneraile Estate Papers, the present occupier is noted as Mrs. Carroll, who represents Mr. James R. Hewson.

Richard Freeman, Esq., of Kilbarry and Ballinguile, Co. Cork, had a 2nd son John, of Ballinguile, b. 1678, whose 3rd son was John, of Cahirmee House, living in 1742, m. Eleanor, dau. of Roger Crofts, Esq., of Knockbarry, and had two daus., his co-heirs; Alicia, m. to James Hewson, Esq., and Ellen, m. to John Milward, Esq. (B.L.G. 1846).

John Milward m. Eleanor Freeman, 1785. (Cloyne, M.L.B.).

In a field now known as "the Castle Field" stood Ballymee Castle. The site is east of Cahirmee House.

The following entries occur in C. of I., Buttevant, Par. Reg.

1799. Marriage of Robt. Hewson, of Cahirmee, Lieut. South Cork Militia, to Arabella Langley, of Cahirmee, spin. Present, Henry Langley, John Milward, and James Hewson.

1816. Marriage of John Milward, Esq., of Cahirmee, to Mary Ann Hartnett, of Ballyhegan, Co. Kerry.

¹Most likely the Fair of Cahirmee is a survival of an "Aenach," or "assembly of the Pagan" (Rev. J. F. Lynch).

1775. Liliias, dau. of James and Alicia Hewson, of Cahirmee, bapt.
 1776. Catherine, dau. of James and Alicia Hewson, of Cahirmee, bapt.
 1779. Robert, son of James and Alicia Hewson, of Cahirmee, bapt.
 1784. Alicia, dau. of James and Alicia Hewson, of Cahirmee, bapt.
 1788. Thos. Freeman, son of John and Ellen Milward, of Cahirmee, bapt.
 1790. Mary, dau. of John and Ellen Milward, of Cahirmee, bapt.
 1793. John William Henry, son of John and Ellen Milward, of Cahirmee, bapt.
 1795. Henry, son of John and Ellen Milward, of Cahirmee, bapt.
 1796. Mary, dau. of Thos. and Jane Devenport, of Cahirmee, bapt.
 1800. Roger Langley, son of Robt. and Arabella Freeman, of Cahirmee, bapt.
 1806. Edmund, son of John and Eliza Chapman, of Cahirmee, bapt.

In month of February, 1827, the house of Mr. Kearney, of Cahirmee, was entered while the family were attending divine service, and robbed of two blunderbusses. ("Cork Constitution").

The "Field Book" of 1840 records:—Cahirmee, a middle sized townland, all arable. It contains a gentleman's seat and portions of two demesnes, 3 danish forts, and a fair green, also a portion of the river Awbeg on its north side. Mr. J. Kearney living in Cahirmee House. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

Carhookeal (or Castleview, or Mount Watts).

Sheet 33, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow.

Carrokeal is the Irish for "narrow quarter."

Rev. J. F. Lynch, writes:—Ceathramhadh-ceal, "narrow quarter," Ceathramhadh (pronounced carrow), being quarter of the old townland of Ballybetagh.

It lies a mile S. of Mallow. On the Ordnance Survey the house is called Castleview, while the townland is named Carhookeal (161 A. OR. 14 P. Stat.)

Robert Watts, Esq., of Mount Watts or Carruckeal, Mallow, made his will 24th December, 1800. This will was proved in 1801 (Prerogative Wills of Ireland, P.R.O. Irl.)

In 1814, Major Rogers was residing at Mount Watts (D.N.P.) His wife's name was Arabella, and his dau., of same name, was bapd. in 1815 in Mallow Church.

The property subsequently passed into the possession of the Williamson family. The present owner is Colonel R. F. Williamson, C.B., J.P., late commanding 1st Battn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; High Sheriff, Co. Cork, 1911.

Carrokeal house used to have a third storey. The legend has it that Robert Watts said there was a ghost in the upper storey, so he knocked off this storey and the ghost as well. There is no doubt there was a third storey, as the old joists are still under the slates and the old nails are in them.

The "Field Book" of 1839 gives:—"Carhookeal Townland, 'narrow quarter.' This is a long strip containing two gentlemen's dwellings." Is bounded by the road from Cork on the N.W. side, and is crossed by a bye-road.

Castleview—Mr. Williamson—on Townland of Carhookeal. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dublin).

The pedigree of the Williamson family will appear under old Dromore.



CARHOOKEAL HOUSE.

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



CARKER HOUSE.

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

Carker.

Sheet 17, six-inch O.S.; and Sheet 165, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

It lies about 3 miles east of Doneraile by road.

Carker is from the Irish "Carcair," a prison (derived from Latin "Carcer"). (Rev. J. F. Lynch). It appears the riverlet now known as Ogeen was formerly called Carcar, probably from the fact that it disappeared near Labba Vuchan bridge into a subterranean channel and reappeared again some distance further on. This subterranean passage was practically regarded as a prison. (Mr. James Byrne, J.P.)

Buchan or Vacum is referred to at p. 137 of the "Journal" for 1895.

The Townland of Carker contains 239a. or. 38p. statute measure. In 1881 pop. 38; Val. £274 15s. od. (Guy).

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2244 (1804). Pardon to Gilleduff O'Daly, of the Carkyr; John O'Dally, of same; Conoghor duf m'noys O'Daly, of same, 6 May, 1573, in consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 6 May, xv. 1573.

2245 (1807). Pardon to Donogh m'Conoghor M'Dermody, of Carkir. Provisions as in 2244. 6 May, xv. 1573.

4256 (3251). Pardon to Gulliduff O Dallie, of Carkir, gent.; Donogh keogh O Daly, of Karkir; and Eane O Daly, of same, kern. 28 Nov. xxvi. 1583.

4257 (3519). Pardon to John O Daly, of Karkir, gent.; Conoghor O Daly, of same. 28 Nov. xxvi. 1583.

6539 (5258). Pardon to John m'Eneas O Dalie, of Carkir,

The Book of Dist and Sur. (circa 1657) records:—"Carkirmore. Before the 1641 Rebellion the owner was Morris Lord Roch, who was attainted. 260 acres were granted to Sir Peter Courthorpe.

1,430 acres of mountain belonging to Cloustoge and Carkirmore. (P.R.O. Irl.)

The Subsidy Roll of 1662 gives:—"Geo. Arnold of Carkirmore. Value in goods £4 17s. 11½d. In 1663 the value was £5 12s. 6d. (P.R.O. Irl.)

Capt. J. W. Evans, J.P., of Carker, tells me that his ancestor, Capt. Green, purchased 4 ploughlands of Carkirmore from Lady Midleton about the same time that William Lysaght purchased property at Caherduggan (q.v.). Capt. Green's daughter, Bridget Green, who was a co-heiress, married Nathaniel Evans, whose father was of Griston and Castle Roberts, Co. Limerick. (See Pedigree hereafter).

The present house at Carker was built by Nicholas Green Evans, who m. Hannah Roberts, or his father, Nathaniel.

The back of Carker House was formerly part of an old castle.

In 1779 Nicholas Green Evans, Esq., was elected a member of the Doneraile Rangers (Volunteers). He subsequently (1 Aug., 1780) became a Capt. in the Corps.

In June, 1782, Nicholas Evans, Jun., appears as a Cornet in the Corps.

On 19th Decr., 1792, Nath. Evans, of Carker, was elected a member of the Corps.

In 1796 the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry was raised. The following members of the Evans family of Carker were in it:—Capt. Nicholas Green Evans, appointed Captain on formation. Nicholas Green Evans, Junr., and Walter Evans were members.

By the Minute Book of the Duhallow Hunt the following appear to have been members in 1800 and were living at Carker:—Nichs. G. Evans, Henry, Walter and Nathl. Evans.

R. Evans, Esq., of Carker, was a member of the Doneraile Literary Society in 1850.

N. G. Evans was one of the gentlemen who signed an address presented by the Grand Jury of County Cork to Baron FitzGibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare, Spring Assizes, 1790. ("Journal," p. 146, 1892).

Nicholas Green Evans, of Carker, was appointed J.P. for Co. Cork 23 Feb., 1767. ("Journal," p. 107, 1897).

In the early days of March, 1823, the residence of Nicholas Green Evans, Esq., Carker House, was raided, and a new sporting gun and two Yeomanry muskets, which were corroded by rust, were taken by a number of masked men. ("Doneraile and Vicinity," by Walter A. Jones).

(B.L.G., 1904, with additions):—

EVANS OF CARKER.

Lineage—NATHANIEL EVANS, of Griston and Castle Roberts, Co. Limerick, the first settler of this family in Ireland, had an only son,

Nathaniel Evans, of Carker House, Co. Cork, who m. Bridget, eldest dau. and co-heir of Nicholas Green, of Carker, and had issue two sons and one dau. The eldest son,

NICHOLAS GREEN EVANS, of Carker House, m. Hannah, dau. of Randal Roberts, of Britfieldstown, Co. Cork, and had issue (with three sons and three daus. d. unm.)

I. NICHOLAS GREEN, of whom presently.

II. Nathaniel, m. a dau. of George Parker, and sister of Admiral Sir George Parker, and had a dau. m. Charles Vernon, of Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

III. Roberts, Major-General, Royal Artillery, d. 1835; m. Mary Martha, eldest dau. of General Stephens, Royal Artillery, and had issue one son and four daus.,

1. Francis Roberts, Major E.I.C.S., m. Mary, dau. of William Eccles, of Eccles' Street, Dublin, and had issue Henry Eccles, M.D., of Kilkeel, Co. Down.

1. Amelia, m. Capt. William Lemoine, R.A.

2. Eliza, m. George Ferris, Surgeon-Major, R.A.

3. Gertrude, m. Sir Henry Singer Keating, Knt., Justice of Common Pleas.

4. Mary Martha, m. Orlando Saul O'Donnell, Inspector-General of Hospitals, A.M.D.

IV. Henry, Vice-Admiral R.N., M.P. for Wexford, m. 1st May, 1801, Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heir of Andrew Nash, of Rosnalee, Co. Cork; and 2ly, 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, m. Arthur Gethin Creagh, of Doneraile, Co. Cork, a son,

Nicholas, of Newtown, Co. Cork, Commander R.N., J.P., b. 2 Oct., 1806; m. 12 May, 1843, Catherine Alicia Gervais, dau. of Rev. Francis Gervais, of Cecil, Augher, Co. Tyrone. He d. 11 Oct., 1884. She d. 30 Decr., 1884, aged 72, and had issue,

(1) Henry, b. 16 May, 1844.

(2) Francis Nicholas, b. 14 Jan., 1846, Barrister-at-Law; m. 16 Feb., 1891, Emily Maynard Palmer, dau. of Col. Chas. Christopher Oldfield, Bombay Cavalry (first cousin of late Sir Benj. Lee Guinness), and had issue,

(a) Cosmo Francis, b. 1 June, 1894; d. 16 Nov., 1894.

(a) Sybil Nina, b. 14 August, 1896.

(b) Ione Grace, b. 4 Feb., 1902.

(3) Hamilton Archibald, b. 7 Dec., 1847; d. 3 March, 1863.

(4) Pierre Gervais, b. 14 Sept., 1849, Lieutenant R.N.; d. 10 August, 1877, and bur. at Chanak, close to the Dardanelles.

(1) Julia Elizabeth, m. 21 Dec., 1876, Capt. Roberts Anderson,¹ Imperial Austrian Army. She d.s.p. May, 1879. He d. July, 1878.

¹ Mr. Francis Evans, B.L., of Newtown, Doneraile, informs me that William Anderson, of Aghacross (who died at Ballinamona House, Doneraile, 1882), owned land (£400 a year)

I. Martha, m. Thomas Newenham, of Lehena, Co. Cork.

NICHOLAS GREEN EVANS, of Carker House, Doneraile, m. Nov., 1790, Anne, 4th dau. of Ralph Westropp, of Attyfin, Co. Limerick, and had issue,

I. RALPH WESTROPP, of whom presently.

II. Nicholas, dec.

III. John.

IV. Roberts.

V. Walter.

I. Hannah, m. George Newenham, and is dec.

II. Mary, m. Arthur Norcott, and is dec.

III. Eliza, d. unm.

IV. Emma, d. unm. 13 Jan., 1909, at Cheltenham, aged 100 years, 26 days.

V. Ellen, d. unm

The eldest son,

RALPH WESTROPP EVANS,¹ of Carker, b. 1794; m. his cousin, Henrietta Louisa, dau. of Ralph Westropp by Harriet, his wife, sister of Charles, 2nd Viscount Gort. He d. 1864, having had issue,

I. Nicholas Green, b. 1820; d. unm. 1856.

II. John Westropp Green, now of Carker.

III. Ralph Westropp, b. 1833; d. an infant.

I. Harriette Eliza, m. 25 Jan., 1854, Capt. Napoleon Herroguelle Berthier, 65th Regt., French Army, and d. 2 March, 1870.

II. Juliana, d. unm. 1833.

III. Mary, d unm. 1832.

IV. Thomasina Julia, m. 31 March, 1841, George Westropp, 2nd son of John Westropp, of Attyfin, Co. Limerick, and d. 1855, leaving issue (see that family).

V. Anne Newenham, d. unm.

VI. Georgina, d. unm. 1834.

The eldest surviving son,

JOHN WESTROPP GREEN EVANS, of Carker House, Co. Cork, J.P., b. 4 May, 1831; s. his father 1864; m. 1863, Anne, dau. of M. O'Connor, of Newfield, Co. Cork (she d. Decr., 1904), late Capt. Louth Rifles (Militia), retired after Crimean War. Has issue.

I. Ralph, b. 1867.

II. Alfred, b. 1868, m. 1901, Margaret Gertrude, dau. of P. Kiley, of Red Hill, N.S.W., and has issue (a) Elystan Bernard, b. Aug., 1902, and another.

III. Roberts Walter, B.L., LL.B., b. 1873; m. Oct., 1903, Bridget M., dau. of William J. Murphy, of Oakley Square, London. Has issue three children.

I Anne.

II. Henrietta Thomasina, m. 5 June, 1901, in Dublin, Oliver MacGillicuddy Graham, of Cromore, near Doneraile, and has issue surviving a dau., Betty.

in parish of Aghacross, near Kildorrery, subject to £4 a year payable to John Hyde. The Fair Field of Aghacross was and is in the occupation of Regan, who was a tenant of his, and one of the principal houses and farms is in occupation of Thomas Connors, the leading tenant. William Anderson was a distant cousin of the Evans, Crones, and Norcotts, all in the district, for a Randal Roberts, of Brightfieldstown, Co. Cork, had four daughters, who married as follows:—(1) Hannah, m. Nicholas Green Evans, of Carker; (2) Jane, m. James Norcott, of Springfield; (3) Anne, m. W. Anderson, of Aghacross, who had property near Killeely, Co. Limerick; (4) Nanny, m. Arthur Norcott, of Park. (See Roberts, Burke's "Baronetage"). Randal Roberts' grand-aunt, Anne Roberts, m. John Crone, of Curraghnaheeny, near Doneraile (now Cornahinch).

¹ Ralph Evans served during the latter part of the Peninsular War in 62nd Regt. as Lieutenant, and his medal with clasps for Nive and Nivelles is at Carker House.

III. Georgina Elizabeth, m. 29 April, 1899, Bertram Percival, and has issue three children—Vera, Perceval, and Kathleen.

IV. Mary.

V. Julia Christiana.

VI. Gertrude Emmeline, d. unm. 18 July, 1894.

Seat—Carker House, near Doneraile.

Miss Emma Evans, late of Carker (now, Oct., 1908, within 2 months of 100 years) writes:—

“Corbett, our steward, used to tell me a story of my great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Evans of Carker, when the Whiteboys entered Carker House, she told them of some good old wine in the cellar, which no one knew of but herself, and they said ‘Go and fetch it us’; so she went and stripped herself of her dress, except her undergarments, and squeezed herself through a small aperture in the cellar wall, passing them all on her way to Doneraile to her husband and the military. The rebels letting her pass, thinking she was a ghost.”

Immediately north of Carker is the ruin of Aglish Church.

James I. granted the rectory of Carkarre to Sir John Jephson, kt., in 1610. (Cal. Pat. Rolls. 21. Ap. 8th, Jac. 1).

The “Field Book” of 1840 gives:—“This townland is mostly demesne and ornamental grounds, surrounding a gentleman’s seat. Its antiquities are one Danish Fort. It contains 5 small ponds, nearly contiguous to each other. The proprietor is Ralph Evans, Esq.” (Ord. Sur. Off. Dublin).

Mr. R. W. Evans, B.L., of Carker, wrote in 1908:—

At a place called Labba Vuccan, near Doneraile, and about an English mile from where it joins the Awbeg, the Ogeen stream encounters a large cliff, through which it cuts and flows in a subterranean channel for about 50 or 60 yards. After entering the swallow hole the stream flows in a straight channel for about half the distance to where it emerges, it then forms a small circular lake before it emerges. This “Stygian Pool” has a very muddy bottom, and is (I should think) about 8 or 9 feet deep in the centre. On the top of the rock overhead the stream and about 20 yards or so from the banks, are two remarkable holes, which sink down to the level of the water. These two holes join at the bottom, but are separated overhead by a remarkable natural bridge. By climbing down these holes a person could enter the subterranean river channel; indeed it is the only way possible without diving, as the rock where the stream enters and emerges slopes down to the water’s edge. By standing at the bottom of the giants’ holes (as they are locally known, from a legend that they were formed by the feet of a giant who attempted to jump from one hill to the other but fell short) and throwing a large stone into the pool, one can produce a succession of the weirdest sounds imaginable, which sounds are formed by the disturbed water beating against the rock. These giants’ holes are very plentiful in the cave regions of England and France, and are formed by the roof of a cave falling in. The stream emerges at a course almost at right angles to that in which it enters. There is a small surface channel through which some of the overflow is carried during high floods. About half a century ago the stream entered the rock farther up than what it does at present, and separated by a natural bridge from the river channel was a deep pool, known as the “pool of the dead dogs,” where

everything thrown into the river channel used to come up and float around after an interval of several hours. However, the stream has since worn away the bridge and enters now at this pool, its former channel being blocked up by the sand and silt brought down by the stream.

Early in the last century a grand uncle of mine was drowned here. He and his brother were two school boys at the time, and were fishing off the rock when portion of the cliff fell away, and one brother, Henry, fell into the water. The other, Nathaniel Evans, immediately jumped in to try and save him, but was carried instantly under the rock. Henry managed to save himself by catching a sapling growing on the bank. There must have been a very high flood at the time, as the place has a most inoffensive aspect at ordinary times.

A diver was hired to go into the subterranean channel and search for the body. His efforts were fruitless, however, and after he emerged he coined extravagant fictions about the wonderful rooms he had beheld underneath the rock, and finally declaring that the place was haunted, refused to go in a second time.² The body was discovered in the River Awbeg, a mile away, some weeks afterwards.

There is another "giant's" hole in Mr. Griffins glen, at the Doneraile side of the stream. This, however, has no communication with the river, though it doubtless did communicate with it in a past age.

Note.—A rather remarkable feature about the Ogeen Swallow is this—The rock does not actually meet the river at right angles to its course, but is actually parallel to the course of the stream, and the stream, instead of taking the apparently easy straight course, turns at right angles in under the rock.

I have seen several swallow holes but none simiiar to this. The only two explanations seems to be these. The stream must have originally flown in a channel at right angles to its present one, consequently encountered the rock in its direct course, or else some obstacles, now worn away by the erosion of the stream, must have blocked its direct course and caused it to cut through the less resisting portion of the cliff.

Carker Beg, Carker Lodge, or Lissa.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

Townland of Carkerbeg.

Beg, in Irish means "little," and for meaning of "Carker," see notes on that place.

The name "Lissa" was given to this place, at the time Captain Charles Croker, R.N., went to reside there. It appears that when Captain Croker was about 11 years of age, he took part as a Midshipman in a fight with the French off the Island of Lissa. He and some blue jackets boarded a

² Capt. J. W. Evans, of Carker, relates that his grandfather, before sending for the diver, attempted to drain the river by cutting the surface channel, which still exists. The stream flowed along this channel for a short time, but as soon as the channel got the least choked, the water flowed back into the old subterranean course.

French ship and captured it. Mrs. Croker, not liking the name of "Carker Lodge," changed it to that of "Lissa."

The townland of Carkerbeg contains 245a. 2r. 13p. statute measure. In 1881 the population was 9. Valuation £283. (Guy).

By deed bearing date 30 March, 1639, Charles I. made a grant of 12,000 acres from the forfeited Desmond Estates to Sir William St Leger. Carkerbeg was included in the grant.

John Keane assigned his lease of Carker Beg and Newtown (adjoining) on 12 May, 1743, to Andrew Nash, Esq., and on the 7th July, 1743, Lord Doneraile gave said Andrew Nash a lease for three lives at £73 19s. 10½d. a year (Irish currency).

Vice-Admiral Henry Evans married, in 1801, Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co.-heir, by his first wife, of Andrew Nash, Esq., of Rosnalee, near Kanturk. As part of the marriage portion he received Carkerbeg.

Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, as representative of the 4th Viscount Doneraile, receives head rent for Carkerbeg from Henry Evans and Francis N. Evans, of Newtown, near Doneraile, who are the grandsons of Vice-Admiral Henry Evans, who married Miss Nash.

The Admiral left Carkerbeg to his only son, Commander Nicholas Evans, R.N., of Newtown, who died in 1884, who left that part of Carkerbeg on which Lissa House is built to his eldest son, Henry Evans, for his life, with remainder to his second son, F. N. Evans, Esq., B.L., and his children.

They have a fee farm grant of Carkerbeg and Newton from Lord Doneraile at £64 a year.

Note.—Newtown House lies in the townland of Carkerbeg. The townland of Newtown lies exclusively to the north side of the road passing the Newtown House avenue gate.

In 1797 Hugh Norcott, Esq., lived here. He was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry.

THE BURNING OF CARKER LODGE.

From "Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier," Tuesday, March 11th, 1823, with a few corrections:—

"On Friday night last, about 9 o'clock, as Mr. Hugh Norcott, Esq., of Carker Lodge, within two miles of Doneraile, was returning from Graig, the residence of Mr. James Hill, where he had dined, a distance of about 2½ miles, he called at Mr. Nicholas Green Evans, at Carker House, whose avenue gate is close to his own. On crossing the road from Mr. Evans' house, he saw a flash of fire in the direction of his house, which he conceived to be lightning, but in a moment afterwards, two men rushed by, one of whom fired at him, he instantly returned the fire and spiritedly reloaded his gun, upon which the ruffians made off.

"On turning round, he saw his house in flames, and hastening to the spot, reached it just in time to save his cattle that were locked up for safety; but such was the conflagration that there was no possibility of saving the dwelling house and offices, which, with the furniture in the former, were extensive and valuable; all became a prey to the flames.

"There were two ranges of offices, consisting of a barn, straw-house, coach-house and stable (two stories high), containing stores and granaries,



LISSA HOUSE, *circa* 1865.
(*Photo by Major Hans T. F. White.*)



CARRIG HOUSE.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 1905.*)

suitable for such an establishment, farming utensils, etc., all of which were destroyed, also a mare in foal.

"The fire, which was so great as to be seen many miles distant, brought a party of the 22nd Regt., under Lieut. Vivian,¹ and some of Major Carter's efficient police, almost immediately to Mr. Norcott's assistance. One of the soldiers found a man's hand near the house, which induced them to suppose that some accident had happened to the insurgents. Accordingly, after affording all the assistance in their power under the circumstances, they made a diligent search through the neighbourhood, and coming to a cabin on the road to Doneraile, they heard moans, and on entering, they discovered a man named Hickey, with his hand off, which left no doubt that he was one of the party. He was secured, as also two of his brothers and another man, and brought into Doneraile, where his arm was amputated by the surgeon of the 22nd Regt.

"It was a fortunate circumstance that the family were absent, the servants being in the house, all of whom escaped.

"It has been ascertained that Hickey's hand was shattered by the bursting of a blunderbuss, in the act of firing at Mr. Norcott's servant boy, who rushed out on discovering the house was on fire.

"What adds to the daring and flagitious outrage, was that Hickey had been for some time employed as undergardener to Mr. Norcott, and had been much in the confidence of the entire family."

Same newspaper, Thursday, April 3rd, 1823. County Assizes, Cork. Gives an account of Hickey's trial for the burning of Mr. Norcott's house.

Ed. Barrett, a boy, deposed that a Whiteboy fired at him.

When the soldiers and police arrived, a search was made and the lad found close to the house, near the spot where the Whiteboy fired the shot, a broken barrel of a blunderbuss and a man's finger, with part of a second finger attached to it.

Hickey was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged at Carkerbeg.

From an account by a member of the Evans family and from the Diary of James Grove White, Esq., of Kilburne, it appears that:—

"On the 17th April, 1823, he was conducted to the place of execution from the Mallow Bridewell, by the 6th Dragoons, Mounted and Dismounted Police, detachments of the 22nd Regt., 57th Regt. (Diehards), 71st Regt., Duhallow Rangers, Doneraile Yeomanry Infantry and the Doneraile Association, of which Hickey was a member.

"A great number of gentlemen were on horseback, amongst whom was Lord Doneraile, General Barry, Wills George Crofts, Michael Creagh, Denham Jephson, George Stawell, Esqrs., and others.

"He was allowed to address the people in Doneraile. He exhorted them to abandon the wicked work they had on hand, and be advised by their clergy.

"The brother sprang into the car and embraced him.

"The procession proceeded to a field called Bawnatudor, opposite Hugh Norcott's house at Carkerbeg, where he was duly hanged."

The spot is marked by a clump of trees, and is the highest point of what was later called the "High Field."

¹ Lieut. Robert Vivian, afterwards married Miss Susan Patience Stawell, of Crobeg, in 1827, and left issue.

I am informed by an old lady (2 months short of 100 years in Oct., 1908) of the Evans family, that she thinks Hugh Norcott's mother rebuilt the house after it was burnt.

In 1824 Hugh Norcott was still living there (Pigott).

Gough Ashton, Esq., for a few years (after Hugh Norcott) farmed part of Carkerbeg.

Richard B. Cotter, Esq., succeeded Gough Ashton.

On 1st August, 1838, Admiral Evans, and his two sons, Andrew Richard and Nicholas, of 1st part, Richard B. Cotter, Esq., 2nd part, and Charles Croker, Esq., 3rd part. A lease was executed to said Charles Croker, of Carkerbeg.

Subsequently Commander N. Evans gave Capt. C. Croker a fee farm grant of Lissa.

The present house was built by Mr. Hugh Norcott to replace the old one. When Capt. C. Croker went to live there, he added the back part of the house and planted many of the trees.

Captain C. Croker, R.N., was born in 1793, and was the 6th son of Edward Croker, Esq., of Ballynagarde (see that family in Burke's "Landed Gentry," Ireland). He married Miss Martha Crone, of Byblox, near Doneraile, and died 1872. She died 1872.

He left two daughters—1, Martha, who married her cousin, Edward Croker, Esq., J.P., who died in 1910, at Creagh House, Doneraile.

2, Jane, who married her cousin, Major William Croker, 27th Inniskillen Regt.; she lived at Byblox (see Notes on that place) for many years.

Subsequently Miss Gertrude and Miss Louisa Croker, sisters of Mr. Edward Croker, resided here for some time.

In 1894 the landlords, Henry Evans, Esq., of Newtown, and his brother, Francis Nicholas Evans, Esq., B.L., as remainder man, granted to Sergeant John Kerr of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who had been stationed in Doneraile for many years, a lease for 25 years of Lissa House, outoffices, garden, lawn, and paddock (about 15 acres Irish). His widow and son, Mr. William Kerr, now (1911) occupy the place.

In the assignment 1838 from Richard B. Cotter to Capt. Chas. Croker, Lissa is called the demesne and lands of Carker Lodge. Likewise in lease of 1827 to R. B. Cotter from Admiral Evans. (Newtown Papers).

Carker Mills.

Sheet 17, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 165, one-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

The old mill lies about 2½ miles east of Doneraile, and is situated on the Ogeen stream at the north-east corner of Carker demesne.

Mr. Francis N. Evans, B.L., of Newtown, Doneraile, informs me that the townland of Carkerbeg is now (1911) occupied as follows:—Mrs. Kerr and her son hold 15 or 16 Irish acres and Lissa House, also another 10 acres. Mr. Griffin also holds a large portion; the rental of about £140 a year is paid. The High Field, commonly called "Bawnatooda," is in this latter portion.

Mr. William Ashton had this mill in 1796, and probably before that

date. In 1779 he was in the Doneraile Rangers (Volunteers), and in 1796 he was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry.

His descendants lived opposite the Bridge House, in Doneraile, in a house afterwards occupied by the Rev. Samuel Hayman, Rector, then by Dr. William Thomas Harrison¹ (of the Castle Harrison family), later by Dr. Thomas Reardon, M.D., and now (1911) by Dr. William Sheehan, M.D.

According to family tradition, the Ashton family originally came from Lancashire.

The following are extracts from the Doneraile Parish Registers relative to the Ashton family:—

Eleanor, dau. to Gough Ashton, bap. 28 May, 1758.

Thomas Justice was married to Bridget Ashton, 20 Feb., 1766.

Thomas Peacock was married to Anne Ashton, 7 Aug., 1770.

Martha, dau. of William Ashton, Esq., and Rebekah, his wife, born Nov. 27, 1836.

Gough Ashton, son of William Ashton, Esq., and Rebecca, his wife, born 1 Sept., 1839.

William Ashton, Esq., died 20 May, 1820.

Mrs. Ashton, of Doneraile, died 16 Nov., 1823.

Mrs. William Ashton, of Doneraile, died 22 June, 1854.

Miss Rebecca Ashton, died 1 Feb., 1861.

Gough Ashton, died in Doneraile, 15 Mar., 1862.

William Ashton, Esq., died suddenly in Doneraile, on the 12 Nov., and was buried in Doneraile churchyard on 16th Nov. (?1863).

William Ashton, Esq., had two sons and two daughters by Rebecca Lloyd, of Limerick, his wife.

I. William, a Lieut.-Colonel R.A.M.C. He married, June, 1872, Jessie, youngest dau. of Dr. Bright, of Cheltenham, and died 19 Sept., 1904, aged 69, leaving issue,

a. William, Lieut. 5th Batt. Worcestershire (Militia) Regt. (1905).

a. Fanny Isabel.

b. Edith Winifred.

II. Gough, a Major, R.A.M.C. He married, Oct., 1869, Emily, 3rd dau. of Capt. Servante, R.N., and died at Birr, Ireland, on 20 January, 1905, aged 65, leaving issue,

a. Cecil Charles Gough, Capt. 1st Batt. East Surrey Regt.

a. Emily Louisa.

b. Gertrude Lloyd.

I. Jane, married, in 1867, Emilio Brughera, an Italian Barrister. She died s.p. 16th May 1882, aged 49.

II. Martha, unm.

There are several entries as to marriages of Ashton family in Cloyne Marr. Lic. Bonds and in those of Cork, Cloyne and Ross. (Public Record Office, Dublin).

Subsequently Carker mills was occupied by a man named Barry, and was used solely as a grinding mill. There was also a bakery carried on in the mill yard in connection with the mill.

Subsequently it passed into the possession of Mr. Edmond O'Connor in the year 1850. About this date he converted the place into a factory for the purpose of carding wool for the public. Later, he carried on

¹ Described as "William Thomas" in Burke's "Landed Gentry, Irid.," 1904 Ed. "Harrison of Castle Harrison," and as "Thomas H. (M.D.);" in entry to baptism of his children in Ballyclogh Parish Register, Co. Cork.

spinning and weaving, making flannel, blankets, frieze and tweed, the trade of which went down. It is now in possession of his son, Mr. John O'Connor, of Donnybrook, near Doneraile, and is used as a Government Laundry.

Carrig Park and Castle, Carrigleamleary or Gethin's Grot.

Sheet 33, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Carrig or Carrigleamleary.

Carrig lies about 5 miles east of Mallow, on the Blackwater.

Carrig is Irish for "a rock."

Carrigleamleary means "the rock of Laeghaire's, or Leary's leap" (Joyce).

Carrig Demesne contains 279a. 3r. 5p. In 1881 pop. was 32; val. £378.

Carrig Park contains 309a. 2r. 37p. In 1881 pop. was 41; val. £288 15s. od. (Guy's).

From Carew MS., Lambeth, 635, No. 32.—"The title which the Lord Roche hath vnto the Castell and lands of Cariglemlirie is as followethe: The sayed mannour and castle was in King Ed. 3 his tyme in the possession of one called Mylo fitz Nicholas Roch, as appeareth by a Deed entayle made by one Nicolas Gawran, chaplayne, and feoffie of trust vnto the sayed Milo fitz Nicolas and his heyres for ever; dated at Cariglemlirie RR: Ed: 3. 14: This land in processe of tyme fell by lineall descent to Philip Roche, father to Edmond and Morice, Edmond died without yssu legitimatt, as appeared by the retorne of a commission to enquire of the same, to the Bishop of Corke, Sr Nicholas Walshe, chiefe justice, and Jhon Miaghe, Commissioners for thatt province in anno 1575: 15 Novemb: Before wch tyme David, then Lord Roche, did purchase the same of Morice, younger brother to this Edmond Fitz Philip Roche above-mentioned. The lands apptayninge to Cariglemlire is 13 plowlands."—(Pedigree of Roche, Vicecount of Farmoye, Co. Cork, in Rich. Sainthill's "Old Countess of Desmond," pub. 1863, p. 65).

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2254 (1844). Pardon to Owen m'Tirrelaghe M'Swynye, of Carrig, gent.; Owen m'Shane m'Donoghe roy, of same, yeoman; Donald ballagh M'Swynye, of same, gent.; Brian Ikawly M'Swynye, of same, gent.; Maurice fitz Philip, of same; Colley m'Edmund M'Swynye, of same, and others, in consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 6 May, xv., 1573.

2587 (2110). Pardon to Philip fitz Redmond Roche, of Carrigleamleary, kern, and others security. Provided that within six months they appear before commissioners in their county, and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. 18 May, xvii., 1575.

4257 (3519). Pardon to John m'Teige Yeally, of Carrigleamleary, gent., and others. 28 Nov., xxvi., 1583.

4444 (3553). Pardon to Morrogho m'Tyrreley M'Swayne, Connogher m'Neale O Begley, Eaneas m'Owen O Daly, Donell ny Brock m'Roary O Donagh, Thady or Teig ny Bully m'Daniell O Sheaghann, John m'Teig m'Rory O Donagh, Rory duffe m'Teige m'Teige m'Rory, Cormuck m'Eaneas O Dali, Awley m'Roory O Donogho, Dermot ny Bully m'Donnell O Shiaghane, Thady m'Shane O Daly, John m'Eaneas O Daly, Conogher m'Donnell O Daly, John m'Donnell Y Donagho, and Wm m'Teige O Moriertagh, of Carriglemlerey, Co. Cork, galloglasses, and others. Provided that they behave well



CARRIG CASTLE.
East Side.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1905.)



RUINS OF CARRIG CHURCH.
Dismantled in 1899.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1905.)

and observe such ordinances as the Lord Deputy and Council shall make concerning the lands and goods which they had when in rebellion. Not dated. (P 1584).

5323 (6529). Grant to Thomas Saye, of the Castle and lands of Carriglemlery, co. Cork, 13 ploughlands or 5778 acres. To hold for ever, of the castle of Carrigrohan, by fealty, in common socage. Rent, £31 18s. 8d. English from 1594 (half only for the preceding 3 years). Grantee must erect houses for 90 families, of which one is for himself, 6 for freeholders of 300 acres, 6 for farmers of 400a., and 42 for copyholders of 100a.

There must be paid on the death or alienation of the tenant or owner of the principal residence and demesne the best beast as a heriot; relief must be paid on the death of grantee, his heirs and assigns, according to the usage in England between common persons; if within seven years the value of any of the lands is found to have been concealed, and that if any former time anyone paid a larger rent, such rent shall become payable under this grant; if the Commissioners of Survey in Munster return that the premises contain more than 11,515 acres, at the rate of 16½ feet to the perch, the rent shall be increased at the rate of 2½d. for each additional acre in co. Limerick, 1½d. for each acre in co. Tipperary and Waterford; grantee and assigns may export to England and Wales, corn, grain, and other victuals whatsoever grown upon the premises free of custom poundage or other duty; they may enclose and empark 600 acres or less, for horses and deer, with liberty of free warren and park for ever; grantee and inhabitants are discharged from all rents, charges, incumbrances, cesses, customs, and impositions whatsoever except those named in this grant, or which shall be imposed by Parliament after 1594, or which are required by the articles of the plantation; grantee shall erect houses, etc.; if any of these houses be unbuilt by Michaelmas, 1594, the crown may enter a corresponding portion of the land and retain it until the houses be built; if after that date any of the houses remain uninhabited for 60 days in one year, notice shall be given by an officer of the crown, and they remaining unoccupied for 6 months may with the lands belonging, be entered by the crown, grantee receiving no abatement of rent, but being able to recover them on providing occupants; grantee and his assigns may alien any part of the lands, the capital messuage and demesne excepted, to any person willing to take the same, to be held of him for ever; provided that if any alienation of any part of the premises be made by grantee or his assigns to any being mere Irish, not descended of an original English ancestor of name and blood, and be not redeemed within a year, the premises so alienated shall be forfeited, but the full rent to be payable from the remaining lands; if any portion of the lands be lawfully recovered from grantee, a proportionate allowance to be made from his rent. 21 April, xxxi. 1589.

Gerrote Barry of Leamlarye was a juror at Mallow, anno 1611 ("Journal" for 1906, p. 9).

By an Inquisition at Mallow, 18 Sept., 1612, it was found the seignory of Carrigleamlery, containing 13 plowlands, was granted from the King's Majesty to Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Kt., and his heirs for ever. Half said seignory came to Queen Elizabeth by attainder of Philip fitz Edmund Roche, alias McMyllon. The jurors find said Sir Dominick only possesses 9½ of the 13 plowlands, of which names are here given and boundaries declared (O'Donovan's Letters, R.I.A.).

In a petition preferred to the Lords of the Council of England, anno 1614, it is set forth that David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, whose father served Queen Elizabeth faithfully in Tyrone's rebellion, had three sons slain therein and many of his servants and followers, and prays that a patent may be passed to him for the town of Carriglemlery, 13 ploughlands, etc. . . . The Queen became seized of Carriglemlery, he says, by the attainder of Philip Roch Fitz Edmond, who was but a tenant at will, etc., etc. (Smith, i., 313, footnote).

Sheriffs of the County of Cork in Queen Elizabeth's reign:—1630-1631. Charles Hargill (of Carriglemlery). (R.S.A.I., 1905, p. 48, by Henry F. Berry, I.S.O.).

"The Proceedings of the Undertakers in Munster in Queen Elizabeth's Reign. A true declaration." By J. Popham, &c. :

“John Rogers, Esq., was passing over to have been placed at Carriglemlery: not being passed VIM acres, he decd. in the journey. One Mr. Kete took the place, but could not rest quiet in it, in respect of the Lo. Roche, and the titles of the Ld. Roche being taken this summer to be insufficient. He has there about XII. English people, but how they are increased I know not, nor whether his patent he got passed or not.” (Smith, i. 7).

Extracts from Egmont MSS. :—

John Hodder writes to Lady Catherine Perceval from Cork, 26 July, 1648, and mentions that the young lord of Killmallock declares that his father never made over Carriglemlery to Sir Philip Perceval, so, without proof, he is like to keep it. (Egmont MSS., i., 486).

John Perceval, writing to Col. Phayre from Cork, 3 Aug., 1653, says: “I am sorry you cannot be present to-day at the hearing of my title to Carriglemlery, as I am sure you would have been satisfied at the justice of my claim.” (Egmont MSS., i., 525).

Richard Beare to John Perceval, from Cloyne, 3 Feb., 1653-(4), writes: “Colonel Phayer has gone to Dublin, and I believe with intent to frustrate your interest in Carrig, if you have not been beforehand with him in getting out your Order.” (Ibid., i., 535).

Lieutenant Richard Beare to John Perceval, from Cork, 13 March, 1653-(4), writes: “Capt. Courthope tells me that Carrig is to be cast into the soldiers’ lots. I hope you will be able to prevent it.” (Ibid., i., 538).

John Perceval to Richard Gething, from Castlewarning, 3 April, 1654, writes: “The order that my lands [of Carriglemlery] should not be put in the soldiers’ lottery was made the day Lord Broghill left, and by good chance overtook him at Carlow.” (Ibid., i., 539, etc.)

Richard Gethin to Val. Savage, from Carriglemlery, 1 Aug., 1654, states he has removed to Carrick (Carrig), but cannot remove from the heavy inconveniences of his present condition, which is so much the worse “by how much this most uncouth place is incapable of any Christian’s residence, without an immediate disbursement.” He continued that he is already engaged in piecing up the little house in the town, roofing the Castle (of Carrig), and setting up the mill, each of which will stand him at least £20. He adds: “Col. Phayre gives out that he will have this land into the soldiers’ lottery, and Killmallock swears he hath found an instrument under Sir Philip Percevall’s hand (which he calls a defeazance) importing that the lands of Carrig were to be free from the mortgagage.” (Ibid., i., 553).

During the rebellion of 1641 Charles Hargill, of Carriglemlery, Esq., stated his losses at £2,425.” (“Journal” for 1906, p. 21).

Lower down the Blackwater is Carriglemlery, i.e., “the rock of Leary’s leap,” formerly a castle of the Roches; it was, by Sir Richard Gethin, named Gethin’s Grot.

The house is boldly situated on a high rock over the river, and was adorned with fine plantations and improvements by Sir William Causabon, Esq.

The lands of Carriglemlery, and several other lands in the baronies of Fermoy and Carbery, were granted by letters-patent to Sir Richard Gethin, knt., one of the Council for the government of Munster, March 17th, the 19th of Charles II.; the said Sir Richard setting forth that he

CORRECTIONS.

- Page 373. After third line from top, insert in capital letters "BRIDGE HOUSE, BUTTEVANT."
- Page 373, footnote. The Rev. W. H. Cotter adds: "As regards the Bridge House, the out-offices were used as stabling in the coaching days, and subsequently as an hospital after the famine. The Pike House and gate stood immediately in front of it."
- Page 374. First line from top, for Bothon's read "Bolton's." Twenty-fourth line from top, read "1. Maria, m. 1841 James Cotter, d.s.p. 1883. 2. Martha, d. unm., aged 26 yrs., in 1850. 3. Jane, married 14 April, 1887," &c., &c.
- Page 374, footnote. A miniature of Lieut. Roger Langley, 69th Regt. (in uniform), is in possession of Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, Doneraile.
- Page 376. Sixth line from bottom, for "Nelson" read "Nason."
- Page 377. Tenth line from bottom, delete 1830.
- Page 377. Eighth line from bottom, for "now" read "late."
- Page 378. After eighth line from top, a short line should be drawn to denote end of Pedigree.

intended to make an English plantation and erect manufactures on the said premises. He also obtained new letters-patent, August 20, 21st Carol. II., by which the lands of Carrigleamleary and divers other places were erected in a manor, to be called the manor of Gethin's-grot, with a power to reserve 800 acres for a domain, with court-leets, court-barons, and a court of record, to hold pleas to the value of £20, to erect a goal, appoint seneschals, bailiffs, gaoler, clerk of the market, and other proper officers; to be disturbed by no sheriff or sheriff's bailiff; also liberty to impark 700 acres for beasts of venery, with free chase and free warren; also two fairs, on the 29th of July and 29th of September, with all fines, customs, waifs, strays, etc. (Same, p. 315).

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives: "Carrigleamleary townland, 225 acres; before the 1641 rebellion the owner was David, Lord Viscount Kilmallock, papist. Granted to Sir Richard Gethin." (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 record: "Rich. Gething, Esq., of Carrigleamleary, value in land, £14 17s. 4½d. In 1663, Sir Rich. Gethin, of Carrigleamleary, in goods £22 18s. 7d. In 1665 his value in goods was £11 9s. 6½d. (P.R.O., Irl.)

William Causabon (or Casaubon), of Craig, M.P. for Doneraile 1715-27, son of William Casaubon, of Youghal, who had been attainted by James II.'s Parliament, 1690, by Sarah, daughter of Arthur Hyde, M.P., and I suppose a descendant of the celebrated Isaac Casaubon. He was High Sheriff County Cork 1723, and resided at Carrigleamleary, or Gethin's Grot, near Mallow. He married Arabella, daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. John Rogerson, L.C.J., King's Bench (she re-married, 1746, Sir J. L. Cotter, first bart.), and had issue. Of his daughters, Arabella married, 19th October, 1715, George Purdon, of Woodfort, County Cork, M.P.; and Catherine married Richard Newman, Sheriff of County Cork, 1737 (qy. he married, first, "a daughter of Gore of Derrymore"). ("Journal," p. 230, 1895, "Cork M.P.'s," by C. M. Tenison).

As above mentioned, George Purdon, Esq., of Tinerana, Killaloe, Co. Clare, and Woodfort, Co. Cork, M.P. for Clare 1725 and 1727, m. 19th Oct., 1715, Arabella, 3rd dau. and co.-heir of Colonel William Casaubon, of Carrig, near Mallow, M.P. for Doneraile, by his wife, a dau. of Gore of Derrymore. (Purdon of Tinerana, B.L.G., 1904).

William Causabon, of Carrig, Esq., and Edward Thornhill, of Thornberry, both in Co. Cork, were trustees under will of Ion Grove, of Ballyhimock (now Annesgrove), Co. Cork, made 3 Feb., 1728.

In 1777 Mr. Franks lived at Carrig. (T.S.R., p. 123).

In 1800 William Franks resided here, and he was a member of the Duhallow Hunt. (Duhallow Hunt Minute Book).

Carrig Park, the seat of W. H. Franks, Esq., is beautifully situated on the banks of the Blackwater, which are here richly wooded, the ruins of Carrig Castle, on the summit of a rock overhanging the river, form an interesting and picturesque object as seen from the opposite bank; and the whole demesne, in which are vestiges of an ancient burial ground, abounds with richly varied scenery. (Lewis, 1837, under Carrig).

(Calendar of Inquisitions post-mortem). 1612, 18 Sept. Carrigleamleary. The half seignory of Carrigleamleary. (Folio in the Roll, 13, P.R.O., Dub.); ("Journal," p. 94, 1895).

Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1687, mentions "Gethingsrott, a pleasant seat on the Blackwater, with a park adjoining, belonging to Sir Richard Gethings, Baronet." ("Journal," p. 176, 1902).

THE FAMILY OF GETHIN OF GETHIN'S GROT.

Lineage—SIR RICHARD GETHIN, 1st Bart. (a scion of a Welsh stock), settled in Ireland during the usurpation of Cromwell, and represented the borough of Limavady in parliament after the Restoration, in 1661, when he obtained considerable grants of land in Co. Cork from the restored monarch, upon an understanding that he should establish an English colony, and erect manufactories thereupon. Mr. Gethin was created a Baronet of Ireland, 1 August, 1665, and subsequently letters patent, by which the lands of Carriglemlenary (part of the grant) and others were erected into a manor, by the name of Gethingsrott, and a power conferred to secure 400 acres for a demesne, with courts leet, court baron, and a court of record, to hold pleas to the value of 20s., etc. Sir Richard had male issue, etc. The Pedigree is given in Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage. The present and 8th Baronet is Sir Richard Charles Percy Gethin, Bart., of Gethingsrott, Co. Cork, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, Capt. and Hon. Major 4th Batt. Suffolk Regt., served in South Africa 1900-2; b. 30 Nov., 1847; s. his father as 8th bart. 1885; m. 6 June, 1876, Catherine, eldest dau. of Frederick Edward Burton Scott, of Cloughton, Cheshire, and has issue, etc (B. P. and B. 1904).

FRANKS OF CARRIG. (B.L.G., with a few additions).

Lineage.—The Irish branch of the Franks, Frank, or Franke family is descended from CAPT. JOHN FRANCK, of Franckfort Castle, King's Co. Capt. Franck was a cadet of the Franck family of Campsall, Yorks, and commanded a troop in the Lord Protector's own Regiment. He was present at the battles of Edge Hill and Naseby, and received a grant of land in the King's Co. in 1650.

DAVID FRANKS, of Garriarthur, Co. Limerick, living there 28 Feb., 1718, was father of two sons,

I. THOMAS, his heir.

II. Mathew, of Moorestown, Co. Limerick (see "Franks of Westfield," and "Franks of Ballyscaddane").

The elder son,

THOMAS FRANKS, of Garriarthur, Co. Limerick, b. about 1700, m. Miss Hart, of Co. Clare, and was father of (with William, who d.s.p. and a dau. m. — Walsh, of Co. Lim.).

THOMAS FRANKS, of Carrig, Co. Cork, J.P.; m. Margery, eldest dau. and co-heir of Richard Harte, of Grange, Co. Limerick, and d. 1780, leaving issue,

I. DAVID, his heir.

II. William, successor to his brother.

III. Thomas.

I. Catherine, m. as his first wife, her cousin, Sir John Franks, and d. 1812, leaving issue (See Franks of Ballyscaddane).

II. Margaret, m. 1796 (Rahan) 1st, Ralph Lawrenson, 1st Fencible Dragoons, and 2ly, Capt. Joseph Gabbett Bouchier, and has issue.

The elder son,

DAVID FRANKS, of Carrig, J.P., m. 1794, Maria Cecilia (Mallow P. Reg.), dau. of James Nash, of Bellevue, Co. Cork, and by her (who m. 2ndly, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Browne, Col. 8th Hussars, and d. 1847), left no issue, and was s. by his brother,

WILLIAM FRANKS, of Carrig, J.P.; m. 1792, Catherine Jane, eldest dau. of William Hume, of Humewood, Co. Wicklow, M.P., by his wife, Catherine, dau. of Sir Joseph Hoare, Bart., M.P., of Annabella, Mallow, and had issue,

I. WILLIAM, of Carrig.

II. Thomas Harte (Sir), K.C.B., Maj.-Gen. in the Army, of Ibstone House, Oxon; served with great distinction through the mutinies in India; m. 1st, Matilda, dau. of Richard Kay, and widow of the Rev. W. Fletcher; 2ly, 1 March, 1859, Rebecca Constantina Elizabeth, widow of the late Samuel Brewis, of Langley House, Prestwich, Lancashire, and dau. of A. B. Van Worrall, of the Hague, and d.s.p. 5 Feb., 1862.



CARRIGACUNNA CASTLE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)



CARRIGACUNNA CASTLE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1906.)

III. David Brudenell, m. 1837, Catherine, dau. of H. Thompson, and had issue. His dau., Louisa, m. her kinsman, Col. Robert Franks, R.A., who d.s.p. 1887.

I. Catherine Cecilia Jane, m. 1821, Sir Denham O. Jephson Norreys, Bart., M.P. She d. 14 Dec., 1853, leaving issue (see Burke's "Peerage"). He d. 10 July, 1888.

II. Margaret.

His eldest son,

WILLIAM HUME FRANKS, of Carrig, J.P., m. 1827 (Kilshannig), Eliza Savage, dau. of Adam Newman, of Dromore House, Co. Cork, by his wife, Frances Dorothea, dau. of Rev. Robt. Dring, of Rockgrove, and d. 1870, having had issue,

I. Thomas, of Carrig.

II. Adam Newman, bap. 1833 (Carriglemlenary C. of I. Par. Reg.).

III. William Hume, bap. 1837.

IV. David, bap. 1838.

V. John Newman, bap. 1840.

I. Frances Dora, bap. 1832.

II. Catherine Maria,¹ bap. 1835 (Monanimy).

The eldest son,

THOMAS FRANKS, of Carrig Park, J.P., b. 1828; m. 21 Oct., 1865, his cousin, Eleanor Marion, dau. of John Franks, of Ballyscaddane, Co. Limerick (see that family), and had, with other issue,

I. WILLIAM WHITMORE, now of Carrig, b. 1868.

II. Thomas Denham, b. 1870; d. 1885.

I. Eleanor Elizabeth Margery, m. 23 Oct., 1901, Alfred Edye Manning Foster, youngest son of Thomas Gregory Foster, of the Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Seat—Carrig Park, Co. Cork.

Arms—Vert on a saltire or a griffin's head erased gu, in the centre chief point a mullet of the second.

Crest—Out of a mural crown or a griffin's head gu, between two wings erminois, each charged with a mullet sa.

Motto—Sic vos non vobis.

Carrigacunna or Carrignaconny or Rockwood Castle.

Sheet 34, six-inch O.S., and Sheet 176, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Monanimy.

It lies about a mile to the east of Killavullen village, which is the post-town, on the right bank of the Blackwater.

Carrigacunna is the Irish for "the rock of the firewood." Conadh (Conna) signifies "firewood" (Rev. J. F. Lynch).

Croker states that the name means "rabbit's rock." This is the local acceptation of its meaning.

Carrig a chuinne, i.e., "the rock in the corner" (of the river) (Mananaan Mac Lir).

The townland of Carrigacunna contains 510a. 1r. 21p. statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 29; val. £388 (Guy).

PLANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

2961 (2340). Pardon to Rich. ne Counte Nagle, of Carrigcony, and David fitz John Booche, of same kern. Provided that within six months they appear before the

¹ Described as dau. of William Hume and Elizabeth Clotilda Franks, of Carrig Park (Monanimy C. of I. Par. Reg.).

commissioners in their county and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. 4 Feb., xix., 1576.

2245 (1807). Pardon to Gybon Nagill fitz Richard, of Carigichony, gent.; James Icollyn Nangle fitz Richard, of same; Maurice ny cary Nagill fitz Richard, of same; Donald M'Mahowny, of Carigichony, in consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 6 May, xv., 1573.

2584 (2125). Pardon to James Nagle, alias ykhollen, of Carrigycumne. 14 May, xvii., 1575. Security as in 2961.

In a regrant of a large estate to David, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, from James I., Carrig-Ichouny (Carrigacunna) and Ballymacmoy, 8 plowlands, are included. 16 Dec., 9 Jac. I., A.D. 1611 (Cal. P. R. Jac. I., P.R.O., Irl.)

The Book of Sur. and Dist., circa 1657, records: "Before the rebellion of 1641, Carrig Channa (Carrigacunna), 184 acres, belonged to Pierce Nagle. He was attainted and the place granted to Dianna Mitchell." (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 states that John Moore, of Carrigacunna, had goods valued at £5 8s. 3½d. (P.R.O., Irl.)

According to the Record of Forfeited Estates sold in 1702, it appears that the forfeited property of Sir Richard Nagle, viz., Carrigacunna, 268 acres, Irish measure, was in the occupation of a tenant named Jos. Mitchell. It was sold to a Protestant purchaser. (R.I.A.)

Abstracts of the Conveyances from the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates and Interests in Ireland in 1688:—

Thomas Putland, of Dublin, Esq., assignee of Diana Mitchell, administratrix of Joseph Mitchell, late of Barnetstowne, Co. Cork, gent., 16 March, 1702. Consideration, £668 1s. 2¼d. The town and lands of Ballynduage, als. Ballydaagh, 228a 2r. op., and mountain belonging, 471 acres. Carrigacunna and Cappa, 356 acres. Bar. Fermoy.

The estate of Sir Richard Nagle, attainted, which having been granted (15 July, 1695) to Henry Viscount Sidney, were by him, by Deeds of Lease and Release, dated 2nd and 3rd Novr., 1698, for £383 16s. 8d., conveyed to Samuel Mitchell, of Barnardstown, said Co., gent., brother of said Joshua, in trust for said Joshua; and the said Diana, 23 Feb., 1702, assigned her interest therein and her right of repurchasing the same from the Trustees to the said Thomas Putland and his heirs. Inrolled 28 June, 1703. (O'Donovan's Letters, R.I.A.)

Smith (pub. 1750) states that Carrignaconnny is a castle which belonged to Sir Richard Nagle, attorney-general to the late King James, but is now the estate of Mr. Knight. This Sir Richard Nagle succeeded Sir William Domville in this employ, who was removed, after having filled that post nearly thirty years; he was set aside because he would not consent to reverse the Popish outlawries, nor to the other methods then taken to ruin the settlement of this kingdom. Sir Richard Nagle, being put in his place, was afterwards knighted, and made secretary of state. He was at first designed for a clergyman, and educated among the Jesuits, but afterwards studied the law, in which he arrived to a good perfection, and was employed by many Protestants. Archbishop King gives a flagrant instance of how he used his power as attorney-general in the administration of justice, to whom the reader is referred, i.e., "The same Sir Richard Nagle was speaker of the House of Commons in King James's Parliament, being

knight of the shire for this county, and he had a chief hand in drawing up all their acts. King James confided chiefly in him, and the acts of repeal and attainder were looked upon as his work, in which (says Archbishop King) his malice and Jesuitical principles prevailed so far, that he was not content to cut out two-thirds of the Protestant gentlemen of their estates by the act of repeal (by which all estates acquired since the year 1641 were taken away) and to attain most of those that had old estates by the bill of attainder: therein betraying the king's prerogative, as the king himself told him when he discovered it to him." (King, *ut supra*, i., 316).

Smith adds:—"Anno 1690. Soon after the battle of the Boyne, Mac Donough, who was one of King James's governors of the county of Cork, assembled some forces in order to burn Mallow; but Mr. Richard Nagle, attorney-general to King James, who had a large estate in the neighbourhood, having procured a custodian for Mallow, gave notice of that design to the garrison, who immediately sent for a re-enforcement of Danes. MacDonough fearing nothing, marched up to the town, but in the great meadow near the bridge he was stopped, and soon routed by the Danish horse, who, following in pursuit, made a considerable slaughter of the Irish on both sides of the river." (I., 308).

Further notes on Sir Richard Nagle are given under Annakissa.

In Townsend's "Survey of the Co. Cork" (pub. 1815), vol. i., p. 479, Carrigacunna is mentioned as the residence of Richard Foot, Esq.

Henry B. Foott was living at Carrigacunna Castle in 1826. A stone pavement in the yard premises marks the above date. (G.C.F.)

In 1771 it appears to have been called "Rockwood" and no one was living there. (T.S.R.).

Nor is there any mention of its being inhabited in 1814. (D.N.P.).

In the path along the river side (Blackwater), from Clifford to Killavullen bridge, pasturage, wood and water are finely arranged in the landscape, and form a luxuriant contrast to a heathy, barren-looking mountain that ascends behind the ruined castle of Carrignaconnny (the Rabbit's Rock), and its surrounding plantation.

Carrignaconnny was the estate of Sir Richard Nagle, attorney-general to James II., and speaker of the House of Commons, whose bigotry has been condemned by all parties, and even reproached by James himself. (Croker, 1824).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"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 Commons, and private secretary to James II., whom he accompanied into exile; he died abroad, and the estate was forfeited; it is now (1837) the property of H. B. Foott, Esq.

"Carrigacunna, the seat of H. B. Foott, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, adjoining the ruins of the old castle, the approach to which from Kealavollen is through some young plantations leading to a grove of venerable oak trees, forming with the castle an interesting feature in the surrounding beautiful and diversified scenery.

"The castle is said to have been erected by the Nagles, to whom the

district formerly belonged, and after whom the 'Nagie Mountains' are named." (II., 385, Monanimy).

In 1841 Henry B. Foott was still residing at Carrigacunna Castle. (Finny's Cork Almanac).

Gibson (pub. 1861) gives the following particulars regarding Sir Richard Nagle and the old castle of Carrigacunna :—

"Writs of quo-warranto were issued in 1686, under the administration of Tryconnell, against all the Corporations of Ireland this year, and judgment entered against most of the charters. Catholics, under the new regime were admitted to the privileges of freemen, but we do not find that Protestants were disfranchised.

"The agents employed in this affair were Sir Richard Nagle, of Annakissy, and the Chief Baron Rice. Doctor Smith styles them 'the fittest instruments to carry on this work.'

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

"Baron Southwell, of Castle Mattress, was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, September 4, 1717. Sir Richard Southwell, a grand uncle of this nobleman, had a license for keeping forty taverns within the city and liberties of Limerick, to sell wine and aqua-vitae. The Southwells of Kinsale were distinguished for their hospitality." (II., 140).

Gibson further states that about a mile to the eastward of the village (Killavullen) is Carrigacunna Castle. The old castle (1860) is a square massive tower, seventy feet high, which looks down as sternly on the plain as it did 200 years ago. Close by stands the modern and peaceful residence of Mr. Foott, one of the oldest magistrates in the county. There is a tradition that James II. was lodged and entertained here by its proprietor, Sir Richard Nagle, when that unfortunate monarch was on his way to meet his nephew and son-in-law, William, Prince of Orange, at the Blackwater. The following interesting account of the Nagle family has been forwarded to me by my friend Mr. Spratt, of Pencil Hill, near Mallow, the nephew of Mr. Foott, of Carrigacunna Castle :—

"The present representative of the family of Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General for Ireland in the reign of King James II., is Mr. Pierce Nagle, who has been for some years absent from this country. His property at Annakissa, in the parish of Clenor, formed part of the family estates. The Annakissy estate, on which are the remains of one of the family mansions, has recently passed under the Encumbered Estates Court, into the possession of an English gentleman. The paternal great-grandfather of the present head of the family was James, son of Pierce, brother of Sir Rowland. (? Richard). Mr. Pierce Nagle sent his son, James, to be educated at St. Germain's, in France, where James II. spent the last years of his troubled life. There the youthful descendant and heir of the Nagles began his career in life, as a page in the suite of the exiled monarch, and was brought up under the eye of his uncle, Sir Richard, then a refugee.

"James Nagle lived to the age of 99. Pierce, father of James, filled

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

"In the subsequent reign, when the penal laws against the Roman Catholic population were inflicted with the utmost rigour, Mr. Nagle was licensed to have and to bear arms, a privilege then denied even to the Roman Catholic gentry.

"The kindness and protection afforded by this gentleman to his Protestant fellow-subjects, in the time of their adversity, has been contrasted with the conduct of his brother, Sir Richard Nagle, who made himself the instrument of those severities which hastened the fall of his sovereign and the ruin of his own fortunes." (II., 471).

The following account of Sir Richard Nagle is taken from "Cork M.P.'s, 1559—1800," by C. M. Tenison, B.L. :—

"Sir Richard Nagle, knt., M.P. Cork County in James II's Parliament, 1689, son of James Nagle, of Clogher, County Cork; admitted Gray's Inn, 1663; a barrister-at-law; succeeded Sir William Domville as Attorney-General 1686; speaker of James II's Parliament held in Dublin; Secretary of State and Secretary for War.

"He was at first designed for the priesthood and educated amongst the Jesuits, but afterwards studied the law, in which he arrived to a good perfection, and was employed by many Protestants. Drew up the Act of Settlement and Act of Attainder. Author of the Coventry Letters, 26th October, 1686, in which he proposed repealing these Acts. Arrived with Lord Tyrconnell and Sir Stephen Rice in Galway, in January, 1691, with £8,000 to carry on the war against William III. In August, 1691, he, with Sir Alexander Fitton and Mr. Plowden, were appointed by James Lord Justices of Ireland, by a commission brought over from France by Plowden, but it never took effect. He was knighted 20th February, 1686-7, by Lord Deputy Tyrconnell. He resided at Carrignaconnny Castle, County Cork. He married Jane, eldest daughter of James Kearney, of Rathcole, County Tipperary, and had issue. His eldest son, Richard, married Anne, daughter of Oliver Grace, of Shangaragh, and d.s.p.; another son married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Walter Burke, of the Mayo family.

"Sir Richard Nagle's brother, Pierce, was High Sheriff County Cork 1689, and married Mary Kearney, or O'Kearney, sister of Lady Nagle." (See "Dict. Nat. Biog.," Webb; Macaulay's "History," etc.; "Journal," p. 39, 1896).

The Windele Manuscripts (about 1847) state, referring to the Nagle Mountains: "Near this, from the same elevation, is seen the old dismantled castle of the Nagles—Carrigacunna. The well-known Sir Richard Nagle, the attorney-general to James II., resided in this tower for many years, venerated, as it must have been, by him as the residence of a long line of his ancestry; it is now unroofed. A few of the sept of the Nagles still hold in its neighbourhood." ("Journal," p. 255, 1897).

Windele gives a sketch of the old castle in 1837. (Windele MSS., 12, i., 11, p. 96, R.I.A.).

He also adds that "Foott of Carrigacunna bought Castle Barrett from

Meade, Lord Clanwilliam, "Readre Miagh." (Windele MSS. 12, i., 4, p. 761, R.I.A.).

FOOTT OF CARRIGACUNNA.

(From B. L. G. Ird., 1904, with additions.)

Lineage—GEORGE FOOTT, of Milford, Co. Cork, living temp. William III., m. Deborah Wade, of Athy, Co. Kildare, and has issue,

I. RICHARD, of Milford, his heir.

II. Thomas, of Springfort, m. 1734 (C.M.L.B.), Miss Pedder, and had issue,

1. George, of Springfort, d.s.p.
1. Thomasine, d. unm. 1796 (Prerog. W.).
2. Deborah, d. unm.
3. Ann, m. her cousin, James Foott.
4. Martha, m. 1778 (C.M.L.B.), J. H. Spratt, of Ballybeg.

III. Wade, m. Olivia, dau. of Capt. Calcott Chumbre, and had issue,

1. George, m. Miss Dunscombe, and had,
 - (1) Wade.
 - (2) Richard.
2. Wade, m. Margaret, dau. of Edmund Nash, of Ballyteige, Co. Limerick, and had with other issue, a son, Wade, m. Ann, dau. of Michael Scanlan, and had issue.
3. James, m. 1782 (Buttevant), his cousin, Ann, dau. of Thomas Foott, of Springfort. He d. 1838, aged 89 (Kilshannig), and had a son, Thomas Wade, bap. 1784 (Castletownroche), of Baltidaniel, m. Mary, dau. of Walter Atkins, of Atkinville, and had issue,
 - (1) James, of Springfort, Co. Cork, m. 28 June, 1842, Henrietta Ann, dau. of Henry Lumsden, of Auchindrie, Co. Aberdeen, and d. at Sydney, New South Wales, March, 1873, leaving issue
 - a. Thomas Wade, residing at Buntre, New South Wales, b. at Springfort, 13 June, 1845; m. 1 Oct., 1874, Mary Hanny, eldest dau. of James Black, of Ynzala, South Brighton, Victoria, Australia, and d. 2 Feb., 1884, leaving issue,
 - (a) Cecil Henry, b. 16 Jan., 1876.
 - (b) Arthur Patrick, b. 29 March, 1879.
 - b. Henry Lumsden.
 - a. Katherine Tower.
 - b. Mary Elizabeth.
 - c. Henrietta Ann.
 - d. Roberta Margaret Rolleston.
 - (2) Walter, d. unm.
 - (3) Thomas, d. unm.
 - (4) John, Lieut.-Col. in the Army, m. Eliza Anne, dau. of George Thompson, Capt. 16th Lancers.
 - (5) William, m. and left issue.
 - (1) Catherine, m. 1834, Capt. Thos. Herrick, of Coolkerkey (see "Herrick of Shippool," B.L.G.).
 - (2) Ann; (3) Mary; (4) Susan.

The eldest son.

RICHARD FOOTT, of Millford, m. Julet, dau. of Cornelius O'Callaghan, and had issue a son and heir,

Richard Foott, of Millford, Co. Cork, Lieut.-Col. North Cork Militia; m. Oct., 1771, Mary, dau. of Henry Baldwin, of Curryvody and Mount Pleasant, Co. Cork, by Alice, his wife, sister of Sir Robert Warren (Lieut.-Col. Foott d. 1821), and by her (who d. 1841) left issue,

I. GEORGE, of Millford, bap. 1772 (Kilshannig), d. 1844.

II. HENRY BALDWIN, late of Carrigacunna Castle.

III. Edward, of Gortmore, bap. 1787 (Kilshanning); m. Ellen Charlotte, dau. of Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Cork, and has issue,

1. Edward, b. 17 Feb., 1827 (Mallow), M.D.; m. 1862, his cousin, Mary, dau. of Richard O'Callaghan, of Killeenleigh, Co. Cork, and d. 1874, having had issue.
 2. Richard Leslie, b. 11 Mar., 1829; d. Jan., 1860.
 1. Frances O'Callaghan.
 2. Ellen O'Callaghan, of Gortmore.
 3. Mary Baldwin, m. Joseph Verling Carpenter, of Eden Hill.
- I. Barbara, m. Thomas Edward Spratt, of Pencil Hill, and d. 1858, leaving issue (see Spratt of Pencil Hill).
- II. Mary Anne, bap. 1787 (Kilshannig); m. 18 Nov., 1819 (Kilshannig), Rev. Samuel Browning Drew, and d. 1823 (Kilshannig), leaving issue
- III. Alicia, d. unm. 1823 (Kilshannig).
Mr. Foott d. 1820, and was succeeded by his son,
- HENRY BALDWIN FOOTT, of Carrigacunna Castle, Co. Cork, J.P.; bap. 1778 (Kilshannig); m. Jane, eldest dau. of Rev. Edward Mitchell Carleton, of Woodside, Co. Cork, by Elizabeth, his wife, only child and heiress of William Withers, and by her (who d. 17 Dec., 1873) had issue,
- I. Henry, d. 9 Jan., 1862, aged 25 (Rahan).
 - II. Carleton, d. 3 July, 1856, aged 15 (Bur. at Rahan).
 - III. George Carleton, now of Carrigacunna Castle.
- I. Eliza Louisa, m. 13 July, 1864 (Monanimy), her cousin, Richard Spratt, of Pencil Hill and has issue (see that family).
- II. Mary Georgina.
- III. Penelope Jane, d. 1 Oct., 1852, aged 17 (Rahan).
- IV. Henrietta Victoria, d. 29 Aug., 1864.
- V. Emily, married Edward Carleton Warren.
- VI. Lucinda Harriette, married Major Arthur Cook.
Mr. Foott d. 2 Nov., 1878 (aged 100 years on 11 Sept. previous, Monanimy Par Reg. and was s. by his son,
- GEORGE CARLETON, now of Carrigacunna Castle, J.P.; m. 16 July, 1891, Elizabeth Alexandra Louise, dau. of Thomas O'Grady, J.P. (she d. 18 July, 1910, s.p.).
- Seat—Carrigacunna Castle, Killavullen, Co. Cork.

The present owner of Carrigacunna (Mr. George Carleton Foott) informs me that the present Carrigacunna House was built by his father, Henry Baldwin Foott.

I visited the old castle in 1906 and noticed a carved head near the top of the building on the south side. There are three windows in each storey.

There is a trap door over the entrance door in the centre of the floor of a small room overhead.

There is a stone staircase, the stone steps being covered with wood. Many loopholes. In the east wall of castle I noticed a horizontal loophole below a perpendicular one and in connection with it. A curious one in the form of a cross on the south side, and an ordinary one in the south-east angle.

The castle contains the following rooms—One on ground floor. First storey—a large room. Second storey—large room with three windows, with a small room off it on east side, below level of floor, with a loophole to east. Third storey—a large room, with a small one on east side, above level of floor.

A corrugated iron roof comes next. The gable ends rise above this roofing. The top wall is crenellated, and has been concreted on all four sides by Mr. G. C. Foott.

I am informed that about the year 1882 there was a slate roof. The chimney is in centre of north wall.

There are altogether four large and three small rooms.

The entrance door is on east side, with a large recess behind it. The south wall is the strongest, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. Mullions over windows. The castle is in good repair.

Mr. George Carleton Foott, writing to me in 1908, gives an account of the pretty waterfall near the castle. It is about 14 feet wide at top, and about 90 feet in height. Before reaching the fall, the water works a powerful water wheel, which is used constantly for threshing corn, pulping roots, drives a corn crushing mill, a furze crushing machine, a chaff cutter, and a saw mill. The water comes from three mountain brooks on Mr. Foott's property. It also supplies water for house and gardens.

The following are to be seen in the Public Record Office, Dublin:—
Index to Prerogative Wills of Ireland.

- 1792. Foot, Wade, Rockwood, co. Cork, gent.
- 1797. Foott, Mary, Mallow, co. Cork, widow.
- 1796. Foott, Thomasin, Baltydaniel, co. Cork, spr.

Marriage Licence Bonds of the Diocese of Cloyne:—

- Foot, Alice and Harmer Bond. 1721.
- „ Barbara and Quayle Welstead. 1762.
- „ Elizabeth and Robert Philpot Kell. 1775.
- „ Martha and Harmer Spratt. 1778.
- „ Olivia and James Peed. 1775.
- „ Penelope and Richard Bunworth. 1765.
- „ Wade and Olivia Hawkins. 1743.
- Foott, Ann and James Foott. 1782.
- „ Bernard and Penelope Bryen. 1750.
- „ James and Ann Foott. 1782.
- „ Penelope (widow) and Richard Creagh. 1764.
- „ Thomas and Martha Pedder. 1734.

There are also several Marriage Licence Bonds to people of the name of "Foot," "Foote," and "Foott," in the Diocese of Cork and Ross, but they do not appear to belong to the Carrigacunna Castle family.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes: "Edmund Burke's mother was born at Shanballyduff, near Carrigacunna Castle, Killavullen. Edmund lived at Shanballyduff for some time and attended a school in the neighbourhood.

Carrigclena and Nursetown.

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilshannig.

It lies about 6 miles south of Mallow (by road).

Carrigclenabeg townland contains 314a. 3r. 6p. statute measure. In 1881 pop. was 27. Valuation, £99.

Carrigclenamore townland contains 632 a. 1r. 25p. statute measure. In 1881 pop. was 60. Valuation, £186 (Guy).



CLEENA'S ROCK.



CARRIGDOWNANE CASTLE.

(Photo by Rick, Edward Deane Oliver, of Rockmills House, 1910.)

Carrigclenna is the Irish for "the rock of Clenna" (Clíodhna, Queen of the Fairies in South Munster).

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

5903 (5983). Surrender by Conoghor O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan, of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent: of a large property amongst the townlands of which was that of Carrygklynne (Carrigclenna). Signed Conoghor o Kallaghan. Dated Dec. xxxvii. 1594. (Cal. P. R., p. 335).

The Folach Fiadhs of South Munster. Mr. James Coleman (Hon. Secretary to the "Journal") writes:—When lately looking through the Rev. R. Smiddy's now scarce but still interesting and instructive work on "The Druids, Ancient Churches and Round Towers of Ireland (2nd. ed., 1873)," I came across the following reference to a kind of prehistoric or Pagan remains not alluded to by other writers on this branch of Irish archæology—the republication of which in the Journal may lead, perhaps, to further discoveries of the ancient *folach fiadhs* here described—"Did the Druid use that singular old cooking apparatus, 'the folach fiadh'? 'It is most probable that it existed in his day,' Father Smiddy goes on to say, 'and it is more than likely that when performing his religious offices in the wilds and forests, he found the contents of the *folach fiadh* both useful and necessary. The folach fiadh was a trough for boiling meat, fish, vegetables, and other articles of food. 'Folach' means 'a covering or concealment,' and 'fiadh' means 'food'; 'fiadh' also means 'deer,' and thus some think that this trough was specially intended for boiling venison, which, at one time, was very abundant in Ireland.

"The name 'folach fiadh' is well known to the country people; and they bestow it on a heap of burnt stones, of which, as a rule, they know neither the origin nor the uses. These stones, however, indicate the presence, in their immediate proximity, of the tub or trough used by the ancient Irish for cooking their food or boiling their deer. It is found deeply buried in the ground, and embedded in marl, near a running stream, or in a place where a little stream formerly flowed."

Father Smiddy next gives an account of the exhumation of a *folach fiadh* at Carrigclenna, near Mallow, in 1853, quoting the following interesting description (slightly condensed) of the proceedings, from the *Cork Examiner*, of which he himself was evidently the writer: "Towards the close of June some members of the South Munster Antiquarian Society devoted a few days to the investigation of congenial objects and monuments in the district lying at either side of the Blackwater, to the west of Mallow. They visited the interesting sites of the castles of Drimmineen, Ballyclough, Castlemagner, and Lohort, including the abbey of Ballygiblin, and the battlefield of Knockannuss, where young Alister MacDonald, of the legends, fought and fell at the head of his brave troops in 1647. On a fine morning they visited, by appointment, that curious massive rock, or mound, called Carrigclina, after Clina, the Queen of the Fairies of South Munster. This is a most remarkable place—a fantastic freak of nature one would say, composed of huge rocks of every imaginable form, scattered about in every direction. The group of antiquaries consisted of John Windele, of Cork; William Hacket, Richard Brash, Rev. Justin McCarthy, P.P., Mallow; Rev. T Murray, and Rev. D. Coleman, P.P., of

Glountane; and the Rev. R. Smiddy, of Mallow. An exchange of civilities took place with some local peasants-professors of legendary lore, whose rhapsodies, wild and mythic as the place itself, carried the mind back to remote periods of legendary history. After a look at the wild scenery around, the party proceeded to the site of the Fenian hunter's cooking apparatus. It was situated at the western base of Carrigclina, near, as usual, a small running stream. The operations were conducted under the direction of Windele, whose experienced eye at once pointed out the spot where to begin, and where the trough would be found. The stalwart young countrymen whom the antiquaries had engaged to perform the work of exhumation used their spades and shovels in right good earnest, although they unmistakably hinted to one another their incredulity as to the existence of any tub or trough in that place. An hour's hard work, however, produced a change in their opinions, for the implement of one of them struck something hard deep down in the soil. Another quarter of an hour, and the upper part of the tub made its appearance. Nothing could exceed their amazement when their labour resulted in the clear discovery of a wooden reservoir or trough, of rude workmanship, and in the identical spot which Windele had pointed out to them. It was found embedded in a compost of tempered marl, which appeared to have been carefully packed under and around it. From the level at which the delving began to the bottom of the vessel was a depth of six feet. When the tub showed itself full and clear, the farmers' sons and labourers were loud in their expressions of joy and amazement. The old patriarch of the family seemed even still more lost in surprise and wonder. Taking his stand on a crescent-shaped heap of stones, which nearly surrounded the spot where the digging had commenced, some three feet higher than that level, or about nine feet above the bottom of the vessel, he said that in his youth the burnt stones were not on the surface at all, as now, and that the place was covered by a turf bog, more than four feet deep, but that from time to time this was cut and carted away for fuel, till in this way the burnt stones first made their appearance. He was completely bewildered at what he now beheld. The vessel itself, as may be supposed, was thoroughly saturated with wet, and much decayed, so that when brought to the surface the jointed pieces fell asunder. It was composed of planks, eight in number, four of which formed the side and ends, and four the bottom. Its dimensions were six foot long, four wide, and two deep, and the workmanship such as might have been effected with stone axes, with no nails of any kind. A rude groove at each end of both sides received the cross-planks which formed the ends, and through the middle of the bottom a rough wooden bar, somewhat rounded, penetrated into the marl beneath. The outside of the planks were nearly as rough as when felled from their native oak forests. The use ascribed to these vessels was that of heating water, by immersion into them of large stones, previously made hot on wood fires. In the tub were found some large stones bearing indications of fire, while the crescent or mound of stones outside, was formed of smaller ones, such as are used at the present day by the natives of New Zealand and the South Sea Islands for cooking purposes. Mixed in this heap of stones were some particles of charcoal. The large stones in the tub were those used to boil the last meal in it, perhaps three thousand years ago. The heart of the planks was so firm as to enable a frame for

a map to be made of them, as sound and as thick as ebony. Of a kin with the *folach fiadh*, though, perhaps not of the same remote origin, is the brewing vat and mill, found so deeply embedded in the soil in various parts of the country. The traditions of the people speak of a *beoir*, or *lionn*, 'beer or drink,' produced from the heath, which was reputed to have possessed very invigorating qualities. The process of making it is now unknown, though it is certain that these old wooden mills, which were often massive structures, composed of beams and cross-beams, with tubs and vats, were used in its production. Near them large quantities of decayed heath have frequently been found. It is uncertain whether the heath was the chief ingredient of this old Irish or Danish drink—or else that the tops of it and the berries were used to give the liquor a preserving quality, or to flavour it, or merely to produce fermentation."

Father Smiddy (who died P.P. of Aghada) prophetically, and pathetically alludes to the fact that when all the antiquaries who met at Carrigclina in 1853 had departed—as Windele already had (as all of them, in fact, now have)—"to that bourn whence no traveller returns," the *folach fiadhs* of South Munster would, to all appearance, be left to enjoy their ancient and undisturbed repose (p. 262, the "Journal," 1893).

Of the good-natured banshee Clíodhna (Cleena) many stories are also told. Her principal palace was situated in the east side of the townland of Carrig-Cleena-more, in the parish of Kilshanick, barony of Duhallow, and County of Cork. She is believed to have haunted this place till about 40 years ago, i.e., in 1816), when the wickedness of men, who are growing too intelligent, obliged her to desert it (p. 127, R.S.A.I., 1856-57, articles by John O'Donovan, LL.D.)

The *ben-sidhe* (banshee), "woman of the *sidh*, or fairy folk," was of the mysterious Tuatha de Danaan, so famous in Irish mythology in "druidical and magical arts" that they were styled gods. Banshees were attached to particular families and always appeared when a death was about to take place, uttering a wailing cry. Of these Cleena (Clíodhna) was the ancestral banshee of the ancient kings of Cork or South Munster. In the parish of Kilshannig (or Glantane), three miles north-west of Mallow, in the midst of a wild tract of country, stands a group of rocks of strange and romantic appearance, one in the centre towering above the rest. At the base of its northern side are some huge stones lying confusedly together. Amongst these fragments, and level with the plain, yawns a wide opening, the entrance to the supposed fairy palace of Queen Cleena, within the bosom of the hill. The land immediately surrounding this haunted rock is called *Carrig Clíodhna*, "Cleena's rock," and has been time out of mind regarded as sacred ground by the peasantry, and Cleena as their benefactress. Cleena had several residences—one in Glandore¹ Harbour, called *Tonn-Clíodhna*, "Cleena's Wave," where the waves rushing into the caverns in the cliff produce a peculiarly melancholy roar. During the last century, when a death was very sudden, and no apparent case could be assigned for it, nothing could persuade the peasantry, and even the middle and upper classes, that the person had not been spirited away by the fairies.

¹ I am informed this should read—"Rosscarbery, five miles from Glandore."

“In the year 1736, the son and heir of James Fitzgerald of Glin was affianced to Isabel Butler, of Kilmoodan. Munster did not produce in that day a man more noble in person, or with more accomplished manners, or who more excelled in arms and rural sports, than John Fitzjames. His betrothal and expected wedding were the pleasing theme of conversation through the country round for weeks before the event occurred, and heavy and substantial were the presents sent in by numerous and powerful friends of the affianced parties, who were themselves to be guests on the happy occasion. The wedding day arrived, the knot was tied, the feast concluded, and the music and dancing had commenced. In the heat of the dance, John Fitzjames, as if struck by a thunderbolt, dropped dead at the feet of his bride. The consternation and horror which seized all present was indescribable; every means was adopted to restore animation, but John Fitzjames rose no more. For months and years after the most reputed fairy men and women throughout Munster were retained by his own and his bride’s friends in the fruitless endeavour to bring him back from Fairyland, whither it was universally believed he had been carried.

“Among the many persons who repaired to Glin to make battle with the fairies were Caitileen Dubh Keating and her daughter Caitileen Oge, from Kilklocher, near Loophead, in the county Clare. Caitileen Dubh and her daughter repaired from Glin to Carrig Cliodhna. Here Caitileen, who tarred her clothes and rolled herself in feathers of different colours, met the Queen face to face, and reproaching her with the abduction of John Fitzjames demanded his restoration. A long argumentation then ensued, which ended in her majesty peremptorily refusing to restore Fitzjames to earth. The whole of the argument between the Queen and Caitileen is cast into a very curious Irish² poem by James Fitzgerald. The following is a literal translation of one of the stanzas:—

‘O Cleena, Christ himself salute thee!
 Long is the journey I have made to thee,
 From Cill Cluhar of the ripe berries,
 And from Shannon’s bank where sail the swift ships,
 Look down, and quickly inform me
 What is the state of John Fitzjames?
 Or has he parted with Isabel Butler?
 Or has he married the maid with the Flowing Hair?’

To this Cleena answers:—

‘To marry or wed, I shall not allow him;
 I prefer, even tho’ dead, to have him myself,
 Than married to any beauteous maid of Erin:
 And here now, Caitileen, is thy information.’”

There are various versions of this romantic story. Dr. Robert D. Joyce’s legendary poem on the subject has a happy ending, Queen Cleena restoring the captive Fitzgerald to his bride.

² Mananaan Mac Lir states: “Mr. John P. Sheahan, of Grillogh, near Newmarket, Co. Cork, has a manuscript copy of this Irish poem, ‘The Contention between Cliodhna and Cathleen Dubh.’” Pity there is not some competent person to publish it with an English translation.

Aine, daughter of Eogabhul of the Tuatha de Danaan, was another famous queen of the fairies and banshee of South Munster. Her fairy palace was in Knockainy, "hill of Aine," near Kilmallock, in the now county Limerick. Aine was also styled the banshee of Lough Gur, and appears to have transferred her allegiance to the Northern Geraldines. Every district, owned by the Geraldines, in Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, appears to have had its attendant banshee.

Meadhbh (pronounced, Meave), a pagan princess of Connaught, was afterwards a queen of the fairies, and the original Queen Mab of Shakespeare. (P. 134, Journal, 1894.)

The following was contributed to the "Journal" by the late Denham Franklin, Hon. Sec., 1897.

CLEENA'S PALACE.

The enchanted residence to which Cleena retired is situated about five miles to the south of Mallow, and a mile north of Ahidallane, a most wild and romantic place. It is a rude elevation surrounded with a rampart of rocks, cast together as if by chance, towering over the neighbouring land, and containing about two acres of the greenest spot imaginable. With the exception of these solitary rocks, the entire district as far as you can see is quite even and level. There is but one narrow entrance into this area, and among the circle of rocks are many caves of various dimensions; altogether, it has a most melancholy, lonesome and frightful appearance, and even under the midday sun one would feel very solitary and uneasy while there alone, as if the enchantress had infused the gloom of her mystical and dark art into every part of it. These dreary rocks are not enlivened with the flute or song of the herdsman or country swain, and even the inhabitants of the neighbourhood approach the melancholy spot with awe and trembling.

The most courageous rabbit-hunters and hare-hunters and coursers dare not pursue their game any longer when it takes shelter; and oftentimes at the dead of dark nights, screams, howlings, and mournful voices are heard issuing from the rocks.

"Sometimes you'll think you'll hear the groan of ghosts,
Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams."

It is seen at a considerable distance, and takes its name from the famous enchantress who inhabits it—Carrig Cliona, or "Cleena's Rock."

The area of this is the fairy place of amusement, when those of the north and south assemble quarterly; it is also their place of meeting to transact business for the well-government of their race and adjustment of their differences.

There are many living witnesses who saw them, and some of the oldest affirm that they perceived them with the light of the declining moon in their May dance, and Cleena at their head in the most splendid attire; and others have discovered their watchword, and travel with them on some of their curious vehicles, and flit through the air from one country to another, mounted on broomsticks, feathers, or any other thing convenient to them at the moment.

O'Keeffe often came to implore her forgiveness and the release of her

sister,³ to which she could not attend through loss of her wand; but restored the daughters to him when she deemed them sufficiently learned and accomplished. These young ladies were the admiration of the country for their transcendent beauty and extraordinary attainments. Though they were the joy and delight of their father, yet his deep sorrow for the loss of his wife and enchantment of Aoivill soon proved fatal, and brought him to an untimely grave (see Castle Cor).

His eldest son inherited the title and territory of Fermoy after him, from whom came a long and illustrious line of descendants in the inheritance of their paternal principality for upwards of five hundred years. At length they were unjustly deprived and plundered of it by English Adventurers and Cromwellian troopers for allegiance to their lawful king, who, after his restoration, like a true Stuart, lost his sense of gratitude, and forgot not alone the O'Keeffes but every other Irish chieftain who adhered to him in his adversity. The last part of their inheritance, called *Pobul ui Caoive*, was put into the hands of greedy adventurers by the king (William), who had no other means of paying his mercenaries.

It is now called William's Town, very appropriately, but it will never lose its Irish name, *Pobul ui Caoive*.

One of O'Keeffe's daughters was married to the king of Ulster, and the other to the Connaught king, with whom they enjoyed prosperity and happiness.

Cleena sometimes comes to Castle Cor to visit her sister, and remains to condole her on the loss of the wand, which rendered her unable to restore her primitive form. The power of the spell was so great, that in all her science she could not discover what would enable her to dissolve the enchantment. Now she must await the happy day when some person will love her on her own account more than her treasures.

In that event the enchantment will be dissolved, and their happiness will be complete and unequalled. They are both truly happy during the week she assumes her natural form and appearance. This is about mid-summer eve, when Cleena and all the fairies assemble to rejoice and congratulate her; but at the expiration of the week she departs for the "grey rock in gloomy sadness. (P. 91, the Journal, 1897.)

Mr. D. Franklin writes, in 1906, to Col. Grove White as follows:—

The Cromlech Collaheen a cloddig is a very fine one (I have a photo of it). Dr. Caulfield admired it greatly and, as usual, the surrounding gentry ridiculed me for saying it was antique. It was I gave Borlase directions how to go to it, and he wrote me saying it was one of the finest in the Co. Cork. Rev. Fr. Lyons, P.P., Kinsale, told me the name means the veiled woman of the stony shore. In the "Lady of the Lake" Inch Caillach is the name of Clan Alpine's cemetery. Cleena's Rock is a rock nearly under Castle Freke, standing out from the beach into the sea shaped exactly like an old-fashioned cradle. I could not climb it from land, and was solemnly warned by the country people "to have no call to it," and especially not to go to it at night, as it was haunted by a white woman. I did go there one evening in summer at dusk, and it was horribly lonely and the sea was moaning, but I saw no one.

It is evident that there was a small harbour there once, but it is now silted up with sand. The hill which Mr. Lynch seems to think a *sidh*, or fairy hill, is now called "America" (why I never could find out), and is boggy on top. There are three or four small farmhouses on it. The Stone Circle is now very much damaged; in fact, it is not a circle now, and is on the opposite side of the coach road from the cromlech

³ See Castle Cor. O'Keeffe was husband to Cleena, and before his marriage he was in love with her sister. Cleena, through jealousy, transformed her into a white cat and imprisoned her in a cave at Castlecor.

and a good distance from it. The whole place is full of relics, such as Saint Faughna's primitive ruined church and burying ground, where "rounds" are made, and a holy well; then on to Rosscarbery side, a fine Pillar Stone, about eight feet high, with cup markings, and throwing in Cregane Manor, where lights are seen (I saw them) and a phantom ship that appears before a storm—it is altogether rather "airy," or "eerie," as I believe is correct, but the climate is superb and the air delightful.

Dr. Joyce wrote to me that the legend of Cleena was full of anachronisms, but was in itself delightful. I found it among some old papers in manuscript and rescued it. It was written by Rev. Matthew Horgan, P.P. of Blarney, an excellent Irish scholar and a good antiquary, dead for many years.

About three or four years ago two farmers came to pay rent to a friend of mine, and hearing they were from Castle Cor, I waited till the business was done, and then got into talk with them and asked them about the white cat. They both knew the legend well, and said the entrance to the cave was now built up. I wanted especially to ask them where the Danes buried the gold at Castle Egmont. The story about which is, that after the battle of Clontarf the remnants of the Danish army retreated south to take shipping at some port, and being hard pressed, buried a huge treasure in gold, the spoils of all Ireland, somewhere in Castle Egmont demesne. It has never been found since. I was not aware that a fullacht fionn, i.e., Cooking Place of Finn (that is, of Finn McCool—everything is attributed to him) had been found at Carrigcleena, but such are not uncommon; there is one (never dug for) about two miles from Clonakilty, and I have heard of others. They were cooking places of nomadic hunters in a low state of civilisation, like the aboriginal New Zealanders. Their Gullanes, or Gullawns, always have one face roughly flat and the other side slightly convex. If you dig a slight distance from the flat side you come on a flag, which being lifted, there is a skeleton with a few stone implements, nothing more. They could not write and did not know the metals. Their antiquity is enormous, as they were the aboriginal inhabitants, and (throwing aside bardic stories) were savages.

The fact is you must only take Cleena as you find her—a visionary being, a sort of Undine or Fair Maid of Avenel. The Bards took her up and wrote about her, and each Bard added to the story, and you can never arrive at any conclusion.

Mr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., writes as follows in the Journal:—

Carrigcleenabeg and Carrigcleenamore, Cleena's little and big rock. The first-named townland is the property of the Chinnery family, the second of the Newmans. They take their name from Cliodhna, queen of the fairies of South Munster, as to whom the peasantry tell numerous tales. "Cleena had her palace," says Dr. Joyce, "in the heart of a great rock, situated about five miles from Mallow—it is still well known by the name of Carrigcleena, and it has given name to two townlands." In a wild and romantic spot is a rude elevation, surrounded by a rampart of huge rocks, towering over the country round, and enclosing about two acres of very green ground. A narrow entrance leads into this, and there are many capes about—altogether an awe-inspiring spot. The small area is the fairies play ground, and there are those who assert they have seen them by moonlight; Cleena leading the dance. For the legend of Cleena's love for the chieftain O'Keeffe, her treachery to her sister, to whom he was betrothed, etc., see above and Notes on Castle Cor.

Mr. Windele visited the place in 1836, and has left an account of it among his manuscripts (Royal Irish Academy), No. 14, p. 43. The substance of it is as follows:—

A kind of area nearly circular in form is partly fenced in with piles of rock rising twenty feet over the level of the neighbouring fields, offering perpendicular faces to the area, while they slope on the outside. The rocks form separate and distinct groups, divided by considerable intervals, and stand one at the east, one at the north-west, south-west, and south-east. In this last is what is called the door, a square stone standing upright, bearing some resemblance to an enormous door. The area is nearly

equally divided by a rude range or line of large stones, running south to north standing on end, sometimes together, and others with considerable range. Mr. Windele found that 130 paces was the measure of the diameter. No inscription appeared on either rock or stone, but stone crop grew abundantly on all the rocks, while some were covered with ivy. Mr. O'Callaghan, of Mallow, the owner, had just planted the ground with oak and larch.

The country people say that a passage leads from this place to a *lisheen*, or small round *lios*, in a field adjoining on the north-west. About twenty years before, an attempt was made to plant potatoes in the ground, but Cleena was heard so piteously bewailing the desecration, that the farmer desisted. A man was said to have seen the whole place brilliantly illuminated one night, the door open, and a fair lady standing near it. When fairs were held in the neighbourhood, Cleena was said to have occasionally carried off from them any good-looking youths that caught her fancy.

At pp. 49, 960, and 1022, Mr. Windele gives sketches of Carrigclena (p. 32, *Journal*, 1905).

In 1766 a Protestant, named John Walter lived at Carrigclyna (p. 63, "*Journal*," 1905).

Nursetown. The ancient name of this townland is Ballibonartle, the town of the nurse, and the place is better known among the people by this name, which O'Donovan says was always made use of in legal proceedings. In the east of the townland is a standing stone, 10 feet high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 3 feet thick. There are marks on it, said to be the impressions of the head and hands of the giant who erected the stone here. In the north end is a spring well, called Tubbereentoneanodrough or Tubbereenboneanodrough, the meaning of which name O'Donovan considers very doubtful, so much so, that he does not even hazard a guess at it. Nursetown Beg was held by the Seward family for generations, and through them it descended (with Carrigclina Beg) to that of White of Kilbyrne. (H. F. Berry, "*Journal*," p. 57, 1905.)

Matthew Seward, Esq., held the townlands of Carrigclena Beg and Nursetown Beg from the Chinnery Family and lived there. He had two brothers, John and Thomas. Matthew married Annie, seventh child of James White, Esq., of Kilburne. She was born 1735 and died 1828 in Mallow. She was buried in the Kilburne Family Vault in Doneraile Churchyard, beside her only child, Captain John Grove Seward, who was killed by a fall from his horse, while riding from Nursetown to Mallow, 1825, aged 50 years.

The old house was in ruins many years ago. I remember seeing it about 1870.

Mrs. Annie Seward left the property to her nephew, James Grove White, of Kilburne, who died in 1866. He left it to his son Major Hans Thomas Fell White, of Kilburne. The property was sold in 1905 to the tenants under the Land Purchase Act, of 1903, by Mrs. Amelia Carey White.

Carrigdownane Parish.

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

Carrigdownane is probably the Irish for Downing or Downane's Rock. Area of parish, 797a. or. 9p., s.m. In 1881 there were house, 12; pop. 57; families, 12; R.C.'s 57; Val. £596 5s. od.

Carrigdownane, Lower Townland, 310a., or., 8p.; pop., 28; val., £260 15s.

Carrigdownane, Upper Townland, 302a., 3r., 37p.; pop. 25, val. £202 10s. (Guy.)

Lewis (June, 1837) gives: Barony of Fermoy, 5 miles (S.W.) from Mitchelstown, containing 219 inhabitants. This small parish, which is situated on the River Funcheon, and on the road from Kildorrery to Fermoy, comprises 785 statute acres, as assessed in the county rate, and valued at £687 per annum. The land is in general of good quality and chiefly under tillage, but the system of agriculture is in a backward state.

Limestone is plentiful, and is quarried for burning into lime, which is the principal manure. Stannard's Grove, the property of the Cotter family, is at present uninhabited. (Under Cárriḡdownane).

The family of Roche was connected with this parish, for William, second son of Maurice Roche, Viscount Fermoy, generally called "the Mad," was of Carrikdownan. He married Ellen, daughter of John Tobin, of Compshinagh, co. Tipperary, Esq., and had issue, John, James, and Edward; John the eldest was father of William, father of Ulick, of Carrigdownan, co. Cork, Gent., to whom a special livery of his estate was granted 29th May, 1629, for the fine of £6 Irish. (Roche, Viscount Roche of Fermoy, B.E.P.)

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives Carrigdownane townland 514 acres. Before the Rebellion of 1641, the owner was Ulick Roche, of Ballydangan, who was attainted, and it was granted to Capt. William Harmer (P.R.O., Ireland).

CARRIGDOWNANE PARISH (R.C.).

1291. "Capella Cachoyrdunan, iiii. mr., unde decia Vs., VIIIId." (Tax. P. Nic., Brady, ii., p. 85).

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes: It is named Chapel of Cathyrduna in "Taxation" of 1302, and valuation is 4 mercks. Cathyr is from Irish Cathair, "stone fort."

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: In the R.C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Kildorrery. There are some remains of the ancient parish church. (Under Carrigdownane, or Carrigdownig).

Windele writes in the fifties of last century: "Carrigdownane Church is an unroofed structure. It has two doors—one plain pointed in the south wall, another facing this in the north wall. The east window is a narrow lancet with wide splay. In the south wall is also another lancet. These two are the only windows within the church. In the north wall are two mural slabs, one to the memory of Rev. John O'Brien.

He visited it again in 1852, and added:—

The church, buried amongst trees, stands a little to the east of the high

road. It is a small oblong of rubble masonry, having a pointed door in the south wall, and another, a flat arched door, in the north wall. The east window is a lancet with a broad splay. On the south side is a small lancet; on the north wall (inside) between the north door and the east gable are two mural tablets, one to the memory of Maurice Roche, of Carrigdownane, who died 1771; the second mural slab is that of Father John O'Brien.

Hic jact R. Joans O Brn
Ex familia Arenm vir admn
Doctis Nostee Q lingee
Peritissis quiedm Etm
Poema Suava in Scriptis
Post se Relm Qs obt
Nats 56 Ano.

This in extenso, I believe, reads as follows:—

Hic jacet Joannes O'Brien,
Ex familia Arenensium vir admodum
Doctus nostrae que linguae
Peritissimus Qui edidit etiam
Poemata suavia in scriptis
Post se relictis Qui obiit
Natus 56 an.

This Rev. gentleman was an Irish poet, and has left some compositions in the Irish language. He was contemporary with the Rt. Rev. Dr. John O'Brien, Bishop of Cloyne (who died at Cambray, in France, in 1796). One of those poems, of which I have a copy, is addressed to Bishop O'Brien, who had visited the poet in 1748, and was sung to the air of "Mrs. Jenny Cameron," etc.

In the centre of the church is a grave and headstone to the memory of "Conor O'Daly, a tower of sense," &c. (Windele MSS., 12, I. 10, p. 153, Lib., R.I.A.)

Windele, writing in 1836, gives the full text of this inscription:—

Here lies the body of Corns. O'Daly, a Tower of sense, a foundation of knowledge, a Pateron of piety, and a pillar to ye poor, and whose memory shall be an everlasting monument to his posterity. Departed this life 24th Oct., 1780, aged 80 years. The Lord have mercy on our souls.

The son of Cornelius it was who not only procured to be inscribed the above touching record of his father, but also of the Rev. Bard, in the preceding monument. The Priest seems to have been somewhere from the neighbourhood of Mitchelstown, but we could obtain no kind of information about him. (Windele MSS., 12 I., 11, page 294, Lib. R.I.A.)

When I visited the place in 1906 I noticed the four walls of the old church were standing. On a headstone inside the ruin is an inscription to memory of William Cox, who died 1791, and also to his son John, who died 1811.

In the churchyard is a tombstone in memory of Maurice Roche, of Carrigdownane, who died 1771, aged 42. His wife, Mary, died 1813, aged 77 years. Their son, William, died in 1820, aged 60. May they rest in peace. Amen. We, whose bones are here, are waiting for your bones.

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes: Carrigdownane, or Carrigdownig, is named Cathyrdunan in Ecclesiastical Taxation, from which we see that Downane and Downig are equivalent to Dunan, which is the same name as Duinin, or Duinnin, now written Dinneen, a name which is a derivative of the Irish dun or donn, "brown," which is cognate with the Welsh dwn, and English



CARRIGDOWNANE CHURCH.

(Photo by Rich. Edward Deane Oliver of Rockmills House, 1910.)



RUINS OF CARRIGOON HOUSE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 8th Sept., 1910.)

dun. In "Miscellany of Celtic Society," p. 52, the name O Dunndin, which occurs in text is rendered Ua Duinnin by O'Donovan, and he states in note, "Ua Duinin, now Dinneen, and latterly Downing."

Carrigdownane or Carrigdownig accordingly means rock of Dinneen (or O'Dinneen), and the name Cathydunan proves that the Dinneens had a stone fort on the rock.

In O'Hanlon's "Life of Molaga," we are informed that the Tuath or Tribal district of O'Duinnin comprised the southern slopes of Sliab Cain, now the Ballyhoura hills, and extends from Glaise Mullinn Mairtail, or "stream of the mill of Martel," to Bearn Mic Imhair, or "Gap of the son of Imhar," and the Eachlascaibh, or "Churches" of Molaga, as stated to have been on the borders of Tuath O'Duinnin. In Preface to Lives from Book of Lismore, p. xxxvi., Dr. W. Stokes says that there is a topographical tract on the two Fermoy's in Book of Lismore, of which the prose begins thus: "Na da triuchad roboi an tir sin suil tucadh hi do Mhogh Ruith, agus ocht tuatha a ngach triucha, et asi so roinn in da triucha sin i mar ghabus glaisi muilinn Mairtei i Sleib cain agus Loch Luingi ar an machaire agus Gleann narr Dibergach ar Monaidh Moir."

In a regrant of his property to David, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in 1611, Carrigdownane is included. (Pat 9, Jas. I.)

In a grant to Capt. William Harmer, Carrigdownane, 4 plow, 514a., is mentioned (Inrolled 22 Nov., 1667, O'Donovan's Letters, Lib. R.I.A.).

The Field Book of 1840 gives the parish as the property of Edward Cotter, Esq.; Rev. Joseph Delany, Harmer Bond, Esq., by deeds for ever. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Carrigdownane and Dunmahon, near Glanworth, were inherited by St. Leger Aldworth (Com., R.N.), at the age of 11 years from a Miss Stannard, of Stannard's Grove, who, it is said, had been enamoured of his father, Robert Rogers Aldworth, of Newmarket.

According to Guy, the residents and farmers on the townlands in 1911 are—Chas. D. Oliver, C.E., Rockmills House; Eugene Browne, Carrigdownane; John Browne, Carrigdownane; John Gailligan, Carrigdownane; A. O'Keeffe, Carrigdownane; Mrs. E. Roche, Carrigdownane; J. Quinlan, Carrigdownane Lower.

CARRIGDOWNANE PARISH (C. OF I.)

Brady gives Roll of Incumbents and history, as follows:—

1591.—E. de Carrigdownan Prior Pontis est Rector et usurpatur Vicaria. Note Mr. Archdeacon for the vicarage." (MS., T.C.D., E. 3 14.)

1615.—"Rect. imp. Daniel O'Brien, miles, et Doms. Roch sunt firmarii. Vicaria vacat et usurpatur per firmarios. Ecclesia et cancella in ruinis." (R.V.R.I.A.)

1615.—Oct. 11, Mortagh O'Harran, or Agharen, is admitted V. Carrigdownane united with V. Nathlash, inducted 10th March. (R.V. 1634.) In 1637, he was V. Grenagh.

1634.—E. de Carrigdownane Prior Pontis. Dominus Roch tenet. Vicecomes Roch imp. Val. 6 li. per an. V. Murtagh Agharen. Val. 3li. per an (R.V. 1634).

1661.—Mr. Bortley.

1661.—Lancellott Smyth institutus V. Carrigdownane. (V.B., 1669). In 1669 Smyth is "nuper mortuus," and the vicarage is vacant in 1669 and 1870. V.B.)

1670.—Francis Beecher. He appears in 1712. (V.B.) 1694. R.V. Carrickdownane. Val. 30s., Mr. Beecher, Incumbent. Epus patronus. Nulla ecclia ab anno 1641. (Palliser).

1713.—Richard Hopkins, A.B. (F.F.)

1726 to 1735.—Peter Bunworth (P. Lackeen) appears as R.V. Carrigdownan (V.B.).

1735.—Peter White, A.B. (vice Bunworth, resigned).

1754.—Joshua Browne.

1759.—Edmund Lombard, A.M.

1765.—Edward Delany, A.B. 1774. Carrigdownane, otherwise Carrighonane, rect. and vic. in the bar. of Fermoy; val. £60 per an. Church in ruins; Pat. the Bishop; Glebe, 7a. 1r. 25p. plant. Proxy 4s. The rect. formerly belonged to the Abbey of Bridgetown, and pays 13s. per annum crown rent. The vic. is taxed in the King's books £5 10s. sterling. Inc. Edward Delany, A.B. (Hingston).

1785.—Protestant parishioners in Carrigdownane, 1 (Delany).

1788.—James Hingston.

1799.—Tristram Land, A.B.

1805.—Number of Protestant families in Carrigdownane, 0. (Archb. Brod.)

1809.—This benefice is certified to the Board of First Fruits as worth £100 per annum. (D.R.)

1812.—William Dunn R.V.

1826.—Charles Robert Adams.

1830.—Protestant population, 4.

1837.—Carrigdownane, a rectory and vicarage, with cure, 1 English mile long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 912 acres. Gross population, 219. No curate employed. Tithe composition, £90. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe let at an annual rent of £12. Subject to quit-rent, £1 10s.; visitation fees, £1 5s.; diocesan schoolmaster, 15s. No glebe house. Incumbent is non-resident. No church. The benefice is a rectory. (Parl. Rep.)

In 1844, on the death of Adams, Carrigdownane was suspended, and the revenues were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay £10 annually to the Rector of Nathlash, for discharging the occasional duties of Carrigdownane Parish. (Brady, vol. ii., p. 852).

In a grant from James I. to John King, of Dublin City, Esq., the rectory of Carrickdownane is included. 16 March, 4th, Jas I., A.D. 1606. (P.R.O., Ireland.)

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 £90. The church is in ruins; and the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Nathlash, a mile distant. There is no glebe house; the glebe comprises 10 Irish acres. (Under Carrigdownane or Carrigdownig.)

There does not appear to be any existing Parochial Records of Carrigdownane Parish.

CARRIGDOWNANE CASTLE.

The remains of the old castle of Carrigdownane are situated immediately north of Stannard's Grove House, on top of a very high and steep rock on the right bank of the river Funcheon.

Part of the old walls exist. They form a sort of enclosure or yard. I have been unable to find any history of this castle.

Carrigleamleary or Carrig Parish.

Sheets 25 and 33, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Carrigleamleary is the Irish for "the rock of O'Laeghaire's leap." The area of the parish is 3,320a. or. 5p. In 1881 there were houses 71, pop. 403, families 67, R.C.'s 386, Prots. 17; Val. £2,869 10s. (Guy).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: A parish in the barony of Fermoy, county of Cork, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (north-east) from Mallow, containing 1,133 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north bank of the River Blackwater, and on the north road from Mallow to Fermoy; it comprises 3,238 statute acres as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £3,462 per annum. The land is good and mostly under an improved system of tillage, with the exception of Mount Nagle, which affords good pasturage; there is no bog. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for agricultural and other uses. (Under Carrig or Carrigleamleary.)

In a grant to Sir Richard Gethin, Bart., one of the Council of ye Government of the province of Munster, is included Carrigleamleary, with ye water mills (to be ever hereafter named and called Gethin's Grott) 225 acres. (See Carrig Park). Inrolled 27 Sept., 21, Car II., A.D. 1669.

By an inquisition at Mallow, 18th Sept., 1612, it was found the Seigniorship of Carrigleamleary, containing 13 plowd., was granted to Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Kt., and his heirs for ever. Half said Seigniorship came to Queen Elizabeth by attainder of Philip Fitz Edmond Roche alias McMyllon. The jurors find said Sir Dominick only possesses $9\frac{1}{2}$ of the 13 plows, of which names are given and boundaries declared. (O'Donovan's Letters, Lib. R.I.A.).

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

Carrigleamleary Parish. Before the Rebellion, the owners were:—

David, Lord Viscount Kilmallock, Papist.

Lord Roche, Irish Pap.

The grantees were:—

Sir Richard Gethin.

Patrick Roch for Morris.

Lawrence Clayton.

Carrigleamleary townland, 225 acres. Before the Rebellion the owner was David Lord Viscount Killmallock, Papist; granted to Sir Richard Gethin. (P.R.O., Ird.)

The Subsidy Rolls, Co. Cork, give—

1662.—Richard Gething, Esq., of Carrigleamleary; value in land £14 17s. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

1663.—Richard Gething, Esq., of Carrigleamleary; value in goods, £22 18s. 7d.

1665.—Richard Gething, Esq., of Carrigleamleary; value in goods, £11 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (P.R.O., Ird.)

CARRIGLEAMLEARY (CARRIGAMLEARY) PARISH (R.C.)

1291.—"Ecca de Carrug Vmr. unde decia di. mr." (Tax. P. Nic.) (Brady, vol. ii., p. 82).

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (A.D., 1302) is the following:—

DEANERY OF FERMOY.

Carrug. Value, 5 marks; Tenth $\frac{1}{2}$ mark. (P. 24 of these Notes.)

In the R.C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Killavullen, at which place, and also at Annakissy, is a chapel. There are two private schools in which about 50 children are educated. (Lewis, under Carrig, 1837.)

CARRIGLEAMLEARY PARISH (C. OF I.).

Brady records the Incumbents, etc., as follows:—

1591.—“R. de Carrigellery. Prior Bothon. Vicar, Thomas Surrethius (or Smithson, or Smithes), minor laicus, propter defectum sacrorum deprivatus.” (MS. T.C.D., E. 3, 14.)

1609.—Nov. 28, William Holydaie is presented to certain vicarages in Cloyne diocese. I presume to V. Carrigleamleary and Rahan. (Lib. Mun.) In 1615, he was P. Ballyhooly, q.v.

1615.—“Rectoria spectat ad Bridgetown. Valet cum vicaria 12 li. per an. Ecclesia et cancella ruinate. Vicarius William Holiday.” (R.V., R.I.A.)

1634.—“Prior Pontis Rector. Valet 16 li. per annum.” (R.V., 1634.)

16??.—Richard Jermyn, V. Carrigleamleary. He was also V. Rahan, q.v.

1661 to 1665.—The vicarage is vacant. (V.B.)

1667.—July 6th. David Elliott, institutus et ad V. Ardskeagh, Raghine, et Carrigleamleary, per mortem Richardi Jermin. (V.B., 1669.) In 1682 Elliott became P. Ballyhooly, q.v.

1668.—Rectoria spectat ad chorum Christ Church, Dublin (V.B.).

1683.—John Burdett, A.M.

1685.—Richard Verling.

1687.—John Bulkeley, A.M.

1694.—V. Carrigleamleary, val. £5. Mr. Bulkeley, Incumbent. Epus patronus. Nulla eccia. The impropriate rectories of Carrigleamleary, Kilathie and Templebodane belong to the Vicars Choral of Christ Church, Dublin and are worth together £15. (Palliser.)

1702.—Charles Northcote.

1708.—Francis Gore.

1714.—William Hadlock.

1715.—Carrigleamleary Church was consecrated (D.R.).

1719.—Nicholas Quaytrod. In 1730 Quaytrod became also Chancellor of Cloyne.

1724.—“The gift of Doctor Charles Crow, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, to the Church of Carrigleamleary, in the diocese of Cloyne, 1724.” Such is the legend on the silver chalice, with paten, now (1863) in the church of Carrigleamleary.

1742.—John Bunbury.

1762.—Bunbury is non-resident. The value of Carrig and Rahan is £60 per an. (Atkin Hayman).

1766.—Edmund Lombard. He took a second collation to Carrigleamleary and Rahan on 22nd Feb., 1769. (D.R.)

1772.—Arthur France.

1773.—In this year the parish registers begin.

1774.—Carrigleamleary, vic. in the bar. of Fermoy; value £70. Church in repair. Patron, the Bp. Proxy, 4s. Taxed in the King's books,

£2 10s. sterling. Incumb., Arthur France. The rect. is appropriate to the Vicars Choral of Christ Church, Dublin, and pays 5s. 6d. per ann. crown rent. Proxy, 4s. (Hingston).

1774.—Raghan vic. in the bar. of Fermoy; value £70 per ann. Church in ruins. Pat. the Bp. Proxy, 6s. Incumb., Arthur France. The rect. is imp. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of Bridgetown, and pays 5s. per ann. crown rent. John Longfield, Esq., Imp. Proxy, 6s. (Hingston.)

1785.—There are six Protestants in Carrigleamleary, and 19 in Rahan. (Travers.)

Arthur France was blind for some years before his death, yet officiated with accuracy and punctuality to the end of his life. He was buried in Rahan Churchyard on 22nd November, 1793.

1794.—William King.

1802.—Sept. 22. Rahan Church was consecrated (D.R.).

1805.—There are eleven Protestant families in Carrig and Rahan. (Abh. Brod.)

1808.—Christmas Paul Wallis.

1814.—John Bagwell Creagh.

1830.—Protestant population, 23.

1837.—Carrigleamleary—a vicarage, with cure, 3 miles long by 2 broad, containing 3,240a. Gross population, 1,133. One curate employed at a stipend of £60 per annum. Compensation for the vicarial tithes, £130; 1a. of glebe, valued at £2, subject to visitation fees, about 6s.; diocesan schoolmaster, 5s. No glebe house. Incumbent is non-resident; he resides on his other benefice, in the county and diocese of Cork. One Church, capable of accommodating 100 persons, but when, or at what cost, built, or from what funds supplied, unknown. No charge on the parish in 1832 on account of the church. The rectorial, consisting of a moiety of the tithes of this parish, compounded for £130, are appropriate, and belong to the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, otherwise Christ Church, Dublin (Parl. Rep.)

1846.—Andrew Todd.

1847.—Horatio Nelson Ormsby, A.B.

1860.—The Church in order. No glebe house. The incumbent and Parish Clerk both reside in Mallow. No children. No school. The Protestant population is seven. The rent charge is £97 10s. The land is worth £2. Total annual value, £99 10s., without residence. (II., 82).

It is called in the "Book of Leinster," "Carrig-Jeme-Laeguir" (pron. "Leary") that is, "the rock of O'Laeghaire's (or Leary's) leap."

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: This parish was formerly united to that of Rahan, and on its separation, in 1808, part of it was added to Rahan, to make the divisions more equal. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £270, and are equally divided between the vicars choral and the vicar. A neat, small church, in the later English style, but without a tower, is now in progress of erection on the site of the old parish church, part of the walls of which will be incorporated in the new building; the estimated expense is £222 10s., towards defraying which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £192 10s. 6d. Divine Service is in the meantime performed in a private house. There is neither glebe house nor glebe (under Carrig).

In 1899 this church was dismantled, being no longer required.

The Carrigleamleary Chalice and Paten is with the Mallow Church plate, in custody (1905) of the Church Warden, Mr. Priestley.

The Ven. Archdeacon Robert C. Wills, D.D., Rector of Mallow, gives the following description:—The chalice is a plain silver cup, capable of holding a pint, with long embossed stem. Underneath a bishop's mitre is the following inscription, spelt thus:—"The gift of Doctor Charles Crow, Lord Bishop of Cloyn, to the church of Carrigleamleary, in the Diocese of Cloyn, 1724." The paten is a handsome plate, about six inches in diameter, raised on stem. Underneath a mitre is the following inscription: "The gift of Doctor Charles Crow, Lord Bishop of Cloyn, to the Church of Carrigleamleary, in the Diocese of Cloyn, 1724."

The Parochial Records of Carrigleamleary are in the Public Record Office, Dublin: Baptisms, 1799-1876; marriages, none; burials, 1848-1881.

In a grant by James I., in 1606, to John King, of Dublin City, Esq., the tithes of Carrigleamleary Rectory are included. (Pat. 4, Jac. I., P.R.O., Irl.)

Carrigoon.

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

Parishes of Mallow and Rahan. Barony of Fermoy.

It lies about three miles east of Mallow on the left bank of the Blackwater. Windele states that Carrigoon means, "the rock above the river." (P. 249, Cork "Journal," 1897).

The townland of Carrigoon (Rahan Parish) contains 329a. 2r. 27p., statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 21, val. £362 (Guy).

Carrigoonbeg (Mallow Parish), 187a. 2r. 18p. In 1881, pop. 13, val. £229.

Carrigoonmore (Mallow Parish), 161a. 2r. 13p. In 1881 pop. 10, val. £210 15s. (Guy.)

In a regrant of property to David, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, "the towns and lands of Carrigowne" are mentioned as his property. 16, Dec. 9th, Jac. I., A.D., 1611 (R.I.A.).

Smith (pub. 1750) states: At Carrigoon, near Mallow, was a garrison for King James in the late wars, the Blackwater being boundary of the English and Irish quarters; it was anciently the estate of the Stawells (I. 315).

The Book of Dist. and Sur. (circa 1857) relates: Carrigoone (Rahan Parish). Before the 1641 Rebellion the owner was Lord Roch, Ir. Papist. He was attainted; the grantees being Sir Richard Gethin, 168a.; William Thornhill, 70a. or. 14p.; Lord Kingston, 37a. 3r. 26p.

Carrigoone (Mallow Parish), same owner before 1641. Grantees were Andrew Chaplin, 96a. 2r. 2p.; Sir Richard Gethin, 82a. or. 11p.; Lord Kingston, 50a. 1r. 7p.; Rich. Ffoulkes, 67a. 2r. op. (P.R.O., Irl.).

In the grants of land, under the Acts of Settlement A.D. 1666-1684, the grant to William Thornhill is Ballyverysheene, the north part being part of Cargooone, in par. Rahan, 70a. or. 14p., £1 3s. 3¼d.

In the grant to Sir Rich. Gethin, Bart., "In Cargowre, alias Carrigoone, to be called Newstone and Cloghure. (O'Donovan's Letters, R.I.A.)

The Subsidy Rolls, of 1662, states: Parish of Mallow. Teige O'Hogan, of Carrigoone; value in goods, £5 18s. 7½d. In 1663, his valuation was £7 13s. 9d.; in 1665, £10 12s. 1½ (P.R.O., Irl.).

David Nagle, of Carrigoone, was M.P. for Mallow in James II. Parliament, 1689. He had a son, Joseph Nagle, who was admitted to Gray's Inn, 1696. ("Journal," p. 39, 1896, Cork M.P.'s by C. M. Tenison).

Michael Nash, Esq., of Carrigoon House, third brother to John Nash, Esq., of Ballymagooly; m., 1789, Marcella, dau. of William Devereux, of Deer Park, co. Clare (see Atkins of Firville, B.L.G., 1846, and Nash of Finntown, B.L.G., 1904).

1795. Will of David Quane, of Carrigoon, was proved (Cloyne Wills, P.R.O.I.).

In 1800, Michael Nash, of Carrigoon, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt (Minute Book of Hunt).

In 1814, James Curtin, Esq., lived here. Mallow was the post town (D.N.P.).

1831.—James Curtin, Esq., of Carrigoon, was buried in Mallow Chapel yard, 14th Nov. He was a R.C., about 70 years old (Rahan, C. of I., Par. Reg.)

In the marriage settlements of Edmond Barry with Miss Creagh, dated 21st November, 1836, Charles Joseph Curtin, of Carrigoon House, co. Cork, is mentioned as having been in receipt of a jointure. ("Journal," p. 140, 1902. Article on "Barrymore," by Rev. E. Barry, P.P.)

James Barry, junior, of Ahanisk, and subsequently of Glandore and Skibbereen, gentleman, second son of James Barry, sen., of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, married Sarah, eldest daughter of James Curtin, of Carrigoon, gentleman, and his wife, Teresa, second daughter of William Creagh, of Oldtown, gentleman, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Pierce Nagle, of Anakissy, gentleman, and relict of Edward Nagle, of Clogher Castle, gentleman (p. 148, same.)

C. J. Curtin, Esq., of Carrigoon House, Mallow, was a subscriber to Lewis's Topog. Dict. (pub. 1837).

The Field Book of 1839, gives: Carrigoon Beg Townland—a small townland, a strip of demesne, a Danish Fort, and an orchard. Also two stone posts, and a portion of the River Blackwater.

Carrigoon More Townland—a small townland, all arable, except that it contains an orchard, a remarkable well, and two stone posts. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

8th Jan., 1854.—Robert Francis William Freeman, of Carrigoon, aged 39, was buried (Buttevant, C. of I., Par. Reg).

I do not know in which house he lived.—J. G. W.

Mr. Curtin's house, which was a fine old one, demesne and lands attached, was rented by and remained in the hands of Dr. Curtin after the decease of his father, Mr. James Curtin, until 1847, when the lease expiring, Dr. Curtin did not renew it. The landlord was Mr. Henry Franks, of Carrig.¹

I visited Carrigoon in April, 1906, and interviewed Mr. George Lane, D.C., the owner, who has lately purchased the property under the Pur-

¹ Another correspondent informs me the landlord was Mr. William Franks.—J.G.W.

chase Act, of 1903, from Mrs. Lucy Franks, of Dublin. He resides in a farm house near the avenue gate.

The old house in which Dr. Curtin lived is now in ruins. The stables and coach house still retain the fine cut stone round the doors and windows. Dr. Curtin was the last person who lived in this house.

I am glad to state that the beautiful timber in the lawn is still preserved.

The townland between Carrigoon and Carrig Demesne is called Lack-anamona, the house being shown on the Ordnance Survey as Carrigoon. This has no connection with Carrigon House, in which Dr. Curtin lived. I was informed by one of the sons of the occupier that the house at Lack-anamona was built by Mr. O'Brien. A Mr. Glover succeeded him. Mr. P. Kavanagh then got the place. Now (1906) it is in the occupation of Mr. Dan Kavanagh.

Mr. Chichester Nagle is the landlord.

According to Guy (1911) the following farmers are on the townlands—James Barry, John Golden, George Lane, D.C.; Godwin Lane, Michael Sullivan, Stephen O'Dwyer.

Castle Blagh.

Sheet 34, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 176, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Ballyhooly.

Castle Blagh is Irish for "Castle of the flowers" or "blossoms." "Blagh" is from Irish "blathach," from "blath," connected, according to Dr. Joyce ("Irish Names," ii., 326), with Latin "flos"; Sanscrit "Phull"; old high German, "blot"; Anglo-Saxon, "blosma"; English, "blossom"; "bloom," and "blow." (Rev. J. F. Lynch.)

It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Ballyhooly. Only the site is shown on the six-inch O.S. of 1841-42. It was evidently not standing at that time. It is also a large townland, containing 1,516a. 3r. 6p., statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 174; val. £539. (Guy).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes: "I never saw this Castle nor any portion of it. It must have been dismantled for many years. It probably belonged to either the Roches or the Nagles.

The townland of Castleblagh lies immediately to the south-east of Ballyhooly Bridge."

Another correspondent writes: "I have failed to get any information regarding Castle Blagh, beyond the fact that there were some vestiges of the ruins of a building, supposed to have been the Castle, in a field beside the old road leading to Cork, but even these ruins have disappeared. The Castle was, in all probability, a castle of the Roche family, for it stood on the southern bank of the Blackwater on high ground over the river, quite near the Bridge of Ballyhooly, or, to be correct, I should say, quite near where the bridge is now, for there was no bridge there in former times. This townland is now the property of Colonel Longfield of Castle Mary, Cloyne."

According to Guy, the farmers on the townland in 1911 are: Mrs. O'Donoghue, John Fitzgerald, John Ford, Mich. Hegarty, D.C., William Leahy, William Lombard.



CASTLE COOKE, MACRONEY.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 18th June, 1909.)



CASTLE COR.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th May, 1905.)

Castle Cooke (Dungallane or Curbeigh).

Sheet 28, six-inch, O.S.; Sheet 176, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Condons and Clangibbons. Parish of Macrony.

Castle Cooke townland contains 602a. or. 21p., statute measure, and also a home farm at Knock, 300a. It lies three miles north-east of Kilworth village, and six miles north-east of Fermoy town by road.

In 1881 the pop. was 48; val. £300 10s. (Guy).

According to Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Dungallane is Irish for "fort of the pillar stone."

The first mention I can find regarding this place is in the letter from the Rev. Urban Vigors to Henry Jones, Dean of Kilmore, dated 16th July, 1642. In it he writes: "Cloghleagh Castle and Dungallane Castle, the enemy still maytaynes and keeps; they are two very strong castles, but they want water both of them. Daniell M'Shane O'Bryan is captayne of Dungallane Castle; he hath a company of desperate naughty ffelows about him; they came to a gentleman, a parishioner of mine, whose land lyeth in Leitrim, one James FitzGerald, who is now maryd unto the Lord Muskery's aunt, and p'suaded him to leave his thatched house in Leitrim, and goe with them to the said Castle of Dangelane, and there they would create him Earle of Desmond, and put him in possession of all his lands. The gentleman being a very weak man, both of body and minde, was soon p'suaded, and went with them, and thiere he is yet for anything I know to the contrary.

"I believe the gentlewoman, his wife, hath store of money and plate with her. To my knowledge there is store of plate, brass, pewter, iron potts and feather beds in those two Castles, and amongst the rest is four of mine.

"I hope I shall see the demolishing of these castles, or a strong ward of English in them; they are places of refuge for the Rebels of all that country, and, indeed, they were the bane of the English in those parts, and of all travellers that passed that way, and they were the occasion of the death of many hundreds of Englishmen in the last warrs in Ireland, as I have been creditably informed," &c., &c. (Brady, ii., 145, and MSS., T.C.D., F.3.11. No. 21, p. 234.)

In the Memoir of "Cooke-Collis of Castle Cooke," B.L.G., Ird., 1904, Dungallane, appears to have become the property of Thomas Cooke, who was buried at St. Andrew under Shaft, in 1706. It was subsequently denominated "Castle Cooke."

It is now (1911) the property of Colonel William Cooke-Collis, C.M.G., A.D.C., D.L., etc., etc. (see Cooke-Collis, of Castle Cooke, B.L.G., Ird., 1904, Ed.).

Windele, writing in 1849, mentions Castle Cooke as follows: "The castle stands at some distance from the house, high above a steep declivity, descending under masses of foliage to the river¹ Arraglin, which flows far beneath, through a deep sinuous and wooded valley. The effect of the old building when seen below, with such accessories of river and wooded steeps must, I am sure, be very picturesque and striking.

¹ Colonel Cooke-Collis informs me that "Araglyn" is the spelling in all old documents. According to Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Araglen is Irish for "slaughter glen."—J.G.W., Col.

"The castle is an old warrior pile of the mediæval time. A single tower, about 40 or 50 feet in height, oblong in form, with rounded angles, the fashion of castellation in this country, as at Carriglen and Cregg. Its summit is gabled, the parapet plain and even with the rest of the wall, the only projection is one small bartizan near the summit at the Eastern side. The doorway, much dilapidated, is at the south, and in the north wall near the base is the emissary of the cloaca, and, what is more rare to be seen, a low wall beside it hide from view the foulness of such an object. The inhabitants of this tower had at all events, and it is a rare exception, some sense of decency. The apertures for light are hardly without exception narrow slits, some round, some ogee, and others square-headed. The door being fastened, I had no opportunity of examining the interior, but I suppose it to correspond with its external architecture; it is arched. The material of which it is built, coarsely, etc., is brown stone." (Windele MSS., 12, I., 11, p. 216, Lib. R.I.A.)

There are sketches of Castle Cooke on pp. 186, 220, of the Windele MSS.

In an article on the Condons of Cloughleigh, P. Raymond writes: "Curbeigh or Castle Cooke, stands on a rock of red sandstone near the river Araglen, about a mile and a half east of Ballymacpatrick; it is a remarkable object in the scenery of the district. The ruin presents the appearance of a rectangular tower, the entrance on the south side defended by a machicolation. The exterior face of the wall batters considerably; the outer wall is forty-three by thirty feet, the height fifty-eight to sixty-five feet. The ground slopes abruptly from the doorway to the river. The north and east sides are defended by port holes; on the east side is the garderobe. There is a small tower on the north-east angle covering the stairs; adjoining in the east wall is a high pointed gable. On the west side is a chimney stack. The alure and parapet on the north and south sides show the effect of an oblique artillery fire. The lower part of the north wall shows a huge breach ten feet wide. The inner partition wall of the stairs is destroyed, with the exception of the cutstone archway leading from the basement chamber to the stairs which lead to two vaulted chambers, one over the other. The original door is built up;² entrance is obtained by a temporary door in the ruined north wall. Inside the doorway on the western side are two parallel walls, with stone steps leading down to a sally port. This passage is now closed up. The present owner is Colonel Cooke-Collis." ("Journal" for 1896, p 514).

About 1908, Colonel Cooke-Collis finished building a wing, in dressed limestone, to his house. It contains, with other rooms, a dining-room, panelled with oak grown on the estate. The last Colours carried by the North Cork Militia hang in frame, under glass, on the walls.

On the way to the old castle, from the house, one meets a summer-house, from which a lovely view of the river Araglen is obtained.

Colonel Cooke-Collis writes, in April, 1911: "The Demesne is situated in the parts of three townlands. The position on which the old Castle stands is, from a strategic point of view, most important. It is, of course, all that is now left of a large work, with three lines of earthwork, in its defences. The glacis is quite apparent.

"There was a passage for water to the river in the Glen below, made

² The door, &c., is now restored.



THE REMAINS OF CASTLE COR MONASTERY.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 17th May, 1905.)



CURIOUS SHAPED ROCK ON TOWNLAND OF KILGILKY NORTH,
NEAR CASTLE COR.

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

in tunnel form of thick oak brushwood—one can almost imagine the line of this passage. All the Araglyn Valley was an oak forest in the past. Most of the timber was used for smelting iron at “the Furnace,” some seven miles up the Glen to the east. The ruin is still to be seen.

“The ironstone found in this district was burnt as long as the oak lasted. It is the same stone as that found in the Cleveland district of Yorkshire—a yellow sand stone. My new wing is built of it, from my quarry in the Glen—with limestone dressings. From exposure to the weather this stone becomes very hard. It is a splendid stone, very easily quarried.” Vide Lewis, *Top. Dic.*, Macrony Parish, and Murray’s *Hand Book*, Route 31.

Castle Cor (Castle Corith).

Sheet 24, six-inch O.S. ; sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilbrin.

It lies about five miles north-east of Kanturk.

Castle Cor. means “Castle of the Weir,” *Castella de Corra*. Ing. temp. Eliz. Castle Carra, Ing. temp. Car. I. (O’Donovan).

Castle Cor Demesne contains 548a. 3r. 24p. s.m. In 1881 the pop. was 60, val. £516 (Guy).

Archdall’s “*Monasticon Hibernicum*” (pub. 1786) gives: “In the Barony of Duhallow, and two miles north of Loghort. It appears from a plea roll 30th King Edward I. that there was an abbey at Castle Corith (King, p. 133), but we have no other account of it” (p. 60).

When I visited the site of the Abbey at Castle Cor in 1905, there was very little of the masonry work remaining. The accompanying photograph, taken at the time, shows what now exists.

The site is situated in the park, about 480 yards north-east of Castle Cor House; the mouth of the cave is about 20 yards east of the site of the Abbey. It is shown on the six-inch O.S. map and is named “Poulmagat Cave.”

The Rev. J. F. Lynch writes: “In Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland,” are the following three entries:—

Cork, A.D. 1285.—John Korker for not having John Fitz Richard, whom he pledges, 40d.

Cork, A.D. 1286.—John le Corkere, because he did not have John Fitz Richard, whom he pledged, 40d.

Cork, A.D. 1292.—John Fitz Richard, of Castle Koruth (Castle Cor), for pledge of the same Robert (de Stapleton, Sheriff of Cork), $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

Fiants of Elizabeth, 2261 (1856)—Pardon to Donogh O’Kormick, of Castlecur, yeoman; John O’Cormick, of same; and Fynyn O’Swilliwan, of Castlenacurra, yeoman. 6th May xv., A.D. 1573. (P.R.O. Dub.)

The Book of Dist. and Sur. (circa 1657) gives: Castle Cor, 115a. 1r. op. The owner before 1641 Rebellion was Dermot McCarthy. He was attainted and Castle Cor granted to Quartermaster John Chinnery (P.R.O., Irl.).

The Subsidy Rolls Records, 1663: Barony of Duhallow. John Chinnery, of Castle Curre, value in goods, £9 7s. 6d.; in 1665, his valuation in goods was £11 19s. 7½d., and later £12 5s. 6d. (P.R.O., Irl.)

A Patent of James I. gives: “King’s letter to accept a surrender of the

lands of Loyert (Lohort), Kantorke, Castlencurry (Castle Cor), Dromsane, and other lands in Dowhallie (Duhallow) Bar., Cork Co., from Dermod McCarthy, otherwise called McDonogh of Dowhallie, and to regrant the same to him and his son and heir, Dermod McCarthy the younger. 16 June, 1614, Pat. 12 (P.R.O., Irl.).

The townland of Castle Cor is mentioned in the will of John, first Lord Lisle, dated 1781, as having been purchased from W. Taylor, Esq., as well as Ballymc Pierce, North and South Ballygradda, Ardtemple, Knock, Ballymartin, Rathnagard, Megano, Lackile, Coolmehian, Drimangore, Ballintubber, Ballyphilipeen, and Drumsickeane (Lisle Papers).

Castle Cor was in the possession of the Chinnery Family in 1666 (see Chinnery, of Flintfield, Co. Cork, B.L.G.) This is a branch of an ancient family settled in Essex. The Visitation of that County mentions John Chinnery, a gentleman entitled to bear Arms in the reign of Edward III.

George Chinnery, Esq., settled in Cork prior to 1642. His son, John Chinnery, Esq., of Mallow, was an undertaker for the plantation of Munster, and obtained a grant of Castle Corr, in Co. Cork, by Patent, dated 16 August, 1666. He married Katherine, daughter of Robt. Terry, Esq. of Castle Terry. His eldest son, George, of Castle Cor, born at Ballindore, 1653, attainted by James II., 1689, married, first, Margaret, daughter of John Lysaght, Esq., of Mount North, Co. Cork, ancestor of the Lords Lisle, by whom he had issue. His eldest son, John, succeeded to Castle Cor, which he sold to William Freeman, Esq., of Kilbarry. He died unmarried.

Smith, in 1750, writes about Castle Cor as follows: Castlecorith, now Castle Cor, two miles north of Loghort, the seat of William Freeman, Esq., is a handsome house, fronted with hewn stone, and flanked at each angle with turrets, and near it is a pleasant park, where are the remains of an ancient fortification, in the midst of which stood a castle of the Barrys (Smith, Vol. I., p. 284).

Croker has the following anecdote which he contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine, in October, 1842: "Last summer Tom Power, who holds a few acres of ground in the townland of Kilbarry, immediately outside the deer-park of Castlecor, dreamed that there was a large quantity of gold and other treasure buried in the old rath which lies upon the ground. After he awoke he lay musing for some time until again overcome by sleep, when the same dream occurred to him the second time, as also a third time on the same night. On getting up he called one of his sons and both proceeded to the spot. The pit is situated on the top of a small glen, along which a small stream runs, which divides the lands of Kilbarry from Drummin.¹ Upon digging they discovered a bed of rich manure, which they were raising and drawing away for a fortnight. They took up 300 horse-loads, making an opening towards the fort thirty feet in length and eleven feet deep. Their work was at length impeded by a large piece of timber, from which they cleared the manure with great labour, and discovered a perfect tank, twelve feet square, and three feet deep, made of black oak, each plank four inches thick, it resting upon four pillars or legs, two feet high and one foot square. Into the tank was a shoot as if to convey water, one foot wide at the mouth, and made of the same description of timber."

¹ This is also mentioned by Windele. See Windele MSS., 12 I. 10., p. 408, Lib. R.I.A.

Croker hazards no conjecture as to what use the old fort dwellers applied this tank, and recites this story because of its quaint fulfilment of a dream (Smith, vol. i., p. 301).

Townsend writing in 1810 about the coal pits near Kanturk, states: An attempt to commence a new and improved mode of working these collieries has been reserved for the enlightened and liberal mind of Edward Deane Freeman, Esq., and it could not be confided to better hands. Some of the best pits are upon his estate, to the south-west of Kanturk, and about eight miles from his residence, Castlecor.

Under the direction of an experienced artist, he has just erected, at considerable expense, a large water-wheel, to work the pumps necessary for discharging the water of the pits. The shaft now sinking at the south side of the coal vein will, it is calculated, meet it, supposing that it descends with an uniform declination, at the depth of about an hundred feet. In this case the miners will have the advantage of working upwards, as well as laterally, the difficulty lessening as they proceed, the reverse of which has hitherto attended the more unskilful labours of preceding operators (vol. i., p. 419).

Again he writes: A little further to the north (i.e., from Ballygiblin), is Castle Cor, the seat of Edward Dean Freeman, Esq., to whom I am indebted for much information relative to this and the neighbouring barony. The house, now one of the best in the country, has been lately much enlarged, and the junction of the new part with the old effected with more felicity of contrivance than usually accompanies alterations of this nature. The offices are no less remarkable for compact and convenient arrangement. A copious supply of water, conducted from the commanding grounds of a neighbouring hill, furnishes by means of pipes this most necessary article to every place that requires it, with a degree of facility few situations admit of and still fewer attain. The demesne is not less indebted to Mr. Freeman for judicious alteration and tasteful embellishment.

A deer-park, formerly severed by a public road crossing the house, has been thrown into the pleasure grounds, without any inconvenience to the public, and with infinite advantage to the place. In this are many very old and large trees, chiefly oaks, some of which measure fifteen or sixteen feet in girth. They are, for the most part, of a mushroom shape, with short stems and a wide spreading head. From the fertility of the soil and the lowness of the situation, one could have expected greater height, but the oaks of this country, except where thickly planted, generally grow in this form. Other trees planted by himself, particularly larch, not more than twenty years old, are very tall and vigorous for their age.

A large brook runs through the demesne, of which Mr. Freeman has availed himself for the purpose of irrigation with great effect. His style of farming, as may be expected, is on the best plan of modern practice. Potatoes are considered by him as superior to turnips for feeding cattle, and in many respects better suited to the husbandry of this country; an opinion which I certainly feel myself very much inclined to approve. Without undervaluing the turnip, it will hardly be disputed that the potato is a much more nutritive root, and possesses an important advantage in keeping so long. It is also a more certain crop, and in the drill hus-

bandry may be raised with little labour, and a much smaller consumption of dung than the common method requires. The Swedish turnip produces largely, and keeps well for spring use, but it is objectionable for the strong taste it gives both to the milk and to flesh (vol. i., p. 427).

Lewis writes in 1837:—"Castle Cor, the ancient family mansion of J. Deane Freeman, Esq., situated in a richly wooded demesne, which is particularly remarkable for its fine oaks." (Under Kilbrin).

O'Flanagan, in his "Munster Circuit," pub. 1880, gives the following story:—

"It is very pleasant to have to record many acts of kindness evinced by Protestants towards Catholic friends and neighbours during the penal days, such as the following. A Catholic gentleman of the county of Kerry, named Duggan, having noticed that a Discoverer (Popish Discoverers) was about taking proceedings to deprive him of his estate, was informed by a Protestant friend of high position in the County of Cork—Mr. Freeman, of Castle Cor—that he (Mr. Freeman) was willing to take the initiative in such proceedings, and thus save the property for Mr. Duggan, which that gentleman heard with gratitude.

Judge Mr. Freeman's surprise when he was visited by the Discoverer in a chaise, going post to Dublin; and, as there were few inns on the road at the time, it was customary to halt each evening at some house of hospitable repute.

The Discoverer made no secret of the purpose of his errand, being unaware of the great intimacy subsisting between his host and his intended victim.

Mr. Freeman asked 'if it was convenient for the traveller to give him a seat in the chaise, as he found he had pressing business in Dublin, and was willing to share the expense of the journey.' The traveller was only too glad to have the company of so reputable a country gentleman, and also to have the travelling expenses lessened, and away they drove.

That night they halted near Clonmel at the house of a hard-drinking, fox-hunting squire—a mutual friend of both Mr. Duggan and Mr. Freeman. The latter no sooner informed the Tipperary squire of the object of the journey, both of himself and his companion, than the jovial squire proposed to keep the Discoverer in such a state of inebriety he would not be able to leave the house until Mr. Freeman had made all safe for their mutual friend Duggan.

Accordingly, next morning, the Discoverer had such a splitting headache he was quite unfit for prosecuting his journey, and, as Mr. Freeman was pressed for time, he was compelled to travel alone. The result was that when, about a week later the Discoverer reached Dublin, he was rather taken back on finding that the various denominations of land—heretofore in the possession of the Papist Duggan—were then owned by that staunch Protestant gentleman, Deane Freeman, of Castle Cor, and to this day some nominal rent-charge is paid by the Duggan family to the representatives of Deane Freeman for the lands thus protected.

Many similar acts are recorded, but this must suffice as an example." (p. 47).

Matthew Deane Freeman was a member of the Duhallow Hunt in 1808 (Minute Book of Duhallow Hunt, 1800 to 1808. "Journal," p. 51, 1896).

John D. Freeman and Edward D. Freeman were original members of

the Duhallow Cavalry, formed 23rd March, 1822 ("Journal" for 1899, p. 181).

O'Flanagan writes in 1844:—

The Freemans have been in possession of Castle Cor for a period exceeding 200 years. The mansion was built on the site of an ancient castle, some distance from the ruins of a monastery, yet traceable in the deer-park.

The monastery is considered to have been fortified.

By intermarriage of William Freeman with Jane, daughter of Sir Matthew Deane, Bart., they became connected with the Deanes of Dromore. Sir Matthew was created a baronet in 1700, and his descendant is now Lord Muskerry.

The Freemans are nearly allied to the houses of Lord Lismore, Lord Carew and Lord Muskerry (p. 151).

At the end of the 18th century a Mr. John Bowles, a great friend of the Freemans, came with his own horse and trap to stop for one night at Castle Cor and actually remained forty years, and probably would have remained for life, only that the wife of Edward Deane Freeman (formerly a Miss Allen, of Erroll Park in Scotland) disliked him, and had his portrait removed to a bedroom from among the family portraits where it had always been; this naturally so enraged him that he left Castle Cor the following morning.

His love, however, for the Freemans was so great that he gave instructions in his will that he should be buried with them in Kilbrin churchyard, and that at his funeral his coffin should be removed from the hearse and left at Castle Cor gate for half an hour. These instructions were carried out. He was very wealthy, and but for Mrs. Freeman's injudicious act, he would have left his entire fortune to the Deane-Freemans, which would have saved them their property. The famine, non-payment of rents in those bad years, coupled with lavish hospitality to the poor in those bad times, and the greatest hospitality to everyone coming their way, at all times, were the causes of the downfall of the Deane-Freemans, and Castle Cor and their vast estates in seven counties were sold in that merciless Court, "The Encumbered Estate Court."

Henry Boyle Deane-Freeman, Mate of H.M.S. "Ganges," which ship was lying off St. Helena in the early fifties, happened one day to take up a paper in the club at St. Helena, and the first thing that caught his eye was a paragraph headed "Irish Hospitality," giving the above account of Mr. John Bowles and Castle Cor.

At the Union, Mr. E. Deane-Freeman was offered an Earldom, but he declined it, making the remark that "he preferred being an old Country Gentleman to a new Peer." This was another mistake, as the title would probably have kept the family in being.

A large number of the famous miniatures on ivory of the Deane-Freemans are now in the possession of Major William Deane-Freeman-Thompson, of Drumholm, Ballintra, Co. Donegal.

In St. Mary's Church, Crumlin, Dublin, is a Deane-Freeman monument, surmounted by their armorial bearings:—"In memory of William Deane Freeman, Esquire, Queen's Counsel, and Assistant Barrister for the County of Galway (fifth son of the late Edward Deane Freeman, Esquire, of Castle Cor, in the County of Cork, and of Terenure, in the County of Dublin), who, at Galway, on the 20th day of October, 1852, died

suddenly on the Bench, in the discharge of his public duty, in the 60th year of his age. His remains lie interred in this churchyard in the grave of his ancestors. This tablet is erected by his brothers, the Reverend John Deane Freeman, of Yeoland Conyers, in the County of Lancaster, England, and Edward Deane Freeman, Esqr., of Sandfield, near Mallow, in the County of Cork."

"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."—1 Timothy, 1st chap., 15th verse. (M.D.I., vol. iii., p. 264).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Castle Cor Demesne. This is a townland of great extent. All a wooded and ornamental demesne, in the midst of which stands a gentleman's seat, called Castle Cor House. It contains three Danish forts, a ruined church, a graveyard, constructed by Protestants or for Protestant use. An old cave called Paulnacoth, near the site of an old abbey."

Castle Cor House:—Edward Deane-Freeman, Proprietor. It is a most beautiful house built in an extensive demesne, and the residence of Edward Deane-Freeman, Esq. (Ord. Sur. Office, Dublin).

In the townland of Kilgilky, near Castle Cor, is a curious flat rock. It is situated in Mr. L. Curtin's farm, one field north of Thomas Flynn's house. On the east side of this rock a square hole is visible.

Buttons of the "Castle Cor Chace" (prior to 1800), are in possession of Mr. William Norton Barry, M.F.H., of Castle Cor. Mr. Robert Day, J.P., describes them as follows:—"Both are of solid silver and are parcel gilt. One has engraved upon a ribbon, which is gold, upon a silver ground, 'The Castlecour Chace.' Its companion has a stag in full chase, with antlered head thrown back, within a wreath inscribed 'The Castlecour Chace,' all gilt, upon a silver groundwork." ("Journal" for 1896, p. 59).

CHINNERY, LATE OF CASTLE COR.

JOHN CHINNERY Esq. (eldest son of George Chinnery, Esq., who settled in co. Cork prior to the year 1642), was an Undertaker for the plantation of Munster, and obtained a grant of Castle Corr, in Co. Cork, by patent dated 16 Aug., 1666. He m. Katherine, dau. of Robert Terry, Esq., of Castle Terry, Co. Limerick, and had issue:

I. GEORGE, his heir.

II. Nicholas, of Creggan, Co. Limerick, and Dromsikane and Flintfield, Co. Cork, attainted by James II. 1689; m. (marr. arts. dated 5 March, 1697) Margaret, dau. of Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., of Clonmeen, Co. Cork, and had, with two daus. Ann (Mrs. O'Keefe) and Katherine (Mrs. O'Grady), a son,

(a) Nicholas, of Flintfield, m. Barbara, dau. of Roger O'Callaghan, Esq., of Derrygallon, Co. Cork, and had an only dau. and heiress, Margaret, m. her kinsman, Sir Broderick Chinnery, 1st bart., of Flintfield.

III. John, of Creggan, attainted by James II. 1689 .

IV. Richard, of Creggan, attainted by James II. 1689.

The elder son,

GEORGE CHINNERY, Esq., of Castle Corr, b. at Ballindore, 1653 (will proved 1713, Cork and Ross wills); attainted by James II. 1689; m. Margaret, dau. of John Lysaght, Esq., of Mount North, Co. Cork, ancestor of the Lords Lisle, by whom he had issue (with three other sons),

John, s. to Castle Corr, which he sold to William Freeman, Esq., of Kilbarry, d. unm. (See Chinnery of Flintfield, B.L.G., 1886).

FREEMAN, LATE OF CASTLE COR.

(From Burke's "Landed Gentry," 1846, with a few additions).

JOHN FREEMAN, Esq., of Kilbarry, son of John Freeman, Esq., living in 1669, possessed of considerable property in the Co. Cork; m. Miss O'Callaghan, of Bantyre, of the ancient house of O'Callaghan of Clonmeen, and sister to Edward O'Callaghan, Esq., ancestor to the Lords Lismore. By this lady he had one son, his successor,

RICHARD FREEMAN, Esq., of Kilbarry and Ballinguile, Co. Cork, who rebuilt Kilbrowney Church in 1707. He m. Judith, dau. of George Crofts, Esq., of Churchtown, and by her, who was living 7 Jan., 1739, had issue,

I. WILLIAM, his heir.

II. John, of Ballinguile, b. in 1678; m. Alicia, dau. of Henry Wrixon, gent, of Ballygiblin, and d. 21 Jan., 1741, having had issue,

- (a) Richard, of Freemount, d.s.p. in the lifetime of his father.
- (b) Henry, of Freemount, M.D., b. in 1711, whose only dau. Henrietta, d. unm.
- (c) John, of Cahirmee House, Co. Cork, living in 1742, m. Eleanor, dau. of Roger Crofts, Esq., of Knockbarry, and had two daus., his co-heirs, Alicia m. to James Hewson, Esq., and Ellen, m. to John Milward, Esq.
- (d) William, of Glannanore, Co. Cork, b. 1714; m. Eliza, dau. of Hodder Roberts, Esq., of Britfieldstown, and d. in 1760, leaving (with two daus., Alice, m. first, to Mr. Lane, of the Co. of Cork; and secondly, to the Rev. William Saunders; and Catherine, m. to — Fenton, Esq.) one son, William, who m. Mrs. Nash, of the Co. of Limerick.
- (e) Edward, d. unm.
- (f) Robert, of Ballinguile, Co. Cork, m. twice. By his first wife, Elizabeth, who d. in 1742, he had a son, John, who d. unm., and a dau., Elizabeth, m. to the Rev. Richard Farmer. By his second wife, Mildred, dau. of John Sealey, Esq., of Maugh, and widow of Samuel Wrixon, Esq., of Woodpark, he had, with two daus., Ellen, wife of Col. Marlborough-Parsons Sterling, and Mildred, m. to James Glover, of Mount Corbett, Co. Cork, three sons—Sealey, who d. abroad unm.; William, of Ballymague, Co. Cork, who m. Miss Barry, and left issue, and Richard.
- (a) Anne, m. to Edmund Spenser, Esq., of Ballynasloe, Co. Cork, the last lineal descendant of the poet, and had an only child, Rosamund Spenser, m. to Captain Burne.
- (b) Ellen, m. to Wills Crofts, Esq., of Churchtown (see that family.)
- (c) Alicia, m. to George Brereton, Esq., and had issue.
- (d) Mary, m. to Charles Keane, Esq.

Mr. Freeman d. in 1717, and was s. by his son,

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Esq., of Kilbarry, b. in 1667, who purchased Castle Cor, Co. Cork, from the Chinnery family. He m. Christabella, dau. of Robert Carew, Esq., of Ballinamona, and dying in 1732, left, with three daus., Mary, m. first to Col. Perterson, and secondly, to Joseph Gabbet, Esq., of Caherline; Caherine, m. 1724, to William Philpot, Esq., of Dromagh Castle; and Christabella m. to Joseph Collins, Esq., of Fermoyale, a son and successor,

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Esq., of Castle Cor, who m. Jane, third dau. of Sir Matthew Deane, Bart., by Jane, his wife, only dau. and heiress of the Rev. William Sharpe, and had (with a son and successor, MATTHEW FREEMAN, Esq., of Castle Cor, who d.s.p.) an only dau,

JANE FREEMAN, the second wife of Col. Deane,¹ of Terenure and Cromlin. They had an only son.

EDWARD DEANE-FREEMAN, Esq., of Castle Cor, b. 9 Jan., 1760, who had formerly, upon the demise of his maternal uncle, Matthew Freeman, Esq., inherited the large estates of the Freeman family in the Counties Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary, and had assumed by sign manual the additional surname and arms of

¹ The pedigree of the Deane family is given under "Deane of Glendaragh," B.L.G., Irid., 1904.

Freeman. Mr. Deane-Freeman, who thus became the possessor of the united estates of Deane and Freeman, early showed a predilection for the residence of his maternal ancestors. He was a person of distinguishde talent, fascinating manners, and estimable worth. His early education was superintended by the Very Rev. Deane Berkeley, and at Christ Church, Oxford, to which he was admitted a Gentleman Commoner in 1777. He gave promise of a splendid career in public life. Having, however, formed an early attachment to Miss Plummer, a lady of great beauty, he married her when he attained his full age in 1781, and relinquished the pursuits and objects of ambition, devoted himself to domestic life, to the enjoyment of literature and fulfilling the duties of a landlord, a magistrate, Grand Juror and resident gentleman. He was frequently solicited by the leading and influential freeholders of Cork to stand for the representation of that county in Parliament, but he steadily resisted the opportunities which his father's borough or his own popularity and fortune presented. In 1797, he filled the office of High Sheriff for Co. Cork, and was generally, when he attended, foreman of the Grand Jury.

Mary Plummer, his wife, was dau. of Richard Plummer, Esq., of Mount Plummer, Co. Limerick, and Ellen, only dau. of Thomas Bruce Brudenell, Esq. (the Brudenell family came from England with Lord Courteney, and settled upon his estate in Co. Limerick. It derived from the noble house of Cardigan, and was connected with the Earls of Ailesbury), and by her had issue,

I. MATTHEW, who d. under age 6 April, 1802.

II. JOSEPH, his heir.

III. Richard, in Holy Orders, rector of Ardnegihy, Co. Cork, m. Ellen, only dau. fo the Rev. Rowland Davies, and had issue,

1. Mathew, d. unm.
2. Edward, d. unm.
3. Rowland, d. unm.
4. Joseph, Ensign, North Cork Rifles, d. unm.
5. Henry Boyle, Mate, Royal Navy, d. unm.
6. Richard, m. firstly, Rebecca Rush; secondly, Julia Tisdall, of Sunnyside, Clontarf. By his first wife he had issue,
 - (a) Richard, d. unm.
 - (b) Edward, Dublin Imperial Yeomanry, killed in action at Rooikopji, South Africa, 1901.
 - (a) Ellen, d. unm.
 - (b) Mary Jane m. first Thomas Archibald Leech, Esq. He d. 8 July, 1897, leaving issue. (See Leech, late of Cloonconra, B.L.G.) She m. secondly.
 - (c) Annie Frances, m. 14 March, 1906, at Monkstown, Frederic Fitz John Maconchy, of Kilvare, Templeogue.
 - (d) Rebecca Maria, d. at Clontarf 29 Nov., 1906.
 - (e) Ethel.
 - (f) Adelaide, m. first, W. Gelston, Esq.; secondly, 22nd Feb., 1906, Ernest Harry Wainwright, M.A., Head Master of Amersham Grammar School, England.
 - (g) Flora, m. Capt. I. A. R. Thompson, 59th Regt.
 - (h) Bertha.

Richard Deane-Freeman, of Sunnyside, Clontarf, d. 1903, and this Branch then became extinct in the male line.

1. Elizabeth, d. unm.
2. Mary Jane, d. unm.
3. Ellen, m. Major William Hamilton Thompson, 59th Regt., and of Drumholm, Ballintra, Co. Donegal, and by him, who d. 1873, had issue,
 - (a) William Deane-Freeman, b. 1857, late Major (2nd in Command) 5th Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Donegal Militia), of Drumholm, Ballintra, Co. Donegal, J.P. He m. 1895, Margaret Victoria, only surviving dau. of the Rev. John Hamilton, M.A., of Coxtown, Ballintra, Co. Donegal, and has issue,
 - (a) John Rowland Collum Deane-Freeman, b. 1899.
 - (a) Ellen Victoria Deane-Freeman, d. 1897, aged 6 months.
 - (b) Elmina Florinda Deane-Freeman, b. 1903.

- (b) Richard H., an Officer R. Indian Marine.
- (c) John A. R. Capt. late 6th and 59th Regts., m. 1902, Flora Deane-Freeman, 7th dau. of late Richard Deane-Freeman, Esq., of Sunnyside, Clontarf.
- (d) Hamilton M. M., Lieut. R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, d. 1892 at Malta, returning from India.
- 4. Frances, m. Major H. C. Godley, 28th Regt.
- 5. Elmina Louisa, m. Major Sharples, 39th Regt.
- IV. Edward.
- V. William, barrister-at-law, and Chairman Co. Galway.
- VI. John, m. 9. August, 1838, Anne, dau. of the late Rev. J. C. Green, of North Grimston, Co. York.
- I. Jane, m. to the Rev. Sackville Robert Hamilton, rector of Mallow, second son to the Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton (grandson to Lord Boyne) by Arabella, his wife, dau. of the celebrated Bishop Berkeley.
- II. Ellen, d. unm.
- III. Mary, m. Major Thomas Poole, 39th Regt.

Mr. Deane-Freeman, in the Spring Assizes of 1812, was visited with a paralytic stroke, while performing his duties as foreman of the County of Cork Grand Jury, and at that time was addressed by the members of that body in terms of the most flattering respect. Thenceforward his illness removed him from the discharge of any active office, though he survived the attack for several years. He d. 28 March, 1826, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOSEPH DEANE-FREEMAN, Esq., of Castle Cor, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff Co. Cork 1811; B.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1803; b. 28 Oct., 1783; m. 24 August, 1811, Elizabeth, only dau. of Robert McCarthy, of Carrignavar, Co. Cork. Mr. Deane-Freeman, who was an Esquire to the Earl of Shannon at his Installation as Knight of St. Patrick in 1809, d. 24 January, 1840, having had issue seven sons and five daughters, viz:—

- I. EDWARD, his heir.
- II. Robert, of Loughlea, near Buttevant, m. 8 Sept., 1842, Henrietta, dau. of Thomas Tolor Rowley, Esq., of Maperath, Kells, Co. Meath (who d. 8 Sept., 1876). He d. 3 April, 1878, leaving issue,
 - 1. Robert, b. 27 May, 1843. Went to New Zealand.
 - 2. Joseph, b. 29 March, 1850. Went to New Zealand.
 - 3. Thomas Frederick, of Vancouver, British Columbia, b. 15 January, 1856; m. about 1886, Maude, dau. of Major Street, Winnipeg, Canada (relative of the celebrated architect George Street, Esq., who was buried in Westminster Abbey). She died 1902. Has issue,
 - (a) Robert Stanley, b. 5 Jan., 1887.
 - (b) Walter Kenneth, b. 23 Mar., 1891.
 - (c) (Eric) Fredërick George, b. 20 Mar., 1893.
 - (d) Claude Francis, b. 5 Oct., 1895.
 - (e) Henry Villiers, b. 21 July, 1898.
 - (f) Herbert, b. 4 July, 1902.
 - (a) Kathleen, b. 14 Dec., 1887.
- 1. Bessie, b. 19 March, 1845, m. 8 January, 1863, William Bleazby, Esq., of Ballinacurra, Kinsale, Co. Cork, and has issue,
 - (a) William, b. 28 Sept., 1866. A Doctor at Kinsale.
 - (b) Robert, b. 22 July, 1870, C.E. Went to Perth, Western Australia, in 1895. He m. 30th April, 1901, Etta Georgina, dau. of Edmund Stokes, of Coolgardie, and granddaughter of General Sir John Stokes, R.E. (Surrey).
 - (c) Frederic, b. 15 April, 1874. Capt. 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in the Boer War. Got an appointment in the Tati Concessions, Francistown, Matabeleland in 1901. He m. 8 July, 1903, May Nettelton, dau. of Capt. T. Nettelton, of Windsarton, S. Africa.
 - (d) Henry, b. 21 July, 1876; d. 7 Feb., 1880.
 - (a) Bessie, b. 16 Feb., 1864; d. 3 April, 1868.
 - (b) Henrietta.

(c) Anna Georgina Rowley, m. 12 January, 1905, Rev. John N. Whitley, Rector of Templetrine, Co. Cork.

(d) Ethel.

(e) Emily.

III. Joseph, of Cloheen, near Buttevant, Co. Cork, Lieut.-Colonel 5th Middlesex Militia (Royal Elthorne Light Infantry). He m. Sidney, dau. of John O'Dwyer, Esq., Taxing Master, Court of Chancery, Dublin. He d. 1879, leaving

1. John Joseph, b. 1869.

2. Edward Theophilus.

1. Gertrude .

IV. Mathew, Lieut. 80th Regt.; d. off the Cape of Good Hope, 13 August, 1846, from the effects of a wound received in action at Ferozebad, 21 Dec., 1845, aged 23, unnm.

V. Justin, of Kilnaborris, Co. Galway; m. May, 1853, Maria Marten, youngest dau. of the Rev. Freeman Wills Crofts, of Churchtown House, Co. Cork, and sister of Freeman Wills Crofts, Esq., of Cloheen House, near Buttevant, Co. Cork., and had issue,

1. Joseph, of Millarville, Calgary, N.W.T., Canada, m. 9 April, 1875, Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of Simon Bagge, Esq., of Ardmore, J.P., High Sheriff Co. Waterford, and widow of Robert A. Foley, Esq., and has issue,

(a) Justin, b. 21 Nov., 1881, at Collon, Co. Louth, Ireland; m. 14 Nov., 1904, Gertrude, dau. of Rev. James Taylor, Preston, England, killed at polo near San. Diego, California, U.S.A., 1910, having had issue, Justin Victor, b. 27 August, 1905, at Calgary, Alta, N.W.T., Canada, and another child.

(b) Wm. Edward, b. 16 July, 1887, at Millarville Alta, N.W.T., Canada.

(c) Brudenell Nutson, b. 21 June, 1900, at Millarville Alta, N.W.T., Canada.

(a) Maria Arabella, b. 12 Jan., 1876, at St. Kilda, Melbourne; m. 1 Jan., 1896, Chas. Linzee Douglas, third son of James Heger Douglas, of Market Harborough, England, and has issue,

(1) Charles Deane Heger, b. 21 Oct., 1896, at Millarville, N.W.T., Canada.

(1) Mysie Gertrude, b. 31 May, 1898, at Millarville, N.W.T., Canada.

(2) Mabel Elizabeth, b. 18 Feb., 1906, at Calgary, N.W.T., Canada.

(b) Alice Maud, b. 5 July, 1879, at Termonfecken, Co. Louth, Ireland; m. 28 June, 1899, Norman Trevor Willans, second son of Thos. B. Willans, of London, and has issue,

(1) Norman William Trevor, b. 1 June, 1900, at Calgary Alta, N.W.T., Canada.

(1) Maud Dorothy Deane, b. 24 Nov., 1902, at Millarville, Alta, N.W.T., Canada.

(c) Ruth Nest, b. 18 Jan., 1883, at Collon, Co. Louth, Ireland.

(d) Leonora Gertrude, b. 7 Dec., 1885, at Collon, Co. Louth.

2. William, Surgeon-Lieut. A.M.D.; d. unnm. at Barbadoes of yellow fever, 1881.

3. Brudenell, Major Lancashire Fusiliers, b. 16 January, 1858; m. 11 Sept., 1888, Birdie, eldest dau. of A. A. Arnold, Esq., Cathedral Precincts, Rochester (niece to Sir Edwin Arnold). He d. of enteric fever at Chatiam about 1900, leaving issue (a) Edward, (b) William.

VI. Richard, Royal Navy, d. unnm. on board H.M.S. "Iris," 13 June, 1843, aged 18.

VII. William, d.s.p.

I. Jane, m. 31 May, 1836, Major Hewitt Poole, of Mayfield, Co. Cork (near Bandon), and d. Feb., 1841, leaving issue. (See Poole of Mayfield, B.L.G., 1904).

II. Mary, d. unnm.

III. Isabella, m. 23 March, 1842, her cousin, Colonel Henry Hamilton, C.B., 78th Highlanders, afterwards Lieut.-General Commanding Cork District 1877-81, son of the Rev. Sackville Robert Hamilton, and by him, who d. 25 August, 1891, had issue, viz:—

1. Henry Claude, m. 9 March, 1880, Henrietta, dau. of James Wise, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of John Deane, Esq., of Berkeley Forest, Co. Wexford.

1. Caroline Isabella, m. 19 Oct., 1893, Rev. Morgan John Rice, and d. 1895.

2. Mary Charlotte, m. first, Arthur Mainwaring, Esq., I.C.S.; secondly, Colonel Bernard, R.A.

3. Arabella, m. Colonel Robert Ellis, late 75th Foot, Rashe House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone. She d. 8 May, 1876.

IV. Elizabeth, d. unm.

V. Ellen, m. 24 December, 1851, Freeman Crofts, Esq., of Cloheen House, near Buttevant, Co. Cork, J.P., Barrister-at-law, and had issue,

1. Freeman Wills, Surgeon-Lieut. A.M.D., m. Cecilia Wise, dau. of James Laurence Wise, Esq. (see Cotter, Bart., of Rockforest), by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of John Deane, Esq., Berkley Forest, Co. Wexford. He d. in British Honduras, 1879, of yellow fever shortly after his marriage, leaving issue, Freeman Wills Crofts, Esq., C.E., of Portrush and Northern Counties Railway, Ireland. She m. secondly, Ven. Archdeacon Harding.

1. Elizabeth MacCartie, m. Rev. Freeman Wills Crofts Gason, Rector of Maynooth. She d. 13 Dec., 1890, leaving issue—(a) Freeman Wills Crofts; (a) Eileen Elizabeth, d. 19th Sept., 1910; (b) Muriel Mary. He m. secondly, Deborah, third dau. of Dr. Chas. Caulfield Tuckey, of Kew.

2. Mary Gorman.

The eldest son,

EDWARD DEANE-FREEMAN, Esq., of Castle Cor, b. 1818, Cornet 3rd Dragoon Guards, J.P., D.L.; High Sheriff 1846; m. 28 Oct., 1841, Charlotte Flora Jemima, dau. of John Lee Allen, Esq., of Errol Park, Co. Perth, and had issue,

I. JOSEPH EDWARD DEANE-FREEMAN, b. 29 Aug., 1842 m. Hannah, dau. of J. Watters, Esq., of Australia. He settled in Australia, and had issue

1. Frank.

1. Claudia

II. or III. Francis Lee, b. 26 April, 1856; killed by a fall from a tree in 1874.

I. Barbara Elizabeth Anne, bap. 1844; m. John Murray Walker, Esq., d. June, 1905.

II. Edith Maude, bap. 1846; m. Le Capitaine Charles Pottier, Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, son of Admiral Pottier, French Navy. They have two daus., one lately married.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, three lozenges, arg.: 2nd and 3rd, arg., on a chev. gu. between three martlets, as many crosses of the field.

Crests—First, a demi-lion, rampant, holding a lozenge in his paws, for Freeman; second, a tortoise displayed, for Deane.

Mottoes—For Freeman, Liber at Audax; for Deane, Ferendo non Feriendo.

BARRY OF CASTLE COR (B.L.G., 1904, Ireland), with additions.

Lineage—RICHARD BARRY, 11th Hussars, m. Eliza, dau. of Darby O'Grady, of Rockbarton, Co. Limerick (and sister of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore), and had issue Frances, m. July, 1833, as his second wife, Dudley Persse, of Roxborough, Co. Galway, D.L., and had issue (see Persse of Roxborough, B.L.G.) a son and heir,

WILLIAM NORTON BARRY, of Castle Cor, J.P., Major 8th Hussars (purchased the estate of Castle Cor from the family of Deane-Freeman); b. 1820; m. first, 1845, Arabella, dau. of Col. Persse, by whom he had a dau. Elizabeth, m. Oct., 1868, John Short, of Bickham, Co. Devon. He m. secondly, 19 January, 1856, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Wrixon-Becher, first Bart., of Ballygiblin, and d. 1871; leaving by her (who d. 1906, aged 84) (with a dau. Frances Norton, b. 21 Dec., 1861, d. 1862) a son and heir,

WILLIAM NORTON BARRY, of Castle Cor, J.P., b. 20 June, 1859; m. 1st, Feb., 1861, Constance Marianne, third dau. of Frederick John Walker, of The Priory, Bathwick. She d. 1898. He m. secondly, 1 June, 1899, Adelaide Maude, 5th dau. of Sir John Wrixon Becher, third Bart.

Mr. WILLIAM NORTON BARRY, was Master of the "Duhallows" from 1886 to 1893, and was joint Master with Mr. Lorraine Bell from 1909 to 1911. On Mr. L. Bell resigning in 1911, he became joint Master with Mr. Richard Grove Annesley, of Annesgrove, Castle-townroche.

Mr. D. Franklin, hon. secretary of C. H. and A. S., in 1897, writes:—The following legend is from an old manuscript, which I do not think was ever printed. It is dedicated—“To Keefe O’Keefe, esq., the representative of that illustrious Sept, the following fairy legend is most respectfully inscribed by Matthew Horgan, 1839.” At a future date I hope to give the southern legend, or Rosscarbery one, as the present is the northern, or Mallow one, and to add some details as to the probable mythological character of Cleena, and who she really represented in Irish folk-lore; but I give the present paper almost as it came from the pen of the writer, very trifling, mostly verbal, alterations being made.

CLIODHNA (PRONOUNCED, CLENA), THE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES
OF SOUTH MUNSTER.

It was on the twelfth of June I happened to pass through the fine demesne of Castle Cor, near which I passed by the old cemetery of Kilbrin, which was walled on the south side, and an earthen fence protected it on the north.

There were a great many headstones with inscriptions, facing east, and some vestiges of the ancient building as yet existing, and for the time it appeared to be built, was rather extensive, which was about the beginning of the fifteenth century. The walls were three and a-half feet thick and about ten feet high, but the ground was much raised about it from the long accumulation of earth and bones. One side door remains as yet perfect; the jambs are well carved, and the arch equilateral, protected or relieved by a counter one.

The entire graveyard is overspread with wrought stones, probably taken from this ruin, so that it appeared to be long since a place of some note, and took its name from the founder, who was called O’Byrne.

I proceeded in a westerly direction, to see the side of the demesne, which is only remarkable for extent, broad fences with old trees, and some covers for hares and foxes. In some time I arrived at the flower garden, the site of which is well chosen. The great oak is near this, which is about six feet in diameter, with twelve limbs; each may be considered a reasonably large tree, and in the best state of preservation.

This part of the demesne is frequented by herds of deer, and the oak trees, from sheer antiquity, are falling to decay.

I soon approached the old avenue, which is extensive, with a double row of very fine limes. The quantity of timber is very great, and there are mounds of earth raised round them for their better preservation. In summer they afford an agreeable shade, and in winter the rain can scarcely penetrate through them, their boughs are so thickly matted together. From this I had a good view of the house, which is spacious, with projecting flankers and rusticated coynes, and in the centre it finishes with a pediment decorated with figures.

At some distance from this, in an easterly direction, I perceived an elevated spot, which I ascended. It was covered with ancient oak and ash coeval with time, spreading their immense arms, and forming a deep and cool shade. The fragments of an ancient building appeared scattered

on the entire of this eminence—jambs, plinths, pedestals (the cutting of which was very good), and solid masses of masonry, with the cement of lime and gravel as adhesive as ever.

After examining the place, and making observations on the all-destructive hand of time, which levels the proudest work of man as well as the simply thatched cottage, I was accosted by the shepherd of this part of the demesne. He was old and hoary, leaning on his long staff, which was quite polished from the friction of his tough hands. Knowing that I was a stranger and that it was likely I came to see the demesne, he saluted me in his native language, with which I happened to be well acquainted, and which, pleased, or rather encouraged him so much, that he was very communicative of what he supposed me ignorant of, particularly the legend of the spot on which I stood. It may be wrong of me to relate everything told me by this old man, yet it may be acknowledged that it is the duty of the historian to relate the truth, whether it be liked or not, and tell faithfully what I heard from him, as my wish is to afford amusement and instruction. He conducted me to the most elevated part of the eminence, where I rested on one of these fragments of masonry, while he sat near me on the soft, mossy ground, and related his story as follows :—

The Druid and His Two Daughters.

In the beginning of the eighth century there lived in the country of Alla a prince called Caomh, or “gentle,” who was the head of that illustrious Sept of O’Keeffe, and governed then a large tract, bounded on the west by the territory of Luacardhea (now Kerry), and extended to the east as far as the County of Waterford, including that fertile plain called Feur-magh-Feine (now Fermoy). Fermoy was the inheritance of the Draoi Ruadh, the last of the Druids, who had the reputation of great wisdom, experience, and bravery. He was the faithful ally of the King of Munster, whose life he saved in battle, together with his army, when reduced to the last extremities by the King of Leathcuin.

He raised a great storm by his art, which bewildered the enemy, so that they were under the necessity of laying down their arms and submitting to the mercy of the conqueror, who gave them their lives and liberty at the intercession of the Druid, on condition of yielding up the disputed lands and giving hostages for their future peaceful and good conduct. The Momonians returned home full of joy after gaining a decisive victory and considerably extending their territory, on which occasion the King raised the Druid to the dignity and title of Prince of Fermoy.

This Druid had two very accomplished daughters, who were considered the greatest beauties of the age, and on whom nature and art showered their choicest gifts. They were mistresses of the sciences, particularly the elder, called Cliodhna, or Cleena, who made such a progress in enchantment that she could transform creatures to any figure or form she pleased, so that in process of time she was entitled “the queen of the fairies.” The younger sister, her inseparable companion, was named “all beautiful,” or Aoivil, as well as Cleena, was “lovely.”

Caov, or O’Keeffe, who inherited the neighbouring territory, was a

prince accomplished both in body and mind. He was remarked amongst all for his modest and gentle deportment, though he might have disputed the prize of bravery and manly beauty with the most gallant knights of the age. This prince was in the habit of visiting at the Druid's palace, on which occasion he joined in the sports and pastimes of the day on the great esplanade before the palace, in the middle of which was erected a lofty pole, supporting one of the far-resounding shields of those times. According to the laws of chivalry, the adventurer should strike this, which was the signal for a feat of strength and activity—a combat on foot or on horseback, throwing the stone, lifting a great weight, hurling the ball, wrestling and chariot races, in which O'Keeffe very much signalized himself, and generally gained the victory from all his youthful competitors. This afforded the Druid much satisfaction, and he always gave his unfeigned applause to O'Keeffe.

The Princess Cleena and her beautiful sister, together with the attending females, were generally spectators on these occasions, and admired O'Keeffe beyond all his companions. Her admiration was, in some time, kindled into love, which she did not resist nor took much pains to conceal even from her father, who was rather pleased with the discovery, as he could never have any objection to an alliance with O'Keeffe, whose territory was both fertile and extensive. Annexed to his own princely inheritance of Fermoy, this would be a considerable tract, and as he happened to have no son, he resolved to bestow it on O'Keeffe with his elder daughter, Cleena.

The younger princess, Aoivil, who happened, unfortunately, to fall in love with Caoiv, concealed it from her sister, and practised all her innocent arts to gain his affection. She so well succeeded, that he became deeply enamoured with her, which did not long escape the penetration of Cleena, who felt so unreasonably angry and jealous of her only sister for behaving treacherously in not avowing her passion before she herself had entered into all the arrangements of her father for her espousals with Caoiv. Her jealousy of her sister was so violent that she privately called on the oldest of her nurses, who was well versed in the occult science, to assist her with all her art to punish the innocent Aoivil.

They arranged to meet on the following night in the most unfrequented part of the palace, where, according to directions, she placed on the fire a brass vessel on a tripod before her, and blew up the fire, with which Cleena lighted her torch. On this occasion she pronounced some words while she threw into the vase a handful of rare herbs, and lastly burned a handful of human hair over it to give full effect to the enchantment. She poured this composition, when perfected, into a jug, and kept it for a proper opportunity, which soon occurred to her satisfaction.

From this time forward the punishment inflicted privately on the unfortunate Aoivil was almost intolerable, so that there appeared a visible change in her person. Her beauty was fading from care and sorrow, like the flowers of the field which are withered by the northern blasts; a consumptive fever wasted her strength, and her condition became each day more oppressed and dangerous. To alleviate, and seemingly restore her health and lessen her sufferings, Cleena administered the prepared composition to her, which

was a most powerful, sleepy juice, and which at once caused her apparent death from the greatness of the enchantment. They wrapped her in a white veil, pure as her own innocent soul, and then laid her in a coffin of polished oak, placed on a bier of the same timber, decorated with flowers and lightly covered with a pall. She was thus exhibited to the whole court. The old Druid and her mother were inconsolable from profound grief, and the court and entire country lamented that one so beautiful and so gentle, was taken away so suddenly from them. After being waked for a reasonable time, she was conveyed to her cold and silent tomb, which was a deep and dreary vault under the palace. Alas! what heart was so callous to sensibility as not to be deeply affected for so much purity and gentleness, or what eye could refuse a tear of sorrow for her death?

After nightfall, Cleena and her old nurse proceeded to the vault by another opening well known to themselves which communicated with it from the outside, and removed the still lethargic Aoivil to the cave of Castle Cor, which is situated under this eminence on which we are now seated. When Aoivil recovered from her state of torpor she looked about her in the utmost astonishment, and when she could distinguish persons about her, eagerly asked "Oh where am I, or am I in a dream?" Cleena answered her and said, "Dear Aoivil, you are no longer in your father's palace. Be tranquil and easy, as you are now in a place of safety from which you cannot be removed, but shall for ever continue so until you forget O'Keeffe, to whom I am betrothed." She uttered a deep-drawn sigh, and said it was impossible for her to do so during her existence, and said also, "If you have any interest in your only sister, or the slightest love for her, lead me to my father and restore me again to my beloved O'Keeffe." Hearing her continued sighs and lamentations for a long time, and knowing that love had the greatest share in her profound sorrow, she perceived how impossible it was to soften down her passion; and lest she might escape from her prison, she, in a fit of uncontrollable jealousy, transformed her with the power of her wand, into the shape and figure of a beautiful white cat.

O'Keeffe, who was during this time at his own residence of Cuillin, was not informed of Aoivil's death till after her interment. He became truly inconsolable, and though a stranger to pusillanimity in the field of battle, he shed abundance of tears on this occasion for her loss. But the lamentations and grief of the Druid knew no bounds, so that in some time it brought him to an early grave together with his lady.

O'Keeffe attended their obsequies, and performed the rite of sepulture according to their directions. He was interred on the summit of a conical hill near Fermoy, called ever since "Cairn Thierna," or the "chieftain's cairn," on which an immense heap of stones was raised over the grave, and the remains of the Druidess were deposited in the remarkable tomb called to this day "Labacally," or the "old woman's bed," which is situated about a mile to the north of Fermoy, and yet noticed by the people as a curiosity.

After due time was allowed for mourning their death, the nuptials of O'Keeffe and Cleena were celebrated with much rejoicings, to which all the princes and chieftains of Munster were invited.

Proclaim a festival : for seven days' space
 Let the court shine in all its pomp and lustre ;
 Let all our streets resound with shouts of joy,
 Let musick's care-dispelling voice be heard ;
 The sumptuous banquet and the flowing goblet
 Shall warm the cheek and fill the heart with gladness.

—Sophonisba.

On this occasion tilts, tournaments and races, were exhibited as usual, and prizes distributed to the victors ; yet the nuptials were not celebrated with the happiest omens, which shall be related in the sequel.

The Cave.

Under this eminence, in an easterly direction, is the deep cave of Castle Cor, of which I have already made mention, and of which wonders are related.

It is said that it contains treasures of gold and silver under the control of a white cat, who is seated on a throne of great value, and that this cat was once the beautiful Aoivil, metamorphosed into this figure by her sister, but is allowed to assume her natural form for the space of a week every year at midsummer ; and that whoever is so fortunate as to visit her during that time, and is free from the desire of sordid gain, and prefers her, with her beauty, to her treasures, shall put an end to her enchantment.

This is similar to the spell laid on Cuanan and his beautiful daughter, who are confined to their palace in the Blarney lough, as well as Giroid Jarla in Lough Guir, together with various other personages, who are not likely to be freed from their enchantment in this age so devoted to sordid gain. In order that you may know all this, I shall tell it as it was related to me, so that should you be inclined to see the cave and try the adventure, you shall obtain the instructions such as I heard :—

“After the difficulties of the narrow passage are surmounted, which require some fortitude and perseverance, the first and only exertion is a great leap over a deep hollow of 25 feet broad, when you approach the light. Should you fail in this attempt, it will be in vain to make any more efforts, for the power of the enchantment is such that you find yourself at the entrance of the cave, which will be barred against you like the solid rock. Should you wish to succeed in this immense leap, try yourself over the celebrated one over the Mallow spa ; the great leap over the river of Annalinta ; or the extraordinary one of Bealahcorcai, to the north of Blarney. Should you succeed in these great leaps you may venture with confidence into the cave and be certain of passing the deep chasm, after which the light from the cave will be brilliant and effulgent—not from the sun or moon, for everything in it emits a light peculiar to itself ; not like the glare of a hot summer's sun, nor like the pale light of the silent moon.

“After escaping the dangers of the deep hollow and recovering from the exertion, you will, in the distance, through a vista, in a great wood, discover the palace of the enchanted princess. Care must be taken that you shall not be attracted by the finest scenery imaginable, the melody of the birds, or the murmuring and transparent streams, to tarry on the banks for your amusement, as a delay may be fatal to you, but proceed directly

to the most magnificent of palaces, the gates of which will be wide open, and the entrance to the courts and apartments quite easy, without the slightest obstruction. Your astonishment will be naturally raised at the splendour of the apartments, particularly the last one, in which the most precious curiosities of nature seem to be collected. The rich covering of the walls is splendid, and at regular distances is hollowed into niches filled with exquisitely-finished figures of silver and gold. The lower parts of the walls is equally decorated, and the cornices and ceilings are beyond description of the finest workmanship, and superior to anything almost ever finished. At the end of this magnificent room is the costly throne of the enchanted princess, on which she sits on crimson cushion trimmed with the most costly lace. Thus the enchantress Cleena has changed this frightful cave into the most magnificent palace, abounding with all sorts of riches that the sufferings of her sister may be the easier borne by her. The air in which she is confined is perfumed with the sweetest and most fragrant odours, and the floor, in a great measure, is covered with heaps of the most valuable gold and silver coins. This is the greatest attraction of all those who visit the cave, and the cause of their severe punishment for their love of money and thirst for gain is the cause why during life they will have to lament and grieve for their loss. Those who saw the princess relate that she appeared about the age of twenty, that it is impossible to suppose a finer complexion, that she has an air of majesty and a profusion of charms covering her whole person. Should she, when in the form of a white cat, not frown on the adventurer, he may see the beauty and vast treasures of her palace, together with the extensive and enchanting gardens; have his table covered with the rarest and most wholesome food, together with the most excellent 'uisge beatha.'

"Hitherto, all those who chanced to see the enchanted cat were astonished at the riches contained in the palace, and no sooner did they commence loading themselves with the precious coins they found on the floor than a tremendous wind overwhelmed them with its force, and they found themselves prostrate outside the cave with the loss of an eye or limb, a punishment for their sordid disposition."

Castle Cor.

"A large castle, with strong turrets and deep passes, was built on this spot, on a fragment of which you are now seated, the recollection of which has escaped the memory of the historian and the oldest of the natives. It was inhabited by the chieftains of the country in succession till the revolution, when it became the property of Mr. Deane, who was the last fortunate person who approached the white cat in good humour, and returned from the cave loaded with treasure, which he converted to a good purpose in the improvement of the estate. He afterwards made many fruitless efforts to enter, but to no purpose, being so often thrust back with invisible force. Yet it is believed by the old inhabitants that when the rightful heir is in want of money he will obtain a free and easy entrance to the presence of the enchanted cat, who will be all gentleness and purring with melodious sweetness while he is loading himself with a large quantity of these precious coins.

“After the ancient mansion fell to decay, or was almost delapidated from time, the family erected that handsome castle with the front facing this eminence for its better preservation, and to be always in view of it. They have also, with more precaution, closed up the entrance of the cave with solid masonry, so that it is now difficult to open it.”

We then descended to the entrance to the cave, which was situated at the foundation of a lofty limestone cliff, and which, according to the shepherd's account, was closed up in a firm and durable manner with stones and cement.

The Sequel of Cleena's Story.

Cleena resided in her father's palace, which was situated in a place now called Glanworth, and on the spot where a castle was erected many centuries after by the Roches, over the clear Funccheon, with its pure and healthy springs. The water there is of the purest quality, particularly a copious spring in the cliff under the palace which was erected in the time of the Druid, who was induced to build it near the spring for its very salubrious quality; and it is even now admired and much frequented. She had another residence at a place now called Castletownroche, on the banks of the transparent and flowery-banked Mulla.

She removed for the following year to the territory of her beloved husband, whose residence was situated in a place called Cuillin, bordering on the country of Luacardhea. It was during this that she unfortunately lost her invaluable wand, which was, perhaps, taken possession of by Oberon, the fairy king (who envied Cleena her great power), which prevented her from restoring Aoivil to her natural form.

In twelve months after their marriage the birth of an heir crowned the union of Caomh and Cleena with real happiness. Feastings and rejoicings were the order of the day, and their court, together with the neighbouring town, was crowded with the chiefs of the country, emulating each other in their attachment to Caomh and Cleena, his beautiful consort, who always attracted the notice and admiration of all persons for her majestic figure, exact symmetry, and fine countenance; and in two years more they were happy by the birth of twins, two little females, as white as snow, with mild eyes, and cheeks emulating the rose.

Danes.

On this occasion also, tilts and tournaments were introduced, as much for joy as for exercise of the troops in the art of war. Yet peace reigned over the land, with the exception of some trifling skirmishes with the Danes of Dublin, Cork and Limerick, who about this time were acquiring strength and confidence in the country, together with a knowledge of military affairs. They devoted much of their time to commerce, walling in their seaport towns, making incursions into the country, and taking possession of the ancient Irish entrenchments, in which experienced soldiers formed garrisons, who maintained themselves in them against the efforts of the inhabitants. When closely besieged in any of these forts, which were great mounds of earth and stones, enclosing a small area of half-an-acre—sometimes more, and generally much less—they excavated a passage,

escaped to the next fort at night, and returned the following morning with reinforcements. In this manner, and well disciplined, they oppressed the natives when least on their guard—when perhaps pillaging the evacuated encampment of the Danes. It was by stratagems of this sort that these northern and plundering invaders conquered all England and a good part of Ireland, and also retained their possession for so long a time.

On this account, Caoimh and the other powerful chiefs, were on the alert, and watched the motions of those plunderers, who, through courtesy and the advantage of commerce to the country, were hitherto permitted in the seaports; but at this time there was a strong jealousy conceived against them for their rapine and cruelty to the natives where they could act with impunity, and before many months passed over they broke into an open rebellion, the principal cause of which is related as follows:—

Ceallacan and the Danes.

Ceallacan, King of Munster, became acquainted with the King of Norway's beautiful daughter, called *Uéðion*, or *Beavina*, who then resided in Dublin in her brother *Sitric*, or *Sitric's* court, and who, in token of peace and friendship, but treacherously, invited Ceallacan to espouse her.

The King of Munster, with all the joy and happiness of a bridegroom, proceeded to Dublin (or, as it was then called *Útcliaé Dubhne*), with a slight retinue of romantic and valiant young chiefs, who, like himself, were full of thoughts of enjoying Danish beauties. Ceallacan no sooner arrived in the vicinity of the city than he was convinced of the treachery of the Dane, but before he could retreat was arrested, and all his noble and brave companions cut to pieces, with the exception of one, who brought the disastrous account to Munster.

This news was no sooner made known by the only person who escaped the slaughter, than it aroused the people from their lethargy, who at once assembled their forces, and unanimously elected O'Keeffe to command them. They also entrusted their fleet to *Fáilbe Fion*, who was then the hereditary admiral of Munster, and who, in consequence of residing on the western coast of *Corcaduivne*, was more accustomed to a naval life. *Corcaduivne*, a wild district, together with *Jobhrahac*, the most western part of Europe, was the patrimony of *Fáilbe*.

The army, under O'Keeffe, marched with the utmost speed to Dublin, where they discovered that *Sitric* had his headquarters in *Óunroeatgám* (*Dundalk*), and where his fleet was also moored, with Ceallacan on board the Commander's ship in close confinement, and ready to sail with him to Denmark the first fair wind. O'Keeffe no sooner arrived there than *Fáilbe* was discovered entering the harbour in good order, and with a fair breeze, and at once commenced a furious engagement with *Sitric*, and under great disadvantage, as O'Keeffe, through want of boats, could not, for a long time, afford much assistance. However, from their perseverance and great bravery, not a Danish ship escaped.

Ceallacan was released, and the enemy terribly slaughtered. After this decisive victory Caoimh returned to Munster with his victorious army, and the princess, with the ladies of the court, together with a vast concourse of the inhabitants, advanced far to meet them, showing unfeigned joy on

this happy occasion. The mercenariaries received their reward, and the army was disbanded to return to their respective districts.

O'Caoimh's family were every year increasing in number and happiness, when an unforeseen and unlucky accident occurred, which exposed how treacherously Cleena had behaved to her unfortunate, though amiable sister. Heaven is sometimes slow, but always certain to punish crimes and disorders, with vengeance against all who contemn its decrees, sooner or later. Thus, the old nurse of Cleena fell dangerously ill, and was at the point of death when her conscience was a burthen to her in recollecting the fate of Aoivil and her hand in the transaction. She therefore called O'Keeffe to her apartment and unfolded the entire to him—how Aoivil was living, but metamorphosed, and confined in a deep and remote cave without chance of liberation or recovery.

The prince was thunderstruck at this relation of the old nurse, and at once sought an interview with Cleena, whom he constantly implored and requested to free Aoivil from her enchantment; but the princess was inflexible to all his solicitations, as it only tended to increase her jealousy; and she withal said—"Though my sister does not now consider you among the living, she still loves you as tenderly as ever. She is fully resigned to grief and bewails your loss, without intermission, since the battle of *Óún-veatgáin*, where I convinced her that you fell fighting against the enemies of your country; and though I may be inclined to restore my sister to her former shape it is entirely out of my power, through the loss of my precious wand."

This answer of Cleena, though in some measure reasonable, so displeased the prince with his lawful wife, and her jealousy so deep-rooted, that it appeared almost impossible to reconcile them. She, therefore, in time retired to her fairy palace of the "grey rock," after having taken her daughters to be educated under her own care in this enchanted retirement.

(For Mr. Franklin's account of Cleena's palace, see "Carrigcleena," "Journal" p. 80, 1897).

Castle Harrison formerly Castle Dod.

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

Barony of Orrey and Kilmore. Parish of Ballyhay.

Castle Harrison lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Charleville, which is the post town.

Castle Harrison townland contains 239a. 2r. 4p., statute measure. In 1881 population was 42; val., £303 15s. od. (Guy).

Fiants Elizabeth.—5066 (6545). Grant to Hugh Cuffe, esq., of the Castle of Kylbolane, with the appurtenances, and several other lands in the County Cork, amounting to about 12,000 English acres, amongst which was a "little broken castle called Does Castle in the town and parish of Ballyha, containing 80a." etc. (14 Nov. xxix., 1587).

Among the Perceval papers in the British Museum is the following entry:—"Alice Perceval, sister to Sir P. Perceval, married to Mr. Fitzgerald of Castle Dod, how long before I know not. 24 Jan. 1841." (Smith, vol 1, p. 302).



CASTLE HARRISON.

One of the farms half-mile from Castle Harrison bears the name of Castle Dod, and on it is a farmhouse built by Colonel S. Harrison's grandfather.

Castle Dod.—On the left hand as you enter the transept of the ruined Franciscan Abbey at Buttevant, there is a slab 14 inches by 21 inches inserted in the wall, which was once, doubtless, portion of an altar tomb, having the following inscription in old English raised letters:—

HIC IACET EA
GENIO OBII
LIPS ET BATH
ELISA DOD
HOC FCEC. 1615.

which may be translated:—"Here lie Eugenig O'Duling and Kathleen Dod. This tomb was made in 1615." ("Journal" p. 244, 1894).

Letter from Philip Perceval to his cousin Edmond Perceval, Ringwood, Hants, dated 4th May, 1636, Dublin, asks him to tell Mr. Dampier that he has forgotten to make a bargain with Mr. Arnold for his lease of part of Dod's Castle for Dick FitzGerald. (Egmont MSS. i., 85).

In a letter from John Hodder to Sir Philip Percivall, April 2, 1640, amongst other matters it is requested "that his lease of Castle Dod from Mr. FitzGerald may be sent down." (Egmont MSS. i., 115).

In a letter to Sir Philip Percivall, November 25, 1641, Mr. Hodder states:—"I have made a company of eighty of your English tenants, and Mr. FitzGerald, and we muster them every week. Forty have pieces, and I have sent to Mr. Courtneye for thirty picks. Pray write to my Lord President not to call any of your tenants from your own land, for we have four castles to keep, and little enough for it, and all Mr. FitzGerald's men will fly to Castle Dod, which I have made very strong. (Egmont MSS. i., 151).

Letter from John Hodder, 29th October, 1647, Cork, to Sir Philip Perceval, London, tells him that Mr. FitzGerald must be paid for his part of Castle Dod lands. (Egmont MSS. i., 480).

Letter from Sir John Perceval, 28th September, 1680, Lincoln's Inn, to Sir Robert Southwell, mentions that Mr. FitzGerald, of Castle Dod, was at Sir Philip Perceval's funeral. (Egmont MSS. ii., 99).

Finding as to boundaries between manor Bellaghahie, belonging to David Lord Roche and the lands of Dod Castle belonging to Lord Audley. (p. 127 folio Patent Rolls of James I., P. R. O., Ird.).

About February, 1642, Lord Mountgarret on his march south to Ballyhoura, took the castles of Ballahey and Dod's Castle, which were yielded to him on quarter, on account of which the Lord President was highly offended, "but his Lordship is mercifull to all Protestants, though he much hates a coward." ("Journal," p. 293, 1896).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that in Ballyhea Parish was an ancient castle belonging to the FitzGerald family, called Castle Dod, which was taken in 1642 by Lord Inchiquin, on which occasion 200 of the Irish were slain.

Further on he mentions, that Castle Harrison is the only seat in this parish, it being the residence of Standish Harrison, Esq., erected on the site of Castle Dod. (i., 37).

The FitzGerald of Castle Dod.—Richard FitzGerald, of Castle Dod, in the County of Cork, married before 1641, Alice, daughter of Richard Perceval, Esq., and sister to Sir Philip Perceval (ancestors of the Earls of Egmont), by whom he had issue, with two daughters (the one married to Mr. Lloyd, by whom she had Dr. Owen Lloyd, Dean of Connor, in 1709, and the other to Colonel William Legge, Governor of Kinsale, and uncle to William, 1st Earl of Dartmouth), an only son, William FitzGerald of Castle Dod, who was made Prime Serjeant-at-Law, 23rd June, 1717, and died 21st Jan., 1724. Robert FitzGerald married Eleanor, younger daughter of John Kelly of Kellymount, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq., by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Joseph Cuffe, of Castle Inch, Esq. (grandfather of the 1st Lord Desart), by whom he had issue an only daughter and heir, Eleanor, married 10th January, 1733, to Sir William Stewart, third Viscount Mountjoy, who was created Earl of Blesinton, by Patent, dated 7th December, 1745.

In an inquisition, taken at Cork, 4th November, 1584, concerning the vast possessions of Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond, who was slain in rebellion, we find the following entry:—"Other lands of the Erles wthin the Countie of Corke.—Dod's Castle in Ballagh, 1 plowland." (Carew MSS., Lambeth.)

In 1587, Dod's Castle was granted to Hugh Cuffe, Esq., one of the "Undertakers." It is situated in the parish of ¹Kilbolane, and townland of Ballyhane, not far from Castle Ishen, the property of the late Sir Gerald Richard Dalton FitzGerald.

Any information relating to Castle Dod, or to the FitzGerald who resided there in the 17th and 18th centuries would be of much interest to the writer.—R. G. FitzGerald-Uniacke. (R. S. A. I., p. 293, 1894).

By his marriage with Katherine Usher, Philip Percivall became connected with many prominent families in Ireland, Usher, Newcomen, Molyneux, Philips, Meredith, etc.; and his three sisters-in-law married respectively Sir Paul Davys, Sir Percy Smyth, and Sir Theophilus Jones, thus further enlarging the family circle. His own sister, Alice, also married in Ireland, her husband being Richard FitzGerald, of Castle Dod, County Cork. (Egmont MSS., i.x.)

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662, gives:—Richard Simms, of Castle Dod—value in land, £12 13s. 9d. William FitzGerald, Esq., of Castle Dod, had in 1663, value in goods, £16 17s. 6d. (P. R. O. Ird.).

Parish of Shandron. Townland of Castle Dod. Tituladoc—William FitzGerald—1 English 16 Irish, in 1659. (Petty).

Mr. C. M. Tenison, B.L., in his "Article on Cork M.P.'s., 1559-1800," writes:—"Fitzgerald, Robert, of Castle Dod, M.P., Charleville, 1703-13. Only son of William FitzGerald, of Cork, and grandson of Robert FitzGerald, of Castle Dod, who married before 1641, Alice, sister of Sir Philip Perceval."

Called to the Bar in Ireland; second serjeant-at-law, 1714; prime serjeant, 23rd June, 1717. He married Eleanor, younger daughter of John Kelly, of Kellymount, and sister of Joseph Kelly, M.P. He died suddenly, 21st January, 1724. His only daughter and heir, Eleanor, married, 10th

¹ Should be parish of Ballyhay.

January, 1733, William, first Earl of Blessington. ("Journal," p. 327. 1895.

On 1st September, 1703, Robert FitzGerald, of Castle Dod, was appointed M.P. for Charleville, with George Evans, Esq., of Ballyvenoghe. (Gibson ii., 277).

Smith mentions Castle Dod as follows:—Castleishin, a mile south-west of the former (castle of K'ilbolane), was another seat of the FitzGerald, and Castle Dod, two miles south of Charleville, also belonged to that family. (i., 288).

Among the Crone (Byblox) papers is an Indenture dated 1773, which mentions William Lysaght, of Castle Dod, and that seven ploughlands of Cahirduggan is his inheritance.

Among the same papers is a deed, dated 1773, relating to William Lysaght, of Castle Dod, who owned in fee simple, Kilmacome (now Fort William, Doneraile.—J. G. W. Col.), Ballybrack or Knockbrack, Cahirduggan, 400 plantation acres. Kilmacome was called the South East Farm.

In 1777, Mr. Harrison resided at Castle Harrison. (T. S. R.)

In 1782, Henry Harrison was a member of the Doneraile Rangers. (Smith, i., 340).

Sanders' "News Letter," 31 May, 1803. In consequence of a dispute which happened at the Races of Charleville, Mr. Wrixon and Mr. Ware, on Thursday last, fought a duel near Castle Harrison, where the former received a ball in the groin, which it is apprehended may prove fatal.

From documents at Castle Harrison, it appears that the Honble. William Harrison married in 1736, Phyllis Nutley, otherwise Venables (widow), and paid in Trust a certain sum of money to Marmaduke Coghill and Richard Warburton, esquires, of Dublin, to be invested in land. As far as can be gathered, the Castle Harrison property was purchased with this money, added to, by Henry Harrison, who succeeded the Hon. William Harrison, The Release, dated 21 March, 1753, which Phyllis Harrison was entitled to charge, is in four parts.

Henry Stephens and Thomas Cuffe of the first part; the Right Honourable William Lord Mountjoy of the second part; Marmaduke Coghill, Richard Warburton and Phyllis Harrison, widow of the Hon. William Harrison, of the third; and Henry Harrison of the fourth part.

The following is from a copy in the possession of T. W. Harrison, of Castle Harrison.

The Honble. William Harrison, one of His Majesty's Commissioners of Revenue in Ireland, born in Oxfordshire, married Phyllis Nutley (widow), died about 1736. His brother, Henry, of Castle Harrison, married Elizabeth Birmingham. His son, Henry William, married Mary, daughter of John O'Grady, of Kilballyowen, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Kinsale. His son, William Henry, married 1788, Margaret, daughter of Standish O'Grady of Elton. His son, Standish, married Isabella, daughter of Gerald De Courcy O'Grady of Kilballyowen. His son, Henry, married Marianne, daughter of Robert Stein of Kilbegie. His son, Standish Henry, married Amy Georigna, daughter of Major General de Berry.

Thomas Harrison, Esq., youngest son of Henry Harrison, Esq., of Castle Harrison, and nephew of the Honble. Wm. Harrison, married Jane Moore about 1732, eldest daughter of Nicholas Moore, of Moore's Mount, Co. Louth, cousin to the then Earl of Drogheda, and brother-in-law to the Earl of , co-heiress of the said Nicholas Moore, who possessed large estates in the Co. Louth and Cavan. The said Thomas had issue five sons and two daughters—Moore Harrison was drowned, Thomas, Henry, William, and Robert; Jane and Elizabeth Harrison.

Thomas, the eldest son, married, 1776, Frances Madden, daughter of the late Robert

Madden, Esq., of Meadsbrook, Co. Meath; Henry married Eleanor, second daughter of the late Robert Swift, cousin of the late Dean Swift of St. Patrick's Cathedral; William died unmarried; Robert married Emily — of Ramstown (?), Co. Meath, and had no issue. Jane married Sandy Burrowes, Esq., of Stradom (?), Co. Cavan; Elizabeth died unmarried.

HARRISON OF CASTLE HARRISON.

(Burke's L. G., 1904, with a few additions).

Lineage—HENRY HARRISON, of Castle Harrison, Co. Cork, brother of William Harrison, one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Revenue, who d.s.p., was Collector of Wexford; his will is dated 3 Sept., 1765. By his wife, Elizabeth, he had, with three daus.—(1) Elizabeth, m. — Robinson, Esq., and had issue; (2) Naomi, m. George Reade, Esq., and had issue; (3) Phillipia, m. — Osburn, and had issue), a son,

WILLIAM HARRISON, of Castle Harrison, m. Mary, dau. of Thomas O'Grady, of Killyowen, by Anne, his wife, dau. of John Horrish, of The Grange, Ballybohill, Co. Dublin, and had issue,

I. HENRY, of whom presently.

II. Thomas, d.s.p.

III. William Capt.² in the Austrian Service. m. Madelena, a Florentine, and had issue, with a dau. Madelene, a son William, an Officer in the Papal Guards, who m. an Italian lady, and had issue, William and Richard.

I. Mary, m. John Harvey, J.P., of Mount Pleasant, Wexford.

II. Elizabeth, m. Edward Newcomen Gleadowe.

The eldest son,

HENRY HARRISON, of Castle Harrison, m. Sept., 1788, Margaret, daughter of Standish Grady, of Elton, and had issue,

I. William, d.s.p.

II. STANDISH HENRY, of whom presently.

III. Henry, of Portsea, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Norton, R.N.

I. Eliza, m. John Harold Barry, of Ballyvonear.

II. Catherine Elizabeth Anne.

The second son,

STANDISH HENRY HARRISON, of Castle Harrison, m. 1825, Isabella, dau. of Gerald de Courcy O'Grady, of Kilballowen, and had issue,

I. HENRY, his heir.

II. Gerald de Courcy, b. 1828; d. 10 Nov., 1885.

III. William Thomas. m. 26 April, 1866, Christina Rebecca Pomeroy, fifth daughter of

²Extract from the War Archives about the former First Lieutenant Chevalier Harrison:—

William Chevalier Harrison, about the year 1776, born in Castle Harrison, Ireland, Catholic, served since 1788 in the Imperial Army, first as Second and First Lieutenant in No. 19 Infantry Regiment, then since November, 1792, as First Lieutenant in No. 22 Infantry Regiment.

In June, 1793, he asked for his discharge. The reason for this request given to the Colonel of the Regiment was "Important Family Engagements." From the commencement of the campaign, he had asked for 11 months' leave, but had made no use of same, as he was away on a campaign with the Obrist Bataillon, but now, on account of the death of his mother, which had occurred meanwhile, he found, notwithstanding his wish to see the end of the campaign, that he must ask for his discharge.

Harrison's request read, that the Service, owing to his continued sickly condition, would not lose much by his departure, and that the reason advanced was a really pressing one. His request was strongly backed up by the Commander of the Regiment. On 19 July, 1793, the War Council granted leave for the departure of First Lieutenant Chevalier Harrison. As after this he went from under notice of the Military authorities, his subsequent movements cannot be traced.—Castle Harrison Papers.

Vienna, 4 August, 1909.

Rev. Pierce William Drew, D.D., Rector of Youghal (see Drew of Mocollop, B.L.G.), and d. 30 July, 1882, leaving two daus.

1. Isabella, d. 1893.

2. Alice, m. 1905, Lieut. Walker Vernon Hume, South Lancashire (40th) Regt., son of the late General Sir Gustavus Hume and Lady Hume-Gore, Royal York Crescent, Clifton.

IV. Standish, d. Dec., 1847.

I. Eliza Thomasina, m. 8 March, 1859, Major Henry Call Loder, 47th Regt.

II. Margaret, m. 1864, Arthur Beavor Wynne, F.G.S., and has issue (see Wynne of Hazlewood, B.L.G.).

Mr. Harrison died 21 Aug, 1865, and was s. by his son,

HENRY HARRISON, of Castle Harrison, J.P., m. 1 June, 1849, Marianne, dau. of Robert Stein, of Kilbegie, N.B., and by her (who d. 1882) had issue,

I. STANDISH HENRY, now of Castle Harrison, J.P., late Lt.-Col. Commanding The King's (Liverpool) Regt.; afterwards Col. Com. 101st Regt. District R. M. Fus. at Tralee; and Brigadier-Gen. Commanding South Irish Grouped Regimental District; educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin; b. 27 Feb., 1853; m. 14 July, 1880, Amy Georgina, fourth dau. of Major-General G. F. de Berry, and has issue,

1. Standish, b. 2 Jan., 1882; d. 29 April, 1882.

2. John de Courcy, b. 2 June, 1886.

1. Aline Maude, m. at Charleville, 1 Nov., 1906, Capt. Thomas Julian Goodlake, 4th Battn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, of Ballygarry, Tralee.

2. Amy Kathleen, m. 24 June, 1908, at Charleville, Alan C., son of late Surgeon-Major Wm. Ferguson, A.M.D., and of Mrs. Ferguson, of Rough Hill, Mallow.

3. Marjorie Isabel.

4. Maureen Standish.

5. Dorothy Patricia.

II. Robert Harold, b. 1860; m. 1884, Blanche, dau. of Edwin Clarence Digby, and has a dau., Flora.

III. George Gerald de Courcey, b. 1865, Hon. Major 9th Bn. K.R.R.C. (North Cork Militia); d. at Bantry 8 August, 1910.

I. Marian Isabella, m. 1873, Samuel Newburgh Hutchins, of Ardnagashel, J.P., Co. Cork, and has issue five sons and five daus.

II. Isabella Katherine, m. first, 1880, John Stewart Gumley, of Battalia. He d.s.p. 1881; she m. secondly, Edward French, H.M. Legation, Siam, and d. 18 July, 1896.

III. Alexina Frederica Seaton, d. unm.

IV. Madeline Elizabeth Phillis, m. 15 Feb., 1879, Francis Alfred Symes, Lieut. R.N., of Bridport, Co. Dorset, d. Sept., 1910.

V. Eliza Thomasina, d. unm.

VI. Adelaide Mary.

Mr. Harrison m. secondly, 1884, Emily, dau. of Swithen Fleming of Midleton, and d. 25 Oct., 1885. She d. at Charleville 30 Sept., 1909.

Seat—Castle Harrison, Charleville, Co. Cork.

From Brit. Mus. MSS., No. 23695. Pedigrees by Lodge, with additions by Sir W. Beetham.

— HARRISON, of Ballyclifford, wife living 1629. Had issue, with a dau. Elizabeth, who m. John (?Jagin), a son,

— HARRISON, of Ballyclifford, m. Anne, dau. of — (?) whose will is dated 20 April, 1629, proved 8 Dec., 1629, then a widow. They had issue, with a dau., who m. Philip Madox, three sons, viz.,

I. HENRY, of Ballyclifford, will dated 20 Jan., 1641, proved Oct., 1648.

II. John.

III. THOMAS, of (? Mistrell) Co. Cork, Esq., had a grant of 1,039 acres in Knockahawbeg and Ballycowbey, Bar. of Kinalea, Co. Cork, 1666, and had issue, with a son Samuel, of Carrigafreak, near Fermoy, who m. Mary —, an elder son,

HENRY, of Castle Harrison, after of Wexford. Left £5 to the poor of Wexford and £20 to the minister and others of Castle Dod (i.e. Castle Harrison) for the time being, 1768. He m. Mabella —, and had issue, with a son Henry, an elder son,

WILLIAM, of Castle Harrison. Will dated 21 Jan., 1769, proved 8 Feb., 1769. He m. Mary, dau. of Thos. Grady, of Kilballowen, and sister of Darby Grady. He d. Jan., 1769. Left £10 to the poor of Charleville, and had issue, with a son Thomas, an elder son,

HENRY, m. Margaret, dau. of Standish Grady, of Capperullen, and had issue,

STANDISH, m. Isabella O'Grady.

(Castle Harrison Papers).

The following members of the Harrison family are buried in the Harrison burial place at Aglishdrinagh churchyard, not far from Castle Harrison, copied from the tombstones there:—

Thomas W. Harrison, M.D., d. of fever 30th June, 1882, aged 45.

Standish de Courcy, only son of Thomas W. Harrison, M.D., b. 7 April, 1876, d. 23 May, 1876.

The Harrison vault in Aglishdrinagh Churchyard, where several members of the family are buried, was built by the Hon. William Harrison, known as the "Commissioner." He was Commissioner of Customs in Ireland in 1710, but how long before or after that date Colonel Harrison, the present owner of Castle Harrison, does not know.

On the top of the vault is an altar tomb to one of the Castle Harrison family, but the inscription is illegible.

Colonel Harrison has a portrait of the "Commissioner" at Castle Harrison, and other members of the family, which are said to have been painted by an artist named Long, who came and stayed at Castle Harrison in the lifetime of the Colonel's great granduncle, who was known as the "Captain," and whose wife was a Florentine.

Captain Anthony Hyde, R.N., H.M.S. *Barfleur*, m. 2ndly., Dora, dau. of Col. Harrison, of Castle Harrison, and d. 1720. (See Hyde, late of Castle Hyde, B.L.G., 1904).

For an account of the Holy Well in Castle Harrison demesne, see i., 203, of these "Notes."

In 1812 it was reported that the School House of Castle Harrison, near Charleville, built by Henry Harrison, Esq., and endowed with £20 per annum, charged on an estate in Dublin, had been many years without a scholar. The School House was repaired and some arrears recovered, on the interference, in 1784, of the Charitable Committee of the House of Lords.

The will of Maurice Sullivan, of Castle Dod, was proved 1768. (Cloyne Wills, P. R. O., Ird.)

Castle Hyde (Carrignedy).

Sheet 35, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 176, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy and Barony of Condons and Clongibbon. Parish of Litter.

Castle Hyde lies about two miles west of Fermoy Town, near the left bank of the river Blackwater.

Carrignedy is the Irish for "the rock of the shield" (Windele).



CASTLE HYDE HOUSE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 13th June, 1909.)



CARRIGNEDY CASTLE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 18th June, 1909.)

Castle Hyde East (Condon and Clongibbon), 340a. or. 27p.; pop. 13; val. £437 10s. Castle Hyde West (Fermoy), 103a. 2r. 25 p.; pop. —; val., £108 15s. (Guy, 1881).

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2259 (1853). Pardon to (amongst others) Edmund merregagh M'Shyhy of Karrygnedy. In consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's Service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 6 May xv. 1573.

3993 (3250). Pardon to John Mlawny, of Karrygh Inedy, co. Cork, and Teige Mlawny, his son. Provided that within six months they appear before commissioners in their county and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. 26 Aug. xxiv. 1582.

4113 (3412). Grant of custodian to John Miaghe, of Cork, esq., second justice of Munster, of the Castle of Carrignedy, with a carucate and a half of land in Carrignedy, Mannon Creoghe, and Kilvinyty, co. Cork, in the Queen's hands by the attainder of John O Mlawny, of Carrignedy. To hold for three years, rendering the true value according to an extent. On the security of James Rian and Walter Plunket, of Dublin, gentlemen. At Dublin, 2 Feb. xxv. 1582-3.

4257 (3519). Pardon to (amongst others) Mac Kraghe O Mullowny, of Carrignedy, horseman; Teige O Mullawny, of same, yeoman (), kern; Creovan M'Tirrelagh, of same, galloglas. 28 Nov. xxvi. 1583.

4752 (6623). Pardon to (amongst others) Mac Cragh O Mullowny, of Carrignedith, horseman, Teige O Mullowny, of same, husbandman. Provisions as in 3993. The pardon not to extend to any in prison or under bail to appear at sessions: nor to include intrusions into crown lands or debts to the crown; also excluding any capital offence committed since the preceding 1st March, 16 July. xxvii. 1585.

5291 (6535). Grant to Arthur Hyde, esq., second son of William Hyde, of Hyde, in the parish of Denchwoorth, Berkshire, esq., of the castle and lands of Carrig in edye, alias Temple Logan, Cloghe Lowe Kil []; the castle and lands of Carrigbrick, Ballyvoda, Ardy, Lysnesella, Shanacloine, Crogh Surdan, Bally In Nyne, Skart Ehole, and Downerider; the castle and lands of Granagenaghe, Farraneclere, Caherhowe, Jordayne, and Knocknegaple; the castle and lands of Ballynehawe, Bally Arthur, Ballymshenekyn, Ballyaduck, and Gurtinehouaane; the castle and lands of Cregg, Ballymc-lowaasse, and Ballymchallen; the castle and lands of Ballyclohee; the castle and lands of Manoge, alias Manning, in Condon's country; the castle and lands of Cahergroine; the castle and lands of Dyrrewyllane, Farrensperine, and Cuirehowbegg; the castle and lands of Agh Crosse; the castle and lands of Ballymariscall, alias Marshalls-towne, with BallymcPhillipp and Cowlemooke; the castle and lands of Ballytana, Kaslane-Ruddery, Ballynehan, Skart Valle Vehegan, and Ballyvestela, co. Cork, amounting by estimation to 11,766 English acres. To hold for ever, in fee farm, in common socage. Rent, £65 2s. 10d., English, from 1594 (half only for preceding three years). If found by measurement to contain more than the above estimated number of acres, grantee shall pay 1½d. for each additional English acre. With other conditions usual in grants to the undertakers in Munster, which is seen in Fiant 5032, 26 Jan. xxxi. (1588).

There had been a previous grant to Sir Arthur Hyde, apparently the same lands, he being bound to erect houses for ninety-five families—one for himself, eight for freeholders, six for farmers, and . . . for copyholders.—Fiants of Elizabeth, 5220 (6553). Date defaced.

6792 (6749). Lease to John Meaghe, esq. (second justice of the province of Mounster), of the castle and lands of Carrygnedy, alias Temple Logan, in the parish of Temple Logan, co. Cork, the castle being strongly built upon the river Broad water, and containing 42 feet by 34, being in height four stories, double vaulted, and covered with thatch, as yet scarce finished. The castle has in the north-east corner a spur which commandeth the sides of the castle, and in the south-west corner a foundation of a flanker upon the top of the castle, which commandeth the other two sides. At the entry into the castle there is a door of iron, double chained and strong for defence. The town with the demesne land of the same castle abutting towards the west upon lord Roche's lands, called Cregge, at a valley called Glanclowavan, on the north and west upon Cregge and Downrydur, towards the north upon Downrydur, the east part extendeth to Garran Ogyen and Knockanvallemastyn, parcel of the demesne lands of Fermoy, by the east and south to the Broad water upon Clohylewre, another parcel of Fermoy, and upon the south abutteth upon the river Broad water, and contains half a plowland; two parcels of the lands, late of John O Mollownowe, called Mannyngin-

creighe, and Kylvenytt, alias Kilveneton, in the parish of Temple Iogan, co. Cork, which do abut towards the west upon Dogneston, parcel of the lands of the late abbey of Fermoy, north and east upon Glannur and Mannynvicke Jordan, east on Kaherywaleyne, M'Jordan's land, south-east on Knocknegappell, the Condon's land, and south on Downerydan, and contain one ploughland, now in the tenure of John Meaghe, and parcel of the possessions of John O Mullownowe, attainted. To hold for 21 years. Rent, £10 6s. 8d., or in lieu of a fourth of the rent, 26 pecks of corn, half of wheat and bere malt, and half of oat malt. Provisions as in Fiant 6570. 28 May, xxix. 1587. Fragment only (from mixed files, Rolls Office). See Auditor-General's Patent Book 17, pp. 18 and 19, p. 1016.

“Mr. Arthur Hyde was in England when the Rebellion of 1598 took place, but his wife and children were at his castle of Carrignedy, or Castle Hyde. On the day that Owen MacRory and the rest entered Munster, the country people rose “instantly before noon” and began plundering all round. Hyde's own cattle and these of his English tenants were taken at once, but his wife and children escaped to Cork with Lord Barry's help, and his 18 men held the castle for six weeks. Hyde landed at Youghal, but could do nothing, and his garrison seeing that there was no chance of relief, yielded on promise of life and wearing apparel. They were stripped naked, but not killed, by Lord Roche's tenants before they had gone a mile. The Sugane Earl of Desmond, who was present in person with an overwhelming force, appointed Piers Lacy, Seneschal of Imokilly, and the castle was surrendered to an Irishman who claimed it.

“Forty persons depending on Hyde were left destitute. He sought to form a company: 64 muskets and other arms, with much ammunition, had been provided, and it is probable that things would have gone differently had Hyde been himself at home.” (Bagwell iii., 306).

Mr. Grattan Flood gives 17th October, 1598, as the date Carrignedy Castle was captured.

Some of the lands mentioned in above-mentioned grants appear to have been the property of David, Viscount Fermoy, especially Cregg, for King James I. granted to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, all his property on his surrendering the same. Amongst the lands, we find: “Cregg $4\frac{1}{2}$ plowlands, viz., the Castle and town of Cregg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ plowland, Cregg Olimpry 1 plowland, Cnock Innannig $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland, Templenoa $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland, Skartleetinegh $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland, & Clowagh $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland with the advowsons, etc., of the parish church of Cregg, called Teample Ioganne,” etc. (16 Decr., 9 James I., 1611).

In 1659, the Townland of Carrignedy (Castle Hyde) was occupied by Tituladoes—Arthur Hide, Esq., and Ellen Hide; 4 English and 62 Irish. (Petty).

The Subsidy Rolls, A.D., 1665, gives: “Hide, of Carrignedy, value in goods, £12 7s. 6d.” (P. R. O. Irl.)

Richard Conron writing to Robert Southwell from Burton (near Buttevant) 19th June, 1669, states:—“Cahere, the mason, is not in this country; he has taken a great task about some iron works that is setting up about Carrignedy, and has taken the workmen of these parts with him.” (Egmont MSS., ii., 20).

Smith (pub. 1750), writes:—“To the West of Fermoy is Castle Hyde, a good old house with large improvements, of Arthur Hyde, Esq., whose ancestor, Sir Arthur Hyde, was made a knight banneret, by Queen Elizabeth, for his gallant behaviour and raising a regiment in England, at the

time of the Invasion by the Invincible Armada; Her Majesty afterwards granted him nearly 6,000 acres of land in this country, which came to the crown by the attainder of Gerald Earl of Desmond. He married the daughter of — Poer, baron of Curraghmore. This place was formerly named Carrignedy, i.e., 'the rock of the shield,' where stood a castle said to have been built by the Mahonys. The upper grounds and sides of the Blackwater are here finely planted with numerous groves of spruce, Scotch fir, and other timber trees, which, from the opposite side of that river, make a fine appearance. The offices are new and well disposed, and to the south of the house is a large deerpark. Near Castle Hyde stands the parish church, in good repair, and adorned with a clock. The lands in this neighbourhood are covered with excellent limestone, the soil being naturally a stiff clay. In this country considerable quantities of lime are burned; and, it is observable, that if the upper stratum be used, it swells so greatly upon burning, that it frequently bursts the kiln. There is also a dark kind of limestone in some places, which being flinty, cracks and flies in the fire, but is, nevertheless, burned by an intense heat; furze kilns are generally used in this part of the country." (i., p. 320.)

Croker (pub. 1824) states:—"About a mile-and-a-half distant (from Fermoy) is Castle Hyde, the seat of Mr. Hyde, to whose ancestors, a grant of six thousand acres of the Earl of Desmond's forfeited ground was made by Elizabeth, as a reward for his military services in England, during the commotion caused by the 'invincible Armada.' The lyric production of a drunken cobbler, descriptive of Castle Hyde, is so popular as to require notice, which its originality perhaps merits, and also from the well-known song of 'The Groves of Blarney,' being an acknowledged imitation of this composition, of which the following quotation may serve as a specimen:—

"The bees perfuming the fields with music,
As you rove down the Blackwater's side,
The trout and salmon, play at back gammon,
All to adorn sweet Castle Hyde."¹

Rising behind Fermoy is seen the mountain of Cairn na Thierna,² in English "The Lord's Heap," a name expressive of the cairn or heap of rude stones on its summit, a monument of remote ages, and generally believed to mark the burial place of some primitive chief. (p. 129).

¹Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes: "I have often heard this song in my early days. I daresay very few could repeat the words now. Perhaps some member of Canon Higgins's parish (Castletownroche) may remember them. One of the verses was like this:—

"I roved from Blarney to Castle Barrett,
From Thomastown to sweet Doneraile,
From fair Kilshannig that joins Rathcormac,
And from theñce I rambled to Abbeyfeale.
But with all my ranging and serenading
I saw naught to equal sweet Castle Hyde."

²Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch adds:—"This is the cairn of Tighernach (which means lord, ruler, or chief). *Tetbannach mac Luachta*, stated to be King of North Munster in O'Curry's "Manners and Customs," ii., 199, but King of South Munster in O'Curry's "Lectures," p. 267. In "*Tain Bo Cualgne*," 661, also King of North Munster. See also "Lives from Book of Lismore," p. xxix., and "Todd Lecture Series," iii., pp. 287, 305.

Lewis (pub. 1837), gives :—“The principal seat (in Litter Parish) is Castle Hyde, the spacious and handsome mansion of John Hyde, Esq., beautifully situated on the northern margin of the Blackwater, in the midst of a highly picturesque and richly wooded demesne extending on both sides of the river, of which it forms one of the most attractive scenes. Within the demesne, which spreads into the adjoining parish of Fermoy, are the ivied ruins of the ancient castle, which at a former period gave name to the parish; and the river was here formerly crossed by a wooden bridge, in lieu of which there is now a ferry a little to the east of its site.” (Under Litter, or Castle Hyde Parish, ii., p. 289).

O’Flanagan (pub. 1844) gives :—“The splendid demesne now opening before us, and embracing both sides of the river, spreading its dark glades of forest trees to the summits of the gentle hills, is Castle Hyde, the noble seat of John Hyde, Esq. This place was anciently called Carrig-a-neady, or the rock of the Shield; and the remains of an old castle of the Condons, clad in a rich mantle of ivy, still raises its venerable head amid the environing trees. The entrance is massive and unostentatious. Two sphynxes, richly sculptured, repose on the piers. The avenue, which is very spacious, leads down a hill towards the river, but suddenly bending to the east, opens a view of calm and tranquil beauty. In front the dark river rolls its noiseless course, gently—as if it feared to wake the slumber of the wide old woods. (Here is a sketch of the house of Castle Hyde). A verdant lawn carpets the land to the river brim, and stretches up the rising ground opposite. The house fronts the river, and its central portion is supported on each side by wings, of architecture simple yet substantial; the entire, as seen in the sketch, presenting an air of dignified propriety of building, better, according to the stately trees and solitary grandeur of the place, than a more elaborately designed mansion. Further down in the distance, the river is lost among knotted stumps and twisted boughs, overarching its flood and forming a superb vista. This portion would be quite a study for an artist curious in light and shade, as the water, like a mirror, reflects objects with extraordinary distinctness. From the bank opposite a long range of highlands uprear their fertile bosoms, from which numberless clumps of trees grow in every variety of grouping. Beneath their majestic shade repose the antlered herd, meet habitants for such a spot. The gardens, north of the house, are very extensive and well planned. The drive to the back entrance by the brink of the river is very picturesque. . . . The father of the present owner of this picturesque seat did good service to the agricultural improvement of this part of the country. The following merited tribute to his exertions contains excellent practical advice :— ‘Mr. Hyde’s character stands high in the class of modern and improved agriculture. He has taken pains to procure and try every kind of implement, and contributed much to the introduction of a better style of farming into the neighbourhood. The Devon breed of cattle have been found very thrifty, and excellent milkers. His farmyard is very large and commodious, and he practices stall-feeding chiefly with turnips. Indeed, there is hardly any kind of management which he has not tried, laying aside such as proved too troublesome and complicated, and adhering to modes of general use and more convenient facility.’ . . .

There is an anecdote related of the late John Hyde, Esq., father of the present proprietor, which bespeaks great personal courage and firmness. While walking through the grounds of Creg, where he resided, during the dreaded year of '98, he approached the wall forming the limit of the demesne, on the road leading from Ballyhooly to Fermoy. Voices were heard outside the wall, although the hour was past when, by martial law, all should be within their dwellings, under penalty of transportation. 'These cannot be proper characters,' thought Mr. Hyde, silently drawing near the spot where they stood. The wall is not high inside, but, owing to the road outside descending a hill to Templenoe, presents a fall of about ten feet. The projecting boughs of venerable trees screened Mr. Hyde, and he perceived underneath, close to the wall, a man addressing some others, and, on listening attentively, was horrified on hearing his own murder planned. His mind was roused to intense excitement, and observing the speaker to be a slight young man, within reach, stretched forth his arm, caught the man by the collar of his coat, and, by a vigorous pull, drew him over the wall. His companions, seeing him suddenly ascend, cried out the fairies had taken him off, and they ran away. The shouts of the fellow alarmed Mr. Hyde's servants, and they beheld the daring ruffian a captive in their master's power. He was lodged in Fermoy that night, and finally expiated his crime in exile. No clue to his companions were discovered." (p. 113).

Mr. O'Flanagan, B.L., in another place gives an article "Recollections of Castle Hyde:—" On the north bank of the 'Irish Rhine,' as the historic and picturesque Blackwater in Munster is justly called, stands the spacious and well-built mansion of Castle Hyde. A massive square centre is relieved by light and graceful wings, which do not detract from the substantial appearance of the mansion. They are four storeys in height, marked by stone dressing, and a broad flight of steps leads to the hall door. The ground slopes gently from the house to the swift-flowing river, and the front windows look from the grassy lawn on the opposite hills. There are trees of various kinds, size and age, from the potential oak to the newly-planted shrub. The rear of the mansion is sheltered from the north by giant cliffs. On the summit stands the ruined walls of the castle of Carrigansady (? Carrignedy, J. G. W.), and the modern building tells of changed times. . . . A member of the Hyde family, a lover of the turf, desirous of witnessing races, opened a course adjoining his demesne, and built the house known as the 'Stand House.' From the top storey a very good view can be had of the surrounding country. I am not aware if these races were confined to Mr. Hyde's own stud, or open to public competition, but I know that on the neighbouring race-course of Fermoy there used to be found many of the best horsemen and racers of Ireland from the years 1830-1840. . . . While Castle Hyde had been in the Hyde family from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of Queen Victoria, a change was now about being made. On the passing of the Encumbered Estates Court Act, enabling creditors to petition for the sale of lands to pay off encumbrances, many a lordly castle and mansion was destined to pass into new hands. One of the first petitions to the Court was for the sale by auction of the spacious mansion and well-planted demesne of Castle Hyde, near Fermoy, etc. The late Baron

Richard, Chief Commissioner, presided at the auction, when the bidding reached £18,000, and as there seemed no prospect of any increase Mr. Hyde, in person, applied for a postponement of the sale, on account of the gross inadequacy of the sum offered. He said—'My Lord, on the house alone my father expended £40,000.' The Baron regretted 'that owing to the large quantity of business pressing on the Court, it was impossible to comply with Mr. Hyde's request.' Thus Castle Hyde passed from the Hyde family," etc.

Mr. O'Flanagan gives a long account of Sir Henry Becher, and also of Miss Eliza O'Neill, the celebrated actress, in the above article, from which I have only taken a few extracts. ("Journal" for 1895, p. 200).

I am informed that there is an inscribed stone near the principal entrance to Castle Hyde demesne. It marks the boundary line between the Barony of Fermoy, and Barony of Condons and Clongibbons. (See Notes i., 307).

In 1847 Windele writes—"Castle Hyde, the seat of the Hyde family, a branch of the house of Clarendon. Sir Arthur Hyde, ancestor of the present proprietor, John Hyde, Esq., at the close of the Desmond rebellion, received from Queen Elizabeth a grant of five thousand and seventy-four acres in this country, as an undertaker, and it is no small credit to his descendants to say that, unlike the posterity of other grantees, they have remained constant residents upon their estates in Cork. The house is a large modern mansion of four stories, with wings. It contains a fine suite of rooms, a spacious hall, a circular staircase of Portland stone. Behind the house is a fragment of Carrigahedy, 'the rock of the shield,' a castle built by the Mahonys, but subsequently held by the Roches; it is based on a rock. The lower storey only remains with the doorway and a few opes. The whole is thickly covered with ivy. In the demesne, within one-and-a-half miles of the town, is a modern church of no inelegant appearance, for which it is indebted to the taste and improvement made by G. R. Pain." ("Journal" for 1897, p. 247).

Writing in 1849, Windele gives Carrignedy as originally a castle of the Condons. He also states that near it is a holy well called Tubber Corribyll." (?)

The Castle Hyde property was sold in the Encumbered Estate Court in 1851. The debt due amounted to £136,000, and the sale produced £83,000, leaving about £3,000 a year unsold. (R. I. A., Windele MSS., 12 I., ii., p. 190).

HYDE, LATE OF CASTLE HYDE.

B. L. G., 1904, Ireland, with a few additions.

Lineage.—This is a branch of the family of Hyde, of South Denchworth, and afterwards of Kingston Lisle, both of Berks (see Clarke's "Hundred of Wantage"), of whom was Sir George Hyde, of Kingston Lisle, K.B., temp. James I. The pedigree is traced back to John de la Hyde, who d. 13 July, 1135. The obits of many of his descendants to the reign of Mary are recorded in an obituary calendar, formerly kept in Denchworth church, now in the possession of Miss Hyde, of 8 South Park Road, Oxford. From him in the tenth generation was John Hyde, of South Denchworth, who d. 21 July, 1447. His son, John Hyde, is the first who appears in the visitations. His great-grandson, Oliver Hyde, who d. 4 Oct., 1516, was father of

WILLIAM HYDE, who m. Margery, only dau. and heir of John Cater. She received a grant of the Cater Arms 20 April, 1559. They had issue a son,

WILLIAM HYDE, of Denchworth and Kingston Lisle, Berks, m. Alice, dau. of Sir Thomas Essex, of Lambourne, a descendant of Henry de Essex, Baron of Raleigh, temp. Henry II., and granddau. of William, Baron Sandys, K.G. He d. 1567. His second son,

ARTHUR HYDE, settled in Ireland, temp. Elizabeth, and got a grant of 12,000 acres of confiscated lands in Co. Cork as a seigniorship to be held by the name of Hyde for ever. He m. Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of John Pates, of Buckingham, and d. 1600, having had issue—(1) Arthur (Sir), of whom presently; (2) Thomas; (3) Susan, m. Sir Richard Southwell, Knt., of Limerick; (4) Helen, m. Thomas Hyde; (5) Catherine, m. first, Robert Gore, and secondly, Cornelius O'Garvan; and (6) Frances, m. Richard Pilkington. The elder son,

SIR ARTHUR HYDE, Knt., of Carrigonedá, Co. Cork, m. Helen, dau. of Anthony Power, of Co. Waterford, and d. 1644, having had two sons,

I. William, his heir.

II. Robert, of Caherdrinna Castle, Co. Cork, m. a dau. of — Arriball, and was father of

ANTHONY HYDE, Capt. R.N., of the "Barfleur," m. first, a dau. of the noble family of Southwell, which lady d.s.p.; and secondly, Dora, dau. of Col. Harrison, of Castle Harrison, and d. 1720, leaving a son,

Robert Hyde, of Ardmail, Co. Tipperary, b. 1726, m. Catherine, dau. of Anthony Walsh, of Ivy Park, and d. 1802, leaving a son,

Arthur Hyde, of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, b. 1752, who m. 1776, Mary, dau. of Robert Jones, of Whitefort, Co. Tipperary, and by her (who d. 1842) left at his decease, 1808, a son,

Capt. Henry Barry Hyde, 96th Regt., Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Acting Governor of Sierra Leone, m. 16 July, 1816, Amelia, dau. of Major Cole, of Newport, Isle of Wight, and d. 10 Jan., 1831, leaving a dau., Amelia, m. 1867, Sir R. Arthur Arnold, M.P., Vice-Chairman London County Council, who d. 20 May, 1902, and a son,

Henry Barry Hyde, F.S.S., of Ealnig, b. 1820; m. 24 Feb., 1852, Mary Anne (who d. 18 Feb., 1889), dau. of Golding Bird, of Derry, and has issue,

(1) Henry Barry (Rev.), M.A., of Madras, Sen. Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service; b. 31 May, 1854; m. 13 Jan., 1887, Hilda Dixon, dau. of W. Sheppard, M.R.C.S., and has issue

(1) Henry Barry, b. 16 Sept., 1890.

(2) Anthony, b. 2 Oct., 1900.

(1) Wymarke Frances Mary.

(2) Clarendon Golding, b. 5 Feb., 1858, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law (75 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park); m. 1886, Laura Adrie, eldest dau. of Rev. Canon Palmer, of Newington, S.E., and has issue one dau., Margery.

(1) Violet (a deaconess).

(2) Amelia.

(3) Eva, m. Robert D. Thomson, of the Pool House, Groby, Co. Leicester.

(4) Geraldine, m. Rev. Canon A. H. B. Brittain, M.A., Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

(5) Mabel.

Sir Arthur Hyde was s. at his decease by his eldest son,

WILLIAM HYDE, of Carrigonedá, m. Catherine, dau. of Robert Tynte, of Co. Cork, eldest son of Sir Robert Tynte, Knt., and with other issue, had

I. Arthur, of whom presently.

II. John, m. Susanna Rowleston, and had two sons and two daus.

(1) Arthur, (2) William; (1) Katherine, (2) Helen.

I. Katherine, m. Sir Henry Spottiswoode, eldest son of James Spottiswoode, Lord Bishop of Clogher.

II. Elizabeth, m. James Spottiswoode, second son of the Bishop of Clogher.

III. Susan, m. Anthony, son of Sir John Dowdall, of Kilfinny, Knt.

The elder son,

ARTHUR HYDE, of Castle Hyde, Co. Cork, J.P., High Sheriff 1670, living 1669, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Richard Gethin, Bart., and d. 1688, leaving, with five daus., (1) Sarah, m. 1696, William Causaban, of Youghal; (2) Deborah,³ m. 1691, John Bowen, of Kilbolan; (3) Elizabeth, m. 1698, Maynard Foulke, of Kilvokery, Co. Cork; (4) Catherine; and (5) Gertrude, m. 1699, Robert (?Richard) Gore, of Sligo; and two younger sons, William and Richard, an elder son,

ARTHUR HYDE, of Castle Hyde, J.P., who m. 3 Oct., 1695, Joan, dau. of Richard Yeats, of Youghal, and by her had, with a dau., Elizabeth, m. 1714, Alderman John Lucas, of Youghal, a son and heir,

I. Arthur, of whom presently.

He m. secondly, Mary dau. of Colonel George Evans, of Carrass, Co. Cork, and by her had, with two daus., Mary and Jane, two sons,

II. George, m. Sophia, sister of Colonel Frederick Hamilton, and had issue, Rev. Arthur Hyde, Incumbent of St. Anne's Shandon; m. 14 Oct., 1756, Anne, dau. of Benjamin Green, of Youghal, and d. 1805, having had, with six daus.—(1) Alice, m. 23 Sept., 1773, Rev. Richard Gibbings, of Gibbings Grove, Co. Cork; (2) Anne, d. 1760; (3) Sophia, m. 29 Dec., 1800, Rev. Edward Spread, Vicar of Ahern, Co. Cork; (4) Mary Elizabeth, m. 5 Feb., 1789, Daniel Connor, of Manch (see that family, B.L.G.); (5) Anne, b. 1706; and (6) Jane, m. 1790, William Jackson, of Youghal—a son,

(1) Arthur (Rev.), Vicar of Killarney and Precentor of Ross, m. first, 24 July, 1787, Sarah, dau. of Geo. French, of Innfield, son of Arthur French, of French Park; and secondly, 1809, Louisa Piersey. By the latter he had one dau., Lucy, of Belleview, Youghal, who d. 28 Oct., 1898, and by the former,

Arthur, Vicar of Mohill, M.A.; m. 22 Oct., 1817, Frances, dau. of Sir Hugh Crofton, Bart., and d. 10 Aug., 1869, having had issue,

1. Arthur (Rev.), B.A., Canon of Elphin and Rector of Tibohine, m. 23 Oct., 1852, Elizabeth, dau. of Ven. John Orson, Oldfield, Archdeacon of Elphin, and d. 29 Aug., 1905, having had issue,

(a) Arthur, d. 14 May, 1879.

(b) John Oldfield, d. 11 Feb., 1896.

(c) Douglas, LL.D., known for his literary works, m. 1893, Lucy Cometina Kurtz, and has two daus., Naula and Una.

(a) Annette, m. 4 Dec., 1902, John Cambreth Kane, second son of John Kane, the Castle, Mohill.

1. Frances, m. Nov., 1860, Ven. Fitzmaurice Hyde, Archdeacon of Ardagh.

2. Sarah.

3. Barbara, m. 5 Oct., 1864, L. F. s. Maberly.

4. Anne M. 1859, as his second wife, John Kane, of the Castle, Mohill, J.P., D.L., and had issue (see Kane, of Drumreaske, B.L.G.).

5. Emily Alicia.

(2) Frederick, of Hollywood, Co. Kerry, J.P., m. 22 Sept., 1832, Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Christopher Bland, of Derryquin, and had issue,

1. Arthur, m. 3 July, 1862, Louisa, dau. of Thomas Harnett Fuller, and had Arthur Herbert Thomas Bland, d. 10 Nov., 1895, and Lucy Frances.

2. George, in South Carolina.

3. Frederick, in Australia.

4. Christopher, m. Sarah, dau. of George Massy Hewson, of Camp Cottage, Castleisland.

1. Emma, m. 11 January, 1854, William Hewson of Finuge, Listowel Co. Kerry.

2. Elizabeth Adelaide, m. 18 Dec., 1860, Rev. Robert William Delacour.

3. Lucy, m. Arthur Goldfinch, grandson of Genl. Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B.

(3) John, M.D., m. and has issue.

(4) George, Lieut. R.N., m. 30 Sept., 1828, Eunice, dau. of Capt. Robert Hoy, R.N., and has issue.

³ See Notes, i., 297, "Bowenscourt."

CORRECTIONS.

Page 12, line 17 from bottom, for "Bridetown" read "Bridgetown."

Page 16, line 8 from top, for "Templernan" read "Templeruan."

Page 31, lines 21 and 22 from bottom, erase; Leamlarye is not same place as Carrigleamleary.

I think it is doubtful if the reference on page 63 to John Korker and John Fitz Richard, of Castle Koruth (Castle Cor), refers to the Castle Cor in these "Notes."—J.G.W. (Col.)

CORRECTION.

Vol. II., page 96, 21st line from the bottom, for Ven. Fitzmaurice Hyde
read Ven. Fitzmaurice Hunt.

Note.—See pp. 19, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, “Family of Green” of
Youghal, pub. 1902, by Rev. H. B. Swanzy, M.A., and T. G. H. Green,
for descendants of Rev Arthur Hyde and Anne Green, &c, &c.

III. John, of Creg Castle, Co. Cork, who m. Joana Condon, and had a son and three daus.,

(1) William, of Templeoe, Co. Cork, m. 1764, Catherine Lane, and d. 1790.

(1) Elizabeth, m. — Pooley. (P Elizabeth, m. 1767, Richard Lane).

(2) Sarah, m. Ambrose Lane, of Kilkenny.

(3) Mary, m. 1768, John Alleyne, of Coolprebane, Co. Tipperary.

Mr. Hyde d. 6 Oct., 1720, and was s. by his eldest son,

ARTHUR HYDE, of Castle Hyde, who m. Anne, only dau. and heir of Richard Price, of Ardmayle, and of Clonmore, Co. Tipperary, and has issue (with three daus., Jane, m. May, 1749, the Hon. Richard Barry, son of James, Earl of Barrymore, and d. 19 Oct., 1751; Anne and Deborah, both d. unm.), three sons,

I. Arthur, of Castle Hyde, who d. unm.

II. William.

III. John, eventual successor to the family estates.

The last,

JOHN HYDE, of Castle Hyde and of Creg, m. Sarah, dau. of Benjamin Burton, of Burton Hall, Co. Carlow, by Lady Anne Ponsonby, his wife, dau. of William, Earl of Bessborough, and had issue,

I. John, late of Castle Hyde.

II. William, d. in the East Indies, 1790.

I. Anne, m. Col. William Stewart, son of Sir Annesley Stewart, Bart., of Fort Stewart, Co. Donegal, d.s.p.

II. Catherine, m. John Leslie, dec.

III. Mary, m. Benjamin Woodward, dec.

IV. Sarah, m. 9 June, 1798, Henry, Earl of Shannon, and d. Sept., 1820.

The elder son,

JOHN HYDE, of Castle Hyde, Co. Cork, High Sheriff, 1808; one of the Esquires of the Order of St. Patrick to the Earl of Shannon at the Installation, 29 June, 1809; m. 1801, Hon. Elizabeth O'Callaghan, second dau. of Cornelius, first Lord Lismore, and by her (who d. 10 Aug., 1824) had issue surviving,

I. John, late representative of his family.

II. Cornelius, d. unm.

I. Frances, deo.

II. Sarah, m. first, 11 April, 1836, William Cooke-Collis, J.P., of Castle Cooke (see that family in B.L.G.), and by him, who d. 18 Oct., 1842, she had issue,

(1) Sarah, of whom presently.

(2) Mary Matilda, m. Major-Gen. E. D. Smith, formerly A.Q.M.G., Dublin District, and d. 29 Jan., 1881.

(3) Elizabeth Geraldine, m. first, Major John McDonald Cuppage, 89th Foot; and secondly, 4 Aug., 1868, Arthur W. Spens, Capt. 71st Regt., third son of Archibald Spens, of Lathallan Park, Co. Stirling, and d. 27 Jan., 1896.

III. Elizabeth (d. 1868), m. Robert McCarty, of Carrignavar, Co. Cork, who d. 1867.

IV. Louisa, m. William Penrose, of Lehane-Trehan; d. 1857.

Mr. John Hyde d. 1832, and was s. by his eldest son,

JOHN HYDE, of Creg and Castle Hyde, Co. Cork, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, b. 1803; d. unm. 1885, when he was s. by his niece,

Sarah. She m. 20 Sept., 1859, Richard Edward Beck, formerly Capt. 89th Regt., of Derwyn, Co. Monmouth, who d. 26 Oct., 1887. His widow assumed by Royal Licence, dated 22 Dec., 1888, for herself and her issue the surname and arms of Hyde in lieu of Beck, in compliance with the will of her uncle, John Hyde of Creg.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu, two chevronels arz. (Hyde); 2nd and 3rd, arg. a chevron engrailed az. between in chief two lions' heads erased ppr. langued gu, and in base a lymphad oars in action ppr. (Collis).

Crest.—A lion's head erased sa. bezantée.

Motto.—De vivis nil nisi verum: de mortuis nil nisi bonum.

From the Fiants of Elizabeth it appears that previous to the grant of Carrignedy to the Hyde family it was in the possession of the Maloneys.

Castle Hyde and a great part of the Hyde estate was sold about 1851, during the ownership of the late John Hyde, Esq., who then went to live at Cregg (q.v.), where he died.

Castle Hyde was bought by John Sadlier, and about 1862 it was purchased by Sir Henry Becher (2nd Bart.). Castle Hyde was occupied by his brother, John Becher, Esq. (afterwards 3rd Bart.) for about 20 years. When Sir Henry died in 1893, it passed to his brother, William Becher, Esq., D.L., who now resides there (1911). (See Ballygiblin).

DISCOVERY OF A SEPULCHRAL URN AT CASTLE HYDE, NOVEMBER, 1905.

By Robert Day, F.S.A.

“While some farm labourers in the employment of William Wrixon-Becher, Esq., were, during the past month, engaged in ploughing on the demesne lands of Castle Hyde, the ploughshare struck a large flagstone hidden beneath the surface, which they were about to remove by blasting, but fortunately succeeded in turning over with crowbars and by so doing disclosed to view a most interesting pagan tomb, consisting of a cinerary urn of baked, hand-made clay, half-filled with incinerated human bones and ashes, and with them a fossil encrinite. The urn was the central object of a dug-out oblong chamber 3 feet by 2½ feet, that lay in its greatest length due north and south, and lined throughout with flat slate-like stones. The urn had no independent cover, except the great stone which completely protected it and its contents through the lapse of so many centuries. This beautiful and artistic example of pre-Christian fictile work is 5 inches high, circumference of circular base, 7 inches; circumference at the widest part, 1 foot 7 inches; and of the mouth, 1 foot 3 inches. It is decorated on the inside of the lip and all over its outer surface, except on the base, which is without ornament of any kind. The material of which it is composed is probably the tenacious clay of the adjoining ground, which is free from stones, and apparently well adapted for the potter's art. Its appearance suggests the application of an outward coating of a fine paste, light brown in colour, soft to the touch, but in substance of a close, durable texture (“Kilkenny Journal, vol. ii., 1852-3, p. 295). The Rev. James Graves, in a record of the Pagan Cemetery at Ballon Hill, County Carlow, illustrates his subject by drawings of twelve cinerary urns, one of which, No. 9, bears in its decoration a resemblance to this, where we find the same zig-zag, the inscribed mouth, and the well-marked central rib, but in this (see illustration) there are four strongly-marked rudimentary handles. Similar projections, varying in form and number, are occasionally met with; two such are in the writer's collection, but less wide and more prominent, while those under notice are of unusual length and more fully defined than in any Irish example on record. The prevailing feature in the device on this urn is a basket-work pattern, relieved by a circular band of chevrons, and the projecting handles. When the urn was removed it was found to have been accident-



CASTLE HYDE SEPULCHRAL URN.
(Photo by Col. Grove White.)

ally broken on one side by the finders. It was then, with its contents and broken parts, carefully placed in the entrance hall at Castle Hyde, where Mrs. Becher is intent on its restoration.

"The workmen having taken up the lining stones of the cist, laid them on the surface, and left the place until the day following, when, on the invitation of Mr. Wrixon-Becher, it was visited by Colonel J. Grove White and the writer, who with Mr. and Mrs. Becher instituted a search in the surrounding earth and in that below the cist, all of which was carefully screened and examined, but with the barren results that only a few small calcined stones and a fossil bivalve from the carboniferous limestone of the district were found.

"Upon the under surface of the covering roofing stone are apparently a number of artificially-formed cup-shaped marks, which, in grouping and design, closely resemble those that are so often found on rude stone monuments, but on closer examination it was evident that they were formed by natural causes, and at some remote time were subject to the action of water, which gradually eat away the softer parts and left some of the cup edgings sharp and well defined, while others were worn and smooth. ("Journal R.S.A.I.," 1895, pp. 64-71).

"The site chosen for this interment is upon one of the most lovely and picturesque bends of the Blackwater, on its northern bank, and adjoining the mail coach road from Fermoy to Mallow. No traces of other burials were come upon, and no weapons, ornaments, or implements were discovered, although it is highly probable that some such may yet be found in the future tillage of the field now that the men on the estate have had their attention called to it. It is fortunate that the urn has fallen into the appreciative hands of the owner of Castle Hyde, who has placed it in the National Museum, Kildare Street, Dublin." ("Journal" for 1905, p. 187).

Amongst the many interesting objects at Castle Hyde, the following may be noticed:—

A magnificent beech tree 16 feet 9 inches in circumference, at five feet from the ground. It is probably the finest tree of its kind in Ireland. It has a clean stem shooting up to a great height, before its massive branches commence to spread. There are many fine trees in the demesne, but none with such a fine clean stem of the same height.

Behind Castle Hyde House is a wall of rock about the height of the second storey of the building. An iron bridge spans the chasm from the house to the top of the rock. The pleasure grounds are thus easily reached by ascending the main staircase and crossing this bridge.

A fine broad walk, lined by remarkable hedges, leads to the church. This is the parish church of Litter. I understand it is roofed with copper plates.

In the pleasure grounds are many magnificent old Irish yew trees. These are planted in such a manner that some antiquarians consider this part of the place was once attached to a monastery.

The house is supplied with water from a hill $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the south. The water pipes having to cross the river Blackwater, are laid on its bed, lately done by the present owner, W. W. Becher, Esq.

In "Cork and Co. Cork in the 20th Century," the Editor remarks:—
"The gardens, which occupy the site of an ecclesiastical establishment

dating from the reign of Henry VIII., are some 22 acres in extent. The yew trees, which are a feature of the place, date back to the time of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth." (p. 123).

The Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., Precentor of Cloyne, relates the following account of a duel between Dr. O'Brien and "Councillor" O'Mahony, at Castle Hyde, alleged to be the last duel fought in the Co. Cork. (?) Here are his words:—"The following account of a duel fought in north-east Cork, in or about the year 1832, has been orally given to me by Mr. William Quinlan, of Mitchelstown. Mr. Quinlan is a Latin and Irish scholar, he is also a man of quick intelligence, retentive memory, and as he often heard the duel described by his father, who was present at it, his version of it is doubtless accurate and trustworthy. The duel was fought between Dr. James O'Brien, of Mitchelstown, and Mr. Thomas O'Mahony, commonly called 'the Councillor,' who then resided at Loughananna, near Kilbehenny. It arose in this wise: The Roman Catholic parish priest of Mitchelstown was in those days a Father Keily, a *persona grata* at Mitchelstown Castle; he was in consequence dubbed 'the castle hack,' and the 'Protestant priest.' It appears that this Father Keily had censured the O'Mahonys for misleading his flock as regarded their proper course of action in the tithe war then raging, and Mr. Thomas O'Mahony, 'the Councillor,' resenting this rebuke stood up in his place in the chapel on the following Sunday, and, addressing Father Keily, openly and audaciously said to him:—"You are more the servant of the lord of the soil than of your Lord in Heaven." This very unbecoming and violent interruption of divine service was very nearly being followed by disastrous results, on which it is not necessary to enlarge; but it was this daring act of O'Mahony's which led to his being challenged by Dr. O'Brien. The place of meeting for the duel was what is known as the Castle Hyde inch, and the duel was fought on the south side of the Blackwater. A ferry boat, which was always on the northern bank of the river near the spot was removed for the occasion to prevent interruption. Dr. O'Brien's second was a Mr. Ogle; I have not been able to ascertain the name of 'Councillor' O'Mahony's second. Shortly before the duel actually took place, Mr. Corban, J.P., and Mr. Henry Smith, J.P., two local magistrates, arrived to prevent it, but being on the north side of the river, and the ferry boat gone, were unable to do so. Their remonstrances, shouted across the river, were unheeded. Hundreds of people were present, the duel was fought with pistols, and Councillor O'Mahony fell at the first fire, wounded in the abdomen. There were two surgeons on the spot, Dr. John O'Neill, of Fermoy, uncle of Dr. William O'Neill, now in Mitchelstown, and Dr. Drew, of Mocollop. They extracted the bullet, which had not penetrated deeply. The wound does not appear to have proved serious, but as O'Mahony fell, the bystanders, who were nearly all to a man in his favour, made an ugly rush for Dr. O'Brien and his second, Ogle, after the manner of Bodkin's friends when Charles O'Malley shot him in his first duel. Ogle plunged into the Blackwater, holding a double-barrelled pistol in his right hand over his head, while he swam with his left arm, and thus keeping his pursuers at bay, made his escape. Dr. O'Brien fled to a neighbouring mill, where he hid himself in a chimney. The people in chase of him, believing he had gone up the moun-

tain, followed a false scent thitherward. He was finally brought off in safety from his hiding place by a Mr. William O'Connell, of Rathcormac, who had a chaise and pair in waiting. 'Councillor' O'Mahony was a brother of John O'Mahony, known as 'Colonel John' in the Fenian times. The 'Councillor' retired to Ballydine, near Carrick-on-Suir, where he died. Dr. O'Brien, his opponent in the duel, was buried at Shanrahan churchyard, Clogheen, when death eventually claimed him."

Mr. Quinlan informs me that his father, from whom he often heard all these particulars, could not get absolution from Father Keily for having attended the duel, and was obliged specially to go to Queenstown to the R. C. Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Copinger, to make confession to him of this 'reserved case.' Father Keily, it seems, never regained his popularity at Mitchelstown, and was described as having "died in exile at Queenstown."

I cannot undertake to say whether the title of this little sketch is quite correct, but my informant maintains that this Castle Hyde duel was the last duel fought in the County Cork. I append a note of interrogation, leaving it an open question. ("Journal" for 1899, p. 262).

"Guy" gives Denis Stack, D.C., as a farmer on Castle Hyde townland, 1911.

William Hackett, Esq., under "Folk-Lore," writes:—"A short legend is given to a locality a few miles lower down the Blackwater, opposite Castle Hyde. Here a spotted cow grazed at Glen-na-Bo, but, like the Bo Ruadh, she disdained to drink from the adjacent river; every day she walked through where the town of Fermoy now stands, to drink from a well on a rock called Carrig-a-Bric, which, according to the legend, obtains its name from this Breac, or spotted cow. Whether the ancient name of the river Blackwater has any association with these legends, may be difficult to ascertain. In the life of St. Mochuda the river is called Nimh, a word which signifies poison. Another cow resorted near the scene of the last legend, at a place called Curragh-na-Druiminne, the 'bog of the white-backed cow.' This animal did not yield her milk for the benefit of the 'country round'; it was the exclusive property of the giants, or Fenians, and they were nourished by it for many years, when on a sudden the milk ceased. The perplexed giants, unable to account for this sudden stoppage of their supply, resolved on sending for Fionn. For a short time after his arrival he was equally at fault, so he determined to watch the cow by night. He thus discovered that a great serpent emerged from a river and abstracted all the milk of the white-backed cow; he attacked the animal, which escaped, and for a time evaded his pursuit, but he finally detected it in the shape of a ferocious, four-legged beast, with enormous teeth and blazing eyes. This animal's name was Lun. He had his abode near the summit of Carran Tierna, at a place called "Leaban Lun." Here he made a formidable resistance, but was finally killed by Fionn and his dog. After this, the white-backed cow gave milk enough for the giants." (R.S.A.I. for 1852, p. 317).

Windele mentions the Glenna Bo ("valley of the cow") woods, forming part of the demesne of Castle Hyde. (Notes i., 222).

CASTLEHYDE.¹

As I roved out on a summer's morning down by the banks of Blackwater side,
To view the groves and the meadows charming, the pleasant gardens of Castlehyde;
'Tis there I heard the thrushes warbling, the dove and partridge I now describe;
The lambkins sporting on ev'ry morning, all to adorn sweet Castle Hyde.

The richest groves throughout this nation and fine plantations you will see there;
The rose, the tulip, and sweet carnation, all vying with the lily fair.
The buck, the doe, the fox, the eagle, they skip and play by the river side;
The trout and salmon are always sporting in the clear streams of sweet Castlehyde.

There are fine walks in these pleasant gardens, and seats most charming in shady
bowers,

The Gladiaathors² both bold and darling each night and morning to watch the flowers.
There's a church for service in this fine harbour where nobles often in coaches ride
To view the groves and the meadow charming, the pleasant gardens of Castlehyde.

There are fine horses and stall-fed oxes, and dens for foxes to play and hide;
Fine mares for breeding and foreign sheep there with snowy fleeces in Castlehyde.
The grand improvements they would amuse you, the trees are drooping with fruit all
kind;
The bees perfuming the fields with music, which yields more beauty to Castlehyde.

If noble princes from foreign nations should chance to sail to this Irish shore,
'Tis in this valley they would be feasted as often heroes have been before.
The wholesome air of this habitation would recreate your heart with pride;
There is no valley throughout this nation in beauty equal to Castlehyde.

I rode from Blarney to Castlebarret, to Thomastown, and sweet Doneraile,
To Kilshannick that joins Rathcormack, besides Killarney and Abbeyfeale;
The flowing Nore and the rapid Boyne, the river Shannon and pleasant Clyde;
In all my ranging and serenading³ I met no equal to Castlehyde.

It appears that the poet called on Mr. Hyde about the beginning of the last (19th) century and offered him this effusion, expecting a reward, after the manner of the bards of old. But Mr. Hyde—who was round-shouldered, with something of a stoop—treated him and his poem with contempt, and in fact ordered him off the grounds. Whereupon the irate bard promptly altered the last verse so as to insert a bitter sting in its tail:—

“In all my ranging and serenading, I met no naygur⁴ but humpy Hyde.”⁵

Castle Hyde, the home of the Hyde family, is a beautiful residence on the Blackwater, a mile and a half above Fermoy in Cork.

¹ From Joyce's "Old Irish Folk Music and Songs."

² Gladiaathor, a fighting fellow. The word itself and its pronunciation are a memory of the classical learning of Munster a century or two ago: of which indeed many other vestiges still remain in the language of the people.

³ Serenading: rambling leisurely about.

⁴ Nagur: niggard.

⁵ For the custom of the Irish Poets' visitations in old times with laudatory poems (or satires: according to the reception they got), see Joyce's *Social Histories of Ancient Ireland: Index, "Poets."* The Castlehyde incident is an exact reproduction of what often happened in Ireland 1500 years ago; and the custom continued down to a late period.



CASTLE KEVIN.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1906.)

Castle Kevin (Castle Kiffin, Castle Giffin).

Sheet 25, six-inch O.S., and Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Clenor.

It lies about 3 miles north-west of Killavullen, which is the post town.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me he was told Castle Kevin was named after Kevin Roche, a kinsman to Lord Roche of Castletownroche, who had to surrender to Cromwell; but he thinks it more probable it was named after the O'Keeffes, to whom it belonged until it was seized by the Roches. In 1583, David and Maurice Fitz John Roche are mentioned as of Castle Kevin (see "Castles of Ireland," by C. L. Adams). When the well there, which is very deep, was cleaned in 1825, the key of the portcullis was found in it. It is stated traditionally that Cromwell's soldiers impaled the head of Roche, the owner, over the "bell gate."

Windele tells us that Castle Kevin is derived from "Caomheen," i.e., "of the young O'Keeffe." (Windele MSS., R.I.A., and "Journal" for 1896, p. 257). Rev. J. F. Lynch also states that Kevin appears to be from the Irish personal name "Coemgen."

Castle Kevin townland contains 394a. or. 14p. In 1881 the pop. was 63; val. £371 15s. od. (Guy).

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH (P.R.O.D.).

4256 (3521). Pardon to David fitz John Roch, of Castlekiffyn, and Walter Roch, horsemen; Maurice fitz John Roch, of Castellkiffyn, Wm. Kyrck, of same, kern, co. Cork, 28 Nov. xxvi., 1583.

6762 (5468). Pardon to John m'Connogher O Garvane, of Castlekiffevine, yeoman, Feb., 1602.

Maurice Roche, of Castle Kevin, in his deposition given in 1653 after the Rebellion said that among the English living near in 1641 were Capt. Hargill (since dead), John Latchford, now near Cork; John Grove, now in Co. Tipperary; and William Grove, Esq., Cahirdowgan ("Journal" for 1906, p. 22; also see "Depositions," Co. Cork, vol. vi., pp. 71-75, T.C.D.).

Castle Kyvyane was re-granted to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, by James I., with other lands, on his surrendering the same. 16 Dec., 9 James I. (1611).

According to Survey and Distribution Book, circa 1657, the proprietor of Castle Kiffin (Clenor) was Ulick Roch fitz John. It contained 304 a., and was granted to Wm. Thornhill. (P.R.O. Irl.)

On the Down Survey Map, p. 11, a castle is shown called Castle Giffin (circa 1657) where Castle Kevin now stands. (P.R.O. Irl.)

Original Documents, Index Testamentorum olim in Registro Corcagiae, 1600—1802, No. 41, John Roche, of Castlekevin, 1663, is mentioned. ("Journal," p. 392, 1897).

Mr. James Byrne gives me the following:—When Cromwell or his officers seized Castle Kevin he had doubts as to the loyalty of Nagle of Annakissy, accordingly, to test his temper, he presented Nagle's lawn to a Connaught soldier, an officer's servant, probably Thornhill's. The field to this day belongs to the Castle Kevin (Reeves) estate, although it nearly reached to Nagle's halldoor.

It is still known as the "Gurt a Connachtig," which means "the Connaught man's corn field."²

The Nagles sought afterwards to recover this lawn by legal means, but the title deeds of the Thornhills proved that this field was conveyed with the remainder of the Castle Kevin estate.

The grant to William Thornhill, inrolled 1666, was as follows:—Castle Kiffin, 304a., £4 12s. 4d.; Ballingurrane, 93a., £1 8s. 3d.; Rathduffe, 61a., 18s 6½d.; Ballinporagh, alias Powerstowne, 85a., £1 5s. 9½d.; Gortnacconnatty, 15a., 14s. 6¾d.; In Killura, 217a., 3r. op. profitable, 12a. 3r. op. unprof., £3 16s. 1½d. More in Killura, 105a., £1 11s. 10¾d.; Garraneklee, 144a., £2 3s. 8¾d. In Ballygoone¹ and Ballyrammy, 180a., £2 14s. 8d. In Ballydunneene (the east part), 89a., £1 7s. 0¾d. In Ballyverysheene (the north part), being part of Cargoone (Carrigoon), in par. of Rahan, 70a. or. 14p., £1 3s. 3¼d. Barony Fermoy. Total, 1,363a. 3r. 14p. plantation; 2,209a. or. 32p. statute. £20 14s. 2¾d. rent. Inrolled 5 Sept., 1666.

The Subsidy Rolls give:—William Thornhill, of Castle Kevin, value in goods, £9 8s. 9½d. A.D. 1662. In 1663 his valuation was £8 14s. 10d. (P.R.O. Ird.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—Castle Kevin, the seat of E. Badham Thornhill, Esq. The ancient castle was the property of the Roches, and the present extensive castellated mansion was rebuilt by Mr. Thornhill after designs by Mr. Flood in the Elizabethan style. It consists of a rectangular front flanked by semi-circular towers with embattled parapets; at the back is an octangular tower, from which the light is thrown into the grand hall through a window of stained glass, exhibiting the family arms, &c. The entrance is through a porch of hewn limestone, and a screen of the same material extends along the front of the building. (Under Clenor).

See pp. 211, 212, vol. i., of these "Notes" for transactions between Wrixons and Thornhills in 18th century.

Edw. Badham Thornhill, Esq., of Castle Kevin, was one of the Grand Jury for Co. Cork who in 1790 presented an address to Baron FitzGibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare ("Journal," p. 145, 1892, "John FitzGibbon, the Great Earl of Clare," by J. Greene Barry, J.P., &c.).

Henry Thornhill, of Castle Kevin, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt in 1800. ("Journal," p. 52, 1896).

James Byrne, J.P., informs me that soldiers were quartered at Castle Kevin in the years 1820-25.

John Welstead, of Ballywalter (grandson of Thomas Welstead, who obtained grants of Ballywalter and other lands under the Act of Settlement, 1667), m. first, Miss Thornhill, dau. of Edward Thornhill, of Castle-kevin, Co. Cork, &c. (see Welsted pedigree under Ballywalter).

(By Cork M. L. B.) Frances Thornell and John Welstead were married in 1732. This is probably the marriage referred to above.

Edward Badham Thornhill (of 122 Rathgar Road, Dublin) was buried at Clenor, near Doneraile, June 29th, 1881, aged 73. The Rev. Wm. F. Thornhill, Canon of St. Patrick's Rector of Rathcoole, Dublin, attended.

There are several of the Thornhill family mentioned in licence bonds Diocese of Cloyne and that of Cork and Ross.

There are entries to Thornhill family in the following (C. of I.) parish

¹ Ballygowan, alias Johnsgrove.

registers:—Mallow, Castletownroche, Doneraile, Farahy, Clenor; also in Cork, Ross, and Cloyne wills. (P.R.O. Irid.)

Mr. C. M. Tenison, in his account of Cork M.P.'s, gives the following Note on the Thornhill family:—

"Brettridge Badham, of Ballyheene, M.P. Charleville, 1713-14; Rathcormick, 1743-44. Son of Alderman Thomas Badham, of Cork, by Jane, daughter of Roger Brettridge, of Castlecope. He married, first, 1709, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Boyle, M.P., of Castlemartyr, but by her had no issue; secondly, 28th April, 1715, Lady Sophia King, daughter of the third Lord Kingston, and had two sons (who both died young and unmarried), and one daughter, who married, first, Richard Thornhill, of Castlekevin, near Mallow, who on his marriage assumed by Royal permission the surname of Badham-Thornhill; (the family in Co. Cork is now represented by Col. L. J. Badham-Thornhill, Cleaghmore, Ballinasloe); and secondly, 2nd Sept., 1752, John, second Lord Desart. Mr. Badham presented the address of the 'Sovereign, Bailiffs, Freeman,' &c. of Charleville to King George I. on his accession in 1714. He died July, 1744."—"Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society," page 41.

LAURENCE JOHN BADHAM-THORNHILL, Esquire, Lieut.-Col. (retired) Connaught Rangers, J.P. Counties Galway and Cork. Born July 28, 1845, being the second son of Edward Badham-Thornhill, Castle Kevin, Co. Cork, late 8th Royal Irish Hussars, who died 1884, by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Lau. John O'Neill-Donovan. Married April 11, 1872, Emily Geraldine (d. 1900), elder dau. of the late George Binks Braddell, Esq., J.P., of Clohamon, Co. Wexford, and has issue,

- I. Edward Badham-Thornhill, Gentleman, b. June 23, 1874.
- II. George Badham-Thornhill, Gentleman, Capt. R.A., b. Dec. 23, 1876.
- III. Lau. John Badham-Thornhill, Gentleman, b. Jan. 30, 1877; d. 1900.
- IV. Henry Badham-Thornhill, Gentleman, b. July 3, 1880
- V. William Claude Badham-Thornhill, Gentleman, b. Sept. 7, 1885; m. 14 Feb., 1908, Claire Mary, dau. of M. W. Dunne, Punchestown House, Naas.
- VI. Charles Badham-Thornhill, Gentleman, b. Sept. 30, 1888.
- I. Georgiana, d. March 30, 1882.
- II. Emily Geraldine, m. 13 June, 1907, Rev. Hen. B. Crawford, M.A., Kilfinora, Co. Clare.
- III. Elinor, d. Oct. 21, 1884.

Seats—Cleaghmore, Ballinasloe; Abbey, Knockmore, Co. Sligo.

Armorial Bearings—Quarterly 1 and 4, barry of 10 gules and argent, on a chief of the second a hand and dagger proper, sleeved azure, between two pellets (for Thornhill); 2 and 3 or, on a cross gules, five mullets of the field (for Badham).

Mantling—Gules and argent.

Crest—On a mount vert a thorn bush, thereon a robin-redbreast proper.

Motto—"Conquer or die."

("Armorial Families," by Fox-Davies, with a few additions).

William Beamish Ware married Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Badham-Thornhill, of Castle Kevin, Co. Cork, and of Kildermo, Co.

I am also informed that Miss Badham was a great heiress.

Colonel Thornhill, who came over with Cromwell, was, it is said, one of the Thornhills of Stanton, in Derbyshire.

A family ring with a miniature nearly 200 years old is in the possession of Miss Ware, daughter of W. B. Ware and Miss Badham-Thornhill.

A member of the Badham-Thornhill family gives the following:—

An old mound of earth in the field opposite the stable yard gate was opened by Edward Badham-Thornhill, who then held the Castle, and a very old stone coffin containing a human skeleton was unearthed. It was that of a very tall man, the coffin was much too small for it, and it was evident that the body had been forced into it, the legs being bent. Some other curious articles were dug up, such as stone implements of

war and some for domestic purposes. There was an old tradition that when a death or other misfortune befel the Badham-Thornhills the "Ban-shee" was heard at the Bell Gate. Some of the old people about there will tell that it was heard the night before this family left the castle for good.

Major James Badham-Thornhill commanded the "Mitchelstown Light Dragoons," a yeomanry corps, about 1771, Lord Kingston being also an officer of the troop.

The parish register of Mitchelstown contains many entries of inter-marriages between this family and other neighbouring families, likewise the Clenor register, now in Public Record Office, Dublin.

Miss O'Dell, of Co. Limerick, wife of Henry Badham-Thornhill, married, secondly, a Mr. Carmichael, and resided at Woodpark, Mallow.

Colonel L. Badham-Thornhill, of Cleaghmore, Ballinasloe (who now represents this family), holds deeds by which Cromwell conveyed the lands of Castle Kevin to one Sir Richard Thornhill. The place was held in a direct line until it was sold in Colonel L. Badham-Thornhill's father's time. He possesses some King James I. coins that were found with a skeleton under the steps of the halldoor at Castle Kevin. It was clad in a leather coat.

He also has a curious old coat of arms painted on wood, done before the family got the extra surname of "Badham."

His grandmother was a Miss O'Dell, of the Grove, Limerick, and his great-grandmother a Miss Rye, of Ryecourt.

He possesses an old portrait of Richard Thornhill, who married Lady Sophia King, of Mitchelstown Castle.

I cannot hear of any pedigree of the family having been compiled. When Edward Badham-Thornhill, of Castle Kevin, was asked for it, probably for "Burke's Landed Gentry," he replied, "My Castle is my pedigree." He was the last owner.

Circa 1845—1848, Dorothea Reeves purchased the Castle Kevin property in the Landed Estates Court. She bequeathed it to her second son, Edward Hoare Reeves (her eldest son, Major Reeves, having the Ballyglissane property), who married Miss Burke, as stated in the following pedigree:—

REEVES OF CASTLE KEVIN (from B.L.G., 1904, "Reeves of Besborough," with a few additions).

Lineage.—The Reeves of Castle Kevin are a branch of the "Reeves of Besborough, Co. Clare.

MAJOR ROBERT REVE or **REEVES**, son of a very respectable family in Sussex, settled in Ireland, temp. Charles I., and m. Elinor, dau. of Col. Owny O'Dempsey, eldest son of Sir Terence O'Dempsey, Viscount Clanmalier, by Margaret Nugent, his wife, dau. of Lord Delvin, by whom he had (with one dau., who m. Mr. Lodge, ancestor in the female line of the Lords Frankfort de Montmorency) a son,

WILLIAM REEVES, m. Bridget Malone, widow, dau. of Richard Neville, of Furness, Co. Kildare, and had issue a son and heir,

ROBERT REEVES, m. Mary Bodley, of Kilkenny, of kin to Sir Thomas Bodley, who founded the Library at Oxford. They had issue,

I. **ROBERT**, his heir.

I. **Hester**, m. — Haywood.

II. **Elizabeth**, m. — Beaumont.

III. **Rebecca**, m. — Savage.

IV. **Amelie**, m. — Stephenson.

- The only son,
ROBERT REEVES, m. Grace, dau. of Thomas Spaight, of Bunratty Lodge, and Burrane, Co. Clare, and had issue, with others (for whom see B.L.G., 1904, under "Reeves of Bessborough"), a fourth son.
- EDWARD HOARE REEVES**, m. first, Mary, widow of Arthur Devonshire, of Kilshannick, Co. Cork, but by her had no issue. He m. secondly, Dorothea, dau. of John Carleton, of Cork, and niece of Lord Carleton, and had by her two sons and four daus. His son,
- EDWARD HOARE REEVES**, of Castle Kevin, Co. Cork, J.P., m. 23 Oct., 1838, Elizabeth Mary, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Burke, of Prospect Villa, Cork, and d. 24 April, 1867, having had issue,
- I. **EDWARD HOARE**, of whom presently.
 II. Thomas Burke, Capt. Royal Horse Artillery, d.s.p. May 1882.
 III. Francis Carleton.
 IV. Edmund Burke, d.s.p. 1892.
 I. Dora Carleton.
 II. Elizabeth Mary.
 III. Mary Josephine, m. 1888, Armstead Braddell, Esq., A.V.D.

EDWARD HOARE REEVES, J.P., of Castle Kevin, b. 6 Dec., 1840, Lieut. 1st King's Dragoon Guards. Served in the Zulu war of 1879, in command of a troop of Lonsdale's Horse in the Coast Column. He m. 20 Feb., 1873, Katherine, eldest dau. of William Wrixon Leycester, Esq., of Ennismore, Co. Cork, and d. 19 Sept., 1888, aged 47, leaving issue,

- I. **EDWARD HOARE REEVES**, of Castle Kevin, Co. Cork, late Lieut. 1st King's Dragoon Guards and Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards; served in South African war, medal with five clasps; b. 25 April, 1875; Army and Navy Club, and Cavalry Club.
 II. William Wrixon Leycester, b. 21 Nov., 1880.
 III. Victor Charles Methuen, of Leitrim House, Kilworth, Co. Cork; b. 30 Nov., 1887; Lieutenant in the Dorset Yeomanry; Cavalry Club.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, on a chevron engrailed between three escallops az, as many eaglets displayed of the first, for Reeves: 2nd and 3rd, arg. on a fesse sa three pheons of the first for Spaight.

Crest.—A dragon's head erased or, collared az: over it an escrol, therein the words "Animum rege."

Motto.—Virtute et fidelitate.

Seat.—Castle Kevin, Killavullen, Co. Cork.

There are some Notes on the Reeves family on pp. 73—107, "Old Kerry Record" (pub. 1872) by Miss M. A. Hickson.

There is a tradition that Cromwell stabled his horses in the Banqueting Hall, and that there was a well in this hall; but one of the Thornhill children is said to have fallen in, and consequently it was closed up.

At the top of the back stairs there is a sculptured head let into the wall, said to have been done by one of Cromwell's soldiers. It is now known as "Cromwell's head."

The kitchen is believed to have been a chapel.

There are several sculptured heads close to the top of the wall at the back of the castle. Under a large beech tree in front of the castle Cromwell is said to have written his despatches and eaten his meals.

It is said that £5,000 was spent by the Thornhills in connection with two round stones that now rest on the gate piers which form the entrance to the garden. They are situated to the west of the castle. I fancy this refers to the lawsuit in connection with the field in front of old Anakissa house.

There are fifteen small brick arches at the foot of the garden wall to the west of the castle. No one at Castle Kevin knows for what purpose they were built. Wood larks, which are rare in County Cork, are said to be sometimes seen at Castle Kevin.

Castle Lishen.

Sheet 6, six-inch O.S., and Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Kilbolane.

The townland of Castle Lishen contains 284a. or. 30p. stat. measure. In 1881 the pop. was 29. Val. £159 15s. od. (Guy)

Castle Lishen lies about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road NNW. of Liscarroll village.

Castle Lishen is the Irish for "Castle of the little fort" (O'Donovan).

Mr. C. M. Tenison, B.L., in his article on Cork M.P.'s, mentions John FitzEdmond FitzGerald, of Cloyne, M.P. Cork County, 1585. Son of Sir Edmond Fitzgerald, knt., of Cloyne, who was descended from the Knights of Kerry. He was seized of the lands and castle of Kilmaclenyn, Ballyrithen, Brighy, Castle Ishen, &c.; sheriff of the county 1570; had a pension of 100 marks per annum granted to him, 16th May, 1582, for having taken and hanged his rebel brother; knighted 11th March, 1601-2, by Lord Mountjoy, the lord deputy, "whom he entertained at his castle at Cloyne when his lordship was on his way to Dublin."

He married Honora, daughter of Teige O'Brien, and niece of Donough, fourth Earl of Thomond, and had issue. He died at Cloyne, 15th January, 1612, aged 85. Sir Gerald Dalton FitzGerald (deceased shortly before 1895) claimed and used a baronetcy as a descendant of this John FitzEdmond FitzGerald. ("Journal" for 1895, p. 326).

In 1600 the Sugane Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner, through treachery, by Dermot O'Connor, and lodged in the fortress of Castle Lishen, but Pierce Lacy with 4,000 men besieged Castle Lishen and set the prisoner free. ("Pacata Hibernia" and Dalton's "Hist. of Ireland," iii., 169).

William Boulster, of Castle Ishen, near Charleville, was tenant to Morris FitzGerald, of Castle Ishen, in 1641, whom he deposed to have seen in command of an Irish company at the battle of Liscarroll. (Article on Parish of Kilshannig, &c., by Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O. Litt. D., "Journal" for 1905, p. 62).

Lord Inchiquin, writing to Sir Philip Perceval, 18 May, 1647, from Cork, discusses the question of the Irish army being allowed to volunteer for service of the King of France, and he believes that they wish to do so, and states that he had received a message from Morris FitzGerald, of Castle Lishen, that his brother Kit (O'Brien) would come off with a gallant troop if he (FitzGerald) might have leave to go hence into France (Egmont MSS., I. 407).

The "Book of Dist. and Sur.," circa 1657, records:—Castle Lishen. The owner before the rebellion of 1641 was Morris FitzGerald, Ir. Papist. It contained 1,196a. 3r. 8p. Morris FitzGerald was attainted and his property at Castle Lishen granted to Henry Tynt and Dame Tynt, 53a.



RUINS OF CASTLE ISHEN.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 16th Sept., 1910.)



RUINS OF CASTLE MAGNER.
(Photo by late Rev. Henry Swanzy, Rector of Castlemagner.)

11. 23p; Lord Kingston, 38a. 2r. 17p.; Sir George Hamilton, 1,104a 3r. 8p. (P.R.O. Irl.)

In 1659 the Tituladoc of Castle Lishen townland is given as Morrish O'Agherns, 4 English, 77 Irish plus 9 Irish (Petty).

On a slab in the south gable of the transept of Buttevant Abbey is the following: "Pray for the souls of Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., of Castleishen, of the House of Desmond, who died the 16th day of September, in the year 1726, and Dame Helena Butler, his wife, of the House of Ormond, who died in the year 1721, whose bodies are deposited in this vault along with their ancestors, until the resurrection of the dead with Christ our Lord."

This family are descended from Gerald FitzGerald, surnamed McCarroll, from whom are also the extinct House of Desmond.

Sir Edmond FitzGerald, Knight, of Clonglish, was created a baronet of Ireland, Feb. 8th, 1644. Sir Edmond, during the revolutionary war of the Commonwealth, burnt his castle of Clonglish, to prevent it falling into the hands of the rebels. After the Restoration he presented a petition to Charles II., praying to be reinstated in the property of which Cromwell had deprived him; but the Act of Settlement having passed, his petition was disregarded.

In consequence of the destruction of Clonglish, the baronet established himself at Castleishen, within three (?) miles of Buttevant, which, with considerable estates in that county, as well as Kerry and Tipperary, are still (1852) in possession of the present baronet. Sir Maurice, who succeeded him in the fourth generation, and who, as well as his predecessors, refused to assume the title, married Helen, daughter of Walter, son of Richard Butler of Kilcash, who are the parties referred to in the above inscription. Sir Richard resumed the family dignity, and had his right acknowledged and confirmed by the College of Arms in Ireland, Nov. 18th, 1780. The present (1852) baronet is Sir James G. FitzGerald, who succeeded his father, Sir James, who died Sept. 25th, 1839. Arms—Ermine, a saltier, gules. Crest—A boar, passant, gules, bristled and armed, or. Motto—Shannet a boo. (R.S.A.I. for 1852, p. 92).

On 30 January, 1879, Mr. Denis A. O'Leary reports to the R.S.A.I. :—"On a recent visit to Buttevant Abbey I found lying beneath the FitzGerald slab (above-mentioned), on the ground, a large monumental slab, apparently the topmost slab of the tomb when complete, now broken in pieces, the outer rim of which bore an inscription in old capitals, which is now unfortunately illegible, and the date 1614 in the lower corner. I carefully rubbed over the inscription to see whether I could not take a copy, but my efforts were unavailing. One letter looked like M, but this is merely surmise. The Maurice of the inscription was, I believe, father to Sir Richard FitzGerald, Bart., who built Castleishen House, and who was, Miss Hickson says, "the first of the Castleishen FitzGerald's who assumed the Clonlish baronetcy," &c. (These Notes, I., 362).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives, under Parish of Knocktemple: "The seats are Castle Ishen, the family mansion of Sir James FitzGerald, Bart., and Glenfield, an old mansion belonging to the Boyle family. Adjoining the mansion of Castle Ishen are the ruins of the ancient structure, from which it derives its name." (II., 240).

The "Field Book" of 1839 states: Castle Ishen, "Castle of the Lisheen or small fort," an old castle in ruins. Tubber a sugart, "Well of the priest," a spring well in the townland of Castle Ishen. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

1827, Feb. 5. John A. Blennerhasset, Esq., of Newmarket, Co. Cork, was married to Eliza Allen of Castle Ishen. (Kilbolane, C. of I. Par. Reg.)

Windele, writing in 1851, gives a sketch of Castle Ishen on pp. 219 and 220. He writes: "The upper storey which contained the solar or bower room of Castle Ishen is gone. Its floor is truly a "parkeen glas," or green field. It is supported, or formed rather, by the crown of a semi-circular arch. The ascent to it is by a stone staircase. The Irish name is "Caislean Lisheen," i.e., Ossian's Castle. Query, Caislean-a-Lisheen, i.e., of the little Lis." (Windele MSS., 12. I. 10).

Windele further remarks: "Dr. O'Brien, at the end of his Dictionary, Note 4, p. 514, has the following:—The O'Nunans, an ancient stock, were hereditary Wardens or Protectors of St. Brendan's Church at Tullaleis, in Co. Cork, and proprietors of the lands of Tullaleis and Castle Lissen, under obligation of repairs and all other expenses attending the divine service of that church, to which these lands had originally been given as an allodial endowment by its founder." (Windele's MSS., 12, I. 10. R.I.A.)

I visited Castle Lisheen on 16 Sept., 1910, in company with Mr. James Byrne, J.P. We examined the old castle and saw that the ceiling of the first floor was stone, arched and intact, but above this the building is a ruin. A cut stone doorway leading on to the ruined staircase is in good repair.

Over the hall door of Castle Lisheen House, now the residence of Mr. John P. O'Leary, is a slab of stone fixed into the wall on which is carved the coat of arms of the FitzGerald family.

On the sill of one of the drawingroom windows is a carved human head from a gargoyle of the castle.

On the stairs wall, leading to a granary in the stable yard is a curious carved stone 18 inches by 15 inches, which appears to be a bird standing on a Celtic spiral.

According to Guy and from local sources I understand the following have resided here:—In 1820, Denis O'Leary resided at Castle Lisheen; 1853, Patrick W. O'Leary; 1883, Mrs. O'Leary and John P. O'Leary; 1892, same; 1910, John P. O'Leary.

The O'Leary family came here in 1790 after Mr. Charles Furlong had given up the place to the landlord.

The landlord was Sir Gerald Dalton FitzGerald, Bart., when Mr. O'Leary purchased the place under the Ashbourne Act.



THE R.C. CHURCH, CASTLEMAGNER.
Rev. J. Greene, P.P.



PAROCHIAL HOUSE, CASTLEMAGNER.
Rev. J. Greene, P.P.

Castlemagner Parish.

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.

It lies two miles west of Cecilstown, which is the post town.

It derives its name from the Magner family.

In 1881 the following is recorded:—Area of parish, 7,880a. ir. 26p., statute; houses, 221; pop. 1,174; families, 216; R.C's, 1,121; Prots., 53; val. £5,913 15s. od. (Guy).

The rectories and tithes of Castlemagner, with many others, were granted to Sir John Jephson, Kt., 12th December, 10 James I., in Cork (p. 241, folio Calendar of Patent Rolls of James I., P.R.O. D.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) describes the parish as follows:—"Castlemagner, a parish partly in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, but chiefly in that of Duhallow, County of Cork, and Province of Munster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Kanturk, containing 2,853 inhabitants. It derives its name from the family of Magner, to whom this part of the country formerly belonged, and who erected a castle here, which was forfeited during the protectorate. Not far from Castlemagner, in the parish of Subulter, is Knockninoss."

Lewis also gives an account of Loghort Castle, which will be described under that name.

He continues: "The parish is situated on the new line of road from Mallow to Kanturk, and is partly bounded on the south by the river Blackwater, and contains about 7,760 statute acres, consisting of nearly equal portions of arable and pasture land; there is some woodland, and a considerable quantity of wet rushy ground, but no bog or waste. The soil is generally fertile, producing excellent crops, and there are several large dairy farms. On the lands of Coolnamagh are several pits of culm, forming part of the Dromagh vein, but not worked at present. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for building, repairing roads, and making lime. The new Government road to King-William's-Town passes through the extremity of the parish for about a mile and a half."

The seats in the parish are Ballygiblin (Sir W. W. Becher, Bart.), Bettyville (J. Terry, Esq.), Ramaher (C. Purcell, Esq.), The Glebe House (Rev. J. D. Penrose), Cecilstown Lodge (W. Wrixon, Esq.), and Assolas (belonging to Sir W. W. Becher).

The "Field Book" of 1840 states: Castle Magner Parish. A large parish, nearly all arable. It has some rough pasture. It contains about 45 Danish forts. Portions of four rivers. About 12 gentlemen's houses, 8 demesnes, one-third of the town of Kanturk, 2 villages, one old castle in ruins, a noble residence, a church, several quarries of common stone, several springs, wells, limekilns, ponds, &c. (Ord. Sur. Office, Dublin).

CASTLEMAGNER PARISH (R.C.).

"The Ancient and Modern Names of the Parishes of Cloyne," taken from the Diocesan Register, written by the Right Reverend Matthew McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, in the year 1785:—Names, modern, Castlemagner; ancient, Castlemagner; patron saint, dedicated to the B.V. (Brady, i., lxxviii.)

1291. "Ecca de MUNEMANARRACH xxx. unde decia IIi." (Tax. P. Nic.)

"E. Monymandragh idem cum Castlemagner." (V.B. of 1670). (Brady, vol. ii., p. 100).

A list of the Popish Parish Priests registered for the County of Cork, the eleventh day of July, 1704, &c., &c.

William Sheehan, residing at Garretmacgarret, aged sixty-two years, of the parishes of Kilbrin, Castlemagner, and Ballyclogh. He received Popish Orders in 1668 at Lumbariensis, from the Bishop of Lumbariensis. Sureties were—John Quin, of Ballydaheen, £50; Owen O'Callaghan, of Lotts, £50.

Owen O'Connell, residing at Killcaskan, aged sixty-six years. He was Parish Priest of Clonmeen, Kilshanig, and part of Castlemagner. He received Popish Orders in 1666 at Dublin from Patrick Plunket. His sureties were Manus o Keffe, of Knocknageehy, £50; and Dennis Callaghan, of Lisméalcomin, £50. ("Journal," pp. 56 and 58, 1900).

An Abstract of the state of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, Nov. 6th, 1731, gives:—Parish of Castlemagner and Ballyclogh. One old Mass-house. Two officiating Popish Priests. No Convent of Fryars or Nuns. No Popish school. ("Journal," p. 51, 1893).

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes:—In the R.C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising¹ Castle-Magner, Rosskeen, and Subulter, and has a small chapel here. A school of 50 boys and 30 girls, under the National Board, is aided by Sir W. W. Becher, Bart., who allows 20 guineas per annum; and a school for boys and girls is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's foundation, who allowed £20 per annum to the master, with a contingent gratuity of £10 and £14 per annum to the mistress, with a like gratuity of £8. The school-house, which contains apartments for the teachers, is a neat building in the rustic style, erected by the late Hon. John Perceval, and is kept in repair by Lord Arden. (Under Castlemagner).

ST. BRIDGET'S HOLY WELL.

On 24th August, 1894, I visited the interesting Holy Well of St. Bridget at Castle Magner. It is situated on the left bank of the Catra stream, opposite the old castle. The masonry work is in excellent preservation. On a stone over the well is inscribed—"Owen Egan of Knucknanuss. Erected this in Honour of God. And . . . BI . . . IHS Ad . . . 78." On the right face of the well is a nude female figure, and on the left face is another sculptured figure that looks like a Roman soldier. They are carved on blocks of limestone.

This female figure is the Sheela-na-gig mentioned by Du Noyer as a "rude figure, female, from Holy Well near Kanturk," in his "Sketches," vol. i., p. 82., R.I.A. In the "R.S.A. Journal" or 1894, p. 392, it is stated as being near Banteer, and described thus: "A figure erect, with uplifted hands, and extends below the knees. It measures one foot 10½ inches in height, and the upper wider portion of the slab it is carried on is one foot wide."

¹ See I., 139, of these "Notes."



HOLY WELL, CASTLEMAGNER.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 11th Sept., 1910).

Du Noyer has made an excellent drawing of this Sheela-na-gig. I compared the accompanying photograph and Du Noyer's drawing, and there is no doubt as to its being the figure at Castlemagner Holy Well. Also see vol. i., p. 279, of these Notes.

I was informed that people came to the Holy Well from long distances on St. Bridget's day to drink the water, which is supposed to cure every kind of illness. The water is also rubbed on the part of the body where there is pain. They "pay rounds" three or four times, and make the sign of the cross on the wall² of the Holy Well with a pebble.

They leave the drinking vessels, thus numbers of cups, jam pots, and small tins are near the well, while pieces of linen are attached to the top of it.

I am informed that this Holy Well is also called "Sunday's Well," probably from the fact that about eighty years ago over one hundred cars could be seen on a Sunday at the well bringing people to pay rounds. Such wells as this visited on Sunday are named Tobar-righ-an-domhnaigh, or "the well of the King of Sunday" (Joyce's "Irish Names," i., 452).

The Baptismal Register of Castlemagner gives the following Parish Priests who ruled the Parish from 1724 to the present date (1912).

Rev. Father Cassin, died 1724.

The Rev. Edward Donegan, having been pastor for a period of 28 years, died at the age of 73, on the 13th October, 1793. His successor,

Rev. Daniel Ryan (the Frenchman), died 16th July, 1813. This priest built the old thatched chapel in 1800.

The Rev. Timothy Ryan left Castlemagner and became P.P. of Kanturk in November 1820.

The Rev. Daniel Horgan came to the parish in November, 1820, and became P.P. of Conna and Ballynoe in May, 1832.

The Rev. John Riordan came in May, 1832, and died May 15th, 1847.

The Rev. Wm. Hogan came June 29th, 1847, and died the 10th June, 1867. This priest built the present chapel in 1859-60.

The Rev. Charles McCarthy came August 11th, 1867, and became P.P. of Churchtown and Liscarroll, 1872.

The Rev. Patrick J. Doyle came August 29th, 1872. He built the present parochial residence, and died January 18th, 1892.

Rev. James W. Greene (the present pastor) came the 5th February, 1892. This priest laid out the chapel and parochial house grounds with much taste. He also built, in 1901, the present curate's house, for which Sir John W. Becher,³ Bart., of Ballygiblin, gave two Irish acres of land at a rent of £3 per annum.

² Unfortunately, it has become the custom to make the sign of the cross on the Sheela-na-gig (see photograph).—J. G. W.

³ Sir John Becher also gave free use of a limestone quarry and a subscription—unsolicited—of £10.

£200 were borrowed from the Board of Public Works. The parishioners willingly met the rest of the expenses, by parochial collections and by carting lime, sand and bricks (70 tons) from Lombardstown railway station to the site of the dwellinghouse and out offices.

Lieut.-Colonel Longfield, of Waterloo, gave the free use of his Blackwater strand, from which 200 loads of screened sand were brought for the same purpose.

SCHOOLS.

The Misses Scott taught sewing and a little reading from 1848 to 1852 at Cecilstown.

Michael Ryan opened a "Hedge School" at the same village in 1850.

John Davis and Dan McCarthy taught also in "Hedge Schools" at Castlemagner Cross in 1848. The National School (vested) was built in the year 1848 by Sir W. W. Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin.

In the Report Book (1858) the Inspector makes the following entry:—
"I would recommend the teacher not to be smoking publicly in school."

The schools mentioned by Lewis no longer exist.

CASTLEMAGNER PARISH (C. of I.).

Circa 1663. Castle Magner Parish was in the Prebendary of Kilmac- lenine. The church was in repair, and the parish was taxed in the King's Books £2. The rectory was impropriate: Robert Longfield, Esq., impropriator. (Smith, vol. i., pp. 49-50).

In 1694, Castlemagner formed part of a union in the Diocese of Cloyne, comprised as follows:—Vicaria de Kilbrin, als. Rogeri Calvi; Vicaria de Castlemagner, Vicaria de Bally Clogh, Praebenda de Subolter, Praebenda de Kilmaclenyne, Vicaria de Roskeen, Sitque ecclia de Castlemagner p'alis. (Brady, vol. i., p. xxxvii.)

In 1682, Castle Magner was a parish in the Rural Deanery of Bothon, and had a church. (Brady, vol. ii., p. 298).

Brady records Incumbents, &c., as follows:—

1591. "E. Ville Castri R. spectat ad Bothon Edmund Magner est Vicar." (MS. T.C.D., E. 3. 14).

1615. Peter Betesworth (P. Subulter, q.v.) is Vicar, and Emanuel Phaire (P. Kilmaclenine, q.v.) is Curate. "R. impropriata, Johes Jephson, miles, firmarius. Vicariam Betesworth habet studendi gratia, per quin- quennium. Valet 4 li. per annum. Curatus, Emanuel Phaire, minister predicator." (R.V. R.I.A.)

1616. Patrick Coyne is admitted V. Castlemagner and Kilbrin, and P. Subulter, q.v.

1618. Thomas Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, had a grant on 6th June, 1618, of the advowsons of V. Castlemagner, Kilbrowney, Ballyclogh, Killenballinaglish, Dunbullog.

1634. E. de Castlemagner spectat ad Ballybeg. Val. 15 li. per an. Vicar, Patrick Coyne. Val. 15 li. per an.

E. de Kilbrin, spectat ad Ballebege. Val. 20 li. Johes Jephson, miles, Impropiator, V. Pat. Coyne. Val. 20 li. (R.V. 1634). Kilmabo Scru- lane, Johes Jephson, Impropiator. Nullus curatus. (MSS. Consistorial Office, Dublin).

1661. Vicaria vacat. (V.B.)

1662. Edward Bullen.⁴

1670-1. John Webb. He was also Chancellor of Cloyne.

1679. The Communion Plate now (1863) in Castlemagner church con- sists of a cup and paten of silver, weighing together a pound and a half.

⁴ Probate of his will, 1670, is amongst the Cloyne wills, P.R.O., Irl.

On the cup is the legend:—"This Cup belongs to the parish church of Castlemagner, 1679."

1685. Gilbert Heathcote, A.M.

1693. Edward Sayers.

1694. V. Castlemagner; val. 10 pounds. Mr. Sayers, Incumbent. Epus patronus. Church of Castlemagner much damaged by the late war, but now in repairing. Impropiator of Castlemagner, Mr. Jephson olim, nunc vendit Johi Longfield, R. imp., val. 20 pounds. (Palliser).

1713. Robert Carleton, A.M. In 1721 Carleton became Dean of Cork.

1713 to 1799. Castlemagner was held with Ballyclogh, q.v.

1799. John McCormick, A.B.⁵

1804. James Hamilton.

1805. Sackville Robert Hamilton.

1805. Castlemagner contained six Protestant families.

1809. John Chester, A.B. The present parish register begins in this year. The earliest entry is that of the induction of Mr. Chester, Sept. 15.

1816. Joseph Rogerson Cotter.

1830. Protestant population, 106.

1834. John Denis Penrose.

1837. Castlemagner is a vicarage, with cure, 5 miles long by 3 broad, containing 8,099a or. 27p. Gross population, 2,853. No curate employed. Composition for the vicarial tithes, £404 12s. 6½d. 3r. 9½p. of glebe, valued at £1 1s., subject to visitation fees, £1 15s.; diocesan schoolmaster, 14s. Castlemagner glebe-house built in 1813, under the new Acts at the cost of £738 9s. 2½d. Brit., granted by the late Board of First Fruits, viz., £276 18s. 5½d. in way of gift and £461 10s. 9¼d. in that of loan, of which loan there remains £252 chargeable on the benefice in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £18 os. 4d. Incumbent is resident. Incumbent reports that, exclusive of the moneys aforesaid, he has expended about £184 12s. 3d. in making additions and improvements to the house, but that he has not taken the steps necessary to charge his successor with the repayment of any portion of this expenditure. One church, capable of accommodating 120 persons, built in 1816, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9¼d. Brit. granted by the late Board of First Fruits, of which loan there remained £212 13s. 5d. chargeable on the parish in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £11 16s. 4d. The rectorial, consisting of one-half of the tithes of this parish,⁶ compounded for £404 12s. 6½d. are impropriate, and belong to John Longfield, of Longueville, Esq., and are held by Mr. Jeremiah Callaghan under lease, of which there remains one very old life. (Parl. Rep.)

1851. Francis Webb.

1860. The church and glebe is in order; threequarters of an acre of glebe in Vicar's use. The Protestant population is about 60. The rent-

⁵ Ancestor of the late Sir William McCormick, surgeon, who for some years lived at Kilpatrick House, near Ballyclough, and kept a school there.—Langley Brasier-Creagh.

⁶ Amongst Longueville papers is the Deed of Sale of Tithes of Castlemagner, Kilbrin, and Clonfert from William Jephson to Daniel Forrest, in trust for John Longfield. Dated 8 January, 1693.

charge payable to the Vicar is £303 15s. 11d. The Impropiator, John Longfield, esq., has an equal amount. The present Vicar has a rent-charge on the benefice for £94 expended on the glebe house. There is no approach from the road to the glebe house except through land rented by the Vicar from Lord Limerick.

Revd. J. H. Cole (pub. 1903) writes on this parish: In a MS. in T.C.D. of 1591 it is called "E. Ville Castri," and in the Visitation Book of 1670 it is entered as "E. Monymandragh, idem cum Castlemagner," which would mean "the turf-bog of the mandrake."⁷

Of this parish Dr. Olden says, that "as it is not mentioned in the 'Pipe Roll of Cloyne,' it probably was not then in existence. It was formerly part of the once important prebendal parish of Subulter, and seems to have been carved out of that parish by the Magners, a powerful family there, who built the castle and the church."

This union consists of the parishes of Castlemagner, Clonmeen, with Roskeen, Subalter, Ballyclogh, with Dromdowney, Kilbrin, and Liscarroll, and Kilmaclenan.

1871. Henry Swanzy (see Burke's "Family Records," p. 569, pub. 1897).

On the resignation, in 1877, of John Galbraith, V. Clonmeen, that parish was united to Castlemagner.

The church population of this union is about 170.

There are four churches—St. Bridget's of Castlemagner, Clonmeen, Ballyclough, and Kilbrin. Castlemagner church was repaired in 1873, and in 1887 a vestry room was added and new heating apparatus; a chancel was built in 1900, and a pulpit and prayer desk dedicated, as memorials, by Sir John Becher, of his brother, Sir Henry W. Becher, who endowed the parish.

The union is under the diocesan scheme. There is an endowment of £130 per annum paid by Sir John W. Becher, Bart., having been made a charge on lands by Sir Henry W. Becher, Bart.

The assesment is £168; stipend of Rector, £300.

Among the parochial organizations are Bible Classes and Church History Class, at the Glebe House, which was built by Revd. John Chester about 1811; was purchased for the parish by the vestry about 1873. There is three-quarters of an acre of land, as glebe, at a nominal charge of 8d. yearly.

Revd. E. G. Jones, V. Kilbrin and Liscarroll, resigned those parishes in 1898, and they were added to Castlemagner union. (Cole, p. 172).

Castlemagner church lies about 8½ miles west of Mallow. It was built about 1811, and is named after St. Bridget. There was an old church in the same churchyard, a small portion of the ruin is still in existence. Both Protestants and Roman Catholics are buried here.

Over the main entrance to the churchyard is a stone cross with the following inscription:—"A gift to the Parish of Castlemagner from the Right Honourable the Lord Arden, A.D. 1817."

⁷ Revd. J. F. Lynch writes: "But the older form given in Taxation is Munemanarrach, which may mean 'shrubbery of the sheep-folds.'"

Tablets in the Church:—

To Major Nicholas Wrixon, late 21st Fusiliers, d. at Cork, 6 June, 1864. His eldest son, Lieut. John Wrixon, same Regt., d. at Kamptee, India, 15 Sept., 1843, aged 22, where a monument is erected by his brother officers. Erected by their affectionate wife and mother. Mary Wrixon, widow and mother of above, d. 13 Feb., 1882, aged 87. Erected by her second son.

Near the reading desk is a tablet:—

Under this seat lies the body of the Rev. Francis Gore, late of Assollus, who departed this life May ye 10th, 1748. He was incumbent in these parishes for 34 years, during which time he behaved himself very charitable to the poor, indulgent and agreeable to all his parishioners and neighbours. He died in ye 65th year of his age.

A tablet to the memory of Sir William Wrixon Becher, Bart., b. 31 July, 1780, d. 17 Oct., 1850. John Michael Wrixon, Esq., b. 13 Aug., 1781, d. 27 April, 1855. The Rev. Nicholas Wrixon, b. 18 Feb., 1783, d. 9 April, 1869.

A tablet to the Rev. Francis Webb, 22 years Rector, b. 25 Jan., 1814, d. 21 Nov., 1870.

Also one to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Power of Roskeen, b. 30 Mar., 1855, d. 4 Dec., 1878.

Another to Anne, dau. of John Becher, of Creagh, and widow of James Lombard, of Lombardstown, b. 20 Jan., 1761, d. 17 July, 1830.

A tablet in memory of Constance Marianne Barry, a perfect wife in sickness and health, March 22nd, 1898.

In memory of Major J. G. A. Walker, of the Queen's Bays, who was killed in action near Boschman's Kop, in South Africa, April 1, 1902, while fighting gallantly for his King and Country. May he rest in peace. Erected by J. W. Becher, Sept., 1902.

In 1903 the church was greatly improved. A new chancel with tessellated pavement, solid marble steps, oak pulpit, reading desk, lectern, communion table and rail, were added; also the roof opened up, a pitch-pine dado placed round the inside of the church, and a roof of same material.

All this was erected at the expense of Sir John Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin, with aid from Revd. H. Swanzy, the Rector, and a grant from the Beresford Fund.

It was in memory of Sir Henry W. Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin, who endowed this parish.

In the churchyard, against the wall of the ruin of the old church, is a handsome monument with the following inscription:—

Henry Wrixon, Esq., of Assollus, erected this in memory of his uncle, Mr. Arthur Bastable, of Castlmagner, who died 7br ye 4th, 1773. Aged 75 years. Denis Connell, F.

Enclosed within a railing is a tombstone to the memory of:—

Thomas V. Priestly, d. 13 Oct., 1883, aged 42 years. Also his son, Charles, who d. at sea, 23 Dec., 1902, returning from South Africa. Buried at Lisbon, aged 34.

On a cross lying on the ground:—

Revd. Percival Priestly, M.A., d. 4th Sept., 1904, aged 26.

There are tombstones or vaults to the families of Bastable, Chester, Bolster, Williams of Mallow, Priestly of Mallow, Townsend, Egan, McCarthy, Stacks of Coolnamaugh, Haines of Mallow, and others.

On the south side of the churchyard is the remains of a stile on the stone boundary wall and a stand for ladies to mount on pillions in the old days.

The Revd. Henry Swanzy kindly showed me the church plate in his possession. It consists of a very old silver chalice, with the following

inscription:—"This cup belongs to the parish Church of Castlemagner." Two hallmarks, two castles, and the letters R.S., thus:—

RS — R S
1679.

Parochial Records (Baptisms, Marriages and Burials) are in the Public Record Office, Dublin. There are three volumes, as follows:—

Baptisms, 1810—1905; Marriages, 1809—1844; Burials, 1809—1906. (39th Rep. Depy. Keeper P. R. in Irl., 1807, page 18).

CASTLEMAGNER CASTLE.*

The following persons were by an inquisition held at Shandon Castle, in Cork, September 1, 1588, found to be concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, and were, most of them, attainted by Act of Parliament. Fifty-seven persons are mentioned, amongst which is "Richard Magner, of Castle Magner." (Smith, vol. i., p. 29).

Thomas FitzMaurice, Baron of Kerry and Lixnawe, assigns to William Magner, of Castlemagner, Co. Cork, gent, his right to a grant from the King of the lands recited in viii. 32. 20th May, 16 Jas. I. A.D. 1618, as follows:—

Grant (viii. 32) from the King to William Magner, of Castle Magner, Co. Cork, gent, the castle, town and lands of Castle Magner, otherwise Magner's Castle, 3 car., viz:—Castle Magner, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. with a watermill thereon; Cwyllebalin or Culballine, $\frac{1}{2}$ car.; Ballinknockane, 1 car.; Lissydgaine, Carrigshaneoge, and Knockanebohy or Knocknebohie, $\frac{1}{2}$ car., and Knockanegeiragh or Knockaunemygeragh, and Knockigile, $\frac{1}{2}$ car.; Ferrenedoyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ car.; Rossenenany or Rosnenarenie and Moynevenoge, 1 car.; Rathbegg, 12a., the advowsons of the vicarages of Castle Magner and Kilbrwny; the castle, town and lands of Teample Conilly or Temple connelly, $3\frac{1}{2}$ car., viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ car. belonging to said castle; Liskilly, $\frac{1}{2}$ car.; Kilbruony (Kilbrowny), Ballintrell or Ballitrely, otherwise Trelstowne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ car.; a void place or toft and a garden in Buttevant. The premises are created the manor of Castlemagner, with 200 acres, country measure in demesne; power to create tenures; to hold courts leet and baron, and to enjoy all waifs and strays. No rent reserved. To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common soccage, unless it be found that the premises or any part of them were held by knight's service. 6 June, 16th Jac. I., A.D. 1618. (Pat. Rolls, P.R.O. Irl.)

In the "Unpublished Geraldine Documents" in the account of "The Whyte Knight," p. 16, in reference to the building of Old Castletown Castle, it is stated that "the rock whereon it stands was formerly called Magner's Rock, where there was some kind of building before" (p. 16).

Also the following note:—"Oldcastletown is a townland in the parish

* In a pamphlet entitled Biographical Memoirs of travels through this country, by Michael Pyne, privately printed about the forties of the 19th century, he writes: "Castle Magner, 4 miles to the east of Kanturk, which was the property of Richard Magner, an agent to the Irish inhabitants of Kilmore. This castle is 56 feet high, flanked with one round tower, with a battery, and a dwelling house built on a rock hanging over a stream of water. Magner lost his estate in the wars of 1650; he was the only man who tricked Cromwell."

of Kildorrery, barony of Condons and Clongibbon, Co. Cork, in which the ruins of the old castle are still remaining. But it is unlikely that it was called 'Magner's Rock' before the erection of the castle there by William Keagh (the blind) FitzGibbon (circa 1450), as the first of the Magners that appeared in Cork County was probably Robert Magner, who had a grant of lands in the sixteenth of James I., and who forfeited Magner's Castle (now Castlemagner, in the barony of Duhallow, Co. Cork) for complicity in the rebellion of 1641. Of this Robert, Smith in his "History of Cork" (where he is called Richard), tells a curious story as related further on.

Smith writes in 1750:—"About two miles to the north of Clonmene is Castle Magner, which, though in the circuit of this barony, is reckoned to be in Orrery. In the rebellion of 1641 this castle belonged to Richard Magner,⁹ agent for the Irish inhabitants of Orrery and Kilmore. When Cromwell was at Clonmel, he went to pay his court to him, but being represented as a very troublesome person, and one who had been very active in the rebellion, Cromwell sent him with a letter to Colonel Phaire, then Governor of Cork, in which was an order to execute the bearer. Magner, who suspected foul play, had scarce left Clonmel when he opened the letter, read the contents, and sealing it up, instead of proceeding towards Cork, turned off to Mallow, and delivered it to the Officer who commanded there, telling him Cromwell had ordered him to carry it to Colonel Phaire. This officer had often preyed upon Magner's lands, for which he was resolved to be avenged. The officer, suspecting no deceit, went with the letter, which greatly amazed the Governor of Cork, who knew him to be an honest man, and immediately sent an express to Cromwell for further directions. Cromwell being extremely chagrined to be so served, sent orders to let the officer have his liberty, and to apprehend Magner, who took good care to get out of his reach. This castle and lands were granted to the family of Bretridge for forty-nine arrears; it is now the estate of Sir Standish Hartstonge." (Smith, vol. i., p. 282).

The following is a local story¹⁰ explaining Cromwell's dislike to Magner. When Cromwell and Magner were walking together through the churchyard of Castlemagner, Cromwell asked Magner "who were buried there?" Magner replied "his father, grandfather and grand-uncles."

Cromwell, moralizing, said, "He supposed they were great men in their day, but he was able to walk over them now."

Magner, taking it as an insult, replied, "It is easy for a living dog to walk over dead lions."

In the Book of Survey and Distribution, circa 1657, it is stated that Robert Magner, jun., had been the owner of Castle Magner Parish, consisting of 772a. 1r. 24p. It was granted on forfeiture to Roger Bretridge. (P.R.O.D.)

In the Down Survey map, circa 1666, a castle is shown at Castlemagner, also a tuck mill at Garran, a little north-west of Castlemagner. (P.R.O., Irid.)

⁹ By an Inquisition held at Shandon Castle in Cork, 9 Sept., 1588, Richard Magner, of Castle Magner, Esq. (with others), was found to be concerned in the Earl of Desmond's Rebellion (Journal for 1896, p. 478).

¹⁰ For what it is worth.

In 1659 the townland of Castlemagner is shown to contain 12 English and 51 Irish. The Tituladoc being Roger Brettridge, Esq. (Petty's Census, R.I.A.)

The Subsidy Roll of 1662 gives: Roger Bretridge, of Castlemagner, value in land £8 9s. 4½d.

In 1663, value in goods, £15 (P.R.O., Ird.)

The grant to Roger Brettridge comprised—The castle, town and lands of Castlemagner, 772a.; Rossanarny and Lackeyle, 208a.; in Knocknashilleny, Knocknemetter, Ardagh, Killebraher, 242a. 1r. 8p.; East Drynagh, 134a., Bar. Orrery and Kilmore. Garron McGarrett, 148a. 3r. 8p.; Ballyheene, 282a. 1r. 24p.; Rathmaghery, 73a. 1r. 24p. Ir.; Drumcummer and Killrush, 270a.; Kippagh, 122a., Bar. Duhallow. Total quantity, 2,252a. 3r. 24p. (3,649a. 1r. 13p. stat.). Total rent, £34 4s. 2¾d. Inrolled 3 Aug., 1666. These and other lands were (pursuant to Privy Seal, dated at Whitehall, 8 Aug., 1669) created the manor of Brettridge, &c. The other lands were—Lisraduggan, Convaline or Couvaline, Knockarcharrihy, Kippage, Dromconnor, Killrush, Rathmaherry, Ballyheene, Garraunmcgarrett, Rosemany, Ardage, Tervine, Killebragher, Knocknashelene, Knocknamether and Drinagh. (O'Donovan's "Letters and Antiquities," 14 C. 9, p.25, R.I.A.)

In the pedigree showing the "Descent of the Uniackes of Castletown and Nova Scotia, from the Royal House of Plantagenet," opposite p. 245, 1894, of the "Journal"—Thomas Purdon, of Drinagh and of Kilpatrick, Co. Cork, Captain in the Army, is stated to have married Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of William Hawnby, of Castle Magner, Co. Cork, esquire. (See I., 136, of these "Notes").

This marriage is more fully explained in a footnote on p. 245 by R. G. Fitzgerald-Uniacke, F.R.S.A., the author.

Lewis (pub. 1837) confirms the account by Smith, and adds: The castle and lands were granted to the family of Bretridge, from whom they passed to the Hartstonges; the remains now form part of a farmer's residence. (Under Castlemagner).

The Field Book of 1839 states that the castle is nearly in ruins; occupied by a farmer. (Ord. Sur. Dub.)

Castle Pook or Carrig Phooky.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

It lies at the foot of the Ballyhoura range of mountains, about three miles north of Doneraile.

The old castle is in ruins and uninhabited.

Carrig Phooky is the Irish for "the Spirit's Rock."

In 1881 the following is recorded:—Castle Pook North townland, 1,455a. 1r. 36p.; pop. 116; val. £35. Castle Pook South townland, 541a. 3r. 22p.; pop. 51; val. £249 5s. od. (Guy).

Castle Pook North is mostly mountain.

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2244 (1804). Pardon to James riough Shynan,¹ of Castle poyky, gent, William Shynan fitz James Shynan, of Donarayle, alias Shinan, gent; William Shynan, of same gent; Philip Shynan, William crone Shynan, Gilliduf Shynan, and William Shynan fitz John, of the same place, and John fitz Ulick Roch, of Kilbyrne, gentlemen. In consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 6 May, xv., 1573.

6558 (5261). Pardon to Patr. Synane, of Castlefowke, and several others. Provided that they appear and submit before the President of Munster, N. Welsh, Knt., chief justice of the Common Bench, the chief and second justices, and the Queen's attorney of Munster, and John Everard, Esq., justice of the liberty of Tipperary, within three months, and be sufficiently bound with sureties: and that all the recognizances be recorded in the council book of the province at the next sessions to be held in the several counties where the parties live, if any be held there within three months. If any fail to find the required surety within three months, the pardon as regards them to be void. The pardon shall not extend to any in prison or bound for appearance at Sessions: nor to any Jesuit, seminary, or Mass priest, nor any freeman of any city or incorporate town who lives in the town. It shall also not include any offence or crime committed after the date of the president's letter to the deputy for the pardon: nor any intrusion on possession of the crown, or any debt or arrears due to the crown. Date destroyed. Lord Deputy's warrant dated 5 July, 1601.

In the re-grant of his estates to David, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, by James I. Castlefoyky is mentioned, out of which he had a chief rent of 32s. (Patent Rolls, 16 December, 9th James I., 1612).

In the 12,000 acres of the forfeited Desmond Estate granted to Sir William St. Leger by Charles I., 1 Sept., 1639, was included Castlepooke. (Doneraile and Vicinity, by Walter A. Jones).

In 1644 mention is made in the Egmont MSS. of Shinan FitzRobert, of Castlepooke, one of the Warders of Liscarroll. (Egmont MSS., I., 231).

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 give, under Barony of ffermoy:—Robt. Browne, of Castlepooke, value in goods, £3 4s. 5½d. In 1665, John St. Leger, Esq., of Castle Pooky, value in goods, £6 10s. 9¼d. (P.R.O., Irid.)

In Buttevant Abbey is the tomb of Mr. Richard Morgan, who died 15 Oct., 1748, in the 107th year of his age. This man lived above 70 years at Castle Pooky, near Doneraile. He had been clerk of the crown and peace for this county in King James's time, never ate salt with his meat, and died of no other complaint than the mere effect of old age. (Smith, vol. i., p. 292).

Another species of Irish fairy is the Phooka, the descriptions given of which are so visionary and undefined it is impossible to reduce them to detail. The name of many lonely rocks and glens in Ireland declares them sacred to this spirit. In the County Cork there are two castles called Carrig Phooka, or the Phooka's Rock, one near Doneraile, the other not far from Macroom; and in the County Wicklow, the celebrated waterfall of Poula Phooka, or the Phooka's Cavern, is well known. (Croker, p. 91). Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds Ahaphooka, just to the north of Kilclooney, Kildorrery.

In 1814, Richard Andrews, Esq., lived at Castle Pookey. The post town was Doneraile. (D.N.P., 1814).

The Field Book of 1840 states: Castle Pook South (townland) contains a Danish fort, an old castle called "Castle Pook Castle," two graves,

¹ There are people named "Synan" still living in the vicinity.

two trigonometrical stations, and part of a stream, and several scattered houses. (Ord. Sur Off., Dub.)

Guy, in 1911, gives Alex. J. Morrissey, D.C., as a farmer at Castle Pook.

LEGENDS.

A long time ago a good-natured giant lived in this old castle. He employed his time in grinding corn for the poor people of the neighbourhood. They left it at the door of the castle in the evening, and found their flour in the same place the following morning.

The peasants were, however, forbidden to watch for him. If they violated this rule, no more corn would be ground for them.

One night an inquisitive individual hid himself to watch for his benefactor, but the giant being a wizard, espied him, and, as far as is known, he forsook this part of the country for ever. At the castle is a cave which has lately been filled in.

Mr. F. N. Evans, B.L., adds: "The peasantry, some one hundred years ago, believed that the Pookawn Fairies could always be seen at midnight on midsummer eve dancing in front of Castle Pook. This is referred to by Dr. Joyce."

During a visit to Castle Pook caves in 1906, I was told the following legend:—During Cromwell's march through Killavullen (see that place in these "Notes") he heard of an old man of great wealth. This man taking fright, escaped with his money and took refuge in Castle Pook caves, where he hid his treasure, and shortly after died from fatigue and terror, fearing pursuit from Cromwell. People have often searched for the treasure in vain.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., relates the following legend of Castle Pook:—

"A spook used to grind every night all the corn required by the Lord of the Castle. The spook, it appears, was badly clad, so the lord, moved to compassion, left a suit of clothes for him in the mill. On the following night he did not hear the mill at work, so he peeped in to find out what was the matter. He observed the spook was doing no work, but was engaged in admiring his figure in his new garments. From this the lord drew the moral that it was dangerous to excite pride in dependants. The late Mr. Michael Nunan, of Mallow, used to recite a quotation which was supposed to be composed by the lord on the above-mentioned occasion, who I fancy must have been either a Roche or a Synan."

Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, as the heir of the fourth Viscount Doneraile, receives head rent for Castlepook from Mrs. C. Neligan, who represents Michael Creagh.

Another cave is not far off. It is situated on the farm of Mr. R. J. Ussher, D.L., of Cappagh, Co. Waterford,¹ who purchased the interest in it in 1906 from B. Connell; the landlord being Mrs. Neligan, of Doneraile, and the head landlord being Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory.

This cave has been known for a long time. About 1869, I took the late A. Fitzgibbon, Esq., through it. We had rope, string, a plenti-

¹ Mr. Ussher has lately sold his interest in this farm, but I hear retained certain privileges as to cave exploration.



CASTLE POOK.

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



**MR. R. J. USSHER, D.L., AT WORK IN CAVE NEAR
CASTLE POOK, 1905.**

ful supply of candles and matches. At that time there were many more stalagmites than at present.

This cave, or series of caves, have become celebrated from the discoveries of Mr. R. J. Ussher, D.L., of Cappagh, Co. Waterford, of deposits rich in remains of animals which are now extinct in Ireland.

It was quite by chance that he explored this cave. He was staying with me for the purpose of watching wild birds on Kilcolman Lake, and knowing that he was an authority on cave digging, I took him to the one at Kilcolman Castle. He found no remains of animals, so I suggested that he should try the Castle Pook caves. I drove him on there and showed him the entrance. Accompanied by his butler, John Power, he entered the cave, with candles and matches, but no string or rope. I drove up and down the road for over an hour, waiting for him, and getting anxious, I was thinking of procuring a search party, when he appeared at the mouth of the cave, holding up the bone of a mammoth. He had got lost, and had been wandering about trying to find his way out for a considerable time.

The following account of this cave has kindly been written for me by Mr. Ussher:—

THE MAMMOTH CAVE, BY R. J. USSHER, D.L., M.R.I.A.

About two and a half miles from Doneraile Bridge, by Brugh Cross, on the townland of Castlepook South, one finds in the escarpment of an old quarry the entrance to a vast system of galleries and chambers in the limestone rock. I was first told of this cave by Lord Castletown, but was in danger of overlooking it when Colonel J. Grove White brought me there in May, 1904. It was then necessary to creep in on hands and knees, but ample space succeeded, one passage led to another, and hall followed hall until we lost our way; while seeking to find it my attendant, John Power, came upon the scapula of an adult mammoth, deeply gnawed, as it proved, by the teeth of hyænas. This decided me to work at this place, to which I have given the name of Mammoth Cave, from the numerous remains of that extinct elephant found there.

Mr. Robert W. Evans had for years been accustomed to traverse the intricacies of this cavern, as he has described in this "Journal," 1904, pp. 19—23; and it takes an hour to make the tour of the principal parts, which exhibit many features in common with the caves of Mitchelstown. The leading feature is a system of very deep narrow galleries, running parallel for long distances; they were often so close to one another that their dividing walls had broken down, and spacious halls were thus formed. The most distant point we reached is about 350 feet in a direct line from the entrance, but much farther by the practicable passages. Except where earthfalls have been intruded from the surface above, the only mechanical deposit found throughout is the river-borne sand, with a few rounded stones, derived from the detritus of the Ballyhoura mountains to the north, the triturated old red sandstone of which fills all the river valleys of the district. This alone shews that the galleries of the cave have served as the channels of subterranean streams. But further evidences of such water action is supplied by the sculpturing of the walls.

In most cases each gallery runs vertical to a considerable height, when it widens into a vaulted tunnel, running up into the main joints of the limestone along which the gallery was formed. Not far from the apex a stalagmite floor had been formed on a bed of gravel or sand which has long since been washed away, leaving the sheet of stalagmite in places like a ceiling. Elsewhere this upper stalagmite has fallen upon beds of sand at a lower level, and its wrecks have been cemented together by the subsequent deposition thereon of later stalagmite; while these later floors have again been undermined in places by the waters that ran through the cave. In other places, as in the Elephant Hall, the wrecks of old stalagmite floors with cones upon them were found embedded in deep sand with bones of bear and reindeer, and a new floor of stalagmite had formed upon the surface.

All these evidences of flood or stream-water point to a time when the cave was subject to continued river action or to copious floods at intervals. This has long since become impossible, owing to the rivers of the district having worn down to a lower level, the cave and its contents being left high and dry. It is, in fact, about 300 feet above high water mark, an unusual elevation for river tunnels, which are thus shown to be of remote antiquity.

This is fully borne out by the character of the cave fauna, which, with unimportant exceptions, is pleistocene in character, and has led to the discussion whether the cave and its contents may not be pre-glacial,³ several animals found in the later pleistocene of England being here absent. The exceptions are the few bones of recent animals that have run in among earthfalls through fissures in the roof, and those brought in by foxes in modern times, such as the bones of fowl and other birds.

The ancient mammals were found in astonishing numbers and in all the extensive branches in many situations, but chiefly were the bones well preserved when they had become packed in sand at the bottom of deep, narrow galleries, and thus preserved from the disturbance of subsequent floods or intruders. The bones were also found embedded in stalagmite or adhering to the lower side of it, the sand on which they once lay having been washed away. Elsewhere they were placed on shelves or in fissures of the rocky walls or deep down in swallow-holes through which the waters had drained away of old. They were seldom found in the paler and more recent surface-sand, the product of the last waters that ran through the cave.

The following were the fossil mammals of the Mammoth Cave:—

Arctic Lemming, enormously numerous in the sand of the Hyæna Hall, occurred less frequently in other parts of the cave. The bones of this animal were first found in Ireland by Dr. Scharff in the cave of Kesh, Co. Sligo.⁴

Scandinavian Lemming, also found in the Hyæna Hall,

Hare.—Bones of a large hare were frequent, and among the most ancient remains.

Brown Bear.—One of the most numerous animals in the cave, whose galleries must have been veritable bears' dens. The remains of very aged

³ See Report of the British Association for 1908, p. 697.

⁴ Caves of Kesh, Co. Sligo, Trans. R. I. Acad., vol. xxxii., Sect. B, part iv. (Sept., 1903).

individuals with the teeth worn down, and also of young cubs, occurred in places. Remains of bear were among the deepest as to position in the strata of sand.

Spotted Hyæna.⁵—First found in the Hyæna Hall, much less numerous than the bear, and absent from several sections of the cave-system where bears were common; but in the galleries we named Hyæna Land, a remote and distinct section, hyænas' remains were found frequently, and in good preservation, not gnawed by other hyænas, so that, as Professor Boyd-Dawkins remarked, these animals must have had plenty of food. This largely consisted of mammoths or their dead bodies. The gnawed remains of mammoth calves were frequent, and also the large bones of adult mammoths had their ends gnawed away, exhibiting deep tooth-marks. So also bones of reindeer and part of an antler of Irish Elk had been gnawed, but not so often as those soft elephant-bones. The coprolites of hyænas were found in some of their dens along with their bones and those of their prey.⁶

Wolf.—Not frequent, but bones and teeth of this animal occurred in several widely separated parts of the cavern.

Fox.—Remains of fox were common, not only of recent individuals, but among the ancient cave fauna.

Arctic Fox.—A few of the mandibles are referable to this species, which was first recognised by Dr. Scharff among the bones I sent him from the Co. Clare Caves.⁷ It is very rare in English caves.

Mammoth.—The remains of this arctic elephant were in every section of the cave, and the young were evidently brought in more frequently by the carnivores than the adult mammoths, whose bones were probably carried in separately. A long series of the molar teeth occurred, from those of mature individuals down to the milk teeth of the very young. No such assemblage of mammoth's bones has been found in Ireland, but the remains of this elephant were found in Shandon cave near Dungarvan⁸ and elsewhere.

Irish Elk.—Not frequent in this cave, but its broken bones occasionally turned up in widely separated spots, and in one case the beam of an antler that had been gnawed and left in a hyæna den. In 1879 I found bones of Irish Elk that had been broken for the marrow with hammer-stones and charcoal in the Ballynamindra cave, Co. Waterford.⁹

Reindeer.—This was by far the most numerous mammal represented in the cave and in every part of it, the bones and broken antlers of large adults contrasting with those of the smaller individuals. Many imperfect skulls were dug out of the sand, and in more than one place nearly all the bones of the skeleton were found together, suggesting that the carcass had been floated in entire. The reindeer must have inhabited the district in countless herds in the times when this cave fauna existed in Ireland.

⁵ Discovery of the Hyaena, Mammoth, &c., Proc. R. I. Acad., vol. xxv., Sec. B, No. 1 (1904).

⁶ The Hyaena-dens of the Mammoth Cave, "Irish Naturalist," vol. xv. (1906), p. 237.

⁷ Caves of Co. Clare, Trans. R. I. Acad., vol. xxxiii., Sect. B, part i. (Feb., 1906).

⁸ Shandon Cave, Co. Waterford, Trans. R. I. Acad., vol. xxvi. (June, 1876).

⁹ Ballynamindra Cave, Co. Waterford, Trans. R. Dublin Soc., vol. i., series ii. (April, 1881).

Mammals that were notably absent were:—

Red Deer, so frequent in other caves and in the kitchen middens of the ancient Irish.

Badger.—A common animal at the present day, and well represented in other Irish caves.

Pig, or Wild Boar.—Also frequent in other caves, and in some cases believed to have been wild in Ireland.

Horse.—Found among the pleistocene remains in Shandon cave.⁷

Rhinoceros, Bison, Musk Ox, Lion.—Not hitherto found in Ireland, though represented in English caves.

No human remains nor implements were found associated with the relics of the extinct animals.

All the bones, teeth and other remains found in the Mammoth Cave have been sent from time to time to the National Museum, Kildare Street, Dublin. A small collection of them is exhibited, with other collections from Irish caves, near the Merrion Square entrance, and the rest can be seen on special application with permission of Dr. Scharff, the Keeper of the Zoological Collections.

The Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch writes:—

Dr. Joyce, "Irish Names," vol. i., p. 187, says that most of the different kinds of fairies, so well known at the present day to those acquainted with the Irish peasantry, have also been commemorated in local names; and amongst the few to which he refers is the Pooka, Irish puca, which he states is an odd mixture of merriment and malignity, whose exploits form the subject of innumerable legendary narratives, and who, under the name of Puck, will be recognised as the "merry wanderer of the night" who boasts that he can "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes," and on whom the genius of Shakespeare has conferred a kind of immortality he never expected. According to Dr. Joyce, there are many places all over Ireland where the Pooka is still well remembered, and where, though he has himself forsaken his haunts, he has left his name to attest his former reign of terror, generally in wild lonely dells, caves, chasms in rocks on the sea shore, or pools in deep glens, like Pollaphuca, in Wicklow—all places of a lonely character, suitable haunts for this mysterious sprite. Three places in the County Cork are mentioned by Dr. Joyce as connected with the Pooka—Carrigaphooa, two miles west of Maóroom, and overhanging the Sullane, is known as the place whence Daniel O'Rourke began his adventurous voyage to the moon on the back of an eagle, and here for many a generation the Pooka held "his ancient solitary reign" and played pranks which the peasantry will relate with minute detail. About half-way between Kilfinane, in Limerick, and Mitchelstown, in Cork, the bridge of Ahaphuca crosses the Ounageeragh river, and before the erection of the bridge this was a place of evil repute, and not without good reason, for on stormy winter nights many a traveller was swept off by the flood in attempting to cross the dangerous ford, and these fatalities were all attributed to the malice of the Pooka from whom the ford was named. Dr. Joyce says that sometimes the name Pooka is shortened to Pook or Puck, as, for instance, Castle Pook, the goblin's castle, a black square, stern-looking old tower near Doneraile, in Cork, in a dreary spot at the foot of the Ballyhoura hills, as fit a place for a pooka as could be conceived.

In the particulars supplied concerning Castle Pook there is reference to a cave at the castle, and to another cave not far off; and as the pooka is connected with caves, it is probable that the pooka has been transferred from the cave to the castle, and perhaps the pooka was connected with this district for the very same reason that the pooka was connected with Knockaine, which is regarded all over the county of Limerick as an "airy" hill; and we now know that Knockaine was an "airy" hill and we also know that man in the west of Europe was contemporary with animals such as are represented by the remains found by Mr. Ussher in the cave near Castle Pook, and let the pillar-stones of Feara Muighe and the tales of Mogh Ruith tell of the time when the short, dark-haired and long-headed race first reached the shores of the Druid's Isle.

Those tales of the puca of Castle Pook are not of Irish origin, but are from a

foreign source; but of course we must allow for some changes. The Norse Puki is, I think, always represented as dwarfish, but the Puca at Castle Pook is represented as a good-natured giant, who ground corn for the poor people of the locality. Puck is also by Shakespeare named Robin Goodfellow, on the same principle that the fairies are in Ireland termed "good people," or "gentry." Robin Goodfellow was regarded as the son of Oberon (Auberon or Alberon) made king of the fairies by Shakespeare, and by Shakespeare we are informed that Puck sometimes laboured in the quern, and so we need not be surprised that Puca laboured in the mill at Castle Pook. The statement that the peasants were forbidden to watch for Puca has numerous parallels in Norse and German tales, and even the statement that Puca ceased to work and vanished when he received the present of a new suit of clothes is due to foreign influence; for a German writer dealing with Puki, Kobold, and suchlike elves or hobgoblins, informs us: "Sie verschwinden wie ein Schatten, machen sich unsichtbar wie die Zwerge, ueben neunerlei Zauber besonders gegen Vich und Kinder und werden durch Geschenk eines Kleides verscheucht." The last sentence, und werden durch Geschenk eines Kleides verscheucht, literally translated is, "and they are scared away by the gift of a garment."

In "Cogadh Gaedhel Gallaibh," p. 117, it is stated that there was not a quern (bro) in Erin without a foreign woman, and that an Irishwoman did not deign to put her hands to the grinding of a quern, or to knead a cake, or to wash her clothes, but had a foreign man or a foreign woman to work for her.

Some time ago I casually asked an old Cork peasant who it was that built the first mill in Ireland, and he at once replied that it was Ciarnait; and in order to convince me, he quoted an Irish poem celebrating Ciarnait, which he said was composed many years ago by a West Corkman named O'Sullivan. This question of the first mill¹⁰ erected in Ireland is a most interesting one.

Dr. Joyce ("Irish Names," i., 374) says: "It appears certain that water mills were used in Ireland before the introduction of Christianity. For we have reliable historical testimony that Cormac Mac Art, monarch of Ireland in the third century, sent across the sea for a millwright, who constructed a mill on the stream of Nith, which flowed from the well of Neamhnach at Tara. The ancient Irish authorities all agree in stating that this was the first mill ever erected in Ireland; and it is remarkable that this circumstance is still most vividly preserved by tradition not only in the neighbourhood, where a mill still occupies its site, but also in most parts of Ireland. Tradition adds that it was from the King of Scotland the Irish monarch obtained the millwright, and it can be shewn that the probability of its truth is strongly corroborated by that circumstance."—From the Ordnance memoir of the parish of Templemore. See also O'Donovan's article on the antiquity of corn in Ireland in the "Dublin Penny Journal," and Petrie's "Essay on Tara."

Castletown Castle (Old Castletown).

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

Barony of Condons and Clongibbons. Parish of Kildorrery.

The remains of the castle is situated about three-quarters of a mile north of Kildorrery village. In the six-inch O.S. of 1841, only the site is shown. It is not marked on the one-inch O.S.

¹⁰Professor Driver, on Deut. xxiv., 6, says: "The mill or the upper millstone, not to be taken in pledge. The handmill is an article in every household in the East; it is indispensable for keeping the family supplied with food; and every morning its dull grating sound is heard throughout an Eastern village. (Cf. Jer. xxv. 10; Rev. xviii. 22.) The mill or the upper millstone, i.e., either the whole mill, or even the upper millstone (which revolves upon the lower stone, and without which, of course, the mill is useless). The handmill (rekharjim) consists of two flat circular stones, worked usually by two women (Matthew, xxiv. 41) seated on the ground as anciently by female slaves (Ex. xi. 5; Is. xl. 2); the work being hard, and deemed degrading, was not performed by men, except such as were captives (Jud. xvi. 21; Lam. v. 13). The upper millstone (rechebh, lit. the 'chariot' or rider) is mentioned also (Jud. ix. 53; 2 Sam. xi. 21)." The Hebrew word for bondmaid is shiphkhhah, and the Hebrew word to grind is takhan, which also occurs in Arabic.

In 1881 Guy gives the following record:—Old Castletown townland, 864a. 1r. 14p. statute; pop. 156; val. £826 1s. od.

The old name was "Ballytancaslane."

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2584 (2125). Pardon to James Roch,¹ alias ny geyllaghe, of Old Castletowne, Co. Cork; Tho. Brenagh, of Old Castletowne; David O'Henesy, alias yrwan, of same; John m'Morish O'Haghierin, of same; Engentagh O'Henesy, of same, and Peter fitz William Roch, of same, yeoman. Provided that within six months they appear before commissioners in their county and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. 14 May, xvii. A.D. 1574.

4257 (3519). Pardon to James (), Onory ny Kiffe, of Old Castletowne. 28 Nov., xxvi., 1583.

The following is taken from the "Unpublished Geraldine Documents," edited by the Rev. Samuel Hayman, A.B., and Rev. James Graves, A.B. The cost of the publication was borne by Maurice FitzGibbon, Esq. (the White Knight and Mac an tSen Riddery), of Crohana, Co. Kilkenny, and his brother, A. FitzGibbon, Esq., C.E., of The Rookery, Stanmore, Middlesex.

John, the White Knight, married Margaret, the daughter of O'Brien, by whom hee had issue, Maurice, and William Keagh, or William the blind.

This William built the castle of Old Castletown (as I have heard by tradition), and that the rock whereon it stands was formerly called Magner's Rock, where there was some kind of building before. ("The Whyte Knight," p. 16). See "Castlemagner" of these Notes.

Death of James Roche, who tried to get possession of Old Castletown from Edmond FitzGibbon, the White Knight (temp Elizabeth).

Now as for killing James, the stout and stately bastard of the Lord Roch, noe rationall man can discommend him for the same, for he finding the White Knight somewhat disfavoured at Court, hee, by bribery, procures letters patents of Old Castletowne and other lands of the White Knight's, and summons him to depart out of them; but in the mean tyme by appoyntment came to conference together, but noe hopes of agreeing happening, Roch showed but his orders and papers, when Dermott Aulta (one of the Knight's never fayling souldiers) swore a great oath. What! doth Edmond now agree upon whyte papers, which hee never did before. Well, they agreed not, and Roch threatened the White Knight he would burne, kill and destroy all his country ere long, and thereof, sayeth he, I forewarne you. I will not hinder you (sayth the Knight), to goe on as far as you please into my country, but beware how you will come back.

Roch, when he saw his time, goes with what strength he could gett by night into the farthest part eastward of Clangibbon, and there he plundered all he could lay hands of. At last hue and crye came to the White Knight at Kilbinhy, where he was never furnished with lesse company. But courage and skill supplied his numbers, and haveing intelligence, stopped them at the foard of Gurteeneboufe coming towards Mitchellstowne.

Roch wished the Knight to quit the foard.

¹ The names Roche, Hennessy, Ahern, and O'Keefe are still common in the district.



OLD CASTLETOWN CASTLE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, August, 1907.)



SHEELA-NA-GIG AT HOLY WELL, CASTLE WIDENHAM,
CASTLETOWNROCHE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1906.)

Nay, sayeth the Knight, since you have cowardly offered mee this violence I will have all the advantage against you I can. Beare witness here that I give you free liberty to pass this way homewards, but leave ye cattle and ye goods you have taken. But this satisfied not, soe they fell on. But the White Knight (for feare of the worst) had before commanded halfe of his foote to pass through the thicketts unknowne to Roch, that so they might fall on his reare, which they accordingly did, soe that the White Knight and Roch fell hand to hand on horseback and fought together, till both theyre staves or horse mobpykes were broaken to shivers, then they both alighted and fought with theyre swords a good while with equal fortune. At last Roch received a stroake on the knee (for he was armed upwards and ye White Knight had noe armor on him), and Roch's men being killed or fledd, one of the White Knight's souldiers came and shott him in ye face with a pocket pistol loaden with small shott, whereupon he fled, and (as it is sayd) would have gone neere to have escaped had it not bin for his bootes, when one Gibbon roe followed him, being on horseback, and rann him through under the arme pitt, and soe made an end of Stout Roch.

Some falsely report that the White Knight cutt his throate, but he knew not then of his throate being cut, but one Dermott MacAuliffe, whose father Roch had soe formerly used, to revenge the same, did use him in the like fashion. ("The Whyte Knight," p. 22). The Cotter MS. gives a similar account.

Dermott Aulta. This individual, whose name signifies "Wild Dermott" (Aulta being Irish for "wild" or "savage"), must have been a great desperado. His wild deeds and acts of prowess are still vividly remembered in the traditions of the people inhabiting the district which forms the "White Knight's country," one of the most intelligent of whom relates the following instance of "Dermott Aulta's" savagery:—

"Another tradition respecting the last White Knight and his staunch man-at-arms, Dearmaid Aultha. As the Knight and his followers were driving a large prey off the Kilworth mountains in Roche's country, the Knight and Diarmid Aultha were riding along cheerfully, when Diarmid suddenly turned back after crossing the ford at Ballyporeen, the White Knight thought it was to count the drove as they crossed the stream, but was horror-struck on turning in his saddle to perceive that Diarmid had beheaded with his large two-handed sword a poor aged Franciscan friar, who was leaning over his mountain pony's neck to allow it to drink of the stream the cattle were passing. When remonstrated with, by the Knight, for committing such a barbarous and unprovoked act, Diarmid coolly replied, 'I never saw so inviting a chance without striking a blow.' The Knight instantly ordered him to ride on, adding, 'If ever you ride beside or behind me I may expect to receive at your hand the same fate that unoffending man received at yours.' The Knight evidently felt that even he was never safe with such a bloodthirsty attendant."

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes: "Dr. Dwyer has written a tale the scene of which was laid here. It was entitled, 'The Square of Castletown.' He states it belonged to a member of the O'Brien family, and that he gave offence to the White Knight, which afterwards cost him his head.

"The story goes that the Knight's henchman, Dermot 'Aultagh,'

sprinkled blood on a Christmas night among O'Brien's cattle, which were enclosed in the bawn near the castle. The scent of the blood set the cattle fighting. It being Christmas night, there were no sentinels holding watch. O'Brien put his head through the window to know what was the cause of the commotion; this 'Autlagh' expected he would do, and had a ladder placed near the window, on which he perched himself with drawn sword, which he drew on the unprotected head of O'Brien and at one blow decapitated him. He then rode off with it to Kilbeheny Castle and laid it at the feet of the White Knight as a Christmas box."

The end of "Wild Dermot" was of a very violent kind. The writer of the foregoing gives the popular account of his death as follows:—

After the death of the White Knight, Darby Dwyer (the writer of the Cotter MS., says that his name was Dermot O'Brien, alias Diarmid Aulta), lived a very quiet, retired life. One time he accompanied a funeral from near Coolagarranroe to Mitchelstown. When the funeral was over, he was drinking with some of the townspeople, when a dispute arose. Darby lost his temper, and being taunted with some of his former acts, he knocked down the landlord of the house. Having no friends, and perceiving his danger, he escaped by the back door, mounted his horse, and rode away. Several persons that accompanied the funeral to Mitchelstown had horses ready saddled, when a regular pursuit instantly commenced. Diarmid rode direct into Glounaharane Wood, about three miles, intending to escape to the extensive woods of Aherlow. Unfortunately a favourite "Talbot" that he often employed, followed him to Mitchelstown, and was at once put on his track by his pursuers. Hearing the well-known tongue of the hound, he dismounted, letting his horse loose, and walked in the bed of the mountain stream that ran through the glen about half a mile. Crossing short to a farmhouse (one of the accounts of Diarmid's death still lingering in the locality, represents the scene as having been at a place called Anglesborough, in the Parish of Kilbeheny, about four and a half miles to the north of Mitchelstown) and concealing himself in a pig-stye, covering himself with the litter—by that means intending to destroy the fatal scent that he well knew would lead to his death—the dog came to a fault at the stream, trying up and down. The immediate cause of Diarmid's fate was the grunting and unquiet state of the farmer's pigs. On the discovery of Diarmid, his eager pursuers soon surrounded the stye, and with stones, pitchforks, spades and such weapons as came to hand, killed him on the spot. ("The Whyte Knight," p. 92).

The White Knights were constantly at war with the Lords Roche, their near neighbours. In fact, it may be said that the only bond of union between them was the hereditary opposition of both families to the English Government.

Whenever the followers or retainers of the two parties met, except in alliance against the common foe, there was sure to be a bloody encounter between them.

The "stout and stately bastard of Lord Roch," whom Edmond slew seems to have been the person described in Burke's "Extinct Irish Peerage" among the progeny of "David Roche, Viscount Roche and Fermoy," as "a son killed by the rebels in the Queen's wars." His name, as abovementioned, was James. His brother, the Lord Roche (or Maurice

de Rupe et Fermoy), in a letter to the English Privy Council, dated from Castletown (roche), 3 May, 1584, thus inveighs against the slayer of his brother, whose bastardy, if real, he takes care to hide:—

"Right Honorable my bounden dutie to yor goode lordeshippes premissed, yor l'res whiche I recevede of late doethe manifeeste yor goode affeccions towardes me, besechinge youe so alwaies to continue: and whearas I ame geven to understand that the Lorde Barrye, Edmounde McGibbon, Patricke Condon, and the Seneshall of Imokillye, doe entende to repaire thither, I thoughte good to signifie unto youre honnours that the said lorde barrye burneede and spoylede my countrye when he was in open Rebellion and is sithence my mortall enemy: and allso the said Edmonde Fitz Gibbon was synce the bygynninge of the rebellion of James Fitz Morrice aydinge and asistinge the said James, & wente withe him to Spayne as well manteyninge these laste traitours, his eldest sonn doethe yett wayte in Spayne upon the said James is son, and besseeds the same he murderede my brother James Roche a loyall subject to hir Maiestie & divers others of my men although the said James Roche in his life tyme faythfullye hathe done diuerse goode services against the rebelles as Sr John Parrott the L. Deputie and others the governors of this Realme can testifie, in respecte whereof the said James Roche his sonn by l'res patents, paste under the brode saele heare had a lease for certaine yeares of Old Castelltowne and of Michelstowne and yett his son was thereof dispossessede by some sinister means procurede by the said Edmonds frendes, the said Seneschall wth the said Edmoundes men, and by his procurment, as also by the ayde and asistance of Patricke Condon, the traitor murtherede and kylled my bretherin and men, robbede spoylede and wasted my countrye wherof I humblye beseeche yor honnours to haue consideracion and that the les fauoure they may haue, fearinge it woulde be an encouragement to any others to attempte the like. Also I humblye beseeche that they nor any of them may haue any graunte that shal be preiudiciall to me or to any of myne, to thende that they may perceave great difference to be betwne the loyall & those that desrved hir highnes displeasure, nott doubtinge but youre honnors will haue consideracion of this my reasonable petition, & will satisfie myne expectancie herein, thus I humblye take my leave the 3 of May, 1584.

"Yor honorable lordshippes to comande,

"M. DE RUPPE & FERMOY."

In the foregoing letter Lord Roche and Fermoy carefully avoids all reference to the murder by himself and friends some years before, of Gibbon FitzGibbon, the brother of the White Knight, Edmond. For this murder Lord Roche had a pardon in 1564 (the letter containing this pardon is given in Latin on p. 77). ("The Whyte Knight," p. 76).

Fiant 3046 (2574) (Reign of Elizab: P.R.O.). Lease (under commission 6 Aug xvii.) to James Roche, gent, son to the Viscount Roche, of the castle or manor of Oldcastelton, Co. Cork, lands in Castelton, Ballyremon, Balliphilipp and Ardescoe, Ballyveston, Kyldarrk, Kilmacullen, and Kylclonye, parcels of the said manor: the castle or manor of Michelston and the town of Kilcoghane, with a carve and a half of land, in the tenure of dame Ellenor Fitz Desmonde widow of John Oge FitzGibbone Gerralde attainted as part of her jointure—all parcels of the possessions of the said John Oge fitz John Gibbone attainted. To hold for 21 yeares, at a rent of £3 18s. 4d. for the manor of Oldcastelton, and for the manor of Mitchelstowne during the life of dame Ellenor one grain of wheat, and afterwards 43s. 4d. 28 May, xix. 1577 (Elizab.). ("The Whyte Knight," p. 70).

Fiant 4248 (5601). Confirmation of Ullick Roche, in the manors of Old Castelton and Michelliston, Co. Cork, held under a lease to James Roche his father, which had lapsed by non-payment of rent, as found by inquisition in the Exchequer. 21 Nov., xxvi. (1583).

Fiant 5315 (6101). Grant (under Queen's letter, 8 March, 1587) to Brian Fitzwilliams, of several lands, amongst which was the site of the castle or manor of Olde Castelton and its appurtenances in the lands of Castelton, &c., &c., is late in the tenure of Ellinora Fitz Desmonde, late wife of John Oge fitz John Gibbon Gerald, possessions of the late John oge, attainted, Co. Cork: recites a lease to James Föy Roche, &c., &c. 14 March, xxxi. (1588-9).

Fiant 5517 (6334). Grant to Edmund FitzGibbon esq, called the White Knight, of several lands including (possessions of John oge fitz John Gibbon de Gerald, White Knight, attainted in co. Cork) lands belonging to the manor of Oldcastletone (rent 58s. 4d.), &c., &c. To be held in male tail, in capite by the service of (a twentieth part

of a knight's fee). Rent, £72 4s. 6½d., divided as above. 15 Dec. xxxiii. (1590). Much defaced (Auditor-General's Patent Book, 9, p. 71).

Grant from the King to Maurice FitzGibbon, of Old Castletown, Cork Co. Licence to hold a Friday Market at Old Castletown and a Fair on the eve, day and morrow, of St. Bartholomew, 24 August, at Kildaririe (Kildorrery), near Old Castletowne, with the usual court and customs. Rent, 6s. 8d. streling. 31 May, 4th James I., A.D. 1606.

John FitzThomas, first lord of Decies and Desmond, married, to his second wife, Honora, daughter of Phelim O'Connor, by whom he had four sons:

- (1) Gilbert, from whom descended the White Knight.
- (2) John, ancestor of the Knight of Glynn.
- (3) Maurice, from whom the Knight of Kerry descended, and
- (4) Thomas, ancestor to the FitzGerald of the Island of Kerry.

The White Knight. To Gilbert Fitz John, the eldest of these sons, his father gave the manors of Castleton and Mitchelstown, in the County of Cork, and other large possessions. His son, Maurice, was called FitzGibbon, i.e., the son of Gilbert, as were his descendants; by the Irish they were called the clan Gibbon, the tribe of Gibbon; and by the Hiberno-Normans, FitzGibbon. ("The Whyte Knight," p. 36).

It appears that Maurice, the eldest son of the first White Knight, who fought at Halidon Hill, A.D. 1333, went abroad for Continental Wars, and in his absence his younger brother, David, assumed the title, and entered into possession of the estates. Finally, by agreement with his nephew, John, this Maurice surrendered the title, and obtained 20,000 acres of land between Knockearren and Kilmallock. He was styled tSen Riddery, or "The Old Knight." Maurice Oge (grandson and successor of Edmond FitzGibbon), the descendant of this White Knight, John, died A.D. 1611, without male issue.

According to the pedigrees of "The White Knight" and "The Old Knight" in the "Unpublished Geraldine Documents," the sole claim to the title of "The White Knight" and "Mac an tSen Riddery," or "The Old Knight," now vests in "FitzGibbon of Crohana, Co. Kilkenny" (see Burke's "Landed Gentry"), as the representative of the Old Knight, or the elder branch.

Consequently the present White Knight and Mac an tSen Riddery, or Old Knight, is Philip John FitzGibbon, Esq., C.E., the Public Works Department, India, eldest son of the late Maurice FitzGibbon, Esq., of Crohana, Stoneyford, Co. Kilkenny. See Pedigree hereafter.

This old castle appears to have been a place of considerable importance down to the time of Cromwell. The Lord Protector writes to the Speaker of the House of Commons the following letter, in which it is mentioned:—

Letter from CROMWELL to SIR ROBERT LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Our resolution was to fall with the enemies Quarters two ways. The one party to be about fifteen or sixteen troops of horse and dragoons and about two thousand foot were ordered to go up by way of Carrig into the County of Kilkenny under the command of Colonel Renolds whom Major General Iriton was to follow with a reserve. I myself was to go by way of Mallow over the Blackwater towards the County of

Limerick and the County of Tipperary with about twelve troops of horse and three troops of Dragoons and between two and three hundred foot.

I began my march on Tuesday the nine and twentieth day of January and on Thursday the one and thirtieth I passed a Castle called Kilbehenny upon the edge of the County of Limerick which I reduced and left thirty foot. From thence I marched to a strong town belonging to Sir Richard Everard called Clogheen one of the Supreme Council which after a stubborn fight I reduced and where I left a troop of horse and some dragoons.

From thence I marched to Rockhill Castle which was possessed by some Ulster foot and a party of the enemies horses upon summons I having taken the Captain prisoner before was reduced to me.

Those places being thus possessed gave me much command (together with some other holds we have) of the White Knight's and the Roche's County and of all the land from Mallow to the Suir side especially by the help of another Castle called Oldcastletown which since my march was taken by Lord Broghill. I had almost forgotten one business. The Major General Iriton was very desirous to gain a pass over the Suir when indeed we had none but by boat or when the weather served, therefore on Sunday in the evening he marched with a party of horse and foot to Ardánane where a bridge and on the foot of it a strong castle which about four o'clock the next morning attempted killing thirteen of the enemies guard. I lost but two men and eight or nine wounded the enemy yielding the place to them and we are now possessed of it being a very considerable pass and then nearest to the pass at Cappoquin over the Blackwater, whether we can bring guns, ammunition or other things from Youghal by Water and then over the pass to the army.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

**PEDIGREE OF THE FITZGIBBONS, WHITE KNIGHT AND MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY,
OR "SEPT OF THE OLD KNIGHT."**

(From pedigree opposite page 42, "Sept of the Old Knight," in "The Unpublished Geraldine Documents," and in the "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," vol. iv., 4th series, 1876-78; and also see "FitzGibbon of Crohana," Burke's "Landed Gentry, Irl.," 1904 edition; also from the Cotter MS., Inquisitions Post Mortem, Wills and other sources).

DOMINUS OTHER, or **OTHO**, A.D. 1057, descended from the Gherardini of Florence (vide p. 57, No. 6, "The Gherardini of Tuscany," "Unpublished Geraldine Documents," and "Kilkenny Arch. Journal," vol. iv., 4th series, p. 246). He had Lordships in Surrey, Berks, and Buckinghamshire, according to Domesday Book (Dugdale, Archdall). He had issue a son,

WALTER FITZ OTHO, Castellan of Windsor, and Warden of the Forests of Berks, living A.D. 1094. He m. Gladys, dau. of the Prince of South Wales, and had issue a son,

GERALD FITZ WALTER, surnamed De Windsor, of Pembroke Castle, and Governor of South Wales, A.D. 1116. He built Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire. He m. Nesta, dau. of Rhys Ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, who gave her in dowry seven manors in Pembrokeshire (Archdall), and had issue a son,

MAURICE FITZGERALD, companion in arms of Strongbow, and one of the conquerors of Ireland. A.D. 1172. "He had lands in Wicklow, Cashel, and other lands adjoining" (Carew). Died A.D. 1176 at Waterford; buried in the Grey Friary Wexford. He m. Alice, dau. of Arnulph De Montgomery, by Lafracoth O'Brien, dau. of the King of Munster. Arnulph De Montgomery is said to have been the kinsman of the Conqueror, and had issue a son,

THOMAS FITZ MAURICE FITZ GERALD, surnamed "The Great," Lord of O'Connell; d. 1213 (Four Masters). He m. Ellinor De Marisco, sister of Geoffrey De Maresco, Justiciary of Ireland in 1234. She brought to her husband large estates in Kerry, including Castle Island, and had issue a son,

JOHN FITZ THOMAS (called John of Callan), Lord of Decies and Desmond, with all the bailiwicks, returns of sheriffs, &c.; had the custody of Dungarvan Castle confirmed to him by Royal Charter. By his first wife, Margaret Fitz Anthony, he was ancestor of the **EARLS OF DESMOND**. He was killed at Callan, near Kenmare, in battle with the MacCarthys, A.D. 1261. A note in the Carew MSS. at Lambeth says:—"Prince Edward sent letters to his tenants in Desmond desiring them to attend on John Fitz Thomas as they had attended on Thomas Fitz Anthony and Stephen Longnespee, and the Lord Justiciary was to put him in possession of Desmond, who appointed a time to do it, but John Fitz Thomas would not wait.

- and without further warrant took possession of it." He m. (? secondly) Honora, dau. of O'Connor Don, or, as some genealogists say, of Connor Kerry, and had a son, GILBERT or GIBBON, fostered by O'Conneen; he obtained from Thomas a n-Appagh, Meine and other lands in Limerick (vide Notes, p. 19, "Sept of the Old Knight," "Unpub. Ger. Doc."). He m. Ellen, dau. of — MacCarthy, and had issue, with a younger son, Gilbert, ancestor of the "Mac Gibbons of Mahoonagh" (vide Notes, p. 19, above-mentioned), an elder son,
- MAURICE, the first WHITE KNIGHT; fought at Halidon Hill, A.D. 1333; enlarged the Dominican monastery and built the church at Kilmallock; was buried with his wife in the former, A.D. 1357 (vide Notes, pp. 20 and 21, above-mentioned). He m. a dau. of — Bruce, according to a tradition probably incorrect (vide p. 7, "Sept of the Old Knight," and Notes, p. 21). They had issue,

I. MAURICE, WHITE KNIGHT, of whom presently.

II. DAVID, assumed the title of WHITE KNIGHT and seized on the estates in the absence of his brother (Cotter MS.). He m. as his second wife, a dau. of the Lord Butler. He m. first, an English lady. According to a tradition mentioned in the Cotter MS., she was a dau. of (Percy) Earl of Worcester, but this seems doubtful (v. p. 8, and Notes, p. 21, Sept of the Old Knight, "Unpub. Ger. Docs."), and by this wife had a son, JOHN, WHITE KNIGHT, ancestor of Maurice Oge, the last WHITE KNIGHT of the younger branch, who d. A.D. 1611, without male issue. This John surrendered part of the estates to his uncle, Maurice on being allowed to retain the title of "WHITE KNIGHT" (v. p. 9).

I. A dau. m. according to a tradition mentioned in the Cotter MS. to the younger son of Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

II. A dau. m. the Lord Barry.

MAURICE, the WHITE KNIGHT, but in his absence in the Continental wars his younger brother, DAVID, assumed the title, and entered into possession of the estates. Finally, by an agreement with his nephew, this Maurice surrendered the title, and obtained 20,000 acres of land between Knockcarren and Kilmallock. He was styled "TSEN RIDDERY," or "The OLD KNIGHT" (Cotter MS.). He m. a dau. of Lord Burke, and had issue a son,

GIBBON, who was called "MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY," or the SON OF THE OLD KNIGHT (Cotter MS.). He m. (?) and had a son,

THOMAS, MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY. The Cotter MS. states, on faith of a tradition, that he had a son and heir Thomas, but this seems unlikely. He m. and had a son,

MAURICE, MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY. He m. and had a son,

GIBBON, MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY. He m. and had a son,

GERALD, MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY. He m. and had a son,

DAVID, MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY. He m. and had issue,

I. GERALD FITZ DAVID, MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, enfeoffed Maurice Hurly "of the castell and landes of Knocklonge," mortgaged "Ballinscaddane to his brother, Maurice Fitz David," and died seised of Hammonstowne and other castles and lands in Limerick" (vide Notes, p. 25, above-mentioned). He m. and had issue Edmund FitzGerald, killed in rebellion with Desmond in 1584, and attainted (vide Note, p. 25, above-mentioned).

II. MAURICE FITZ DAVID, MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, seised of Ballinahenshy, Ballygibbon, Hammonstowne, Ballinvrinny, Ballinstephon, and other lands in Limerick; enfeoffed Maurice Hurly on 17th January, 1600, of Hammonstowne, and died October 1st, 1601 (vide p. 9, Notes, p. 24 and App., p. 84, above-mentioned). He m. Syliy Bourke, dau. of — Bourke, of Killenane, Co. Limerick, by Margaret Bourke of the House of Clanricarde (vide Notes, p. 27, and App., p. 85, above-mentioned). Had issue,

I. GIBBON FITZ MAURICE (should have succeeded as WHITE KNIGHT, on the extinction of the younger branch in 1611), MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, of whom presently.

II. Gerald, of Ballinascaddane, of which place he was enfeoffed by his brother Gibbon in 1615 (v. Notes, p. 29, and App., p. 86, as above-mentioned). He m. Ellen —, transplanted in 1653 with her son son, John (v. Notes and App., p. 87, above-mentioned). They had issue,

1. John, of Ballinascaddane in 1653, when he was transplanted (v. Notes, p. 27, as

above-mentioned). He m. Catherine —, transplanted in 1653 (v. Notes, p. 27, as above-mentioned), and had issue,

(1) Garret, aged 5 years in 1653, when he was transplanted; his issue extinct in 1740.

(2) Several daus. unm. in 1653, when they were transplanted.

2. A dau, m. — Mounsløe, or Aynsløe, and had a son Patrick, transplanted with his uncle in 1653 (v. Notes, p. 27).

GIBBON FITZMAURICE (should have succeeded as WHITE KNIGHT, on the extinction of the younger branch in 1611), MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, b. 1566, of age and m. in 1601. Mentioned in various inquisitions between 1601 and 1641 as "Gibbon FitzMaurice of Ballinahenshy, alias Mac an tSen Riddery." He appears to have been identical with a Gibbon FitzGibbon who received a certificate to transplant in 1653 at the age of 87; was d. before 1663 (v. Notes, p. 29, above-mentioned). He m. Margaret O'Grady, of Killballyowen. She built Ballinahinch or Ballinahenshy Castle (v. p. 10 and Notes, p. 33), and had issue,

I. MAURICE (WHITE KNIGHT) and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY; served as Juror on Inquisition in 1640; predeceased his father; his widow mentioned in 1653. His first wife was the dau. of Maurice Hurly, of Knocklong, by Grace Hogan, of Arderony (v. Notes, p. 26, above-mentioned). He m. secondly, Ellen Burgate, sister of Dr. Willis Burgate, Archbishop of Cashel, or Vicar Apostolic. In 1653, she being then a widow, leased Gibbonstowne to Dermod O'Brien (v. Notes, pp. 30 and 31, and App., p. 88, above-mentioned), and had issue,

1. GIBBON (WHITE KNIGHT) and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, obtained a Certificate for lands in Connaught set out to his grandfather by the Loughrea Commissioners (v. App., p. 89). He m. Mary Macnamara, dau. of John Macnamara of Ralaghee (v. Notes, p. 31, and App., pp. 90 to 101, as above-mentioned), and had issue,

1. GERALD (WHITE KNIGHT), MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY (v. Notes, p. 31, and App., p. 90, as above-mentioned). He m. Ellinor O'Bryen, and had issue,

1. GERALD, an officer in the service of France, killed at the siege of Philipsburgh in 1734, s.p. (v. p. 10, as above-mentioned).

II. David, a Capt. in the service of Charles I.; defended Ardfinnan Castle against Ireton; was transplanted in 1653. He m. first, a dau. of Col. Thomas Macraith, of Killbeheny; by her he had no issue. He m. secondly, Joanna Butler, dau. of Theobald Butler, of Ruscagh, and widow of Richard Butler, of Ardfinnan (v. p. 11). He d. about 1705, after the death of his son Maurice (v. p. 11, and Notes, p. 32, as above mentioned). He had issue,

1. MAURICE, of whom hereafter.

2. John, d. 1731, s.p.; bur. in Ardfinnan Old Parish Church. He m. Cecilia Hacket of Orchardstown.

III. Thomas, an Officer in the French army; d. abroad; it is supposed s.p.

I. Ellen, m. Morgan Ryan, of Silver Grove, Co. Clare; according to a MS. pedigree of the 17th century, his only dau. m. Augustine FitzGerald, and had a son, Norton (v. p. 11, and Notes, p. 32, above-mentioned).

II. Catherine, m. Henry Power, of Tikencor, Co. Waterford.

III. Margaret, d. unm.

MAURICE, a Capt. in the army of James II., killed by his cousin, Capt. Darby O'Grady, of Elton, about 1699 (v. Notes, p. 32, above-mentioned). He m. Ellen McCragh, dau. of Philip McCragh, of Slieveagoe, Co. Waterford, by Catherine, dau. of Sir Walter Butler, Bart., of Polestown (v. p. 11, as above-mentioned), and had issue,

I. GIBBON, not three years old at his father's death. In 1734 he was engaged in a lawsuit with Lord Cahir concerning lands in Tipperary. On his cousin's death at Philipsburgh, he should have succeeded as WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY (v. p. 11, and App., p. 105, as above-mentioned). He m. Anastatia, dau. of Philip Ronayne, of Ronayne's Court, and widow of James Uniacke, of Curranaveigh (brother of Thomas Uniacke, of Corkbeg). She was living in 1730. The mother of Anastatia Ronayne was the dau. of Pierse Power, of Knockalahir, and the niece of Sir Thomas Osborne, of Tickincorr (v. p. 11, and App., p. 98, as above-mentioned). They had issue,

1. MAURICE (WHITE KNIGHT) and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, d.s.p.
 2. JOHN, merchant of Lisbon in 1740, of whom presently.
 3. David, an Officer in the Marines in 1740 (v. p. 12, above-mentioned).
 1. Catherine, m. Pierse FitzGerald, of Ballykennelly, Co. Cork, and had issue a dau.
 2. Ellen.
 3. Margaret.
- JOHN, merchant of Lisbon in 1740. His wife's name is unknown. On the death of his brother without issue, he became the WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY (v. p. 12 above-mentioned). He had issue,
- (1) DAVID, the WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, d. at Lisbon in 1701, s.p.
 - (2) A dau. m. Dominick Alexius French, of Lisbon, in 1791, and had issue a son, John FitzGibbon French, living in Lisbon in 1791 (v. p. 12, as above-mentioned), and a dau., Barbara Maria French.
- II. Philip, served for many years in the French army. In 1729 obtained the lands of Duhill and Castle Grace, Co. Tipperary. Will dated 26 Jan., 1734 (v. App., p. 108, as above-mentioned). He m. Aphra, dau. of Robert Sargent, of Castle Grace, Co. Tipperary, whose will was proved in 1716 (v. App., pp. 107 and 108). He had issue,
1. Robert, of Castle Grace, d. unm. in 1772 (v. p. 13, and App., p. 109, as above-mentioned).
 2. MAURICE, of Castle Grace, d. unm. 19 Dec., 1793; bur. in Ardfinnan. He became MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY in 1791 (v. p. 13, and App., p. 110, as above-mentioned).
 3. JOHN, of Youghal, living 1796, WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY in 1794 (v. p. 14, as above-mentioned). He m. and had issue,
 1. ROBERT, WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY; descendants (if any) unknown (v. App., p. 14, as above-mentioned).
 2. PHILIP, WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY; descendants (if any) unknown (v. App., p. 14, as above-mentioned). He m. Mary Livered on 31 Jan., 1786 (v. p. 14, as above-mentioned).
 1. Ellen, m. Henry Miles.
 4. Gerald, d. at Castle Grace, of whom presently.
 1. Ellen, m. — Prendergast (v. p. 14, and App., p. 109, as above mentioned).
 2. Alice, m. first, — Kelso, and secondly, — Allen (v. p. 13, and App., p. 113, as above-mentioned).
- Gerald d. at Castle Grace, 16 May, 1794; bur. at Ardfinnan (v. p. 14, and App., p. 110, as above-mentioned). He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Buckner Dowding, Rector of Kilworth, Co. Cork. She d. in 1786. Will dated 11 May of that year (v. App., p. 112, as above-mentioned). and had issue,
- I. Maurice, of Castle Grace, d. in 1817; bur. at Ardfinnan (v. p. 14, as above-mentioned). He m. Sarah Ordell, and had issue.
1. RICHMOND ALLEN FITZGIBBON (WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY), an Officer in the East Indian Army, of Castle Grace House, near Bangalore, Madras Presidency. He d.s.p. in 1871. He was three times married—first, to a lady whose name is unknown; secondly, to Mary Cotter; thirdly, to Anne Cross (v. p. 14, as above-mentioned).
 2. Maurice, d.s.p.
 3. Philip, d.s.p.
 4. Gerald, d.s.p.
 1. Mary Anne, d.s.p.
 2. Catherine, d.s.p.
 3. Sarah, m. — Louch, Esq.
- II. Philip, a Lieut. in R.N., of whom presently.
- III. Robert, Capt. 3rd Regt., d.s.p., in 1832 (v. p. 25, as above-mentioned).
- IV. William, Capt. in 83rd Regt., d.s.p. in 1868 (v. p. 15, as above-mentioned).
- V. Gerald, Capt. in 23rd Regt., d. 1844. He m. Sarah Allcock, of Wilton, Co. Waterford. He had issue three children, who d. unm. (v. p. 16, as above-mentioned).
- VI. Thomas, M.D., of Rosscarbery; twice married; d. 1868, leaving issue (v. p. 16, as above-mentioned).

I. Mary Anne (v. p. 16, as above-mentioned), who d. 1817, aged 26), m. Walter Paye, Esq., of Kilworth, Co. Cork, and had issue,

1. Elizabeth, unnm.
2. Mary Anne, bap. 14 Nov., 1813 (Kilworth P. R.). She m. first, — Cleverly, Esq.; and secondly, — Dennehy, Esq.
3. Susan, d. unnm.
4. Olivia, bap. 1817; m. — O'Brien, Esq.
5. Sarah, bap. 24 Dec., 1814; m. Rev. — Hamilton, of Rosscarbery.

Philip, a Lieut. in the Royal Navy, d. in 1826 (v. p. 14, as above mentioned), m. Elizabeth Coates dau. of Abraham Coates, of Killinure, Co. Wicklow, by Elizabeth Greatrakes, of Affane, Co. Waterford, and had issue,

I. MAURICE, of Crohana House, WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, of whom hereafter.

II. Abraham Coates, bap. 6 Sept., 1821, and bur. 20 March, 1822 (Kilworth P. R.).

III. Abraham, b. 28 Jan., 1823 (Kilworth P. R.), of The Rookery, Stanmore, Middlesex, and afterwards of Moorside, Bushey Heath, Herts, C.E. He m. 31 March, 1853, at Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A., Isabelle, second dau. of Cornelius Stovin, Esq., late of Chestnut Grove, Kingston-on-Thames, and later of Toronto, Canada. He d. at Moorside, 4 April, 1887 (see p. 15, as above-mentioned, and FitzGibbon of Crohana, Burke's "Landed Gentry, Irl.," 1904 ed.), and had issue,

1. Maurice, b. 1 Jan., 1854; d. 21 Sept. following.
2. Gerald, b. at Bath, 27 June, 1857, C.E. He m. 3 August, 1887, at English Church, Hanover, Marguerite Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Matthews, Esq., and has issue,
 - (1) Allen Fitz-Gerald, b. 14 August, 1888, at Little Sutton, Cheshire; a Mining Engineer in Mysore (1911).
 - (2) Desmond Fitz-Gerald, b. 1 November, 1890. at Hooton, Cheshire; a Planter in Ceylon (1911).
- (1) Marguerite Clare, b. at Hooton, Cheshire.
- (2) Geraldine, b. at Fraserburgh, N.B.
3. Robert, b. in Ceylon, 27 August, 1859, C.E., of Montreal, Canada. He m. 12 Dec., 1889, at Montreal, Marion Edith, eldest dau. of James Rose, Esq., of Montreal, Canada, and has issue,
 - Isabelle Rose, b. Montreal.
 - (2) Marion Edith, b. Montreal.
1. Constance, b. at Lachine, near Montreal, m. 1 July, 1880, Colonel James Grove White, J.P., D.L., of Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork, and Rockfield, Cappagh, Co. Waterford; late 1st Bn. Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, and on the Staff (see White of Kilbyrne, Burke's "Landed Gentry, Irl.," 1904 ed.), and has issue,
2. Florence, b. at Ipswich, Queensland; m. 20 May, 1891, Lieut.-Col. B. E. Ward, 1st Batt. the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt., and has issue.

I. Elizabeth, bap. 1 Sept., 1816, and bur. 1 Feb., 1825. in Macrony Churchyard, near Kilworth, Co. Cork (Kilworth P. R.)

II. Mary Anne, bap. 27 Dec., 1819, at Kilworth. She m. S. Dudgeon, Esq., of Dublin, and d. 1873, leaving issue,

MAURICE, of Crohana House, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, b. 16 April, 1818. On the death of his father's nephew without male issue, he became the White Knight and Mac an tSen Riddery (see p. 15. as above-mentioned, and FitzGibbon of Crohana, Burke's "Landed Gentry, Irl.," 1904 ed.). He m. first, 16 Feb., 1858, Isabella, dau. of Rev. John Stronach, by whom (who d. 12 Nov., 1874) he had issue,

I. PHILIP JOHN, WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, of whom presently.

II. Maurice Coates, b. 31 Jan., 1862, C.E. He m. in Calcutta, on 18 Aug., 1890, Constance Emily, second daughter of Henry de Frederick, of Kilumboch, Victoria Australia. No issue (1911).

III. Arthur b. 4 May, 1864, a Mining Engineer. He m. Florence Edith, only dau. of Thomas Ch. Carter, Esq., Iveybridge, and widow of M. Charles de Génon, of the Paris Embassy, at Weybridge, Sept. 21, 1904, and has issue.

1. Arthur Desmond, b. at Brighton 11 October, 1905.

IV. Richmond, b. June, 1869; d. 1887.

I. Elizabeth Anne.

II. Blanche.

III. Edith Jessie.

IV. Isabelle Geraldine.

V. Ellen.

Mr. FitzGibbon m. secondly, 4 Dec., 1875. at _____, Mary (now of Crohana), second dau. of John Rhind, Esq., of Elgin, N.B.; d. 25 Feb., 1881, leaving issue by his second wife,

V. John Brenton, b. 22 Nov., 1876, C.E. He m. 9 June, 1890, at Fort Erie, Canada, Elsie Elizabeth, only dau. of G. F. Montillon, Esq., of Fort Erie, Ontario, and has issue a son.

John Ord, b. June 30th, 1910 (at Toronto).

VI. Archibald Coates, b. 29 Decemebr, 1878.

PHILIP JOHN, b. 2 December, 1859, C.E., the Public Works Dept., India, WHITE KNIGHT and MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY. He is, according to the pedigree in the Cotter MS., the 24th in descent from Dominus Otho, A.D. 1057, and 17th in descent from the first White Knight, A.D. 1333. He m. 26 Aug., 1884, at St. Peter's, Brockley, Kent, Ruth Mary, dau. of William Michael Hearn, of Co. Cork, and has issue,

I. MAURICE DESMOND, b. 23 May, 1896, at

I. Isabella Marión, m. 24 August, 1911, at Poona, India, Lieut. M. C. Monteith, Indian Army.

II. Norah, d. in India.

III. Irene Fraser.

IV. Sybil Clare.

V. Esme Muriel.

Arms—Erm. a saltire gu, on a chief arg, three annulets of the second.

Crest—A boar pass, ppr. fretty arg.

Motto—Honore integro contemno fortunam.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, B.L. (late Examiner of Titles under Estates Commission), of Bowen's Court, writes:—

“While there appears to be solid ground for the contention that this dignity of “White Knight” was descendable to heirs² male only, the estate of Castletown and Mitchelstown, with the adjacent lands in the Counties of Limerick and Tipperary, have descended at least four times in the female line. Margaret ‘neen Morish Gibon,’ sister of Maurice Fitz-Gibbon (the last White Knight of the younger branch, who had no male issue), was married at the age of 11 to the son of Sir Geoffrey Fenton, of Mitchelstown. She left no son surviving, and her daughter and heiress, Catherine Fenton, married Sir John King, who was created Baron Kingston by Charles II. The estates afterwards devolved upon their great-granddaughter, Margaret King, who married Richard Fitz-Gerald, of Mount Ophaly, and left a daughter, Caroline, who married her cousin, Robert, Viscount Kingsborough, afterwards the second Earl of Kingston.”

The Field Book of 1840 states: Old Castletown. This townland is the property of Lord Kingston by deed for ever. The land is of a good quality. Houses and roads are in good repair. The county cess is included with that of Carhoo. (Ord. Sur. Off. Irl.)

I visited the remains of this old castle on 20 August, 1907, with Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A. It has now the outward appearance of

² It will be noted that this was not a Tanist Tithe (J. G. W., Col.).

an ordinary house. The tenant, who showed us over the place, was Thomas Finnell. To the south of the castle is some low-lying ground in which quantities of human bones were found. The castle is built on a solid limestone rock. This rock was excavated for cellarage, but the rooms were closed up by Thomas Finnell's father, John. A strong stream runs round the north-west and south sides of this castle. There are still remains of the bawn wall. The present tenant roofed the castle; the previous roof was composed of oak beams supporting small-sized slates; and tradition has it that the castle, which is now three storeys high, contained at one time two more storeys. The castle now measures 57 feet 2 inches by 23 feet 2 inches externally. It was much larger formerly, as it was shortened by the removal of 12 feet of the walls at the west end when converted into a farm residence. There is a filled up doorway in the present west wall. This was a partition wall and formed part of the old building.

In a building adjoining the castle there was a gallows from which there was a drop of fifteen feet. The stone steps which led to the gallows now forms part of a bridge to the north-west.

In a field to the north of the castle there was an apple orchard.

Grant from the King to Sir William Fenton, Knt., of large grants of land, amongst which are mentioned in Co. Cork the site and circuit of the castle or manor of Old Casteltowne, otherwise Ballytancaslane, a water mill and all lands, &c., in Old Castletowne, with the hamlets or parcels called Calloaghmore, Callonaghbegg, Ardsko, Balyknockane, Ballingillroe, Knockenrissy, Skeneconarty and Kynelyneigh, Castle and Town of Michellston, otherwise Ballyvisteale (i.e., Mitchelstown), &c., &c., Labbamoagga, &c., &c., to empark 2,000 acres. 23 April, 16th James I., A.D. 1618.

The Subsidy Rolls of 1665 gives: Kenedy O'Brien, of Ould Castletown, value in goods, £8 3s. 1½d.

The following in Cork and Ross Wills:—John Courte, of Old Castletown, probate 1634. In Cloyne Wills:—Paul Fennell, of Old Castletown, probate 1786. (P.R.O. Irl.)

Castletownroche Parish (Downegroe).

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

Total area of parish in 1881, 6,484a. 2r. 23p.; houses, 338; pop., 1,696; families, 319; R.C.'s, 1,620; Prots., 76. Val. £6,018 5s. od. (Guy).

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch, in naming the tribes in the Fermoy District, gives "the O'Learys of Dun Cruadha," now Castletownroche ("The Irish Independent," 2 Oct., 1908).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: A parish in the Barony of Fermoy, and province of Munster, 18 miles (N. by E.) from Cork, and 116 (S. W.) from Dublin, containing (in 1837) 3,648 inhabitants, of which number 1,095 are in the town. The place derives its name from a castle erected here by the family of Roche, lords of Fermoy.

The parish comprises 6,333 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £6,378 per annum. The lands are chiefly under

tillage; there is neither waste land nor bog. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of corn; the wheat raised here is of the best quality, and the system of agriculture is greatly improved. In many of the farms belonging to the gentry the Scottish system of husbandry has been introduced with success. Great numbers of sheep and cattle are fattened here for the neighbouring markets; the cattle are in general stall-fed. Limestone is found in great abundance and of excellent quality, and is extensively quarried both for building and for burning into lime; and the clay for bricks is found on the banks of the river on the estate of Annesgrove. The surrounding country is beautifully picturesque; and the river Awbeg, the "gentle Mulla" of Spenser, is celebrated for the richness and variety of its scenery (under "Castletownroche").

The following extracts are taken from the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth:—

2254 (1844.) Pardon to Moylmory m'Edmond M'Swyne, of Castleton, yeoman; Tirlagh mergagh M'Swyne, of same, gent; Brian daragh M'Swyne, of same, yeoman, &c. If consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the Crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 4 May xv., A.D. 1573.

2584 (2125.) Pardon to Redmund Roch, of Castleton, Co. Cork; John dorrogh M'Gwillyghirry, Edm. M'Gullyghirry, Wm. riough Roch, of Castleton; John O'Henesy, alias ytlea, of same, &c. Provided that within six months they appear before commissioners in their county and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. 14 May xvii., A.D. 1575.

3095 (2320.) Pardon to Tho. Brenagh, of Castletowne; John duff Roche, of same; Donogho O Kieffe, of same, &c. Security as in 2584. Fine one cow each. 7 Sept. xix., A.D. 1577.

3923 (3285.) Pardon to Wm. m'Edmond oeg, of Castleton. Security as in 2584. At suit of John Zowch. 4 July, xxiv., A.D. 1582.

4257 (3519.) Pardon to James Synan fitz Edm, of Castletowne; Edm. Supple, of same, etc. 28 Nov. xxvi., A.D. 1583.

4764 (3958.) Pardon to Morogh m'Tirelie m'Briene, of Castletowne, yeoman, &c. Security as in 2584. The pardon not to extend to any in prison, or under bail to appear as sessions; nor to include intrusions into crown lands or debts to the crown. And not pardoning any offence committed during the government of the present Deputy (Sir John Perrot). Also not to extend to the murder of the Wadgers. 6 Oct. xxvii., A.D. 1585.

5456 (4400.) Pardon to Wm. m'Edm. M'Shiche, of Castletowne, &c. Provided that they shall appear and submit before the justices of assizes in that county at the next sessions, and be sufficiently bound with sureties to keep the peace and answer at sessions, when summoned, the just demands of all subjects. The pardon not to include murder, burglary, or arson, nor intrusion into the Queen's lands, nor debts to the crown. 31 August xxxii., A.D. 1590.

6465 (5265.) Pardon to James Magner, of Castletowne; Philip Magner, of same, &c. Provided that they appear and submit themselves before the president, chief and second justice, and attorney, of the province of Munster, within three months, and be sufficiently bound with sureties to keep the peace and answer at sessions in the several counties where they dwell, when called to answer the demands of any subject according to justice. The pardon shall not extend to any in prison or on bail to appear; or any priests, seminaries or Jesuits; nor include intrusion on crown lands or debts to the crown. The exception of murder is added to the usual clause excluding from pardon treasons against the Queen's life.

Provided that this pardon shall not extend to any murder committed before their entry into action of rebellion; nor to any intrusion on possessions of the crown, or any debts, fines of alienation, or arrears due to the crown. Date destroyed. Lord Deputy's warrant, dated 27 Jan., 1600.

6515 (5229.) Pardon to Margaret nyn Owen ny Keallogie, of Castleton; Katherine nyn Donell ny Cormock, of same, &c. Provided that they appear and submit before the president of Munster, N. Welsh, Knt., chief justice of the Common Bench, the chief and second justices, and the queen's attorney in Munster, and John Everard, esq., justice of the liberty of Tipperary, within three months, and be sufficiently bound with sureties; and that all the recognizances be recorded in the council book of the province at the next session to be held in the several counties where the parties live, if any be held there within three months. If any fail to find the required surety



CASTLETOWNROCHE VILLAGE (NORTH SIDE).
(*W. T. Pike & Co., 1911.*)



CASTLETOWNROCHE VILLAGE.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 16th Sept., 1909.*)

within three months, the pardon as regards them to be void. The pardon shall not extend to any in prison or bound for appearance at sessions; nor to any Jesuit, seminary, or mass priest, nor to any freeman of any city or incorporate town who lives in the town. It shall also not include any offence or crime committed after the date of the President's letter to the deputy for the pardon; nor any intrusion on possession of the crown, or any debt or arrears due to the crown. 14 May xliii. (Cal. P. R., p. 576), A.D. 1601.

6539 (5258). Pardon to Shilie Inyn M'Awliff, John Fitz Nicholas, of Castlettown; Deirie O Dalie, of same. Provisions as in 6515. 29 May, xliiii., A.D. 1601.

6762 (5468). Pardon to Edm. m'Redmond, of Castletowne, gent; Eneas O Lyne, of Castletowne, chirurgion; Connoghorm m'Donogh O Sowlivan, of Castletowne, yeoman, etc. Feb., A.D. 1602.

The following extract is given in the Field Book of 1839:—

Castletownroche townland is the property of Mrs. Oliver. It is flat and dry, of a good quality; roads and houses are in good repair. It pays Co. Cess £26 4s. 5d. yearly. (Ord. Sur Off., Dub.).

In August, 1823, Andrew Sullivan, Patrick Hennessy, sen., Patrick Hennessy, jun., John Finn, and David Magner were executed at Gallows Green for setting fire to the mills and dwelling house of Charles Hennessy, near Castletownroche, on 24 April, 1823. An account is given in "Cork Constitution," 11 August, 1823.

Mr. T. Geo. H. Green adds: Edmund Burke spent several years there with his mother's father, a Nagle, and was there taught by O'Hallaran, who ever after gloried in the recollection of it, and that he was the first to place a Latin primer in Burke's hands—the Ballitore days did not come until later. In after years when Burke had achieved fame he again went to Castletownroche, and O'Hallaran spent a whole day with him there going over old times. See Prior's "Life of Burke."

There is a tale told by Mrs. S. C. Hall, but from what source I cannot say, that the last Lord Roche was a stableman somewhere in Tipperary. He was a good sportsman, but unable to take any position, and was quite content apparently to take the shelter offered to him and for which work he was too proud to take any payment. I don't see this in Crofton Croker's researches.

CASTLETOWNROCHE VILLAGE.

Smith (pub. 1750) writes: Castletownroche is but an inconsiderable village, and in it stands the parish church (p. 314, vol. i).

On 30 March, 1787, a ball of fire fell from the clouds on a cabin near Castletownroche, killed one man and burned six others dreadfully; a pig was also killed by it; and although buried several feet below the earth to prevent infection, the effluvia was so strong that it was not safe to come near the spot. (Tuckey's "Cork Remembrancer," page 195).

Croker describes the village in 1824: "Leaving the Blackwater, and following the course of the Awbeg through a wild and rocky glen for about a mile and a half, we reached the village of Castle Town Roche. Its appearance was romantic, and comparatively speaking, cleanly; the greater part is built upon the side of a thickly wooded eminence, crowned by an ancient embattled tower that rises with an air of command. Through the valley, or rather the glen, beneath ripples the Awbeg, whose natural beauty is enhanced from the endearing appellation applied to it by Spenser in his *Fairy Queen*,

'And Mulla mine, whose waves I whilom taught to weep.'" (p. 133).

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes: The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a steep hill rising from the west bank of the river Awbeg, over which is a neat bridge of five arches, and on the high road from Fermoy

to Doneraile; and with the castle and the church has a highly picturesque appearance on the approach from the east bank of the river. It contains 165 houses, of which some are neatly built, and a small barrack, in which an officer and one company of infantry are generally stationed. Below the bridge are two large flour mills, and near Annesgrove the making of bricks is carried on to a small extent. The market, granted together with two fairs to the Rev. Thomas Widenham, in the reign of Geo. II., is discontinued; the fairs are held on May 25th and Sept. 29th, and two additional fairs, on July 28th and Dec. 12th, have greatly declined. A constabulary police force is stationed here; the petty sessions are held in the town every alternate Tuesday. (Under Castletownroche).

In 1839 the Field Book bears the following report: "The village is of a considerable size, and the only one in the parish. The houses are in bad repair, and very bad accommodation for travelling gentlemen. It consists of a Protestant church, Roman Catholic chapel, national school, post office and dispensary. There are two fairs in the year, viz., on the 25th May and 29th Sept. (Ordnance Survey Off., Dub.)

In 1905 the population of Castletownroche village was 560. There were ten public houses.

Guy's Directory (1912) gives the following information: It contains a post and telegraph office. Six trains run to and from Cork daily. Mail car for Shanballymore, Kildorrery, Glanworth and Rockmills at 5.30 p.m., returning at 8.50 p.m. the same day. Parliamentary Division, North East Cork. Rural District Council Fermoy; Electoral Divs., Castletownroche and Kilcummer. Dispensary and Registration District of Ballyhooly. Petty Sessions held each alternate Thursday. Quarter Sessions District of Middleton.

There is a constabulary station in the village under charge of a sergeant. The Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., open on Tuesdays and on fair days. There is a national school with two teachers, one for boys and another for girls. There is a branch creamery belonging to Messrs. Cleaves, acquired by them from the Greenvales Dairy Company in 1909, who bought it from a local society in 1907. It was first started about 1893. Fairs are held 21 April, 21 July, 21 Dec.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes: "Within the past year (1905) the fairs of Kilcummer have been transferred to Castletownroche.

The Bridge Mills were early in the 19th century owned by a small miller grinding for the public. His name was "Paddy Staunton." Later it passed into the hands of the Webb family. Mr. Robert Webb, of Castletownroche, enlarged them. Not long afterwards they were burned down (circa 1837). They were re-built by Mr. Robert Webb, of Castletownroche, and Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Millfield, Cork. They traded as R. Webb & Co. until the year 1858, when Mr. Dawson sold his interest in the business to Messrs. John and Robert Webb, of Bridge Mills, Castletownroche, and Quartertown Mills, Mallow. Mr. J. D. Thomas, J.P., came into occupation of the former in 1882 on the death of his uncle, Mr. Robert Webb, J.P., of Quartertown Park, Mallow. In 1887 he erected a modern roller plant instead of the old-fashioned millstones. Since then several important changes have been made in the system, and the mill is now quite up to date. Business is carried on under the name of J. D. Thomas, Ltd. The manager is Mr. R. W. Thomas, J.P.



THE BRIDGE MILL, CASTLETOWNROCHE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)



MR. PRIESTLEY'S WOOLLEN MILLS AT
CASTLETOWNROCHE.

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

The larger mills, near Castle Widenham, were erected¹ by a company in 1750, and from whom the late Mr. John Smith purchased, and who worked them for a number of years. They then came into the occupation of the late Mr. Maurice Hickey, J.P., who enlarged them considerably. After his death, in about 1890, they were suffered to remain idle until 1903, when they were taken by Mr. T. W. Priestly, of Mallow, who has converted them into a woollen factory.

BRIDGETOWN HOUSE, CASTLETOWNROCHE.

It lies about one mile south of Castletownroche. It is situated also a short distance west of the ruins of Bridgetown Abbey.

Adjacent to the Abbey (Bridgetown) is a good house inhabited by Mr. Roberts. (Smith's "Hist. of Co. Cork," pub. 1750, p. 317, 1893 edition).

In 1814, the Rev. Thomas Hoare lived here ("Directory of Noted Places in Ireland," 1814). He was probably Thomas, in Holy Orders, b. 20 April, 1779, third son of Sir Edward Hoare, 2nd Bart., of Annabella, M.P. for Carlow, Capt. of Dragoons. The Rev. Thomas m. Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Jesse Lloyd, Esq., of Castle Iney, Co. Tipperary, and had issue. (See Hoare, Bart., of Annabella, Co. Cork, Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage").

Townsend, in his "Survey of the Co. Cork," pub. 1815, page 479, vol. i., states that "Bridgetown, the seat of John Mansergh, esq., but now occupied by Rev. Thomas Hoare, curate of the parish of Castletownroche."

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informed me in 1905 that this house has been levelled down, but within about one hundred yards from it a farmer named Bartholomew Dunlea has erected a substantial farmhouse. A farmer named Collins preceded Dunlea about fifty years ago.

In 1867 Mr. J. Clancy lived in a cottage at Bridgetown ("Munster Directory"). This cottage has been evacuated and has partially disappeared.

Mr. Madden now lives in a new house on the site of Mr. Clancy's cottage.

CASTLETOWNROCHE (R.C.).

Fiant of Henry VIII.

1291. "Ecca Caste. David XVImr. unde decia XXIIs. IIIId." (Tax. P. Nic.) (Brady, ii., p. 103).

406 (18). Lease to Robert Browne, soldier, of the Rectory of Castleton (Castletown). To hold for 21 years. 4 Feb. xxxv., A.D. 1543. (P. R. O. Ird.)

From a list of the Popish Parish Priests for the County of Cork, 1704, etc. :—

Donough Callaghan. He resided at Ballyhooly. Aged fifty-two years. He was Parish Priest of Castletown, Ballyhooly and Killatty. Received

¹ Information received from Mr. R. Smith, of Castlewidenham, 1911, and Mr. James Blake, Bellevue Cottage, Mallow.

Popish Orders in 1671 at Lisheen from William Burgott, Archbishop of Cashel. Daniel Mafton, of Cork, £50. and Donough Callahane, of Lisnealcoming, were Sureties. ("Journal," p. 56, 1900).

An abstract of the state of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, 1731 :—

Castletownroche Union. Three Masshouses, one lately built. Three reputed Officiating Priests. No Fryary, no Nunnery. No Popish School. ("Journal," p. 50, 1893).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives the following: In the R.C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Killathy, Ballyhooly, Kilcummer, and Bridgetown; the chapel is a spacious but plain building, on which the chapel at Ballyhooly is dependent. There are four private schools, in which about 220 children are educated. (Under Castletownroche).

A friend contributes the following :—

The parish of Castletownroche, like all others in Ireland, is formed of the union of several smaller parishes that had a separate existence in olden times. It comprises the ancient parishes of Castletownroche (with the exception of the townland of Garranechole, which now belongs to Killavullen), Kilcummer, Bridgetown, Ballyhooly, Killathy, and a part of Litter. There¹ are no remains of the church of Castletownroche that existed before the times of persecution, except an inscribed stone which has been inserted into the wall of the Protestant church that now stands in the graveyard, and occupies the site of the ancient place of worship of the Catholics. Ivy-clad ruins of the old Catholic churches of Kilcummer, Bridgetown, Ballyhooly and Killathy are to be found in the graveyards which bear these names. The ruins of the Priory of Bridgetown are very considerable, very picturesquely situated, and worthy of preservation. The present church of Castletownroche is in a good position at the southern end of the village. An old cruciform chapel had formerly existed at Close, about a hundred yards distant from what is known as the chapel-yard, but no trace of it remains, except the piers of the gate. The Reverend James Fitzpatrick, P.P., secured the grounds now in use, designed the new church himself, and had very great difficulty in getting money to build it, as the work was begun when the country was just recovering from the sad effects of famine and pestilence. The foundation stone was laid on July 11th, 1848. The church erected under such difficulties was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 4th day of June, 1896. Nothing but the walls remained. The church was rebuilt by the Rev. John Canon Carver, P.P., according to the original design supplied by Father Fitzpatrick. Fortunately, the Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Marriages escaped the burning, as they happened to be in the parish priest's house. An old chalice, revered by the parishioners because of its antiquity and its long service at holy mass, but possessing no artistic value or decoration, was also saved from the fire. It bears the inscription: "Fr. Ant. Daly me fieri fecit pro Conventu de Buttevant, 1703. Brother Anthony Daly had me made for the Convent of Buttevant, 1703." We may well assume that there was no convent of friars in Buttevant in 1703, for the penal

¹ It is pointed out to me that this is from a R.C. point of view, which the O. of I. do not recognize; they say that those old buildings never belonged to the present R.C. Church in Ireland. As I am no judge in the matter, I give both statements, and hope it may be left so.—J. G. W.

laws were then in full operation, and that Brother Anthony Daly, or Father Anthony, as his flock would call him, was officiating secretly and alone near the ruin of the Franciscan monastery there, and had this old chalice made for his own use.

The following is an imperfect list of the names of the Parish Priests of Castletownroche:—

The Reverend Donough Callaghan, who was ordained priest in 1671, was parish priest in 1704.

Reverend John Walsh in 1766.

Reverend John Donovan, who died in 1781.

Reverend John Leonard, ordained priest in 1761, died in March, 1803, and was buried in Killathy.

Rev. Michael Collins was P.P. in 1811, and in that year the present parochial registers of baptisms and marriages were begun by him. He became P.P. of Skibbereen in 1814, and the Rev. John Kirby came from Skibbereen to Castletownroche. Rev. M. Collins was appointed Coadjutor Bishop, with right of succession to the sees of Cloyne and Ross, by the Pope in 1827; succeeded Most Reverend Dr. Coppinger as Bishop of the dioceses in 1830; died in 1832, and was buried in Skibbereen.

Reverend John Kirby died in 1832, and was buried in Ahern, in the parish of Conna. He was a native of that parish.

Reverend James Fitzpatrick died in October, 1858, and was buried within the church designed and erected by himself in Castletownroche.

Reverend Philip Canon Burton succeeded, and died in February, 1881, and was buried within the church which had been erected by his exertions in Ballyhooly.

Rev. John Canon Carver succeeded; died in March, 1901, and was buried in Castletownroche beside the church which was rebuilt by his labours.

Rev. Michael Canon Higgins succeeded, and resigned the pastoral charge of Castletownroche in July, 1911, on his appointment to the pastoral charge of Blarney parish.

Rev. Thomas Madigan succeeded in July, 1911.

HOLY WELL.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "Below the castle (Castle Widenham), and near the margin of the river, is a holy well, dedicated to St. Patrick, on whose anniversary a patron is held here; the water is remarkably pure, and is much esteemed by the peasantry for its supposed virtues. (Under Castletownroche).

The Field Book of 1839 gives: "St. Patrick's Well. It is situated near the S.E. boundary of the townland of Castlewidenham. It is considered to be a holy well, and is near the edge of the river. It is covered with water in the winter season. At this well lies a large stone, on which is cut an image, said to be that of St. Patrick. This stone lies flat at present, and is also covered with water in winter." (Ord. Sur. Office, Dublin).

This stone was lying in the backwater of the river Awbeg under the castle for many years, and was nearly forgotten; but in the early part of 1906 the Very Rev. Canon M. Higgins, P.P., Castletownroche, rescued

it from its watery grave, and it now lies on terra firma near the Holy Well. I hear that this Holy Well is not so much frequented as in former times (see photo).

CASTLETOWNROCHE PARISH (C. OF I.).

Brady gives Roll of Incumbents, &c., as follows:—

1591. "E. de ville Castri. Prior Pointis Rec. et Vic."

1615. Villa Castri als. Castletown, Rectoria imp. Dnus. Roch et Daniel O'Brine, firmarii. Ecclesia et cancella repantur. Vacaria vacat et usurpatur p' firmarios rectoriae.

1619. John Bynns.

E. Villa Castri. Prior Pontis Rector. Valet 25 li. per an. Dnus Roch, Impropiator. Vicaria vacat per lapsum temporis Dno. nro. Regi devoluta. Valet 25 li. per an. Epus confert.

1631. George Leadbetter was Vicar of Castletown in this year, as appears by his marriage bonds, quoted under Ardagh parish.

1661 to 1666. Mr. William Bortly.

1666. John Norcott was collated to V. Castletown, Bridgetown, Wallstown, Monanimy, and P. Killenemer.

1680. Carolus Newbrogh, A.M.

1683. John Shierly, A.M.

1686. Richard Verling, A.M.

He appears from 1693 to 1724 for all these benefices (V.B.). 1694, R. V. Castletown; val. £14. Mr. Richard Vierling curae animarum incumbit. Epus patronus. Church of Villa Castri, or Castletown, much damaged in the late war, but now a repairing. R.V. Kilcummer; val. £4. Mr. Vierling, Incumbent. Epus patronus. R. V. Villae pontis, or Bridgetown; val. £12. Mr. Vierling, Incumbent. Epus patronus. V. Wallstown; val. £6. R. and Monanimy; val. £14. Epus patronus. All Mr. Vierlings livings are contiguous, and perpetually united to Castletown, ubi cura debita inservitur. (Palliser).

1724 to 1810. Castletown was held with the P. Coole.

1810, August. The Honourable James St. Leger was admitted R. V. Castletown, Kilcummer, and Bridgetown. The institution is supposed to have been made in Dublin.

1830. Protestant population, 168.

Rev. J. St. Leger was buried at Bath. He left by his will, which was proved at Canterbury on 7th July, 1836, to the poor of Tipperary £10, to the poor of Castletown £10, and to the poor of Doneraile £5.

1835. Thomas Hoare, R. and V. Castletown.

The Rev. Thomas Hoare was author of an account of the parish of Castletownroche, which he drew up for the "Parochial Survey of Ireland," published by Mr. Mason, and for which he received that gentleman's thanks in March, 1825. He was also distinguished by his active and zealous charity. In 1817 he received the thanks of his parishioners at Castletownroche for his ability in devising a scheme for the relief of the then distress, and for his constant attendance on the Committees for distributing aid. ("Cork Intelligencer" of 26th August, 1817).

1836. John Maginn.

1837. Castletown, a rectory and vicarage, with cure, 3 miles long by 3 broad, containing 6,333a. Gross population, 3,648. No curate employed. Tithe composition, £518 15s. 4¼d., subject to visitation fees, and

diocesan schoolmaster, £1 10s. No glebe house. Incumbent is resident, and pays the sum of £42 a year in way of house rent. One church, capable of accommodating 200 persons, built in 1825, by means of a loan of £1,153 16s. 11d. British, granted by the late Board of First Fruits, of which loan there remained £876 18s. 10d. chargeable on the benefice in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £46 3s. 1d. The benefice is a rectory. (Parl. Rep.)

John Maginn (brother of the celebrated William Maginn,¹ LL.D., for whose biography, vide the "Dublin University Magazine" for January, 1844, vol. xxiii., No. cxxxiii., page 721, and also the "Irish Quarterly Review," vol. ii., page 593, Dublin, Kelly, 1852), was son of John Maginn (who kept a famous school in Marlborough Street, Cork), by Anne, dau. of William Eccles, esq., of the County Tyrone.

1840. Charles Arthur Maginn, A.B.

1860. The church, &c., in order. No glebe house. No glebe. Incumbent resides in Clenore parish. Sacrament monthly; 13 children attend a Church Education school. The Protestant population is 86. The rentcharge is £389 1s. 6d.

C. A. Maginn (brother of his predecessor) entered T.C.D. on 4th June, 1832.

Cole (pub. 1903) continues: This union comprises the parishes of Castletownroche, Bridgetown, Kilkummer, Monanimy, Wallstown, and Ballyhooly.

1875. Courtenay Moore, M.A. (now Rector of Brigown, Canon and Precentor of Cloyne). Moore became R. Brigown in 1882.

1882. Theodore Wicks, R. Castletownroche.

The church population of the union is about 155.

There are two churches, Castletownroche and Christ Church, Convamore, Ballyhooly. The parish church of Castletownroche has undergone considerable improvements, and has been generally modernized. A very beautiful pupil deserves particular notice, which has been lately erected as a memorial of Colonel Mansergh, R.A. The church of Ballyhooly was built in 1881 on the site of the old edifice, which was built in 1774; and as no name was found for that in the parochial records, the new church was named Christ Church, Convamore. It is of simple architecture, and is most beautifully situated in an angle of the park of Convamore, the seat of the Earl of Listowel, surmounting a bold and picturesque limestone rock overhanging the river Blackwater. It is built after the design of W. H. Hill, C.E., Cork.

The union is under diocesan scheme. There is a partial endowment of £1,550 in hands of R.C.B. The assessment is £168, and stipend of Rector, £307. The only glebe house in the union is that of Wallstown, which is the residence of the incumbent. It is a very good one, situated about three and a half miles from Castletownroche. There are seventeen acres of glebe land, at a rent of £26 10s. 0d.

1903 September. Charles Francis Bosville Tottenham.

Croker (pub. 1824) states: "The village church is modern, and without

²In 1908 Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., Precentor of Cloyne, organized a committee to collect subscriptions to erect a tombstone to mark his (Dr. Wm. Maginn's) resting place in Walton-on-Thames churchyard, and to place an inscribed marble tablet on the house in Marlborough Street, Cork, in which he was born.

pretensions; from a stone embedded in the outside wall I copied this inscription:—

“Orate pro bono statu. Domini Maurici Roche, Vicecomes de Fermoy et Domini Elinorie Maurici et pro anima ejus. Anno Domini 1585.”

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne, formerly united to the rectories and vicarages of Bridgetown and Kilcummer, from which, on the death of the late incumbent in 1835, it was separated, and is at present a distinct benefice, in the patronage of the bishop; the tithes amount to £518 15s. 5d. The church is a remarkably handsome structure, with a tower surmounted by a finely proportioned octagonal spire; the lower stage is pierced with a window on every face, the copings of which form a zigzag ornament continued all round; it was erected on the site of the old church in 1825 by aid of a loan of £1,250 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently made a grant of £100 for its repair. It occupies the summit of a rocky eminence, the base of which is washed by the Awbeg, forming a conspicuous and picturesque feature in the view of the place. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe.

Walter Croker, Esq., about eighty years since, bequeathed £100, the interest to be annually divided by the minister and churchwardens among the Protestant poor of the parish. (Under Castletownroche).

On p. 277 in the “Journal” for 1903 is the following:—

For some years in the 'seventies, I knew the late Charles A. Maginn well. He was a most kindly, witty, genial, well-informed man, and had a large share of the Maginn talent. He was for many years, some thirty or thereabouts, rector of Castletownroche, in which parish he succeeded his brother, the Rev. John Maginn. John held office for only three years, and died greatly regretted. His grave lies just outside the east window of Castletownroche church. Charles removed to Killanully parish, where he served for a few years until his death. He was a preacher quite above the average and a fascinating storyteller. One of his intimate friends was the late learned Dr. Caulfield, the distinguished Cork antiquary; they had kindred tastes and sympathies. Charles had an extraordinary local acquaintance with his own parish; he literally knew every house, every field, every stone in it, and his mind was full of parochial and county history. He had great sympathy with the sorrows of others; he had his own share of trouble, but this never soured him, and to the last he was the same bright, kindly, genial friend.

There are tablets on the wall inside Castletownroche church to the memory of the following, briefly quoted here:—

William Verling, Esq., Counsellor at law.

Martha, his wife, daughter of Hodder Roberts, Esq., died 30 April, 1769, aged 49.

Also to her daughters Jane and Catherine.

Brevet-Major John Loftus Otway Mansergh, 44th Regiment, died 24 Jan., 1863, aged 27 years. Erected by his brother-officers.

Mary, wife of John Southcote Mansergh, of Greenane, Co. Tipperary, only child of Richard Martin, of Clifford, near Castletownroche. She died 3 Sept., 1811, aged 37 years.

Anna, wife of Capt. W. Hoare.

General the Hon. Arthur Grove Annesley and others.

Jane Widenham Smyth.

Major C. S. P. E. Mansergh; also Lieut. L. C. O. Mansergh, lost in submarine A1.

All the above marble.

Also a brass tablet to Miss Margaret Webb and her sisters.

In the churchyard:—

Jn. Comyn, of Clare Castle, died 22 Aug., aged 27.

James Troy and his family, 1843.

Charles Hay, 1771; Louisa T., wife of W. R. Johnson; Francis Elie, 1834; Susanna, wife of William Myles, 1887; Robt. Webb, of Quartertown, Mallow, 1882; John Webb, 1868; John Webb, 1816; Frances, his wife, 1818; Robert, their son, 1852; his wife, Mary, 1832;² Alex. Reid; Thos. Keays, 1825; also his son Thos., 1828; William Wilson, Kilcummer House, 1874; also his father and mother; Rev. John Lee, Rector of Bridgetown, 1873; Sidney Corcoran, also his son Joseph, 1860; Ed. Wilson, Mich. Wilson and son, 1859; Sergt. James Saville, 1st Royals, his wife and children, 1865—1869; Timothy O'Callaghan, his wife and children, 1863—1880; Rev. C. A. Maginn, his wife, children and sisters; Rev. John Maginn, 1840; John Horrigan and his sister, 1834; Edmond Doyle and his wife, 1756, 1762; John Nagle of Ballysheen and his sons; Mary Green and her grandson, 1761; Thos. Browne of Mallow, 1829; his sons and wife, and John O'Brien, 1834, and his father; Ellen Drislane, 1762; Pat Clancy and family; Rev. Thos. Hoare, 1835; John Welstead, 1808; his wife, Bridget; Clotilda L. Hoare, 1886; Jer. O'Callaghan, 1840; Thomas Uppington, 1808 (family burial place); Bath Murphy, 1839, and his brother; Mary Kee, 1778; John Fling, 1736; John Roche, 1772; Thos. Barry, 1828, and his sons; burial place of Ulick Flinn of Ballygrican, 1785; Johanna O'Brien, of Renny, 1801, and her father; William Clancy, 1791, and his father; Tim. Clancy, 1787; Mathias Collins, 1786; Pat Collins of Rathnacarten and his father and mother; Wm. Collins, 1762; Mrs. Mary Mansergh, 1811; Matt. Blake, 1871, and his widow; Rev. Jas. Coleman, 1768.

The vault of the Grove family (now extinct in the male line) of Ballyhemock (Annesgrove), has no inscription on the slab, which is on the footpath on the south side of the church. The vault goes under the church.

The vault of the Furlong family is in the east side of the churchyard, and bears an inscription. Tombstones also to families of O'Neill, Sullivan, Hunter, Emily, wife of Major H. C. Mansergh, of Rocksavage, and niece of the first Sir Robert Peel.

On p. 11, vol. iv., M.D.I., Mr. R. Southcote Mansergh gives information regarding the Martins and Manserghs of Clifford, &c., and also a copy of the wording on the tablet in the church to the memory of Mrs. Mary Mansergh of Greenane, Co. Tipperary.

The Rev. Chas. F. B. Tottenham, M.A., Rector of Castletownroche, has kindly given me the following description of the church plate of this parish:—

Silver flagon, with cover and handle, 11½ inches high, 3½ inches broad at top, and 6½ inches at bottom. Inscription—"Left by Doctor Charles Crow, late Lord Bishop of Cloyne, to the church of Castletown."

Silver paten, with a fluted border round rim, 6½ inches in diameter and five-eighths high. Inscription, crest and coat of arms—Az. a chev. betw. three crosses crosslet, or; on a chief ar. a lion demi rampant, holding a Maltese cross. "Nath: Mapletoft, M.A. Hujus Paroch: Rector Ecclesiae de Castletown Roche in usum offic: Sac: DDD. 1809."

Silver chalice—7 inches in height, 3⅝ broad at top, and 3⅝ at foot. The metal has a dark appearance and is difficult to keep clean. I should guess that the silver is somewhat base and mixed with tin. The cup is hammered and looks rather battered. No inscription.

Paten—6⅞ inches in diameter at top and 2½ in height. A very handsome piece, which has all the appearance of the best silver, but is no hall-marked, and I think must be plated only. Inscription—"Castletown Church, 1842."³

² With a quaint inscription.

³ Also a silver chalice and paten, formerly belonged to Monanymy, now used at Castletownroche. The church plate of Ballyhooly are also in care of Rector of Castletownroche. See "Church Plate of Diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross," p. 108, by Revd. Chas. A. Webster, B.D. (pub. Guy & Co., 1909).

Reading desk to match pulpit, is of Bath stone and elaborate, in memory of R. W. De la Cour, Barrister-at-law.

Brass eagle lectern, in memory of T. D. Thomas, Riverview.

The following parochial records of Castletownroche are in the Public Record Office, Dublin. They consist of three volumes:—

Baptisms. 1728 to 1876

Marriages. 1728 to 1870.

Burials. 1733 to 1877.

Castle View (Buttevant).

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

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

It is situated close to the town of Buttevant on the south side, on the townland of Knockbarry.

In grant of property by Charles I. to Sir Philip Perceval, 1637, Knockbarry is included. (Egmont MSS., i., 100).

Roger and Ralph Crofts, sons of William Crofts, lived at Knockbarry 1700. (These "Notes," i. 267).

Date of will of Roger Crofts, of Knockbarry, was 1724. (Cloyne Wills).

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Knockbarry, 'Barry's Hill,' a large townland, all arable. It contains a small demesne having within it a gentleman's seat called 'Castleview,' a Danish fort, a trigonometrical station, and 3 forts." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Cotter, LL.D., Rector of Buttevant, informs me (1911) that both Knockbarry House and Castleview are on the townland of Knockbarry, and that it is considered Knockbarry House must have been the big fine farmhouse near Knockbarry fox covert which is occupied by Mr. Lenahan. His family have been there a long time. It is a very old house, but renovated. Both are on the Doneraile property.

Barry Gregg,¹ Esq. (Ardprior), of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, lived here in 1801.

The "Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier," dated 18th March, 1823, states: "On Friday night Mr. Gregg's house near Buttevant was attempted to be set on fire, but the Whiteboys retired on being fired on."

Lewis, in 1837, writes: "Castleview, the seat of Barry Gregg, Esq." (Under Buttevant).

In 1839 the Field Book, Ord. Sur., gives the following: "Castleview, Barry Gregg's residence." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Before the house in Buttevant barracks was built as a quarters for the Commanding Officer, the Lieut.-Colonels of regiments used to reside at Castleview. Since those days it has been frequently inhabited by officers stationed at Buttevant.

In 1893 and for some years previous Mr. Charles McGarry lived here. His sister married Mr. Alexander, bandmaster of the 1st Batt. Duke of Cambridge's Own (57th) Middlesex Regt.

¹ See in these Notes Ardprior, i., 77, and Ballyville, i., 81; Ballygowan, i., 193.



CATTLEVIEW, BUTTEVANT.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, September, 1905).

In 1814, Barry Gregg, Esq., lived at "Snugborough Lodge," Buttevant (D.N.P.) Could this have been another name for Castlevew?

Mr. James Byrne informed me (1906) that Mr. William Coleman lately purchased the house and lands.

Castle Widenham (Castletown Castle).

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

It is situated on the right (west) bank of the river Awbeg at Castletownroche village, which is the post town.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Casletownroche.

A friend writes: Castletownroche is the English translation of Baille Caisleann a Rostig, the townland of the castle of the Roches. This name originated in the time of the Normans, when a little hamlet sprung up around the castle of the chieftain. The name of the place in more remote ages was Dun Cruadha.

Here is a note from John O'Donovan's edition of the "Book of Rights" (leabhar na g-*cearta*), printed for the Celtic Society of Dublin in 1847, which shows that the barony of Fermoy was not given immediately to the Roche family at the time of the Norman conquest of Ireland. Mr. O'Donovan writes in a footnote to page 78: "After the English invasion the country of Feara Muighe Feine was granted to Fleming, from whom it passed by marriage to the Roches, and it is now usually called Crioich-Roisteach, or Roche's Country."

Before the Norman invasion it was the country of the O'Keeffe's, who were chiefs of Feara Muighe Feine.

The surnames of O'Keeffe, Roche, and Fleming are all found in the district at the present time. O'Keeffes and Roches are numerous there.

In the Pipe Roll of Cloyne it is recorded that David de Rupe (Roche) of Dun Cruadha, now Castletownroche, attended as marshal at the house of the Bishop of Cloyne. (These Notes, i., 179).

In the description of the Book of Fermoy in the "Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy," Irish MS. series, vol. i., part i., Dr. Todd says at p. 40, fol. 96, a: "Here is a very curious and valuable list of lands which once formed part of the vast estates of the Roches of Fermoy. It is in many places now totally illegible, but enough might still be recovered to be of considerable interest, especially if it were decyphered with the aid of a local knowledge of the names mentioned. The first line is illegible, with the exception of the words, *Is issa . . .* The last nine lines of this page are less obliterated than the rest, and were thus translated for me by Mr. O'Curry soon after I obtained possession of the MS.; they are curious as fixing the date of this inventory of the lands of the Roche family: 'It was in the time of Dabith mor mac Muiris do Roidsigh (David, the great son of Morris Roche) that Domhnall h-Leighin (Domhnall O'Leighin, now Lyons) wrote this first; and I, Torna, son of Torna h-Maoilconaire, wrote this present chart for David, son of Muizis, son of David, son of Muizis, son of Daibith mor; and for Oilen, daughter of Semus, son of Eman, son of Piarois (Pierce), at Baile Caisleann an Roit-sigh (Castletownroche), the fortress of the authors and ollavs and exiles,

and Companies of Scholars of Ireland; and from which none ever departed without being grateful, according to the laws of Lavichliathmuine (i.e., Cuana, son of Aileen or Cailehine, hero of Cloch Liathmuine, in Kilgullane), to this couple, i.e., to the Roche and to the daughter of Mac Piarois; and may God give them counsels for prosperity and for light a long time in this world, and the Kingdom of God in the next, without termination, without end. And these were the witness that were present at the writing of this out of the old charter, namely, the Sionanach, i.e., William Mac Semuis, and Emann Ban, mac Seain Ruaidh, Mac (a name erased here) Garoid mac Emaind, i.e., Ceithernach (soldier or champion) of the House of Roitsech; and Diarmaid h. Leighin, i.e., the Ollav of the Roitsech; and Gotfraid h. Dalaighe, mac Cerbhaill beg, and many others along with them. Anno Domini 1561, is the age of the Lord at this time.' ”

“A careful search ought to be made amongst our MSS., both in the Academy and in Trinity College, for another copy of these curious documents. A second copy would materially assist in decyphering them, and they are of great interest and curiosity, not only to the family history of the Roche, but to the local topography of the country.”

The Book of Fermoy, termed “Leabhar Fearamaighe” by O’Curry, was purchased in London by the Rev. Dr. Todd for £70 at the sale by auction of the books of William Monck Mason. Dr. Todd says: “The Book of Fermoy might with equal propriety be called the Book of Roche. It is a loose collection of miscellaneous documents, written at different times, and in very different hands; a great part of it relates to the family history of the Roche family of Fermoy; but it contains also a number of bardic poems and prose tracts on the general history of Ireland, and a very curious collection of legendary, mythological and Fenian tales.” (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch).

FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

836 (698). Pardon to Thomas Roche, son and heir of Lord Roche; John fitz Edmond Roche, of Ballehyndeny; James fitz Maurice Roche, of Croghe; Gilleduff Shynan, of Downerrail; John Bussher, of Castletowne, and James Roche, alias Machenry, of Corraghmachenry, Co. Cork, gent, especially for the death of Gibbon macShane MacIrredery, of Clangibbons, by said Maurice. 10 April viii. (1565-6).

1107 (905). Lease under commission, 8 Oct. vii., to William Bassnett and Richard Hunt, gentlemen, of a large grant of land, including Castleton, Co. Cork. Not to alien without license under the great seal, nor to levy coyn. 29 July ix., 1567.

2243 (1836). Pardon to David Roche, lord of Armoyle, Co. Cork; Maurice Roche, of Castletowne, same co., gent; Ellinor Fitz Morish, his wife; James ny gillagh Roche; Theobald Roche, of Castleton; John Roche, of same, &c., &c. In consideration of their having given 139 cows for the support of the army in Munster, and other considerations, viz.:—of their having released all debts due to them by the crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen’s service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 5 May xv., 1573

2245 (1807). Pardon to John Lowes, of Castleton, yeoman, and Redmund Roch, son of Lord Roche, of same, gent, with others; consideration as in latter part of 2243. 6 May xv., 1573.

3028 (2568). Lease (under commission 6 Aug. xvii.) to Roger Pope, of Grangegeorman, gent, of several lands in Lord Roche’s country, including Castleton, to hold for 21 years. 11 May xix., 1577.

3224 (2567). Lease (under Queen’s letter, 22 May xix.) to Sir David Roche, knt., lord Roche, of the same lands mentioned in 3028. To hold for 30 years, from the determination of No. 1107, at same rent and conditions. Fine, £12 16s. 8d. English money. 18 Oct. xix., 1577.

4256 (3521). Pardon to Maurice Roch, Lord Roch, of Castleton, Co. Cork; Dermot O Kieran, of Castleton, Mahon M’Conchor, of same, husbandmen; David m’Edm. Yonnonan,



CASTLE WIDENHAM IN THE FIFTIES OF THE
19TH CENTURY.



CASTLE WIDENHAM.
(*Photo by Mr A. H. Jones, Doneraile, 1907.*)

of Castleton; Maurice Suppell, Rich. Brenagh, Mahowne O'Hogan, Donogho owir, James Nagell, Gerrot Nagell, kern, of same. 28 Nov. xxvi., 1583.

4487 (3503). Pardon to Thos. O Conell, of Casteltown, with others, "Lord viscount Roche's men." The pardon not to extend to any in prison, or under bail to appear at sessions; nor to include intrusions into crown lands or debts to the crown. 9 July xxvi., 1584.

Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A., writes: "On the 18th March, 1642, Lord Inchiquin landed at Youghal from Minehead, and on the 20th journeyed by sea to Cork, which was then besieged by the Irish, although a passage was kept open from Youghal to Cork through the Barony of Imokilly by Lord Barrymore, a son-in-law of Lord Cork, and Edmund FitzGerald, the seneschal of Imokilly, two of the very few Irishmen of any standing in the country which threw in their lot at that time with the English. Captain Jephson, with two troops of horse, 100 in each troop, landed at Youghal on the 19th March. He brought with him also a quantity of powder and ammunition, and reached Mallow with both troops about the 25th March. St. Leger, the Lord President of Munster, who was then shut up in Cork, ordered the two troops of horse to create a diversion in N. E. Cork, under the command of Lord Inchiquin and Captain William Jephson. The movement resulted in a sort of degenerate warfare not unattended with success. Jephson victualled Mallow Castle and made that town a base from which he carried on a series of destructive incursions in the neighbourhood. Inchiquin provisioned Doneraile garrison, and an account of his operations at that time is given in "A True Relation out of Ireland of all the Passages, and Overthrowes given to the Rebels, from the 1 of June untill the 10 of July, 1642, sent in a letter from Captaine Iohn Gower." (Lon., 1642), from which the following extracts are taken:—

"Vpon holy thursday our forces marched into the L. Roch his country: but the Quondames [Condots] who are notable rebels, and the Lord Roch had heard of his [Inchiquin's] cumming and were drawne into battalia, but my Lord fell upon them, routed them, and killed betwixt two and three hundred, and brought away the prey home safe."

"The weeke after Whitsunday" attention was directed to another direction and "The next day my Lord [Inchiquin] sent me with forty horses through the Lord Roch his country, into the Quondames, where we saw the enemy, tooke away their cowes, sheepe, and horses, so we brought them all home safe, they never once offering to assault or hinder us: within two dayes my Lord Inchiquin drew the horse and foot together and sat down before the Lord Roch his castle, and battered it all that day and that night, the next day they begd quarter which my Lord denyed. I was sent with my Lord's troope to pillage round about. I brought about a thosuangd sheep and three hundred cattell: that night our troop was commanded to lie at the foot of the mountain to stop any reliefe comming to the Castle, we lay there two nights, which hath bred a great sicknesse amongst them I brought out of Yorkshire, all this whole night and day the castle was battered and no quarter would be given, untill such time as newes was brought that the enemy was gathered together and fallen upon our quarters at Dona-royall, so that we were forced to give them quarter, and turn them out of the castle with their lives, and to haste to our owne towne, which we did, we tooke great store of Corne, many Armes, And much of other provision in the castle, there were seven

or eight hundred people in it besides old women and children, who fled into the mountains, where we shall be sure to have them the next castle we take and then they may certainly expect a generall hanging."

It is difficult to say how much of this account is fact and how much fiction, and being *ex parte*, it can only be accepted with considerable reservation.

In a letter from Tristram Whetcombe to his brother from Kinsale, 30 May and 1 June, 1642, he states: "Lord Inchiquin and Capt. Jephson's Forces took a Castle in Condon's Country, not far from Doneraile, where they found great store of provisions, and that night or the next day, provided carriage to move it from thence, having about 200 Horse and Foot to convey these carriages. Condon and my Lord Roche, his Forces in number 700 at least, lay in ambush, with much confidence they should have a day of it, but so it pleased the Almighty, that it proved dismal and shameful to them, at least 150 of them killed upon the place and the rest running away were pursued to the very gates of Roche his Castle, where our people burnt all the cabins round about it, in despite of all they could do from the Castle, and came back to their carriages lodged all things where they desired, and nor passing a man or two hurt, none killed. Such was the work of our great God." ("Journal" for 1907, page 8).

Windele writes in 1842: In a letter from Elizabeth Warner from Bandon Bridge, 5 June, 1642, to Mrs. Neuce, we find: "Afterwards (i.e., after a great fight near Cork between Lord President and Lord Muskerry) the Lord Inchiquin was set on by Lord Roche's and Condon's ablest Forces, hard by the Lord Roche's Castle called Castletown; but it pleased God to bring the Lord Inchiquin off and his Company without any loss, only one horse; but there were slain of Lord Roche's men about 140, the rest they forced into the castle, burnt the outward gate, recovered two drums, two colours and some fifty muskets, and afterwards the Lord Inchiquin and Master Jephson burnt and wasted all the Lord Roche's and Condon's Country." (Windele MSS., 12 i. 4, p. 364).

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) gives an account of how Sir Walter Raleigh seized Lord Roche. He states: "The castle (Castle Widenham) is a spacious building, lately repaired, and added to by its present owner, Henry Smyth, Esq., brother to Richard Smyth, of Ballinatra, Esq. This was formerly the chief seat of the Lords Roche. The loyalty of the head of the family being suspected, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, instructions were sent to Sir Walter Raleigh, then at Cork, to take him prisoner, which duty he performed; and however we may be disposed to regard the means by which it was effected, certainly we cannot refuse praise for the coolness and courage displayed by Raleigh. Advised that Fitzgerald, Seneschal of Imokilly, intended to intercept the march, Raleigh collected a small band of ninety soldiers, and started so unexpectedly at night, that he escaped any interruption, and arrived at Castletownroche the next morning.

"The advance of the English caused the inhabitants to muster for defence; but Raleigh avoided blows, and requested permission to speak with Lord Roche. He advanced to the castle, attended by six men only, and the chieftain, surprised by the visit, received him with apparent cordiality. Sir Walter kept him in conversation on various topics, while the men who accompanied him contrived to give entrance to all their comrades fully armed, each musket containing two balls. Lord Roche, perceiving

his castle completely in the hands of the English troops, made a virtue of a necessity, and, addressing Sir Walter with kindness, ordered refreshments for his men, and invited him to dinner. When the repast was concluded, Sir Walter acquainted his host with the cause of his coming, and exhibited the warrant for his apprehension. He yielded when he could not resist, and Sir Walter carried him and his lady to Cork the same night, which proved dark and stormy, without any molestation from the Seneschal of Imokilly" (p. 128).

Croker (pub. 1824) gives: "The castle is conspicuous at a considerable distance; the present owner is Mr. Widenham, who recently resided in an adjoining house. It was formerly the chief seat of the Roches, whose loyalty having fallen under suspicion in Elizabeth's reign, Sir Walter Raleigh was instructed to secure the head of the family, an enterprise of considerable difficulty and danger, which he executed with extraordinary calmness and resolution. The policy of this act has been stigmatized as treacherous and disgraceful; but in whatever light it may be viewed, the personal courage and self-possession of Raleigh appear still the same." Here follows a similar account as that given by O'Flanagan. Croker then adds: "The charge of disloyalty against Lord Roche proved unfounded, and he afterwards became distinguished for his support of the English cause in Ireland, three of his sons and many of his followers having lost their lives in the service of Elizabeth."

During the rebellion of 1641, the greater part of the estates of this family were forfeited, and Maurice Lord Roche was attainted and outlawed, having refused a composition offered by Cromwell. His lady, in 1649, defied the parliamentary forces, and heroically defended Castletown-roche for some days, until compelled to surrender by a heavy fire from a battery raised in a field on the opposite side of the river, still called Camp Field, and from whence Mr. Nicholson's drawing was made. (Note.—This drawing is a full page one, opposite p. 135).

Lord Roche's attachment to Charles II., with whom he is said to have shared his pay derived from a foreign government, was only rewarded on the restoration of that monarch, after considerable delay, by a trifling pension, notwithstanding the impressive memorial of Lord Orrery in his behalf to the Duke of Ormond, and the exertions of the latter nobleman and Lord Clanricard to obtain an adequate remuneration for conduct so loyal and so generous.

It is a melancholy fact that, after the Restoration, Lord Roche, with a wife and six children were reduced to such abject poverty that it is stated they would have starved had it not been for the private charity of individuals (p. 134).

Gibson (pub. 1861) gives: "Cromwell left Youghal on the 29th of January, 1650, and turned his face to the North. He writes to the Speaker from Castletown, in Limerick, Feb. 15, 1650: 'Having refreshed our men in winter quarters, and health being pretty well recovered, we thought fit to take the field, and to attempt such things as God, by His providence, should lead us to upon the enemy.'"

He crosses the Blackwater at Mallow, and presses on to the county of Limerick, having dispatched Broghill to besiege Castletown-roche. "His Lordship," says Cromwell, "drew two cannon to the aforesaid castle, which, having summoned, they refused, but his lordship having bestowed

about ten shots made their stomachs come down. He gave all the soldiers quarter for life, and shot all the officers, being six in number, to death."

He says nothing of Lady Roche, by whom the castle was defended in the absence of her lord.

Lord Roche and other Irish noblemen were indicted of treason by the Earl of Cork and his sons in 1642. "The Earl of Cork," writes Dr. Smith, "with the assistance of his sons, the Lords Dungarvan, Broghill, Kinalmeaky, and Barrymore, held quarter sessions of peace at Youghal, in which the principal rebels were indicted of high treason." The old earl feeling, perhaps, he had turned the screw too tight in the case of Lord Roche, the proof of whose treason was by no means evident, writes to the Speaker of the Commons, and explains what he has done, and tries in this way to shift the responsibility off his own shoulders. He proposes that Lord Roche's property should be seized. He was a wicked old fox, that first Lord Cork, and this Broghill, who seizes Castletownroche, is walking in his father's steps. The father takes the land, and the son the houses of an innocent man. Lord Roche ranked among the most loyal of any of the Anglo-Norman barons. Maurice was a faithful adherent to Charles II., with whom he shared his pay in Flanders, for some of those noble-minded men had to live on their commissions. Lord Roche might have made terms with Cromwell, had he possessed the same aptitude of changing sides as my Lord Broghill. No man paid more dearly for his loyalty to an ungrateful monarch than Lord Roche" (ii., 110).

Letter from Capt. John Parsons to Col. John Hodder:—

"1651, April 24, Cork. Capt. Preston does all he can to deprive you of Castletown and keep it himself. He has laid more than half waste for grass for his horses; had turned Lady Roche out of the castle, and now will not permit her to stay in the town; all which forces the gentlemen of the country to beg Lord Broghill to stay there through the summer. If I had not met with civil men, I should have been laid in prison for Lady Percivall's lands. I have sold some of the corn at 32s. the barrell and believe it would fetch more, but we are much troubled by the enemy. However, we will defend it with our lives." 1½ pp. (Egmont MSS., pub. 1905).

Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, gives the following account, in 1687, of the manner in which the Roche family became possessed of the Fermoy District:—

FFARMOY.

"Ffarmoy, alias Armoiy, is a considerable barony for quantity and quality, being very good land, and containing 23 parishes, and therein 190 plowlands and 69,175 plantation acres. The Irish derive its etymology from Farren mug dryhy, and their antiquaries say that this Mug was a Druid or magician, and that a certain King of Munster gave him this territory for making the sun stand still an hour or two till the Irish got a victory, and soe by Syderesis 'tis called Farmoy; but more certain it is that it once belonged to O'Keef, and after the English conquest it was granted to Fleming; by the marriage of his daughter, Amy, it came to Roch, or de Rupe, now Lords Viscount Farmoy, and formerly Baron of Poolcastle, alias Castleloch." ("Journal," p. 176, 1902).

Smith (pub. 1750) states: "From hence (Ballyhemick) the river winds

southerly through a deep romantic glen towards Castletownroche, once the seat of the Lords Roche, Viscounts Fermoy, who were barons of Parliament as early as the time of King Edward II., for George Roche was fined 200 marks for not being present at a parliament held at Dublin in that reign. This family was attainted and outlawed for being concerned in the Irish rebellion of 1641, and lost their estates," &c. Smith gives the same account as other writers of Charles II's ingratitude to this family. He adds the following note: "This family were called De Rupe, also De La Roche, for the lords signed De Rupe and Fermoy in Charles I's reign."

In a petition preferred to the lords of the council of England, anno 1614, it is set forth that David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, whose father served Queen Elizabeth faithfully in Tyrone's rebellion, had three sons slain therein, and many of his servants and followers, and prays that a patent may be passed to him of the following lands, viz.: The town of Cariglemleary, 13 ploughlands; the castle and lands of Derryvillane, 3 ploughlands; Does Castle, 1 ploughland; the castle and lands of Ballygogan, 3 ploughlands, which he claimed by many descents. The Queen became seized of Cariglemleary, he says, by the attainder of Philip Roche Fitz-Edmond, who was but tenant at will. He also petitioned for the castle of Rathgogan, which came to the crown by the attainder of Gerald, late Earl of Desmond, and the Clangibbons of the Great Wood, ancestors to David Comoge, attainted.

A letter from the lords of the Council of England, to the Lord Deputy Chichester, directs that as the Lord Roche had petitioned his Majesty that the abbey of Bridgetown, and the poor house of preaching friars in Glanworth, with the lands belonging to them, were once in this family, that the same be restored to the petitioner, David Lord Roche, and that they be granted to him in fee-farm.—Ex. Biblioth. Lambeth, xx., fol. 10.

The Earl of Orrery, in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, dated June 14, 1667, recommends the Lord Roche to his favour, who was then in great necessity, assuring his Grace that both he and his children stood in much need of it; and says he: "It is a grief to me to see a nobleman of so ancient a family left without any maintenance; and being able to do no more than I have done, I could not deny to do for him what I could do, to lament his lamentable state to your grace." "Orrery's Let.," vol. ii., p. 166.

The present descendant of this family, whose name is John, was cousin-german to Ulick, who assumed the title of Lord Roche, being of a collateral line. He was, during the late war, in the King of Sardinia's service, in the rank of a general officer, and a great favourite of that prince. He was sent at different times to prevent the French and Spaniards passing the Alps into Italy. He rendered himself very remarkable by his opposition to them at Exiles, and also by his brave defence of Augusta. At Casel he was besieged with a small garrison of 600, which he defended for thirty-two days against an army of 25,000 men.

The French and Spanish generals were so charmed at his conduct and bravery that, upon the capitulation, they paid him all military honours, and entertained him nobly in their camp. He was for some time a prisoner of war; but about June, 1747, he returned to the King of Sardinia's army. (Smith, vol. i., p. 313).

W. A. Copinger, B.L., &c., remarks on the foregoing: "The order for the small pension to the family referred to by Smith was probably the order made in Dublin, 13th January, 1654. It shows the position in which Maurice Lord Roche then was:—

"Lord Roche. By the Ld. Dep. and Council—Upon reading the report of Dr. Jones, Col. Markham, Major Smith, and Auditor Richardson, upon the Petn. of Maurice Ld. Viscount Roche, and former orders, &c., by the order of this Board of 23 Novr., setting forth Lord Roche's case, as follows, viz.:—That the Petr. being in the rebellion, the Commr. of Revenue for the precinct of Cork did demise to Col. John Hodder 15 plos. at £60 per annum, and to Robert Hedges 4 plos. at £22 per annum, all for the term of three years, begun 7 May, 1750, said tenants paying all county charges. That June, 1652, said Petr. laid down arms and came into protection upon Lord Muskerry's articles, whereby he was to have possn. of such part of his estate as was not then in custodiam, and the rent of such other part as was then disposed of to the use of the Commonwealth, and sd. Commr. gave orders for his possession & dated at Cork 30 March, 2, 1654, presented to the late Commr. of the C.W. by the Commr. by them appointed for regulating the affairs of that precinct, before whom it was alleged by some of the tenants and acknd. by the then Commr. that in case the contribution should be advanced above 10s. off a plowland by the month, that then the tenants should be allowed same out of their rents, but no such contract in writing was, nor the same certified in the schedule of Lord Roche's estate, and the leases given in by Tho. Harrison, clerk of the Commr. it did appear, that not the tenants but their under tenants did pay the whole contribution and county charges during sd. three years, and sd. Petr. did produce an order of the late Commr. of C. W. of 4 Aug. last, requiring said late Commr. of the revenue of Cork, to cause all such rents as were reserved out of Petr. lands unto C. W. from the time of his coming into protection until 27 July, 1653, to paid the Petr. It is further ordered that sd. Major Purdon should pay Petr. £50 for a year profits of the land whereof said Major kept. possn. without any contract after the expiration of sd. 3 years. Petr. complaineth that he hath not yet received, &c., from Major Purdon, nor any of the rest of the sd. tenants, tho' same hath been demanded, and the orders showed them. The Lord Deputy therefore orders that Col. Hodder, Major Purdon and Robt. Hedges are required to yield due conformity, in payment of such rents, and make Lord Roche satisfaction, for they are in possession since the expiration of their leases until 27 July, 1653, and any difference it is recommended to the Judges of Assize for Munster.—Dublin, 13 Jany., 1654." (Smith, vol. i., p. 346).

The following interesting document, transcribed from the Records of the Auditor-General's Office, Custom House, Dublin (vol. 17, folio 112), furnishes some information respecting the Viscount:—

"March, 1660-1. To the Right Honourable ye L.L. Justices of Ireland.

"The humble peticion of Maurice, Lord Viscount Roche, of Fermoy.

"Most humbly sheweth that your Peticioner, hath been seven yeares agoe dispossessed of his whole estate havinge the charge of Fouer young daughters, unpreferred, to whose misery was added the losse of their mother your Peticioner's wife by an unjust illegal proceeding, as is knowne and may be attested by ye best Protestant Nobility and Gentry of the County of Corke who have heard and seene it. And whose charitable compassion it moved:

"That your Peticioner and his said children ever since have lived in a most

disconsolate condition, destitute of all kinds of subsistence (except what Almes some good Christeans did in charity afford them), by occasion whereof one of your Petitioner's daughters falling sick about three yeares agoe died for want of requisite accommo-
dacon either for her cure or diett:

"That your Petitioner had often supplicated those in authority in ye late Government for Releefe who after ten months' attendance in Dublin gave him noe other succour but an order to ye Commissioners in Connaught to set out some lands for him De Bene Esse there or in ye County of Clare:

"That your Petitioner, being necessitated to goe from Dublin a foote to attende on them in Athlone and Loughreagh for six months more (in which prosecution and attendance he ran himself One Hundred Pounds in debt) yet at last had but 2,500 acres, part of ye Owles in Connaught, and part in ye remotest parts of Thomond, all waste and unprofitable at that time assigned to him. Both which before and after were by ye said Commissioners disposed of by Final Settlements to others who evicted your Petitioner before he could receive any manner of profit and addition of misery to your said Petitioner, who is now in that very low condition that he cannot in person attende on your Lordships, much less make a jorney to His Sacred Majesty to set forth his sufferings and to implore releefe.

"The premises tenderly considered and for that it hath been unheard of in all former ages that a Peere of this Realme, of English extraction though never so criminous, should be reduced to such extremitie of misery, his cause not heard, and without conviction or attainder by his Peers or otherwise contrary to the knowne laws of the land. And ye rights and privilege of the Nobility and Peerage. And for that your Petitioner, is in that forlorne condition that he cannot any longer hold out unless speedily releaved, your Ldpps may be pleased to aford your Petitioner some present succor and releefe and to enable him to discharge the said £100 debt. And hee will ever pray, &c."

The Viscount was father of David Roche, Viscount Fermoy. In an intercepted letter of the titular archbishop of Cashel, addressed to "Monsr. Tirell, Docteur en Théologie, Superiur des Hibernios à l'Abbaye d'Arras," and dated from "Limerick, 31st January, 1650 (nostro compoto)," read in parliament on Tuesday, 22 April, 1651, is the following passage:—

"My Lord Castlehaven is Lord General in Munster, and in the field with a very considerable party of horse and foot. My Lord of Muskerry and Mr. David Roch (son and heir unto Lord Roch) have a good party in the west of Ireland." ("Several Proceedings in Parliament," &c., No. 81, p. 1256).

Mr. J. P. Prendergast, in his valuable book, "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," gives a sad account of the fate of the last of the Roches who occupied the Castle at Castletownroche. Like many other Irish chieftains, they had been very loyal to the royal house of Stuart, and suffered for their loyalty when Cromwell came to Ireland. Mr. Prendergast (at page 182 et seq., 2nd edition), telling of the unfortunate Irish who had been transplanted, as the phrase went, from their own homes and fertile lands into the poorer parts of Connaught, says: "But even after getting an assignment the poor transplanter was not secure; the Commissioners, by mistake or fraud, might have given it" (the assignment) "to another, such was the case of Maurice Viscount Roche of Fermoy. Viscount Roche's grandfather had three sons slain in Tyrone's wars, fighting for Queen Elizabeth. His father was of such constancies, that when all Munster in general combined against their anointed sovereign he continued himself within the lists of an obedient subject. His father was the emblem, as it were, of English fidelity; for, when one of the Irish chieftains came in and submitted and promised to be loyal, but was asked, 'But what if the Spaniards should come?' 'Then,' said he, 'trust neither me nor yet Lord Roche, nor Lord Barry'—as if theirs was the utmost loyalty known in Munster. The Lords Roche's castle, from the days of

the first invasion, crowned a rock in a gorge opening into the valley of the Blackwater; and at the base of the rock flowed a rapid river, running southwards into the Blackwater. From this rocky seat the Lord Roches, no doubt, took their name.

“Viscountess Roche defended this castle in 1649; and Cromwell, in his march to Tipperary and Kilkenny, passed it by without caring to assault it. On 26th July, 1650, Lady Roche wrote to Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for relief from taxation for herself and the inhabitants of that poor barony ‘from among the relics of those places she held until God should favour her lord and husband with the repossession of them.’ She signs herself his Excellency’s Kinswoman and humble servant.¹ But not only was her lord never to repossess them, but he was to lose what she so loyally defended for him. And dreadful as was her fate, it was almost preferable to his. She was brought before one of those High Courts of Justice (or injustice) set up immediately after the surrender of the Irish in 1652, when they hanged women, for want of men, as victims were required to justify the former fury of the English, who had denounced all the Irish as murderers. There she was tried, condemned, and afterwards hanged, on the evidence of a strumpet, for shooting a man with a pistol, whose name even was unknown to the witness; and though it was ready to be proved that Lady Roche was twenty miles distant from the spot, and that the sight of a pistol was enough to frighten her from the room.²

“Lord Roche was, in 1654, dispossessed of his whole estate, having (as his petition sets forth) the charge of four young daughters unpreferred, to whose misery was added the loss of their mother by an unjust and illegal proceeding, for whose innocence he appealed to the best Protestant gentry and nobility of the County Cork. Thenceforth Lord Roche and his children lived in a disconsolate condition, destitute of all kind of subsistence (except what alms some good Christians in charity gave them), the consequence of which was that one of his daughters fell sick and died for want of requisite accommodation either for her cure or diet. After ten months’ attendance on those in authority in Dublin, all the success he got was an order to the Loughrea Commissioners to set him out some lands there *De Bene Esse*.³ With this order he was necessitated to travel on foot to Connaught, where he spent six months in attendance on the Commissioners at Athlone and Loughrea, and, in these attendances and the prosecution, ran himself £100 in debt. Yet at the last he had but an assignment of 2,500 acres in the Owels of Connaught, and part in the remotest parts of Thomond, all waste and unprofitable; and from these he was evicted, before he could receive any manner of profit, by others to whom the Commissioners had disposed of the same by Final Settlements, both before and after.” (Prendergast’s “Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland,” 2nd edit., pp. 182-184. Dublin, 1870).

¹ Carte Papers, vol. xxviii., p. 160.

² “A Continuation of the Brief Narrative, and the Sufferings of the Irish under Cromwell.” London, 1660.

³ That is, temporarily, conditionally, for his present habitation and support, and to maintain his cows and other cattle, until he could prove at Athlone the extent of his estate confiscated, and his qualification, i.e., the class of his demerit or delinquency, or amount of want of affection for the Parliament of England.

Reference page 135, line 18 from bottom. Mr. Alfred Molony of 48 Dartmouth Park Hill, London, N. W., contributes the following :--

Notes from Marriage Settlement of Augustine FitzGerald and Mercy Ryan,
dated 24 Dec., 1 Geo. II, 1727.

MORGAN RYAN of Silvergrove, co. Clare. } ELIZABETH CROASDAILE,
m. settl. 15 Sept., 1714.

MERCY RYAN--AUGUSTINE FITZGERALD, eldest son of
William FitzGerald of Sixmilebridge,
co. Clare.

“Mercy Ryan, daughter of the said Elizabeth by Morgan Ryan, Esq., dec. her former husband.”

Annuity £200 per annum as jointure was settled on Elizabeth Croasdaile, she now makes it over to Augustine FitzGerald so as to increase her daughter Mercy's marriage portion.

Elizabeth Ryan née Croasdaile, married secondly James Molony of Kiltanon, marriage settlement dated 4 November, 1720.

I have a Deed signed in 1767 by Mercy FitzGerald née Ryan.

The following letter, addressed to the Duke of Dorset, by Bishop Boulter, Lord Primate of Ireland, is preserved in his correspondence:—

Dublin, 22nd June, 1731.

My Lord,

The lady that waits upon your Grace with these, is relict of Lord Roche, as he was commonly called, whose ancestor was attainted and lost his title and a large estate about the rebellion of 1641. His late Majesty was pleased to give him a pension here during his life. I think it was £200 per annum, which I believe was the only support of him and his family. Since his death, his widow, being destitute of support, made application to his present Majesty for a pension for the maintenance of herself; and, as I understood by her, my Lord Carteret gave her hopes that his Majesty would grant her request; but as nothing is yet done in it, she thought proper to go over to England to solicit in person. I believe she has some friends there who will assist her with their interest, but as your Grace's good will must be of the greatest service to her, I humbly recommend her to your Grace to help her to somewhat that may be a subsistence for her, since I am fully persuaded she is at present without one. As for the particulars of her case, I refer your Grace to her own relation.

I am, &c.

The eccentric Sir Boyle Roche was a scion of the Fermoy family; he was for several years a member of the Irish parliament, and so renowned for his propensity to blunder, that as many bulls are attributed to him as witticisms to Curran, or puns to Lord Norbury. Sir Boyle, however, possessed, in addition, a large share of shrewdness, and his absurdities have often quelled the storm of political debate, when the eloquence of the most highly gifted orator would have but augmented the tempest. (134).

PEDIGREE OF ROCHE—VISCOUNT ROCHE OF FERMOY. (Burke's "Ex. Peerage," 1886, with a few additions).

The family of Roche was established in Ireland by Adam de Rupe, of Roch Castle, Co. Pembroke, who accompanied Robert FitzStephen to the country in 1196.

DAVID ROCHE, Lord Roche, surnamed "the Great," sat in Parliament as Viscount Roche of Fermoy, in the reign of Edward IV. and Henry VII. He m. Joanna, dau. of Walter de Burgo, called MacWilliam, and had issue,

Maurice, his heir.
 Redmond, of Ballymagly.
 Ulick, of Cragh.
 Theobald, of Ballyhindon and Clash.
 William, of Ballyhowly.
 Philip, of Scral and Rahan.
 Gerald, of Ballyhonan.
 Edmund, of Ballenme.
 Jacob.
 Ellena, m. to James, 13th Lord Kingsale.

The eldest son,

MAURICE ROCHE, Viscount Roche, of Fermoy, was present in the parliament of 6th Henry VII., anno 1490, being styled "Dominus de Fermoy," and was placed next after Lord Buttevant. In 1487, he m. Joan, dau. of James, 9th Earl of Desmond, and by her had David, his heir; and Ellen, m. to Maurice, 10th Earl of Desmond. He m. secondly, More, dau. of — O'Brien, and by her had Edmund, in the army, who also m. an O'Brien. The son and heir,

DAVID ROCHE, Lord Roche of Fermoy, m. Catherine, dau. of Teige MacCarthy More, and had a son and heir,

MAURICE ROCHE, Viscount Fermoy, generally called the Mad, living in 1541, 33rd Henry VIII., who, by Grany, dau. of Cormac MacTeige MacCarthy, chief of Muskerry, had three sons and three daus, viz.:

I. David, his heir.
 II. William, of Carrickdownan, who m. Ellen, dau. of John Tobin, of Compshinagh, Co. Tipperary, Esq., and had issue—John, James, and Edward. John, the eldest

son, was father of William, father of Ulick, of Carrigdownan, Co. Cork, gent, to whom a special livery of his estate was granted 29 May, 1629, for the fine of £6 Irish.

III. John, who d. unm.

I. Ellen, m. to John, Lord Barry.

II. Margery, m. to James Barrett, of Ballincolly.

III. Catherine, m. to Conogher, or Connor O'Callaghan, of Clonmeen, Co. Cork, Chief of his name.

The eldest son,

DAVID ROCHE, Viscount Roche and Fermoy, who succeeded, m. Ellen, dau. of James Butler, Lord Dunboyne, by whom he had seven sons and two daus., viz.,

I. Maurice, his heir.

II. William, of Ballingaugin, who m. a dau. of James Tobin, of Kilakin, Co. Tipperary Esq.

III. Richard, d. unm.

IV. Theobald, who. m. Grany, dau. of Murrough O'Brien Ara, and was killed by the Seneschal of Imokilly in the Queen's wars.

V. John, slain by Patrick Condon.

VI. Redmond.

VII. A son killed by the rebels in the Queen's wars.

I. Joan, m. to Patrick, 17th Lord of Kerry.

II. Helen, m. David, Viscount Buttevant, father to David, 1st Earl of Barrymore. The son and heir,

MAURICE ROCHE, Viscount Roche and Fermoy, sat in the parliament held by Thomas, Earl of Sussex, 12 January, 1559, and 17th May, 1580; was joined in commission of Martial Law with Sir Cormac MacTeige MacCarthy, of Muskerry, and had power to give provision for fifteen days to any other than the principal rebels. By letters from Greenwich, 19 July, 1581, his lordship had a grant in fee farm of the lands of Dounemaghell, and others in the county of Cork. "But his lordship and his wife being suspected in their loyalty, were sent for by the Government to Cork, and the next day were brought thither by Capt. Walter Raleigh, from the castle of Ballinharsh; when his lordship being examined, did so well answer for himself, that he was acquitted and taken for a true and good subject, and which in time was known by experience, for not he himself, but all his sons and followers did attend to and perform all such services as were laid upon them, and in which three of his sons were killed in her Majesty's service by the enemy. On the 18th October, 1577, he had a grant from Queen Elizabeth for 30 years, of all the lands of Ballindrehed, alias Ballindre, in Roche and county. On the 26th Oct., 1588, the Queen granted to him and his heirs male of his body, a castle and lands in Johnstowne, and Downe; and 24 Oct., 1600, he d. at his seat of Glanogher (as by inquisition) seized of the manor of Castletown and county." He m. 1st, Ellener, dau. of Sir Maurice Fitz-John, third son of John, 14th Earl of Desmond; and 2ndly, Catherine, third dau. of Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond; by the latter, who survived him, he had no issue; yet by another inquisition, he is said to have had his children by her: they were three sons and two daus., viz.,

I. DAVID, his heir.

II. Theobald, who m. Grany, dau. of Sir Owen MacCarthy, on whom he settled divers lands, 25 January, 1602; and making his will, 21 January, 1620, d. 27th of that month, seized in fee of the castles, towns, and lands of Croagh-Mac-piers, containing five ploughlands, and several other lands and premises in Co. Cork, held of the King in capite by knight's service, of which he made a settlement by indenture, dated 1 April, 1620, having issue by his said wife, who survived him, on David, his heir, then aged sixteen years.

III. John.

I. Ellen, or rather Joan, m. to Donogh O'Brien, 3rd Earl of Thomond.

II. Amy, m. to Dermot MacCarthy, of Duhallow, alias MacDonogh.
The son and heir,

DAVID ROCHE, Viscount Fermoy, "was never touched with the least disloyalty against Queen Elizabeth, yea, such loyal constancies did he always impress and

practice, that in the universal inundation of treason, when all Munster in general, and his father in particular, did combine against their anointed sovereign, at that time, and ever since did he continue himself within the lists of an obedient subject. 13 April, 1603, attended with about 800 soldiers and others, he proclaimed James I. in the north suburbs of the city of Cork, near Shandon bridge, the mayor of Cork refusing to do it. 22 Feb., 1604, he had a special livery of his estate; was present in the parliament of 1613, 1614, and 8 July, 1615, was rated £200 to the subsidy then granted; 16 December, 1611, upon his surrender, made 9th of that month, the King granted and confirmed to his lordship in fee (in consideration of his faithful services to his Majesty and Queen Elizabeth, and also at his humble suit) the manor of Dounegroe,⁴ alias Castletown, and all other his estates in Co. Cork, with the usual privileges belonging to manors; and to hold three weekly markets and three yearly fairs upon the premises. Also by letters from

* The lands possessed by David, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in 1611, confirmed to his lordship by James I., were as follows:—

Cork Co. Fermoy Barony.

The manor, castle, town and lands of Downegroe, otherwise Castletowne, containing 9 plowlands of the demesne thereof, called Castletowne, Ballyhymucke (now Ballyhemock, of which Annesgrove forms part—J. G. W., Col.), Ballenbreahny (? Walshestown), Ballenlaygaue (Ballylegan), Kill-Iriderrie, Ballymcmisteale (PMitchelstown), Ballywilucke (Ballyveelick), Ardkillyhine (Naglesborough), Garrane (?Garranachole and Ballygarrane), Bally Ibrien, Ballyhwyne, Ballyadyne (Ballyadeen), Ballynaethibegg (Ballinaltigbeg or Little Wallstown), Ballytrasney, Kilkathelyne, Lisbarehie, and Lisnigureninagh (Lisnagourneen). The chief rent of 13s. 4d. out of Gort-Inoare; out of Castlepowsy, £1 12s. 0d.; out of Walestowne (Wallstown), £6 14s. 8d.; out of Downeraile, £8. And out of said four last towns and lands, reasonable aid at the marriage of the eldest daughter of his lordship and his heirs, according to the law of England, and not otherwise; with heriot and suit of courts.

The advowson and patronage of the parish church of the said manor of Downegroe, otherwise Castletown.

The manor, castle, town and lands of Glannor (i.e., Glanworth), containing 9 plowlands and 10 acres of demesne, viz., Glannor, 5½ plowlands; Ballinkeatingy (Ballykeating or Keatingstown), Ballynemoany (Ballinamona), Ballynekilly, each 1 plowland; Ballynyrahie (Ballynaraha), ½ plowland; Clontunchy (Clontinty), ½ plowland; and Rathydgaine (Rathdaggan), 10 acres.

The chief rent of 13s. 4d. out of Carrignourie; out of Lyetrim (Leitrim), 13s. 4d.; out of Ballycloghy (Ballyclogh), £3 2s. 0d.; out of Ballinliegane (Ballylegan), £1 1s. 3d.; out of Carrigdownane, Ballindangan and Ballinlogie (Ballydeloughy), £2, with the like duties.

The manor, castle, and town and lands of Beallaghahie (Ballyhay), containing 11 carucates or plowlands, called Beallaghahie (Ballyhay), the Prontus (Pruntus), Sherell (Sorrel), Stackbowlstowne, Cnockenykilly, Rathvarrigowne, Garrigarrott and Ballinbwoilibegs (? Ballynaboola).

The chief rent of £8 out of Rathgogane (Charleville); out of Ardskeigh, £2 4s. 4d.; out of Farrennylahessery, 13s. 4d.; out of Rathglassane, £1 4s. 0d. The advowson, &c., of the parish churches of Beallaghahie and Killshanig.

The castle, town and lands of Ballimullgwoly (Ballymagooly), containing 8 plowlands, viz., two belonging to the said castle, Balligerodine, Ballyellis, each 1 plowland; Ballenvoskig, Rahanaghmore, and Clohineballinvoltig, 1 plowland; Fedane-Shonine, 1 plowland; Curraghmoylone, ½ plowland; Cnockbreak (Knockbrack), 1 plow.; Munnydluhye, ½ plow.

The town and lands of Carrigowne (Carrigoon), Cloghnoa, and Ballymurrishine (Ballyvorisheen), 2 plow.; Ballinegierigh, ½ plow.; Ballydahine (Ballydahin) and Kill-Igilliroe, 2½ plows.; Curragh-Ikierie (Curragh Kerry), 2 plow.; Ballenvieg, 1 plow.; Banegarruffe (? Bantigarriuff, near Clogheen by Down Survey), 10 acres; Cahirdowgan, 2 plow.; Cloghins (?Clogheen), 2 plow.; Ballimague and Corbally, 2 plow.; Killmochowine (?Kilmacoom), 1 plow.; Cowleroe, 1 plow.; Kilbirne (Kilbyrne or Kilburn), ½ plow.; Ballinleynig, 1 plow.; Shennanagh, 1 plow.; Miltowne, 1 plow.; Ballinigurragh, containing 8 ploughlands, called Imerrick (Imprick), Ballyshea, otherwise Ballinoa (Ballynoe or Newtown), Kilballig, Claish-Igannive, Caherconnoghor, Ahaburine, Ballinyrahy (Castle-wrixon?), and Ballaghawry (Ballyhoura), Ballynimoany (Ballinamona), Sonnagh (Shanagh), Treasmire (i.e., Treasmeen or Clogher), Kill-Ivoollen (Killavullen), Cnock-Igauranig, 1 plow.; Killelinusky (Waterdyke), ½ plow.; Graige, 1 plow.; Croaghnyery (Croaghnaacree), ½ plow.; Lis-Ichweng, ½ plow.; Shaunyballymore and Castleroean (Shanballymore and Templeroan), ½ plow.; Carriglieh (Carrigleagh), 10 acres; Balliniyiah (Meadstown) and Killieh, 1 plow.; Rathinbwoly, 30 acres; Roche's garden and Gortny-

Westminster, 8 July, 1614, his Majesty, for the foregoing reasons, and in respect that he had been always true and loyal to the crown, and as a mark of his princely favour and royal bounty towards him, was pleased to direct a grant to be made to him and his heirs of so many manors, lands and other hereditaments, either abstracted or unjustly detained from the crown, as should be of the clear yearly value of £50 sterling, or thereabouts, as the same should be valued by the

logh, $\frac{3}{4}$ plow.; Garrane-Idrolane⁵ and Corbally, 1 plow.; Ballenynathliske (Ballynahalisk), 1 plow.; Ballinynaulanagh, 1 plow.; Moanecrubane (Springvale) and Waterstowne, 89 acres; Cahriowe (Carhoo) and Lisytanahy, 40 acres; Ballihiarhie, $\frac{1}{4}$ plow.; Farrihie (Farahy), 8 plow., viz., the castle, town and lands of Farrihie, 2 plow.; Ballenmistie (Ballyviteen), 2 plow.; The Garran, 1 plow.; Currigarruff, 1 plow.; Ballyshonick (Ballyshonock) and Kippagh, 2 plow.; Rathswinsen and Rathnynareny, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.; Ballywalter and Knockane-Inoge, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.; Ballentoalesig (Ballytolesig) and Ballengallig, 1 plow.; Cregg, $\frac{3}{4}$ plows.; viz., the castle and town of Cregg, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.; Cregg-Olimpry, 1 plow.; Cnock-Innaunig (Knockaninig), $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.; Teamplenoa (Templenoa), $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.; Skartlettiragh, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow., and Clowagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.

The advowson, &c., of the parish church of Cregg, called Teample-Iogane, Likclaisch and Downies (Downing), 2 plow.; Killahie and Gortinedromagh, 2 plow.; BallymcCalline (Ballymacallen) and Capaghnyviegh, 1 plow.; BallymcLaurence and Conway (?Conva), 3 plow.; Moane-Aunemy (Monanimy), Carrig-Ichouny (Carrigacunna), and Ballymc-moo (Ballymacmoy), 8 plow.

Ballidwill (? Ballydoyle), Ballinglogh and Ballinvohir (Ballinvoher) $2\frac{1}{2}$ plow.

Farrennylahessery (Farranleheshery), $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.; Kippaghvoakane, Nugent's Lands and Gort-Iskanelane, 1 plow.; Curryhwo (Curraghoo), $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.; Downe-Imally (?Doonanawly), 1 plow.; Bally-Ichwane, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.; Ballydawge (Ballydague), 1 plow.; Rahane (Rahan), 2 plow.; Garrymcvoahny, Rossard, Killmichell, Gortnycowly, Ballinifeahie and the Rwane, $\frac{1}{2}$ plow.; Scrobby, 30 acres; Castle Kelyne (Castle Kevin), Gortnycurussy (? Gortnagross), Ballenpoery, otherwise Powerstowne, Park-Iconny (Parkacunna) and Gort-Ionnaghtie (north of Ballygriffin), 2 plow.; Killuragh (Killura), Courtlieh, Cnock-downoagh and Shannieth, 2 plow.; Ballyhenden (Ballyhendon), Shaunykil and the Pallice (Pallas), 2 plow.; CurraghmcHenrie, 4 plow.; Ballydownine (Ballydineen) and Richardstown, Quillowen, 5 plow.; called Tullagh corekerane, Cnocknyccally, Cnocknigarruff and Ballynigilkagh; Rahineduff, 30 acres; Downanestowne (Dannanstown) $1\frac{1}{2}$ plow., viz., Fasaghkeale, Laglohart, Ballyhoanygywyne, Ballynymorriganahbeg, Gurtinedromagh, Garriroanag, Gort-Igarry, Acrynowranagh and Parcknycullinagh, Ballyhowly (Ballyhooly), 2 plow.; called Castellniblahy (Castleblagh), Gort-Irosty (? Gortroche), Ballenecnockane, Ballenvarry and Rathduff.

Ballikearine, otherwise Farren-Igullyroa, 30 acres.

In Johnstowne (? in parish of Dunmahon), 1 castle, 200 acres arable, and 100 acres pasture.

In Downemaghin (? Dunmahon), 200 acres arable and 100 acres pasture.

Parcel of the estate of the monastery of Ardmoey or Fermoy.

Total rent, £10 13s. 4d.

To hold the last 600 acres to him and to the heirs male of Maurice, late Viscount Fermoy, and the rest to him and his heirs.

Power to divide the premises into three several Precincts, each to contain 5,000 acres, and to be a separate manor, with 100 a. in demesne; power to create tenures, to hold Courts Leet within the manors of Downegroe, otherwise Castletowne, Glannor (Glanworth) and Beallaghahie, to empark 600 a. or less of the lands of Castletowne, Cregg, Rahan and Ballymulgwoley (Ballymagooly), with free park, warren and chase, to hold a Monday market in Castletowne (Castletownroche), a Thursday market in Glannor, a Friday market at Beallagh-Ahie, and three fairs yearly in Glannor, viz., one on the Feast of the Finding of the Blessed Cross and the day after; one on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross and the day after; and one other at Caher-Innyeg (? Caherdrinny) and the Feast of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary and the day after, unless the said Feast-Days or any of them fall on Saturday or Sunday, in which case the said Fairs respectively to be held on the following Monday; with courts of Pie-powder, &c. Rent, £2.

To appoint Clerks of the Markets, Masters of the Assays and other officers, and to enjoy all waifs and strays.

To hold for ever the manor of Downegroe in capite, by the one-twentieth part of a knight's fee, and all the rest as of the castle of Dublin, in common soccage. 16th December, 9th (1611). Patent 9, James I.

⁵ Mr. James Byrne, J.P., says that Wrensbrough is the modern name of Garrane-Idrolane, and it lies a mile south of Farahy.—J. G. W.

surveyor-general, and likewise such and so many other lands, being then in charge, as should amount to other £50 English per annum; which said lands, by deed dated 18 February following, his lordship assigned to Sir Gerald Aylmer, of Muncetown, Co. Dublin'. He m. Joan, dau. of James, Viscount Buttevant, and dying at Castletown, 22 March, 1635, was buried 12 April, in the abbey of Bridgetown, "with a solemn funeral according to his degree," having had issue five sons and four daus., viz.,

- I. MAURICE, his heir and successor.
- II. John, deaf and dumb, who d. unm. after 1642.
- III. Theobald (Sir), who m. Julia, dau. of Dominick, 1st Viscount Kilmallock, and left no issue by his said wife, who re-married with Philip Barry-Oge, of Rincorran, Co. Cork, Esq.
- IV. Ulick, who m. Gyles (Cecilia), dau. of John O'Connor Kerry, of Carrigfoyll, Co. Kerry, Esq., and had Theobald, of Ballymagoulan, who took to wife Anne, dau. of John Boyle, and had Francis; David, who m. Miss Lundy; Joan, who m. Sir Tyrlogh MacMahon, Bart., and Catherine, the wife of Charles MacCarthy, of Carrignevar, Esq.
- V. Redmond, who, 4 Dec., 1641, accompanied Sir William St. Leger, president of Munster, to quell the rebellion in Co. Waterford. He m. 1st, Joan, dau. and co-heir to Sir John Dowdall, of Kilfinny, Co. Limerick, Knt.; and 2ndly, Alice, dau. of Sir Richard Smyth, of Ballynatray, Co. Waterford, Knt., but had no issue.
- I. Ellen, m. 1st, to Donell MacCarthy Reagh, of Kilbrittain, Co. Cork, Esq.; 2ndly, to Charles, Viscount Muskerry; and 3rdly, to Thomas Fitzmaurice, 4th son of Thomas, 18th Lord Kerry.
- II. Ellinor.
- III. Joan.
- IV. Amy, or Catherine, who m. John Everard, of Fethard, Co. Tipperary, Esq.
The son and heir,

MAURICE ROCHE, Viscount Fermoy, took his seat in the House of Peers, 26 Oct., 1640, by proxy, when it was ordered by the lords, that the placing of him before the Lord Viscount Mountgarret should be with a salvo jure to that Lord, who claimed precedence of him. After the commencement of the troubles in 1641, it appears, from sundry depositions, that his lordship was deeply engaged therein. He was a Colonel in the Munster army, under their general, Garret Barry, and was at the siege of the garrison of Limerick and the reduction of other places in that province, for which he was outlawed in the Co. Cork, 23 Oct., 1643; and his estate, then forfeited, was divided by Cromwell amongst his followers, Viscount Roche of Fermoy being excepted, by act of parliament, 12 Aug., 1652, from pardon for life or estate. He m. Ellen, dau. of John, eldest son of Richard Power, Lord of Power and Curraghmore, and had issue,

- I. DAVID, his heir
- II. John, m. Catherine Condon, and had issue,
 1. Ulick, of whom presently.
 2. David. 3. Theobald, d.s.p.
 1. Elinor, living 1703.

I. Ellen, m. to William, Lord Castle Connell.
The elder son,

DAVID ROCHE, Viscount Fermoy, a naval officer, was drowned near Plymouth, in the great storm of 1703, and dying unm. was succeeded by his nephew.

ULICK ROCHE, called Viscount Fermoy, who m. Miss Anne Carr, of the Co. Northumberland, and d. 1733 (his will dated 6 Nov., 1729, was proved 16 June, 1733), leaving an only dau., Anna Maria, who d. 1763; the title was subsequently assumed by

DAVID ROCHE, of Ballydangan, a general in the King of Sardinia's service, who greatly distinguished himself in the war between Maria Theresa and France, particularly at the siege of Gerona, in 1746.

Since his death, the title has not been assumed. The Roches of Trabolgan, Co. Cork, descend from Philip Roche, merchant, of Cork, who, by deed dated April, 1554, purchased from Gerald, Lord Kingsale, the estates now enjoyed partly by Thomas Outhbert-Kearney, Esq., of Garretstown, Co. Cork, and by the Right Hon. Edmund Burke-Roche, Lord Fermoy, who was elevated to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Fermoy, 10 Sept., 1856 (see Peerage).

Arms—Gu. three roaches, naiant, in pale, arg.

Mr. James Byrne J.P., Wallstown Castle, has kindly helped me to trace the modern names of Lord Roche's property above given.

After the Roches, the Widenhams (or as their name was formerly written Widnams) became the proprietors of the castle and demesne. How the first of the family got possession of the place is told by Mr. Prendergast at pp. 193 and 194 in "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland."

The Book of Dist. and Survey, circa 1657, gives: "Castletown Parish. The owners before the rebellion were Lord Roch, Ir. Pap.; William Groves, Eng. Prot.; William Hensy (Hennessy), Ir. Pap. Lord Roch and William Hennessy appear to have been dispossessed. The grantees were—John Hodder (later to Sir Richard Hull), Lieut.-Col. John Widenham, John Hodder (afterwards William Hodder), Sir Peter Courthorp, Rich. Barnard, Thos. Wealstead, Patrick Condon, Lord Kingston, Robt. ffowlke, Capt. William Harmer, John Groves (i.e., Major Ion Grove), Redmund Barry, William Thornhill, Patrick Roch for Morris, Richard Nagle. Later on, some of the lands passed to William Causabone and Diana Mitchell. (P. R. of Irl.)

The Subsidy Rolls gives:—

1662.	John Widenham, of Castletown,	value in land	£13 19 0½
1662.	Do.	do. value in goods	14 5 0
1665.	Do.	do. do.	11 16 6½

(P. R. O., Irl.)

The grant to Lt.-Col. John Widenham:—

Castletowne, alias Ballytona, 2¼ plowlands, 871a.

Raghaneene, 1 plow., 364a.

Clonmore (part), 25a.

Ballygowan (Johnsgrove) and Ballyrama, 260a.

Ballyvelicke and Kilbruthery, ½ plow., 107a. Bar Fermoy.

In Poulaver, contiguous to Carnan, 187a. (302a. 3r. 26p. statute), £2 16s. 9½d. Bar. Duhallow.

Total in Fermoy 2,635a 1r. 35p. statute.

Total rent, £27 10s. 11¼d.

Inrolled 20 August, 1666. (P. R. O. Irl.)

WIDENHAM OF CASTLEWIDENHAM.

Compiled by T. Geo. H. Green, M.R.I.A.

— WIDENHAM had issue two sons at least, viz:—

I. — WIDENHAM, married daughter of William Forth, of Callow Castle, Co. Limerick. (who was murdered in the first year of the Rebellion of 1641), evidently dead by 1679, of whom hereafter.

II. Henry, of Court, Co. Limerick, named in will of nephew John, dated 9 Dec., 1679. Westropp, in his "Castles of Co. Limerick," says:—"1655. Edm. Purcell held Curry (Curragh) sold to H. Widenham. 1666 to (James) Duke of York. 1703 to John Hunt, of Glangoole, Co. Tipperary." Dead by 3 August, 1700. He had issue:—

- (1) Henry, of Court, Co. Limerick. Attainted in 1689, then Henry, junior, of Corra (Curragh), gent. Purchased part of lands of late King James in Limerick for £841 (pat. dated 22 April, 1703). In the "Chichester House Claims" he claimed (3 Aug., 1700) as son and heir of his father, then deceased, and also as Executor of his father's will an estate in a lease of 10th March, 1670, of lands of Rinegarraffe, als. Ringareene, Co. Limerick, made by James Duke of York to his father, Henry Widenham, which claim was allowed. Will dated the 2nd August, 1719. Proved same year. (Note.—Was Exor. of will of

Jno. Widenham, of Castletownroche, who died 1709). He married Mary Graham (Betham), who was living in 1719, and had issue two daughters—Mary, who married Valentine Quin, from whom the Earl of Dunraven descends; and Alice, married Price Hartstonge, who d.v.p., son of Sir Standish Hartstonge, Bt., and father of Sir Henry Hartstonge, Bt.

- (2) Daniel, of Ballinamona, Co. Lim., married Ann, daughter of Col. Thos. Maunsell, of Mocollop, by Anne, dau. of Theophilus Eaton, of Dublin. Mentioned in his brother Henry's will with his two sons, Henry and Thomas.

Note.—I have left out rest of Limerick branch.—J. G. W.

MR. WIDENHAM, who was apparently dead by 1679, as he was not mentioned in the will of his son John, who there mentions, amongst others, his uncle, Henry Widenham, had, with a daughter Mary, who married — Tinge, two sons,

I. JOHN WIDENHAM, of Castletownroche, b. circa 1624, was living at Bunratty, Co. Clare, at the beginning of the Rebellion of 1641, "being then young" (Crom. Depositions. Trin. Coll., Dub.), Captain in Sir Piercy's Smith's Regt., which held Youghal in 1649, that town having twice in that year surrendered to the Parliament, and in which actions Widenham was most energetic (vide Carte Papers). Afterwards Lieut.-Colonel in Sir Hardsess Waller's Regt. Living at Adare, 1653-5. Rented Glin Castle, 1655 (Westrop). Obtained, with other lands in Barony of Duhallow, grant of lands at Castletownroche, Barony Fermoy, Co. Cork. Total, 2,635 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches, stat. Pat. dated 1st July, 1666, formerly part of the Estate of Lord Roche, in satisfaction for arrears (vide 15 Rep. of Record Com., p. 75). Will dated 9th Dec., 1679, then of Castletown, Esq. He married Catherine, dau. of Geo. Crofton, of Mote, Co. Roscommon, Esq., by Elizabeth, dau. of Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Berkeley of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, and sister of Sir Edward Crofton, first Bart. (cr. 1661), and d.s.p. (Will proved 17th Feb., 1680).

II. THOMAS WIDENHAM, who s. to Castletownroche on death of his brother John, vide will of John. He signed address from Co. Cork to Charles II., 1681-82. He died, having had issue two sons,

I. GEORGE WIDENHAM, of Castletownroche, married May, 1668 (Betham). He and his three daus. referred to in his brother John's will. George W., of Castletown, gent., attainted in 1689, d. circa 1712, having had issue,

- (1) Catherine, m. Edw. Fitton, of Monanimy, near Castletownroche, Co. Cork, Esq. She obtained admon. to her father's estate 27th November, 1712.
- (2) Margaret.
- (3) Jane.

II. JOHN WIDENHAM, of Castletownroche, gent, m. 6 Feb., 1692, Margaret, dau. of Col. Thos. Maunsell, of Mocollop. (She m. 2ndly, 1709, Rev. Rich. Verling, of Glenanore, Castletownroche. See Brady, ii., 105). He died 1709 (Prerog. Will proved 8 July, 1709), having had issue,

- (1) George, of Castletownroche, of whom presently.
- (1) Margaret, married Ml. Apjohn.
- (2) Anne, who came of age in 1716.
- (3) Catherine.
- (4) Dorothy.

GEORGE WIDENHAM, of Castletownroche, m. and had issue, John, of Castletownroche.

CHARLES WIDENHAM, of Castletownroche, possibly direct successor to John Widenham the last named, m. 1st May, 1776, Priscilla, dau. of Richard Peard, of Carrigeen, Co. Cork, by Elizabeth, dau. of Christopher Vowell, of Ballyoran, Co. Cork. (She was buried at Castletownroche, 2 Feb., 1816). He was buried at Castletownroche, 19th July, 1818, leaving issue an only daughter and heiress,

ELIZABETH WIDENHAM, who m. 5th Oct., 1801 (for her first husband), John Brasier-Creagh, of Creagh Castle, Doneraile (see Brasier-Creagh, B.L.G., Irl.), by whom she had issue an only child,

PRISCILLA WIDENHAM CREAGH, m. 8th May, 1819, Henry Mitchell Smyth, second son of Grice Smyth, of Ballynatray, Co. Waterford. For issue, see Pedigree of "Smyth of Castle Widenham" (B. L. G., 1886).

Mrs. Creagh m. secondly, 1808, Francis Fosberry, and had further issue (B. L. G. Irl., "Fosberry of Clorane").

Note.—Augustus O'Kelly, in his "Mis. and Hist. Pamphlet," printed in Cork in 1866, says "Mr. Smith occupies a modern house built by an attorney named Widnum."

Extracts from Castletownroche Parish Registers, which do not exist before 1728.

- 1730, June 16. Geo., son of Rev. Thomas and Catherine Widenham (bap.).
 1775, July 27. Mr. Thomas Widenham, Attorney (bur.).
 1790, Oct. 20. Mrs. Widenham, widow of late Rev. Thomas Wideham, of Castletownroche (bur.).
 1801, Oct. 5. John Brasier Creagh, Esq., of Creagh Castle, to Miss Eliza Widenham, dau. of Charles Widenham, Esq. (marriage).
 1801, Dec. 13. Charles Widenham, son of Richard and Ann Widenham (bap.).
 1804, Ap. 24. Charles Widenham, present at vestry meeting.
 1816, Feb. 2. Priscilla, wife of Charles Widenham, Esq. (bur.).
 1818, July 29. Charles Widenham, of this parish (bur.).
 1820, Feb. 14. Thomas Widenham to Abigail Denahy (marriage).
 1724. John Widenham present at a vestry meeting.

Castlewidenham House, the residence of Henry H. Smith, Esq. It is of large dimensions, and is beautifully situated on rising ground. Part of this castle is of ancient erection and part modern. All in good repair. (Field Book, 1840, Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Windele, in 1847, writes, I presume, concerning the Castle at Castletownroche: "Surrounded by a massive wall and trench wall six feet high, four feet broad at top, forming a large square wall, battersin entered from west by stepping stones out, and four broad stairs inwards." ("Journal," p. 248, 1897).

SMYTH OF CASTLE WIDENHAM.

(From Burke's L. G., 1886, with a few additions).

Lineage.—This is a branch of Smyth of Ballynatray, and is the male representative of that family, and of Smyth of Headborough.

HENRY MITCHELL SMYTH, of Bishop's Island, second son of Grice Smyth, of Ballynatray, Co. Waterford, m. 8 May, 1819, Priscilla Widenham, dau. of John Creagh, Esq. (see Creagh of Creagh Castle), by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of Charles Widenham, Esq., of Castle Widenham, Co. Cork, and by her (who d 8 March, 1837) left issue,

I. GRICE RICHARD, his heir.⁶

II. HENRY JOHN WIDENHAM, of Castle Widenham, of whom hereafter.

III. Percy Charles, bap. 1837 (Castletownroche); Lieut. 97th Regt.; b. 1837; killed at the siege of Lucknow, 4 March, 1858.

I. Mary, bap. 1824 (Castletownroche); m. 25 June, 1866, Edward Shelly, Esq., of Avington Park, Co. Hampshire

II. Elizabeth, m. 1 March, 1849, John Glover, Esq., of Copse Wood, Co. Cork, and had issue.

III. Penelope, bap. 1828 (Castletownroche), m. 24 Aug., 1861, Maximilian Grant, Esq., 2nd Life Guards; d. 4 May, 1868, having had issue a son and a dau.

IV. Priscilla, bap. 1832 (Castletownroche), m. 8 Jan., 1853, Bache Harpur Heathcote, of Raleigh, Devon, Major 48th Regt.

Mr. HENRY MITCHELL SMYTH d. 6 April, 1850, and was s. by his eldest son,

GRICE RICHARD SMYTH, Esq., of Castle Widenham, bap. 11 Nov., 1829 (Castletownroche), d. unm. 19 Jan., 1861, aged 33, and was s. by his only surviving brother,

HENRY JOHN WIDENHAM SMYTH, Esq., of Castle Widenham, Co. Cork, J.P.; b. 13 Feb., 1834; s. his brother, Grice Richard Smyth, Esq., 1861; m. 7 May, 1864, Emily Mary, dau. of Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P., of Roehampton, Surrey, which lady d.s.p. 1 Feb., 1865. He m. 2ndly, in 1886, Jane, eldest dau. of Charles Goodden, widow of (1) William Moore, of Moore Hill, Co. Waterford; (2) Rev. Joseph Smith. He d.s.p. 1887. She d. 1897.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st, arg. on a bend, between two unicorns' heads couped az, three lozenges or, for Smyth; 2nd, quarterly gu. and az. on a bend arg. three boars

⁶ Castletownroche Parish Register:—Bap. Gryce Widenham Smyth, 11 Nov., 1829.

passant sa. for Grice; 3rd. arg. a chevron gu. between three stags trippant ppr. for Rogers; 4th. sa. on a fesse between three mascles or. as many trefoils ppr., for Mitchell.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or. a demi-bull salient arg. attired and unguled or.

Motto—Cum plena magis.

Seat—Castle Widenham, Castletownroche.

The Revd. Thomas Widenham, of Castletown, signs a bond for marriage with Catherine Verlin, of St. Mary Shandon, on 16 Sept., 1725. Cork M. B. (Brady, vol. iii., p. 265).

Revd. Thomas Widenham, Castletownroche, was made a J.P. for Co. Cork, 20 December, 1753. (Journal, 1897, p. 65).

In 1814, Charles Widenham, Esq., was living at Castle Widenham, and Castletownroche was his post town. (D. N. P.)

In 1841, Henry M. Smith, Esq., resided at Castle Widenham. (Finny, p. 42).

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes: "This place derives its name from a castle erected here by the family of Roche, lords of Fermoy. In 1580, it was suddenly visited by Capt. (afterward Sir Walter) Raleigh, who conveyed both Lord Roche and his lady to Cork on suspicion of disloyalty; his Lordship, however, proved his innocence and was honourably acquitted. During the parliamentary war the castle sustained many sieges, and in 1649 was defended for several days by Lady Roche against a detachment of the parliamentary army, who had raised a battery against it on the opposite field, since called Camp Hill. On the refusal of the owner⁷ to compound with Cromwell for its restoration, it was confiscated; but it had sustained so much damage during the siege, that its new proprietor found it necessary to rebuild it from the foundation, with the exception of the keep, which is a fine specimen of the architecture of the middle ages."

On its occupation by the Widenham family its name was changed to "Castle Widenham." Smith continues:—

"Castle Widenham, the noble mansion of H. Mitchel Smith, Esq., is situated on the summit of a rocky eminence overhanging the river, the banks of which are here richly wooded, and commands extensive and varied prospects over the surrounding country, itself forming a conspicuous and beautiful object from every point of view. The tower or keep of the ancient fortress has been incorporated in the present structure, which is in a style of corresponding character, and raises majestically above the woods in which it is embosomed, forming a strikingly romantic feature in the landscape. The castle, with its outworks, occupied a considerable extent of ground surrounded by a strong rampart with parapets and turrets, of which a large portion is still remaining; there is a descent to the river of 100 steps cut in the solid rock for supplying the castle with water." (Under Castletownroche).

The Field Book of the Ord. Sur. in 1839 gives the following: Castlewideham townland is the property of Henry M. Smith, Esq., who holds it under a deed for ever. It is hilly and dry, of a good quality. Roads and houses in middling repair. There is about 25 acres of wood in this townland. It pays county cess £61 19s. 2d. yearly, Connaberry included.

⁷ Mr James Byrne, J.P., writes:—"There is an old tradition at Castletownroche that Cromwell was anxious to make terms with Lord Roche, and asked him when mounting his charger, if he would hold his stirrup until he would place his foot in it, but this act of obeisance Lord Roche refused, hence he was regarded as an enemy."

Connaberry, near Castle Widenham, meaning "unknown." It is the property of Henry H. Smith, Esq., who holds it under a deed for ever. There is about 30 acres of wood in this townland. It is flat and dry, of a good quality. Roads in good repair.

Major H. H. Woollright writes in 1900:—The old castle of the Roches, formerly the chief seat of that family, has now become Castle Widenham, is situated on a lofty cliff overhanging the right bank of the Awbeg at a point where the river makes a sharp bend to the right. Viewed from the bank of the river below on the south-west side its appearance is most imposing. On the left is seen the solidly built square tower of the old keep, which, in spite of its great age, is in remarkably good preservation, and adjoining on the right the long embattled front of the main building, now pierced by rows of modern windows. A terrace walk has lately been constructed on this side, but formerly the wall of the castle here stood on the edge of the steep, precipitous slope. The inner court, or "bailey," was on the west side of the main building, but nothing now remains of the buildings that once formed the north-east and south-east sides of this enclosure, though they were in existence comparatively recently, as was an arch adjoining the keep on its north-west side. Other buildings must have formerly stood between this arch and the high wall about fifty yards further to the north-west, which formed the remaining side of the inner court. This wall is about 12 feet high, with a walk and battlements above it. On the north end of it, overlooking the cliff and river, are the remains of a small loopholed turret, which doubtless served as a watch tower in olden days. The north-west side of the castle, which was the only one unprotected by the cliff and river, was provided with an outer line of works, about 150 yards from the wall above mentioned, the remains of which are to be seen to the left of the avenue as one approaches the castle. This avenue, it may be mentioned, is of recent construction. The former approach to the castle was from the main street of the village through the present stable yard and under the arch near the small watch tower previously mentioned. Access to the summit of the tower is had by a spiral staircase of about 100 well-worn steps.

In an account published in 1892 for Mrs. Jane Widenham Smyth it states that a cannon ball was found deeply imbedded in the wall of the tower.

There still exists within the walls a well sunk to the depth of 105 steps—an all-important provision against a siege. A happier use of it, however, is now made, for, by a traditional custom, maidens descending to its charmed waters form a "wish" which is sure to be gratified.

A chief attraction of this fine place is the long and lovely walk through the glen, bordering the placid stream for two miles, clothed with noble timber broken here and there with deep and dark caverns and clefts.

When I visited Castle Widenham in 1909, Mrs. Smyth, wife of Mr. Richard Smyth, the present owner, gave me the following notes on the castle:—

The drawing room is part of the old castle.

The grandfather of Mr. Richard Smyth added the present house on to the old castle.

The Terrace was made by the late Mr. Henry John Smyth.

The walls on south-west side of house are the old walls as far as the crenellated part.

At south-east end are remains of part of old castle. It was once used as a dairy. A turret room is built over this dairy.

Of the inner fortifications are seen the remains of a watch tower, approached by a stairs, with a sentry walk. It now forms the south-east side of the stable yard.

A part of the outer fortifications are to be seen near the avenue and in the haggart.

The present avenue is comparatively new. The old one went through the present stable yard and came out about centre of village.

The drive in front of the halldoor was formerly a part of the inner bailey.

The old castle is at south-west of house, and is in excellent preservation; in it is shown the room in which Lady Roche was imprisoned.

At south-east end of house underground stairs go down to a well near the river.

A masonry bridge of three arches spans the river Awbeg in the pleasure grounds.

For account of the Holy Well at Castle Widenham, see "Castletown-roche Parish (R.C.)"

Castle Wrixon (Ballinliny or Ballinrahy).

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

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Imprick.

It lies about five miles north of Buttevant.

In 1881 it is recorded—Castle Wrixon, 99a. 1r. 19p. (statute); pop. 11; val. £189 10s. Castle Wrixon South, 867a. or. 26p. (statute); pop. 68; val. £802. (Guy).

Mr. Robert Lysaght informs me that the old Irish name of Castle Wrixon is Crish-la-nōwan.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes:—"Crish-la-howan is Irish for "the cross by the river." The word "cros" also means a hindrance, and "cris," holy; but I do not think these latter words would apply. A great many places in Ireland derive their names from ancient crosses erected by holy persons."

Fiants of Elizabeth 6539 (5258) mentions a pardon to Tho. Roche fitz-James of Ballinlynigh (Co. Cork), 29 May, xliii., A.D. 1601.

Ballinleyneg, 1 plow (?Ballinliny), and Ballingrahy formed part of the property of David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in 1611. (Pat. 9, James I., P.R.O., Ird.)

Ballinliny is Irish for "townland of the parcel, quantity or number." Ballinrahy is Irish for "townland of the raths or forts" (James Byrne (J.P.)).

This place belonged to the Wrixon family. Colonel Wrixon sold it to Mr. Crofts.

In 1814, John Wrixon, Esq., lived here. The post town was Charleville. (D.N.P.)

The "Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier" of 22nd April,

1823 (Brit. Mus.) gives the following:—"An outrage took place on Friday last, so early as ten o'clock in the morning of that day. About 200 Whiteboys assembled near Castle Harrison estate; then proceeded to Mr. Wrixon's at Castle Wrixon, turned up a field and then went to Mr. David Lynch's at Cahir. A mounted policeman informed Major Maxwell of these outrages, when he immediately ordered out the chief constable, Mr. Lumsden, 5 mounted police and a detachment of the 57th (the Diehards) Regt. under Capt. Logan. They came upon the Whiteboys and surrounded them. The mounted police took six, the 57th took five, and a detachment of the 22nd Regt., coming from Ballyhoura, took one."

Mr. Robert Lysaght, of Castle Wrixon, writes to me in 1911 as follows:

"The whole Castle Wrixon property was purchased from the Wrixons by Sheriff Crofts or his father (probably Wills George Crofts, of Churchtown House, who was High Sheriff for Co. Cork 1822, who died unmarried 1826. He kept a pack of foxhounds at Castle Wrixon. The kennels are still there. He lived in the house in which I am now living, which was formerly a thatched house. He had it slated. He sold it to a Crofts of Velvetstown, who was his agent, for £2,200. After leaving Castle Wrixon he lived at Cregane, near Churchtown.

"My house is in an angle with roads on each side. That on the west side was not in existence in former times. The one on the east was the old coach road.

"The house below me, which is also called Castle Wrixon House, was occupied once by Christopher Crofts. When he went to Velvetstown it was let to a man named Stokes, who sold his interest to James Lane¹ about 1874. Mrs. MacDermot bought the interest of the farm for £1,375. About 1895 they bought it out under a Land Purchase Act.

"Part of the townland was held by Thady Hennessy, who lived at Fort William, near Doneraile, and subsequently at Cregane, above-mentioned. He left the place to Jane Hennessy and her brother, John Hennessy."

Mr. Robert Lysaght was given his farm in 1909 by his father, Mr. William Lysaght, J.P., of Hazlewood, near Doneraile.

According to Guy, the farmers on the townland in 1911 are—Patrick Flaherty, D. McDermott, Peter McDermott, and Patrick Mahony.

It appears there are six tenants who have purchased under the Ashbourne Act from the landlord, the late Christopher Crofts of Velvetstown.

I have a very perfect flint arrow head found in a potato garden at Castle Wrixon South in August, 1906, by Mr. Michael McDermott.² Mr. Robert Day, J.P., writing in the Journal for 1907, p. 197, describes it as "a cream coloured mottled flint, perfect and in fine condition. Arrow heads of this material are rarely met with in South of Ireland, and were probably brought for trading purposes from Ulster, where they are of common occurrence, and are well known to the peasantry, who have an old and widespread belief that they were the chosen weapons of the fairies, who used them in their uncanny freaks, and hence called them 'elf-

¹ Baptism of Samuel William, son of James and Mary Lane, of Castle Wrixon, is entered in Marshalstown C. of I. Parish Register, Diocese of Cloyne.

² Mr. Michael McDermott writes that near the spot where he found the arrow head is Imprick churchyard, which, according to tradition, moved a few hundred yards from where it was originally situated to its present site, and as it moved left some big stones behind.



CASTLE WRIXON FLINT ARROW
HEAD.

(Sketch by Mr. Robert Day, J.P.)



CECILSTOWN LODGE.

(July 14th, 1906.)

‘darts.’ Should an arrow head be found in a field where cows fell sick, it is at once concluded that the animals have been fairy-struck, and as an antidote the arrow head is placed in a water trough from which the cows drink. This arrow head measures $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, and belongs to the barbed variety, being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches at widest part, having a central tang and projecting wings to secure it to the shaft.”

I visited Castle Wrixon in 1907, and was informed by Mr. David McDermott that according to local tradition the old castle formerly stood in a field immediately north-east of his house, which is marked Castle Wrixon House on Ordnance Survey. He informed me that paving and also dressed stone have been found when ploughing a field in front of this house, which probably was part of the castle. He thinks his house was either built or added to by the Crofts family. A Mr. Stokes followed the Crofts, then came a Mr. James Lane, who was succeeded by Mr. MacDermott in 1893.

The large townland in 1907 was occupied by Mr. David McDermott (son of Peter), Michael Mahony, Patrick Flaherty, Michael Haw, Mr. William Lysaght (of Hazlewood), Peter McDermott, William Pine.

Mr. McDermott bought Lane’s interest, and he since purchased under the Ashbourne Act, about 1898.

He also informed me that Father John Power, P.P., of Ballyhay, lived in Castle Wrixon House before Mr. Christopher Crofts added to it. Father Power was noted for curing all kinds of diseases by stroking. People came to his house every Friday, some travelling long distances. He is buried in the chapel of Ballyhay.

I see in Buttevant (C. of I.) Parish Register that Christopher Crofts and his wife, Sarah Grace, were living at Castle Wrixon in 1864, and in 1870 Henrietta E. Stokes of Castle Wrixon died.

Cecilstown Lodge.

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

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.

It lies a quarter of a mile east of Cecilstown village, which village is the post town. This formed part of the townland of Cecilstown, which was purchased from Lord Egmont about 1770 by Henry Wrixon, Esq. (great-grandfather of Sir John W. Becher, Bart.). He afterwards let for ever, at a small head rent, Cecilstown Lodge, with some 100 acres, to a relation, John Wrixon, whose representative sold it in 1907 under the Wyndham Act (redeeming the head rent) to the widow of Rev. E. G. Jones. She died in 1910, leaving her interest in the place to her eldest son, Major F. G. Jones, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

In the Crone Family (Byblox) Papers mention is made of John Wrixon of Cecilstown, gent, 17 April, 1778.

Sir John Becher’s grandfather, Colonel Wrixon,¹ lived here.

¹ Sir John Becher, Bart., can recollect as far back as 1836 his grandfather, Colonel William Wrixon, living at Cecilstown Lodge with an unmarried daughter, Miss J. C. Wrixon. Colonel Wrixon died about 1845, when the place was occupied by Mr. Hiffernan as hereafter mentioned.

In 1823, J. C. Wrixon, Esq., J.P. for Co. Cork, resided here. (Journal, p. 204, 1893).

William Wrixon, of Cecilstown, is mentioned in Geary's Cork Almanac of 1827.

John N. Wrixon, Cecilstown Lodge, 1835. (Dublin Almanac).

Lewis mentions that about 1837 W. Wrixon, Esq., lived here. (Under Castlemagner.

The Field Book Or. Sur., 1839, gives: "William Wrixon, proprietor of Cecilstown Lodge." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Mr. Heffernan² and family occupied the place.

The Rev. W. Stewart, curate of Kilbrin and Liscarroll, resided at Cecilstown Lodge for about 16 years, up to 1869.

In 1869, the Rev. E. G. Jones, Vicar of Kilbrin and Liscarroll, and family came to reside at Cecilstown Lodge. He died in 1903, but his daughters still live here.

See also Ballinbrittick (old name for Cecilstown) vol. i., page 91, of these Notes.

Charleville Park, alias Sanders Park (Part of Rathgogan North).

Sheet 2, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Rathgogan.

Charleville Park is situated and forms part of the townland of Rathgogan North. This townland contains 685a. 1r. 26p. statute measure. In 1881 the pop. was 96; val. £726 16s. od. (Guy).

Charleville Park lies immediately NNW. of Charleville town.

By Fiant of Elizabeth, 5066 (6545) it appears that Hugh Cuffe, Esq., obtained a large grant of property, included in which was the castle and lands of Rathgogan, late David encorig, alias McGibbon's lands, 14 Nov., xxix. A.D. 1587.

By Fiant 5535 (6643) it appears that Hugh Cuffe surrendered this property and it was granted (under letters patent of England, 28 Feb. xxxii. A.D. 1590) to William Power fitz Peeter fitz Nicholas, of Kilmeadan, Co. Waterford, gent, and Helena fitz Edmonde Gibbon, grand daughter and next heir of Thomas m'Shane m'Morris alias Thomas ne Scarte, and wife of said William.

In this grant Rathgogan is mentioned as "Queen's land." (P.R.O., Irl.)

By an Inquisition taken at Mallow 7th day of August, 1611, it was stated that Hugh Cuffe had granted unto Thomas Polden, gent, the castle and one plowland of Rathgogan ecc acres in fee farm, on whose death, the same descended to Morgan Polden, gent, his son and heir, who conveyed the same to Lord Audelay, who hath conveyed same unto his son and heir, Sir Morvñ. (Vol 14, C. 3. Ord. Sur., Irl., Inq. vol. i., Lib. R.I.A., O'Donovan's Letters).

In a re-grant of property from James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, it is stated that his lordship had the chief rent of £8 out of Rathgogan. Patent 9 Jac. I., 16 December, A.D. 1611. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Smith (pub. 1750) states: In 1642, the Earl of Inchiquin and Colonel Jephson, with two English troops, entered into Orrery and Roche's country, where they had the good fortune to relieve the castle of Rath-

² In 1854 a daughter was born to Thomas and Rose Heffernan, of Cecilstown Lodge (Ballyclogh Par. Reg.).



CHARLEVILLE PARK.

gogan, to take Ballyhea, and kill 200 of the rebels, on the 27th February (ii., 74).

In 1642, the Earl of Cork, writing to the State, at Dublin, mentions that his castle of Rathgogan, wherein Sir Pierce Smith's father-in-law, Mr. Robert Mead, is his constable, being besieged and distressed for want of fuel, was relieved by Capt. William Jephson and Lieut. Downing (ii., 313).

In 1659 the townland of Rathgogan contained 4 English and 53 Irish (Petty's Census, so-called, Lib. R.I.A.)

The town of Charleville is situated in the townland of Rathgogan Middle.

Charleville was so named by its founder, the Earl of Orrery, in honour of Charles II. Its ancient name is supposed to have been derived from one of the numerous raths or forts which exist in the immediate neighbourhood. A full account of the town is given in Guy's Cork Directories.

Mr. Robert M. D. Sanders, of Charleville, writes in April, 1911: "This neighbourhood formed part of the lands of the Earls of Desmond, who had a large castle at Broghill. The lands of Broghill and Rathgogan were purchased by Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork. He handed over this estate to his son Roger, Lord Broghill, who was afterwards created Earl of Orrery, and who obtained a charter creating the property into the manor of Charleville, with liberty to enclose a deer park.

Lord Orrery erected a mansion at Rathgogan, in which he resided while Lord President of Munster. This house was burnt down by King James's army under the Duke of Berwick, and the Boyle family had no residence here afterwards.

The deer park was by deed of 20th September, 1697, conveyed by the Boyles to William Sanders, on a lease for ever. It has since been the abode of the Sanders family, and is now known as "Charleville Park."

According to Burke's "Landed Gentry" (Irl., 1904 ed.), the Sanders family is stated to have been a branch of that formerly seated at Sandersstead and Charlwood, Surrey. It became established in Ireland in the time of the Commonwealth. Its ancestor was attached to Lord Broghill, and settled in the borough of Charleville, as above stated.

The full pedigree of this family is given by Burke under "Sanders of Charleville Park." The present owner is Mr. Robert Massey Dawson Sanders, J.P., High Sheriff for Co. Cork, 1901; M.E. Dublin University, 1862; m. 1899 Hilda Auguste Katherine, youngest dau. of Francis Henry Beaumont, of Buckland Court, Co. Surrey, and has issue,

I. Charles Craven, b. 1889.

II. Terence Robert Beaumont, b. 1901.

Arms—Arg. a chevron gu, between three elephants' heads erased sa, and a chief az. a sword erect ppr, pommel and hilt or, within two bezants.

Crest—Out of a mural crown, an elephant's head ppr. charged with a bezant.

Motto—Nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa.

Churchtown or Bruhenny Parish.

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

Baronies of Duhallow and Orrery and Kilmore.

In 1881, the area of parish is given as 8,047a. 1r. 5p., statute; 213 houses; pop. 1,177; families, 211; R.C.'s, 1,166; Prots., 11; val., £6,168. (Guy).

The townland of same name—164a. 2r. 26p.; val., £397 15s. (Guy).

With regard to the meaning of Bruhenny, Cole says, "perhaps the plural of "Brugh, a habitation."

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch states: Bruhenny is a diminutive form of bruach, border or edge, and is named Brochoyn and Bruchane in the Pipe Roll of Cloyne. Brohane, i.e., Bruachan, occurs in Glenbrohane, the name of a village in the parish of Ballingarry, Co. Limerick. The Irish bruachan also means fawn.

The following notes are taken from the "Egmont MSS."—

Churchtown formed part of the manor of Burton, on an "agreement (dated 28 July, 1637) between the Lord Deputy and other Commissioners for the remedy of defective titles of the one part, and Sir Philip Percivall of the other part, granting the said Sir Philip a good and sufficient estate of his lands (as per schedule prewritten) by new letters patents from the King," &c.

A schedule of the lands and hereditaments for which Sir Philip Percivall compounded is given (vol. i., 95).

In a letter from Sir William St. Leger, Lord President in Munster, to Sir Philip Percivall, dated 1 November, 1841, writing on the state of the country, he states: "I must tell you that if I should stir from hence or make any show of danger, there would be but a few tenants left in Bruheny or in Downerayle, for you cannot imagine in what a fright the people are in. One twenty men in Duallo or in Roche's (country) would make everybody leave their dwellings," &c. (vol. i., 143).

Letter from Thomas Bettesworth to Sir Philip Percivall.

1641, Nov. 22. Moall(ow). I have nothing to add to my former letter, save that Mr. Hodder and I, being appointed to Muster the English about Buttevaunt and Bruhenny, find that there are about sixty men furnished with arms, whom we have enrolled, and authorised Serjeant Ryman (Reymond) (whom I hope you will find an active and honest man in your service) to exercise them. There are about forty other able men who want arms, &c. (vol. i., 150).

SIR PHILIP PERCIVALL'S LOSSES.

1642, May 17. Deposition by John Hodder, late of Ballymacow, parish of Bruhenny, Barony of Orrery, Co. Cork, that about the 30th of December last, Sir Philip Percivall lost and hath been robbed of his goods to the values following, viz.: Cows, horses, mares and sheep to the value of £2,866 sterling; and rents in the said county worth in ordinary years £2,587 14s. per annum; whereof deponent says the said Sir Philip has been despoiled "by means of this rebellion and especially by the hands or procurement of Edmond Fitz Gerrald of Clenles, co. Limerick, gent;

Garrald McEnery of Rustinhouse, and the Lacyes, their tenants and followers in co. Limerick, whose names he knoweth not" (vol. i., 177).

1643 (-4), March 11. Mallow. Depositions of witnesses taken at the town of Moallowe, before the English Commissioners in Munster.

Thomas Raymond deposes (with other evidence) that "the ward of Annagh, and the lands of Ballyaddam, Churchtown, Rath, Cargeene, Caher, Cnogher, Ahaghbourn, Ballyn Roe, Ballybane, Garregott and Lisnegreene, all of which were in Sir Philip's possession on September 16 (1648) are since occupied by several intruders, by reason of the rising of Lombard, Barry, the Stapletons, and the rest, who, until the said 16th September, had ever carried themselves fairly towards all the garrisons" (vol. i., 206).

Again, John Fisher and William Young depose that Ballyaddam, Churchtown, Cargene and Rath, Cahier Cnogher, and Bally Roe, were all in quiet and actual possession of the wards of Annagh and Liscarroll on Sept. 15, examinants "being continually up and down on the said lands, hunting and otherwise," and that on the 16th, it being "whispered amongst the Irish that there was a cabin built on the bog to challenge a kind of possession" they searched diligently, but could find no trace of one (vol. i., 207).

On 13 November, 1643, in a letter to Mr. Sall, Sir Philip Percivall complains of the great injuries done him since the Cessation, and that the Commissions strive to put prejudice upon him, &c. Amongst other grievances, he complains that "Ellen Lacy, alias Barry, took possession, after the Cessation of Ballyadam, Churchtown, Ballintemple and Cargeene, alleging them to be her jointure," "though she passed a fine and recovery thereof ten yēars agoe, and never since pretended any possession therein" (vol. i., 193).

In a letter from John Hodder to Lady Percivall, 16 August, 1650, Cork, he writes (with other news): "Col. Barry is dead, and his lands at Liscarroll, Buttevant and Brahenye are waste also" (vol. i., 496).

On 3 Aug., 1665, Wm. Kenn from Liscarroll writes to Sir John Percival on the subject of building a house for him at Churchtown (ii., 22).

27 Sept., 1670, a contract (giving details) for building a house in the manor of Burton, near Churchtown, is entered into by Robert Southwell, Esq. (brother of Lady Percival) and William Kenn of Cahernary of Co. Limerick, architect (ii., 22).

Sir Robert Southwell, in giving an account of the management of the estate of Sir John Percival, Bart., and also of of his son Edward's, states that after the forces of King James were beaten at the Boyne and the seat of war removed to Munster, Burton House and 50 substantial houses and small habitations of tenants, as also the villages of Kanturk and Churchtown, were laid in ashes and much wood on estate destroyed, and a great quantity of sound oak timber destroyed (ii., 187).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: Churchtown is a parish and also a town in the barony of Orrery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Buttevant, containing 2,795 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Buttevant to Liscarroll, and contains $7029\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres rated to the county cess, and valued at £6,334 16s. 11d. per annum. The land is generally good, and mostly in pasture, and agriculture is improving. Some bog, limestone, and a reddish-

coloured marble are found here. The principal seats are Burton House, originally built by Sir Philip Perceval, destroyed in the war of 1641, rebuilt by the late Earl of Egmont, and now the residence of the Rev. Matthew Purcell, and Churchtown House, the residence of the Rev. F. W. Crofts. The village contains several neat slated houses, a good inn, and a constabulary police station. A court for the manor of Burton, which includes several parishes, is held once in three weeks, in which debts not exceeding 40s. late currency are recoverable.

The greater part of the parish is the property of the Earl of Egmont, who takes his title from the townland of Egmont within its limits.

I shall give an account of the "Old Barn" in this parish under "Egmont."

The dallan in this parish will be described under "Walshestown."

A friend writes: In the farm of William Murphy, of Walshestown, there is a large cave called Poul-na-brian. It is said there is a secret passage way between this cave and Churchtown House. Several people in the district tell me that it is possible to go at least several hundred yards underground in this passage. There is also (it is believed) a secret passage between Burton House and the New Barns, i.e., Old Barn—at any rate this is the popular belief. The late Mr. Purcell used to say that he was convinced there was a secret passage between his residence and Kilmolman Castle. Indeed, if one were to credit the statements that are made, Churchtown should be a regular network of secret underground passages.

CHURCHTOWN (BRUHENNY) PARISH (R.C.).

(Brady, vol. ii., p. 72). 1291. "Ecce de Brucuny, xiiim. unde decia xvis." (Tax P. Nic.)

12—? Robert Cheusner was presented by Odo de Barry to the Vicarage of Bruytoyng, in County Cork.

1311. Thomas O'Holan, Clerk, was presented by Odo de Barry, who established his right to the advowson. He was seized of Lisboyne, County Cork. (Placita Com. Banci Hib.)

1384. Vide Cahirultan. Was the Rectory of Brothing there mentioned Bruhenny?

The following are the references in the Pipe Roll of Cloyne to Bruhenny.

Nicholas Barry held of Bishop of Cloyne the manor of Kylbrogan in parish of Brochoyn (Bruhenny).

In 40 year of reign of Edward III. (? 1367), James, son and heir of Nicholas Barry, did homage to John de Swafham, Bishop of Cloyne, for lands of Kylbrogan and Brochoyn, &c., &c.

William, Bishop of Cloyne, visited the church of Bruchane and demanded the rent of Kilbrogan from Dominus James, son of Nicholas, son of Philip James de Barry, Dominus of Bruchane, who had taken oath to William Roche, Bishop of Cloyne in 1481.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Liscarrol; the chapel is a neat cruciform building, and is about to be improved. There are two private schools, in which are about 80 boys and 30 girls; and the Earl of Egmont intends to build one at Churchtown, capable of accommodating 700 children, which will be placed under the National Board. (Under Churchtown).

Journal gives: Churchtown Parish. No Popish Masshouse. One reputed officiating priest. No Convent of Fryars or Nuns. No Popish schools. 6th Novr., 1731. (1893, p. 61).

A list of the Popish Parish Priests as they were registered the eleventh day of July, 1704, &c.

Daniel Daly, residing at Lisgriffin, aged 80 years, belonged to the parishes of Churchtown and Liscarrol. Received Orders in 1650 at Rosse, from Richard Connel, Bishop of Ahaddo and Ardfert. His sureties were Timothy Sullivan of Churchtown, £50, and Denis Callaghan of Lismecanning, £50. (Journal, p. 57, 1900).

In 1766 it is recorded that Maurice Hallahan, a reputed popish priest, is resident in this parish; also Denis McAuliffe, a reputed friar. (Journal for 1909, page 38).

The Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths commence in the year 1812 A.D.

Windele, writing in 1851, says: Churchtown has one of the few thatched chapels now in the diocese. (Windele MSS., 12 I. 10., R.I.A)

The patron saint of Churchtown is St. Nicholas (Brady i., lxix.).

In the church is a monument to Rev. William Tuomey, P.P., died 1872.

At the main entrance there is a holy water font, "presented by Mr. and Mrs. David Creedon."

A friend contributes the following:—

List of Parish Priests of the Parish of Churchtown, from the year 1812—the earliest date of which there is any authentic record—down to the present day—

- Rev. David O'Brien, 1812 to 1833.
- Rev. David O'Leary, 1833 to 1859.
- Rev. William Twomey, 1859 to 1872.
- Rev. Charles MacCarthy, 1872 to 1878.
- Rev. James Barry, 1878 to 1891.
- Rev. Timothy O'Keeffe, 1891 to 1901.
- Rev. Eugene O'Connell, 1901 to 1902.
- Rev. Peter MacSweeney, 1912 to date (1912).

List of Curates:—

- Rev. David Sheahan, 1838 to 1862.
- Rev. David Cashman, 1862 to 1867.
- Rev. Cornelius Cahill, 1867 to 1877.
- Rev. Timothy Lenihan, 1877 to 1878.
- Rev. Philip Cogan, 1878.
- Rev. Father Savage, 1878 to 1884.
- Rev. David Williams, 1884 to 1887.
- Rev. Patrick Murphy, 1887 to 1889.
- Rev. Bartholomew O'Keeffe, D.D., 1889 to 1891.
- ¹Rev. Michael Ellard, 1891 to 1896.
- ¹Rev. Timothy O'Callaghan, 1891 to 1904.

¹ A second curate was appointed in the year 1891. He resides in the Liscarroll portion of the parish.

N.B.—There is no authentic information of the exact period or stay of some of the curates in the parish; however, before inserting the dates, some of the principal inhabitants of the parish have been consulted, and the dates inserted as given by them.

Rev. Eugene MacCarthy, 1904 to
Rev. M. Whelan.

The remains of an old Catholic church may still be traced in Annagh. It was the parish church of Bruheny long before the one now demolished in Churchtown was built. It is believed to have been erected sometime in the 17th century.

CHURCHTOWN (BRUHENNY) PARISH (C. OF I.).

Brady gives roll of incumbents, &c.—

1545. James Roche is presented to R. Ballintemple, als. Broghenny, als. Churchtown devolved to the crown “pleno jure.” (Pat. Rot. 36 Hen. VIII.)

1591. “Lucas Brady, laicus, Rector de Bruheny. Vicar, Thomas Prendergaste, desunt litterae ordinum.” (MS., T.C.D., E. 3. 14).

1610. William Holiday.

1615. R. and V. Bruheny, William Holiday. Valent 10 li. per annum. Ecclesia repata. Cancellata ruinata. Ipse inservit curae. R. V., R.I.A.)

1615. John Hull.

1625. William Burley.

1661. E. Bruheny, Mr. Packington.

1662. John Veasy appears as R. Bruheny.

1668. Christopher Vowell institutus fuit ad R. de Bruheny, als. Ballytemple, per cessionem Johis Veasy et per presentationem philippi percivall, militis.

1671. “Dominus monuit Vowell ad exhib. lit. ordinum.”

1694. R. integ. Bruheny, alias Ballintemple; val. £35. Olim James Barry nunc vero Johes Percivall, Baronet, est patronus. Nulla ecclia. Mr. Vowell, Incumbent. (Palliser).

1700. Kerry Fitzmaurice, in presentatione Johis Perceval. Baronetti (a minor), et Roberti Southwell, militis, tutoris: vice Christopher Vowell, deprived. (F.F. and D.R.)

1710. An Act of Parliament sanctions the change of the site of the parish church² of Bruheny. (Lib. Mun.)

1713. Sir John Perceval founds a charitable institution at Burton, and endows it with £42 per annum. (Smith's Cork, vol. i., p. 393).

1715. Bruheny church was consecrated.³ (D.R.) On the silver flagon, chalice, and paten now (1863) in use in the church is this inscription—“Ex dono viri honorabilis Johannis Percival equitis aurati in usum Ecclesiae Parochialis de Browheny.”

1717. November 13. “Resolved, that Rev. Mr. Kerry Fitzmaurice be discharged by the Chapter of all arrears of the tithes of Kilbrogan

² Changed to townland of Maryfield, situated half a mile to the west of Churchtown, two hundred yards off the road to Lisacarrill. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Cotter, LL.D., Rector of Buttevant and Churchtown, adds:—“The date on the dedication stone is 1792, probably the building was not entered upon for years after 1710, and even then only nave and body of church was built, and subsequently a chancel and tower added in 1792.”

The church mentioned in 1615 was the old one in Churchtown village. The ruins can still be seen (1912).

³ The dedication slab gives 1792; but that, no doubt, denotes the date of its enlargement and building of tower and chancel.

parish, and that the Chapter resume it, to be set by the Oeconomus to the best advantage." (Cloyne C. B.)

1728. Downes Conron.

1735. Robert Brereton.

1762. Value of Bruhenney and Kilbrin, £200. (A. Hayman).

Robert Brereton (second son of George Brereton, esq., of Carrigslaney, county Carlow, by Catherine, dau. of George Perceval and Mary Crofton) held Bruhenney from 1735 to 1764, and Kilbrin from 1742 to 1764.

1764. Charles Perceval, on presentation of John, Earl of Egmont.

1765. The Dean and Chapter of Cloyne lease the tithes of Kilbrogan to Mr. Charles Perceval at £3 yearly during his incumbency in the parish of Churchtown. He obtains a fresh lease in 1780 and 1781 of same lands for £1 10s. per annum. (C.B.)

1774. Bruhenney, otherwise Ballintemple, or Churchtown, rect. in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore; value £200 per annum. Church in repair at Churchtown, the site being changed by Act of Parliament, 9 Ann. c. 12. Bruhenney church in ruins. Patron, the Earl of Egmont. Glebe, 11a. 1r. 35p. English. Another glebe, 3a. 34p. English. Incumbent, Charles Perceval, A.M.; Curate, Marmaduke Grove, A.B. (Hingston).

1780, April 6. Charles Perceval, A.M., junior.

1795. Matthew Purcell.

In 1805, Bruhenney contained but one Protestant family. (Arch. Brod.)

1827. £3 was voted at vestry for a stone font.⁴ (Par. Reg.)

Note.—Font is preserved in Buttevant church, whither it was taken on the demolition of the church of Churchtown in 1894.

1830. Protestant population, no return.

1837. Bruhenney, an entire rectory, with cure, 4 miles long by 2 broad, containing 7,996a. 2r. 35p. Gross population, 2,795. One curate employed, at an annual stipend of £69 4s. 7½d., British. Tithe composition, £550. 11a. 1r. 14½p. of glebe, valued at 50s. per plantation acre. Subject to visitation fees, £1 14s. 10d.; diocesan schoolmaster, 16s. 6d. No glebe house. Incumbent is resident, and considers £60 per annum a reasonable rent for the house he occupies, exclusive of the land belonging to it. One church capable of accommodating 300 person, built about 120 years, but at what cost unknown. No charge on the parish in 1832 on account of the church. The benefice is a rectory. (Parl. Rep.)

1845. Lucius George, R. Bruhenney. Sir Edward Tierney, patron. (D.R.)

1860. Matthew Tierney, A.M., R. Bruhenney, on presentation of Rev. Sir Lionel Darell, Baronet, of Fretherne House, in Somersetshire.

1860. Church in good order. No glebe house. Divine service once on Sundays and chief feasts, &c. Sacrament monthly and at the three great festivals; average of communicants, 6. No school. Protestant population, 27. Rent charge, £412 10s. Land, 11 acres, worth £17. Total value, £429 10s. per an. without residence (ii., 72).

(Cole, p. 164) continues. He resigned Bruhenney in 1872, and that parish was then united to Buttevant (q.v.)

Rev. Matthew Tierney went to England, where he became Curate of

⁴The Rev. W. H. Cotter, LL.D., writes:—"No doubt for pillar and base, which are modern. The bowl of it is ancient and probably brought from the old church. The old pillar and base is missing."

Hemel-Hempstead from 1873 to 1877; Curate of Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, 1878-80.

The Holy Communion plate of Churchtown consists of a cup, paten and flagon; they are of perfectly plain silver; the chalice stands high on its stem; it would contain about the same amount as an ordinary breakfast cup; there is written on it the following inscription in Latin, but without any date: "Ex dono viri honorabilis Johannis Percivall Equitis auratj, in usum Ecclesiae Parochialis de Browheny" (i.e., Churchtown).

The paten is a plain smooth plate, with broad eaves, without inscription.

The flagon stands a little higher than the cup, straight-sided, flat-topped, and broad-based, and without spout. It has the same dedication as the chalice.

Bruheny, alias Churchtown, an entire vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the Earl of Egmont (circa 1663). Smith, i., 50).

Smith (pub. 1750) writes: In the village of Churchtown are "the ruins of the old church, called Bruhenny, in which is a small monument to the memory of Deborah, the wife of William Taylor, esq., and daughter of Mr. Anselm Fowler, of Gloucestershire, in England. She died June 29th, 1697. In the 9th of Queen Anne an Act of Parliament was obtained by the late Earl of Egmont for removing the site of this church. The new church is a good building, in form of a cross. The chancel is paved with black and white marble, the produce of this country. In this chancel⁵ is a vault, where several of the house of Egmont are interred. On the silver flagon, chalice, and other plate is this inscription:—"Ex dono viri honorabilis Johannis Perceval, equitis aurati, in usum ecclesiae parochialis de Bruhenny." (Vol. i., p. 289).

Lewis (pub. 1837). The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £550. The church is a plain building with a square tower; and the spire, which was thrown down about three years since, has been rebuilt by a grant of £258 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is no glebe house, but a glebe of 12 acres. (Under Churchtown).

On a slab of limestone, 1½ foot square and 3 inches thick, which was the dedication stone of Churchtown Parish Church, Co. Cork, is the following inscription:—

Cumf: Beat: & Sp: S. Deo. Opt. Max: Anno 1792. Domus Orationis. "Cum filio beato et spiritu sancto, Deo Optimo Maximo. Anno 1792. Domus Orationis (Sacratu est)." The Rev. Dr. Cotter renders the translation as follows:—"Together with the blessed Son and the Holy Spirit: This House of Prayer was dedicated to the Best and Greatest God, in the year 1792."

He also states that the first line of this inscription christianizes a form of dedication that would otherwise be heathen.

This church was demolished in 1894.

The Rev. W. H. Cotter, M.A., LL.D., Rector of Buttevant Parish, informs me that the above-mentioned stone was formerly fixed in a recess on the west inside wall of Churchtown church.

He brought it to Buttevant Parish Church, and it is now in the vestry.

⁵ The Rev. Dr. Cotter, LL.D., writes:—"I never heard, as mentioned by Smith, that several members of the Egmont family were buried under this chancel. I don't think the chancel existed before 1792."



CHURCHTOWN VILLAGE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 25th July, 1905.)



CHURCHTOWN HOUSE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)

Churchtown Parish Church was known as the "New Church," there having been an earlier one.

The remains of Sir John Percival, Bart., of Burton Manor, were buried in Churchtown church, Sept., 1680. (Egmont MSS., ii., 100).

I noticed in the churchyard of old church of Bruhenny a tombstone to father and mother of James Casey, of Ballynamuck, erected 1776.

Thos. Quin, died 1797; Jas. Cooke, died 1737; Ellen, wife of John Ellard, died 1803; Walter Tobin, died 1800. Inside ruins of church—Edmund Glover, died 1742; his son, Edmund, died 1833.

At east end of church is a fine arch, the remains of a window on south side, the remains of a doorway on south-west corner. A fine ash tree grows inside ruins at south-east corner.

There is a vault at west end of ruins dated 1722—rest illegible.

In the enclosure where the church stood that was demolished in 1894 I noticed a vault of the Purcell family of Burton Park, also an altar tomb to memory of Rev. Lucius George, who died 1859.

I was told locally that this church was originally built as a coffee house by Sir Edward Tierney; then a tower and belfry was added and it was consecrated as a church.

The Field Book of 1840 gives: "Churchtown. Old church and graveyard at Churchtown, now a ruin. Churchtown new Church—Protestant parochial place of worship." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The Parochial Records of Churchtown (Bruhenny) Parish are in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

Baptisms, 1806—1865.

Marriages, 1808—1845.

Burials, 1826—1872.

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, writes: "The new church is now demolished. The stones were sold to a road contractor. The beech timber on the glebe lands were also sold and cut down, and with the proceeds the walls round the burial ground (or old graveyard) in the village were repaired in 1898.

CHURCHTOWN VILLAGE.

Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, writing in 1688, describes Churchtown village as follows: "Burton Hall, alias Churchtown, a small market town, near which is a large, noble park, and in it a stately new house belonging to Sir Richard Percevall, Baronet." (Journal, 1902, p. 177).

Smith (pub. 1750) makes a brief mention of this village: "Churchtown is a small village prettily situated" (i., 289).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "The village contains several neat slated houses, a good inn, and a constabulary police station. A court for the manor of Burton, which includes several parishes, is held once in three weeks, in which debts not exceeding 40s. late currency are recoverable." (Under Churchtown).

In 1905 the population of this village was 210. There were four public houses.

Guy gives:—Churchtown has a post, money order and telegraph office. A sergeant is in charge of Churchtown station. There is a national school. Buttevant, G. S. and W. R., is the nearest station.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me that at the time of the Whiteboys

the police barrack at Churchtown was burnt down and all the police were slaughtered except one who feigned death. The barracks was thatched.

"All the houses in the village of Churchtown are now held in fee simple, mostly by their respective occupiers, under the sale of the Egmont estate by the insurance company who were mortgagees; those with land attached, under the Ashbourne Act of 1887; and those without lands, for cash. The only place not sold at that sale was the police barracks, and that was since sold in year 1906." (Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P.)

I noticed, when passing through the village, a stone in the wall of the schoolhouse bearing the following inscription: "Erected by Sir Edward Tierney, Bart., A.D. 1846."

Adjacent is a fine market house, now used as a store, all of dressed stone.

A friend furnishes the following: The Churchtown creamery was built in the year 1889. It is owned and worked by a number of farmers called the Churchtown Creamery Co. The supply of milk in the season exceeds 3,000 gallons daily. In its early years it had many difficulties to contend with, and for a time, and more than once, it was believed it would have to be closed. However, it has successfully weathered the storm, and is now regarded as one of the most successful and prosperous creameries in the South of Ireland. This success is largely due to the painstaking care and zeal of the present (1907) capable manager, Mr. W. O'Connor. Under his managership the creamery has prospered exceedingly.

Churchtown School. The present school was built by Sir Edward Tierney, Bart., in the year 1846. It is a solid substantial structure of cut-stone, and is capable of accommodating 200 children. A clause in the deed of assignment states that the principal teachers (both male and female) were to receive a sum of £5 annually⁶ for teaching the poor children of the parish. The male teacher was also to receive an additional sum of £5 for his services in assisting the agents to collect the rents for the Earl of Egmont. This sum was paid annually until the sale of the estate in the year 1887.

CHURCHTOWN HOUSE.

George Crofts, of Churchtown, M.P. for Charleville, 1692, said to have been son of George Crofts of Velvetstown, was admitted a freeman of Cork, 1669; was expelled from the House of Commons, 11th October, 1692, "for his services to King James"; attainted by William III., but restored by patent. His wife's name was Sarah, and by her he had issue: ancestor of Crofts of Churchtown.

His niece, Dorcas Crofts, married Edmund Knapp, M.P. He died 1698. Crofts and Bowerman were the two first members for Charleville, which was incorporated a borough by charter dated 29th May, 1671, but does not appear to have elected a member for some years thereafter. (Cork M.P.'s, by C. M. Tenison, B.L., Journal, 1895, p. 278).

Gibson gives similar information regarding George Crofts: "Charleville, incorporated May 29th, 1671. George Crofts, Esq., of Churchtown, member for Charleville, with Henry Bowerman, jun., Esq., Sept. 19th, 1692" (ii., 277).

⁶ This money was given by the Patron, the Earl of Egmont.



INSIDE OF OLD CHURCHTOWN CHURCH.
CHANCEL.

(Pre-Reformation.)

(Photo by Col. Grove White, October, 1906.)



OLD CHURCHTOWN CHURCH. SOUTH SIDE.

(Pre-Reformation)

(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906).

Wills Crofts, Esq. (of Churchtown) was a J.P. for Co. Cork 1773 (Smith, i., 34).

The Rev. Freeman Crofts, Churchtown, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt in 1801. (Duhallow Hunt Minute Book, Journal, 1896, p. 51).

In 1814, George Crofts, Esq., lived here. (D.N.P.)

Wills George Crofts, Esq., was High Sheriff for Co. Cork in 1822. (Smith, i., 465).

In the "Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier" is this announcement:—Married, 25th January, 1830, George Spread Crofts, of Churchtown House, Esq., to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Revd. Matthew Purcell, Rector of Churchtown and Dungourney.

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions Churchtown House, the residence of the Rev. F. W. Crofts. (Under Churchtown).

The Field Book of 1840 gives Freeman Crofts, Esq., of Churchtown House. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In 1867, the Rev. Sir William Lionel Darrell, Bart., appears to have been living at Churchtown House. He was a J.P. for Co. Cork. (Munster Directory).

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, adds: The Crofts family sold their interest in Churchtown House and lands, which they held from Earl of Egmont, to Sir William Lionel Darrell, who was then agent for the Egmont estate. It was during his agency that all the good stone farmhouses and offices were built on the Churchtown property, Sir Lionel taking mortgages over the estate for the outlay. This was during the minority of one of the Earls of Egmont. When he came of age, he appointed Major Trench agent, who occasionally occupied Churchtown House, which, with lands attached, was afterwards sold to the late John Cowhey. Between the years 1880-87, when the Plan of Campaign was in existence, the insurance company which held mortgages on the Egmont property pressed for their interest. Lord Egmont being unable to collect his rents, handed over the security to the company, who sold the estate to the tenants under the Ashbourne Act.

CROFTS (LATE) OF CHURCHTOWN.

(B.L.G., 1886., with a few additions).

Lineage.⁷ The immediate ancestor of the Churchtown branch of the Crofts family was a brother of George Crofts, of Velvetstown. His eldest son,

GEORGE CROFTS, Esq., of Churchtown, M.P. for Charleville,⁸ d. 1698, leaving by Sarah his wife a son and heir,

GEORGE CROFTS, Esq., of Churchtown, High Sheriff 1712, who m. Mary, dau. and eventual co-heir of Thomas Wills, Esq., of Wills Grove, and d. 1741, leaving issue. The eldest son,

GEORGE CROFTS, Esq., of Churchtown, Capt. in Col. Hargrave's Regt., d. unm., and was s. by his only surviving brother,

WILLS CROFTS, Esq., of Churchtown, J.P., b. 24 Dec., 1715; m. 1743, Eleanor, 2nd dau. of John Freeman, Esq., of Ballingule, Co. Cork, 2nd son of Richard Freeman, Esq., of Kilbarry and Ballingule, and by her (who d. 1792) had issue,

I. GEORGE, his heir.

⁷ Crofts (late of Churchtown House) is descended from the Noble Family of Crofts of Saxham-Parva and Westow, England. (Lord Crofts, Baron of Saxham, d.s.p. 1677.)

The full pedigree will appear later under "Crofts of Velvetstown."

⁸ Became M.P. for Charleville 19 Sept., 1692; expelled 11 Oct., for his services to King James. (Gibson, ii., 277).

II. Freeman (Rev.), b. 11 Aug., 1748; m. Aug., 1781, Anna, eldest dau. of John Spread, Esq., of Forest, Co. Cork, and by her, who d. 1827, had issue,

1. Freeman Wills, of whom hereafter.
2. John Spread, Lieut. 37th Regt., b. 1790; d. at Trinidad, 1807.
3. George Spread (Rev.), m. 25 January, 1830 (Kilworth), Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Rev. Mathew Purcell, of Burton, Churchtown, Co. Cork, and d.s.p.
1. Anastasia Earbury, d. young. 2. Hannah, d. young, 1809. 3. Elena, d. unm.
4. Alicia, m. 1818, Thomas Milward, Esq., and d. 1832, leaving a dau., m. in 1839 to George Wood, Barrister-at-law.

III. Wills, b. 1750, Capt. 34th Regt.; m. Mary, dau. of Richard Gason, Esq., of Kille-shallagh, Co. Tipperary, and left an only dau. and heiress, Mary, m. John Bennett, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Judge Bennét.

I. Alicia, m. 1770, Richard Gason, Esq., of Richmond, Co. Tipperary, and had issue. The eldest son and heir,

GEORGE CROFTS, Esq., of Churchtown, b. 22 April, 1745; m. Mary, eldest dau. of Francis Greene, Esq., of Greenmount, Co. Limerick, and by her (who d. 1787) left at his decease, 1801, an only son and heir,

WILLS GEORGE CROFTS, Esq., of Churchtown, of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, Barrister-at-law, High Sheriff Co. Cork 1822; d. unm. 10 Nov., 1826, and was s. by his first cousin,

The REV. FREEMAN WILLS CROFTS, of Churchtown, b. 22 Sept., 1785; m. 1st, 16 May, 1810, Mary Marten, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Gorman, Rector of Kilmore and Ballyglassin, Co. Meath, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of Sir Charles Kendal Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, and by her (who d. 16 June, 1838) had issue,

1. FREEMAN, of whom hereafter.

II. Wills George, of Templemary, near Buttevant, b. 17 April, 1818; m. 16 Feb., 1843, Elizabeth (b. 26 August, 1824), only dau. of James Grove White, Esq., of Kilburne (Kilbyrne), near Doneraile. She d. 16 Mar., 1892. He d. 22 March, 1857 (buried at Churchtown), leaving issue,

1. Freeman Wills, bur. 15 Ap., 1846 (Churchtown).
2. James Grove White, b. 18 January, 1857, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M.C. He m. 1st, Isabella, second dau. of Dr. Chas. Caulfield Tuckey of Kew. She d. at Raniket, India, s.p., 6 April, 1886. He m. 2ndly, 14 Oct., 1891, Maud, only dau. of William Ayres, Esq., of Chawley Manor, West Wycombe, Bucks, at Feltham Parish Church. He d. 6 Mar., 1901, leaving issue by his second wife an only child, Guinevere Madi Grove, b. 7 July, 1897. His widow m. 2ndly, 29 July, 1903, Capt. G. Masterson, Army Service Corps.
1. Phoebe Mary, m. 1st, Rev. Walter Sidney W. Croker, Rector of Feigheullen, who d.s.p. on. She m. 2ndly, on 14 Oct., 1884, William Mollan, Esq., of Dublin, who d. 1911.
2. Mary Jane, d. unm. 22 April, 1901.
3. Anna Spread, m. 21 Oct., 1903, Rev. Henry Euthe Wilson, Vicar of Kilmood and Tullynakill, Co. Down.

III. William Fortescue, b. 28 April, 1822.

I. Elizabeth Bushe, b. 9 June, 1812 (Churchtown).

II. Anne Spread, bur. 1865 (Churchtown).

III. Catherine Doyle, m. 1st, 1 Oct., 1845, Richard Gason, Esq., of Richmond, Co. Tipperary, and had issue by him, who d. 1861; and 2ndly, 1869, William Finch, Esq., of Kilcoleman, Co. Tipperary (as his second wife).

IV. Maria Marten, m. May, 1853, Justin Deane Freeman, Esq., of Kilnaborris, Co. Galway, fifth son of Joseph Deane Freeman, Esq., of Castle Cor.

The REV. FREEMAN WILLS CROFTS m. secondly, Jane Hannah, relict of William Jameson, Esq., and dau. of Henry Milward, Esq., but by her (who d. 31 May, 1854) had no issue. He d. 9 Aug., 1849, and was s. by his son,

FREEMAN CROFTS, Esq., of Cloheen House, near Buttevant, J.P., Barrister-at-law, b. 3 July, 1816; m. 14 Dec., 1851, Ellen, youngest dau. of Joseph Deane-Freeman, Esq., of Castle Cor, Co. Cork, J.P. and D.L. He d. 6 Feb., 1869, having had issue,

1. FREEMAN WILLS, b. 15 May, 1853 (Buttevant P. R.), Surgeon-Lieut. A.M. Dept.; m. Cecilia, dau. of James Laurence Wise, Esq. (by his wife, Elizabeth, dau.

of John Deane, Esq., of Berkley Forest, Co. Wexford). He d. in British Honduras, 1879 (shortly after his marr.) His widow m. 2ndly Ven. Archdeacon Harding, leaving issue,

(a) Freeman Wills, Esq., C.E.

1. Elizabeth MacCartie, b. 1855 (Buttevant P. R.); m. as his first wife in 1879, Rev. Freeman Crofts Gason, Rector of Maynooth. She d. 13 Dec., 1890, leaving issue,

(a) Freeman Wills Crofts.

(a) Eileen Elizabeth, d. 19 Sept., 1910.

(b) Muriel Mary.

The Rev. F. C. Gason m. 2ndly, Deborah, third dau. of Dr. Charles Caulfield Tuckey, of Kew, Surrey.

(2) Mary Gorman.

Arms—Or, three bulls' heads, cabossed, sa.

Crest—A bull's head, cabossed, sa, armed or.

Motto—"Virtute et fidelitate."

(Burke's "Encyclopædia of Heraldry," 1851).

Clenor Parish.

Sheet 25, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Clenor.

It is situated about two miles south of Doneraile.

Clenore is the Irish for "a golden slope."

In 1881 the area of the parish was 4,289a. or. 38p.; houses 104; pop. 556; families 101; R.C.'s 550; Prots. 6; val. £3,178 15s. od.

Clenor North townland, 306a. 1r. 3p.; pop. 33; val. £191 5s. od.

Clenor South townland, 220a. 3r. 7p.; pop. 35; val. £151 5s. od.

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch writes:—In the "Fermoy Topography" Clenor is written Claenuir, which means moist incline, and is stated to be the burial place of Hi n-Geibennain,¹ Hi Cailte, and O n-Gormain, and is on the plain of Magh Nale, out of which are Hi Gormain. On Magh Nale were also the Brugh, or royal residence; Flaithneim, Tulach Finnleithid, Magh Lis an Ibhair, Cill O'n Geibennain, Rathan, and Baile Hi Mulghuala or Ballymagooly; and in article on Ballymagooly will be found description of Magh Nale, which may be for Magh na h-aille, or Magh na faille, i.e., "plain of the cliff," perhaps at Clifford; and Cill O'Geibennain may be Killavullen.

In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of the year 1302, it is stated that the Prebend of the Chancellor, Richard de Barri, is the Church of Glennowyr (Glanworth), valued at 28½ marks, and that the Prebend of the Archdeacon, Master Maurice O'Sullivan, is the Church de Athros Neynan, and a small portion of Clenor, valued at 50 shillings. According to Windele, the church of Clenor was dedicated to St. Cranit, a name which

¹ The Canon adds: In the "Fermoy Topography," Claenuir, besides being the burying place of Hi n-Geibennain, Hi Cailte, and O n-Gormain, is also stated to be the burying place of Hi Domhnaill of Madh O'Cathail, or "plain of O'Cathail," which included Messignighe and Carraig Leme Laeghaire; of Hi Fearghala of Cill Cuile; of Hi Fiachain of Baile Hi Fiachain; of Hi Annadha of Cluain Caisil and Daire na Teide; of Hi Gnimh of Garran O n-Gnima, of Hi Finn of Cuil-Baile Hi Finn. The Comarbsp of Claenuir is stated to be the hereditary privilege of the Hi Annadha, and the Hi Cennagain are stated to be the Mac Cleireachs of Claenuir. O'Donovan, in his Supplement to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary, states that Mac Cleireach is an ecclesiastical student from the time that he received his first degree until he was ordained a priest, and Mac Leighin, he says, is a student before he received any ecclesiastical degree. In "Lives of Saints from Book of Lismore," the term mac cleireach is rendered "young cleric," by Dr. Whitley Stokes. "Triar maccleireach di fhearuibh Eirenn dochtotar dia n-aillithre"—"three young clerics of the men of Ireland went on their pilgrimage." Carraig Leme Laeghaire, or "rock of the leap of Laeghaire," has preserved its old name, written Carrigleamleary by Lewis, the leap of Laeghaire being from the top of the rock into the Blackwater, just as we have the rock of the lovers' leap overhanging the Blackwater near Mallow Castle. Hi Laeghaire are stated to have been chieftains of Hi Bece Abha, not far from Carrigleamleary, and so I presume they were named from the hero of the leap.

is written Craebhnat by Mr. James Byrne. Craebhnat means dear little branch, or branchy tree, and appears to have been a name of endearment given to the saint, and I think that it is owing to the endearing term that the trees were regarded as sacred to Craebhnat; and an exact parallel is An Craobhin Aoibhinn, a well-known term for Dr. Douglas Hyde, President of the Gaelic League; and if at any public ceremony the members of the Gaelic League bore little green branches of trees, the application would be at once understood.

Canon O'Hanlon, at July 17th, in his "Lives of the Irish Saints," says that "the name Corpnata occurs in the Martyrology of Tallagh at the 17th July. It seems very possible that an Irish Life of St. Creunata, transcribed by Brother Michael O'Clery, had reference to this holy woman, and it yet exists in the Burgundian Library at Bruxelles, classed among the Manuscripts, vol. iv., part ii., p. 22. Some notices—most probably regarding this saint—or it may have been a Life, seem to have been prepared by Colgan for publication, at the 17th of July, as on the posthumous list of his manuscripts we find a St. Cranata, Virgin, entered. It is likely this was another form of St. Craebhnat's or Corpnata's name. In the Martyrology of Donegal, Craebhnat, Virgin, is recorded at this same date." I think that Corpnata is merely a corrupted form of Craebhnat, which became Corbnat, and then Corpnat. The Editors of Donegal Martyrology, Drs. Reeves and Todd, give no note concerning Craebhnat, and most likely were altogether unacquainted with her connection with Clenor. Nor did, I think, Michael O'Clery know of this connection, for if so, he would have stated it in the Donegal Martyrology, and so we have to rely on the particulars supplied by Mr. Byrne concerning Craebhnat, making due allowance, of course, for the vagaries of local tradition. Mr. Byrne's local tale is before the reader, and in it we are informed that one of the trees sacred to Craebhnat was termed Crann a hulla, that is, Crann na hulaidh, or tree of the ulaidh, which, according to Dr. Joyce, originally meant a tomb, or cairn; and in proof of this meaning he quotes, "oc denam uluidh cumdachta imat faith," "making a protecting tomb over the chief."

Windele, in his notes on Ballyvourney applies the word uluidh to small circles of stones connected with St. Gobinait, and perhaps the uluidh of Clenor was a small circle of stones surrounding the tree, which has completely disappeared. Dr. Joyce says that among several places in Cork we have Glennahulla, near Kildorrery, and Kilnahulla, in the parish of Kilmeen, the glen and the church of the altar tomb.

Mr. Byrne refers to the royal brugh in the tale of Craebhnat of Claenuir, and it is interesting that there was such a Brugh and Flaithneim (from faith, a prince) in the district of Claenuir. We are also informed by Mr. Byrne that, according to tradition, Craebhnat had two brothers, or a brother and sister, also saints, and that one was Breatan or Breacnat, which he considers to be the Irish form of the name, and that Breatan was the patron of Wallstown. The other saint was, Mr. Byrne says, named Nicholas, and to Nicholas was dedicated a well in Monanimy, which is named Monamuyn in Ecclesiastical Taxation, and Moin Ainme, or bog of the name, i.e., renowned bog, in Fermoy Topography. "Hi Bece Abha, i.e., Dun Cruadha, out of which are I Laeghaire; the Rindi, around the river, out of which

Rathan, now named Rahan,² contained a third of the district of Madh O'Cathail, and O'Domhnaill (O'Donnell), the hereditary chief of Rathau, was entitled to the other two thirds (thirds) when they had not a chief of themselves. Archdall says that in the King's quit-rent books the parishes of Clenor, Carrigdownen (Carrig dunain), Carig (Carrig Leme Laeghaire), and Templebodane, with the rectory of Cloghan, are charged £3 10s. crown rent, as belonging to the commandery of Monanimy. In the "Fermoy Topography" the chief fort of Hi Laeghaire of Hi Bece Abha is named Dun Cruadha, and this is most likely the name of the Irish fort on the site of which David Roche built his castle at Castletown-Roche; similarly at Glanworth, the Roches built a castle on the site of the chief fort of the Hi Caimh, named Dun Maelclaigh.

² In Cogadh Gaedhil Re Gallaibh," Rahan is named Raithin mor in Fermoy. Todd, in Introduction, p. cxxix., says, "Molloy, we are told, had sent forward his men to meet Mahon at Onoc an Rebhraidh on Sliabh Caein (Ballyhowra hills), and to lull suspicion induced the Bishop (of Cork) to send also some of his own people in company with them, whilst Molloy himself, with the Bishop, remained at Raithin mor in Fermoy. Molloy had given his followers private instructions to put Mahon to death as soon as they had got him into their power. The ecclesiastics who accompanied them as representatives of the Bishop of course knew nothing of these instructions, and were powerless to prevent the murder." Mahon was murdered close to the place now named Ballyhowra (Bealach Abrath), and no doubt was buried beside the church of Bealach Abrath, which was dedicated to St. Lachtain, for it is stated that his grave was at south side of the hill.

are Hi Cairbre and Hi Cathail; Cill Laisse,³ at both sides, out of which are Hi Cleirigh; Moin Ainmne, at both sides, out of which are Hi Buachalla; Cill Cuain,⁴ out of which are Hi Fiadhain, and Hi Laeghaire are their chieftains."

Mr. Byrne considers that Nicholas has been substituted for an Irish name of similar sound, and is of opinion that the Irish name was Nessa, and I agree with him. But Craebhnat, Breacnat, and Nessa are female names, and so the three saints of the district were sisters.

Canon O'Hanlon, at July 3rd, says, "It is mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal that veneration was given at the 3rd of July to Breacnat, a virgin. The Bollandists note this entry likewise, but through a typographical error they write 'Breenada virgine victoriosa,' at this date." The Breanat or Breanada of Mr. Byrne corresponds exactly to the Breenada or Breenat of the Bollandists; the longer form which I have given in both instances is really genitive case used for nominative case, as frequently happens. Breacnat, which means "dear little freckled one," appears, like Craebhnat, to be a name of endearment, and is not the original name of the saint."

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2254 (1844) Pardon to David Igee O Grygyn, of Clenor, Philip Inyerly O Grygyn, of same, yeomen. In consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 6 May, xv. (1573).

In a grant from James I. to Sir John Fitz Edmund FitzGerald of Cloyne of a large property, the lands of Cloennyr (? Clenor) is included. 14 Oct., 1608. (Pat. 6 Jas. I., P.R.O., Ird.)

The subsidy roll of 1663 gives William Thornhill of Clenor, value in goods £14 7s. 11½d. (P.R.O., Ird.)

In the Book of Distribution and Survey, circa 1657, the former owners are thus given:—Ulick Roch for John, Morris Roch, Morris Lord Roch, Lord Viscount Kilmallock, James Nagle, Ulick Roch of Castle Kiffin, who were attainted.

Granted to Wm. Thornhill, Col. John Widenham, Lord Kingston, Sir Rich. Gethin, Tho. Coppinger, Richard Nagle (subsequently Edward Riggs).

The townland of Clenor, half plowland, 17a. 2r. op., was owned before the rebellion by James Nagle, papist. Grantees—One-third to Ulick Roch of Castle Kiffin, one-third was granted to Lord Kingston. (P.R.O., Ird.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "Clenore, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 2½ miles south of Doneraile, containing 1303 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north side of the river Blackwater, and on the road from Mallow to Castletownroche, and contains 4,163 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, about two-thirds of which are arable, and the remainder in pasture. The land is in general of superior quality, and by the exertions of Pierce Nagle, Esq., irrigation and other improvements in agriculture have been extensively introduced. There is a small quantity of wet bog and abundance of limestone. Culm exists, and a small shaft has been sunk, from which some fine specimens have been obtained. The principal seats are Anakissy, the residence of Pierce Nagle, Esq.; Killura, of Cornelius Linihan, Esq.; and Castle Kevin, of E. Badham Thornhill, Esq. The ancient castle was the property of the Roches, and the present extensive castellated mansion was rebuilt by Mr. Thornhill, after designs by Mr. Flood, in the Elizabethan style, &c. (See Castle Kevin).

³ Church of St. Laisre, probably the St. Laisreán, or little Laisre," mentioned on 25th day of October, who was a friend and contemporary of St. Ita.

⁴ Cill Cuain means "Church of St. Cuan," from cob or coba, "victory," as name is for Cubhan from Cubha, or Cua, i.e., Findchua of Brigobhann.

The following is extracted from the Field Book of 1840: "Clenor Parish. Clenor is a small and handsome parish, in a prime state of cultivation. It is ornamented with some gentlemen's seats, but, generally speaking, it is void of wood, bog and water.

CLENOR NORTH.

Is in a good state of cultivation, free of bog, wood and water. It possesses no antiquity of any kind, but a junction of roads on north have the local name of Clenor Cross.

CLENOR SOUTH.

On south-west a small and large fort, but nothing else. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, as representatives of the late Viscount Doneraile, receive head rent out of Clenor from Major W. J. Hamilton, of Castle Hamilton, as the representative of Pierce Nagle.

CLENOR PARISH (R.C.).

Extracts from Pipe Roll of Cloyne. The Roll is said to have been commenced about 1364.

CLENOR.

Persons were sworn who say that his Lordship has in Clenor one manor in which Robert Beket abides, with 30 acres, 3 stangs, and that the same Robert holds to term by services of 12s. and of court suit of Kyllenon.

Dominus Denis Ogown holds of H. L. 60 acres in the ville of Clenor, by services . . . of court suit of Kyllenon, and by service of 10s. a year.

David Roche holds in the same place of H. L. one messuage, 20 acres of meadow land and he holds by service of 10s. a year, and he shall do in all things as the said Dominus Denis.

Item.—They say that H. L. has commonage of the whole ville of Clenor.

GARRAN.

Item.—They say that John, son of William Roche, holds of H. L. in the Garran within the parish of Clenor, three parts of one carucate by services of homage, fealty, suit, and by service of 6s. 8d. yearly, and he did homage to the Bishop at Brygeton in presence of the Prior.

David Walys holds of H. L. at Garran the third part of one carucate, by services of homage, fealty and suit, and by service of 40 peñce yearly.

Inquisition taken at Clenor, Monday, feast of St. Andrew, Apostle, in the fortieth year of Edward III., after the conquest, by W. M. Seneschal of the Bishop of Clone, regarding the whole demesne of Clenor, by Philip Rouse, William Erl, Clement Russell, Henry Forestyn, John O'Hannan, Gilbert Maunsel, Patrick O'Duyr, Walter O'Kenerny, Nicholas O'Hannan, David O'Kasy, William Nongle, Robert Brown, and Philip O'Quyn. These jurors say that in the whole ville of Clenor there are not but . . . carucates of land with the Garran, wherof Dominus Denis Ogown holds half a carucate, near the road which leads to Bothon (Buttevant), by services of 10s. and court suit; and David Roche holds another half carucate on the eastern side of the ville by services of 10s. yearly, and Court suit of Kyllenon . . . and would be services, and that his tenants, and any one of them abiding in the ville of Clenor, should give H. L. yearly at Chrestmas one hen, and that H. L. shall have the fines in his Court for their transgressions.

Item.—They say that John, son of William Roche, and David Walys hold at the Garran half a carucate by services of 10s. yearly and court suit.

Item.—They say that H. L. has of demesne lands in the aforesaid ville, half a carucate, on the south side of the ville, which Robert Beket holds to farm, by service of 12s. yearly.



DOORWAY IN RUINS OF THE PRE-REFORMATION
CHURCH OF CLENOR.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1912)



CLENOR PARISH CHURCH.

Closed for Divine Service in 1880.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1912.)

DEUPDUYST.

And they say that there is a moor called Deupduyst, which stretches from the ville of Clenor, as far as Grove, where H. L. and his tenants have commonage for digging of turf and pasturing beasts.

Item.—They say that Thomas O'Henny, held of H. L. one messuage and 12 acres which ought to escheat to H. L. because he died without an heir.

Item.—They say that David fitz David Roche holds of H. L. of his demesne lands, 4 acres, without focage or other service and by 10s.

Item.—They say that Robert Beket holds of demesne lands in the same place, 35 acres, 3 stangs to term, by his deed, in all for 12s. yearly, but he shall answer to H. L. for all rent of the whole demesne of Clenor.

CLENOR.

Nicholas Goule holds in pledge of Matthew Cauneton, in the ville of Clenor on both sides, what lies on the south of the church of Clenor, and is called Personstrete and in like manner Caunetonstrete, by service of 12s.

CLENOR.

Dominus Denis Ogown, Clement Russell, Dank Roche, Patrick Odwyr, and John O'Hannan, David O'Kennedy, Myllon Roche.

These jurors say that Philip O'Kennedy and Harry O'Kennedy have of the H. L. the Bishop of Clone in the manor of Clenor one messuage with 4 acres of the lands of Thomas Yhenny who died leaving no heir; which messuage with appurtenances lies between the lands of Dominus Denis Ygown on the eastern side, and the messuage of Dank Roche and John Yhennan on the western side, in breadth, between the demesne lands of the Lord Bishop, on the southern side, and the lands of the aforesaid Dank on the northern side, near the road which leads to Boton, by service of 12d. yearly.

Item.—They say that the whole ville is divided into three parts, the first part on the south, which is in the hands of Robert Beked, is the Bishop's impropriation, and contains half a carucate. The second part, on the western side of the road which leads to Bouthon (Buttevant), belongs to Dominus Cuionit Ygoun and his tenants. The third part of the same ville, which lies on the eastern side of the said road, is in the hands of Dank Roche and his (tenants), and it contains half a carucate; and each part owes H. L. 10s.

CLENOE.

To all the faithful of Christ who shall see or hear the present letter, Nicholas, Bishop of Clone (wishes) eternal salvation in the Lord. Be it known to you all that we have granted and to farm handed over to Dominus Thomas de Rupe all that particle of land with appurtenances, which John, son of Denis Ohanneda, held of us in the ville of Clenor, to the end of 60 years fully completed, the term beginning at the feast of St. Patrick in the year of our Lord 1290, continuing until the lapse of the aforesaid 60 years, to have and to hold of us and our successors, to himself and to his heirs, well and in peace, with all liberties and free customs belonging to the aforesaid land; paying thence to us and our successors 20s. at the terms of Michaelmas and Easter, for every secular action and demand pertaining to us and our successors. Saving to us and our successors suit of our court of Kyllenon, and answering for and satisfaction for transgressions in Fermoy. Now we, the aforesaid brother Nicholas, will guarantee to the aforesaid Dominus T., and to his heirs against all people, the aforesaid land with appurtenances, during the term, for the aforesaid rent as before stated. In testimony of which, to this written document prepared after the manner of a bond, one and the other part put his seal. The witnesses being dominus David, son of Alexander de Rupe, Philip de Rupe, Robert, son of Peter, John de Coursy, Philip Maguel, and others.

HOMAGE.

David de Rupe (Roche), on Tuesday before the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year xxxviii., did homage to H. L. for the manor of Bahyn and for Personestrete and acknowledged that he holds of H. L. the said manor and Personestrete 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 Munkenjond in Clenor, by service at the first installation of the Bishop to do the office of Marshal, and in like manner he did fealty to H. L. and acknowledged all.

David de Rupe, Knight, did homage to His Lordship in xxxix. of Edward for Personestrete in Clenor for service of 1 mark and other lands in same place.

Maurice de Rupe, Dominus of Fermoy, did homage xliii. of Edw. III. for Personestrete in Clenor by service of 13s. 4d. yearly and other lands situated in Clenor, by

service of serving His Lordship, the Bishop, in the office of Marshal at the time when the Bishop will be first installed.

In 1403 Maurice de Rupe, Dominus of Fermoy, agreed to protect the Bishop of Cloyne and whole body of clergy and their tenants in Fermoy, &c. Amongst places to be cared for the "ville of Clenore" is mentioned. (E. Caulfield's edition).

1252. D. is the initial of the Chancellor. (Caulfield's "Pipe Roll," page 54).

1291. "P'benda Cancellarii Rici de Barri Eccla de Glenowyr xxviii^{mr}. et di unde decia xxxviiiis." (Tax. P. Nic.) I think the corps of the Chancellorship was at this time Glanore or Glanworth, and that Clenore was the corps of the Archdeaconry.

"P'benda Ar'diaconi Magr. Maur. O'Sullivan Eccla de Atheros Neynan et modica poco de Clenowyr taxat ad Ls. decia Vs."

"Capella de Clenwyr Vmr. unde decia di mr." "Eccla de Achlyskmolaga iimr. unde decia iis. viiid." (Brady, vol. ii., p. 113).

According to the Taxation of Pope Nicolas, 1291, Capella de Clenwyr was valued at 5 marks, and Ecclesia de Achlyskmolaga at 2 marks.

Achlys—Aglish—Ecclesia.

Molaga was a very renowned saint, and many places were dedicated to him, viz., Timoleague—Teach-Molaga—The House of Molaga. (Extract from Doneraile Parochial Report for 1880, given in vol. iii. "Memorials of the Dead in Ireland," p. 243).

From a list of Popish Priest, 11th July, 1704, &c. :—

Patrick Owgan, residing at Carrigconnea, aged 56 years, was Parish Priest of Monanimea, Carrig and Clenourt. He received Popish Orders in 1671 at Lisheen from William Burgott, Arch-Bishop of Cashel. His sureties were Daniel Mafton, of Cork, £50, and Manus Keefe, of Cloughnegechy. (Journal, p. 56, 1900).

From an "Abstract of the State of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne," 6th November, 1731, &c. :—

Clenour Parish, one masshouse, one Popish Priest. No convent of fryars or nuns. No Popish school. (Journal, p. 50, 1893).

In 1776 no priest is mentioned in connection with Clenor. (Journal for 1909, page 38).

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes: "In the R. C. divisions of this parish is one of the three that form the union or district of Monanimy, which has chapels at Kealavullen, in the parish of Monanimy, and at Annakissy, in Mr. Nagle's demesne. There is a private school, in which are about 24 children." (Under Clenore).

Windle, writing in 1847, states: "The burial place of the Hagan family in Clenor, Hibce. claonuir, i.e., ground inclining to the north (que, rather the yew tree retreat). The parish church was dedicated to St. Cranit (or, as we were informed, St. Francisca). It is seventy feet long, twenty broad, and the walls fourteen feet high, thick, massive, and of rude masonry, with little more lime cement than that used in the g'rounding. The walls are composed of large rocks without much appearance of the chisel, with the exception of one Gothic doorway (see photo) and the jambs of a narrow window near the altar. Under this window on the inside was placed the holy water font in a small circular niche. There was a chancel window which, according to the rest of the building, could be neither elegant nor light. There were no windows in the north wall. It was erected in a marshy situation, and appears to have been built in the fourteenth century." (Journal, p. 257, 1897).

Mr. James Buckley, M.R.I.A., also gives a description of the ruins of this old church and several monuments in the "Journal M. D. I.," vi., 20 and 440).

On p. 61, vol. i., of these Notes is an account of the old chapel at Clenor (Annakissa) and the building of the new church.

THE SACRED TREE OF CLENOR.

By Mr. James Byrne, J.P., M.R.S.A.

In the November number of the "Cork Historical and Archæological Journal" for 1894, Mr. Coleman inquired if the Sacred Tree in the parish of Clenor was still extant. As I live in the neighbourhood I should have informed Mr. Coleman long ere this that the tree, or as it is generally known, the Crann a hulla, is still living; but I waited until I could get it photographed, which was kindly done by Major Grove White, of Kilbyrne, Doneraile.

The Crann a hulla stands alone on the back of a fence on the roadside in the townland of Annakissa, about two miles south-east of Doneraile. It is a stunted ash, growing on poor soil, and in a lofty bleak situation. I had the opinion of a skilled Scottish forester on its age, and he (Mr. Mitchell, manager of the Doneraile saw mills) gave it as his opinion that it could not be under three hundred years old. I mentioned to him that the saint whose name it commemorated must have lived upwards of a thousand years ago, and I asked him how could he account for an ash, which is not the longest-lived species of tree, holding its vitality for that period; and his reply was that a seedling or offshoot from the parent tree may grow up alongside, and in time replace it. However this may be, the tree is still there; and although it is unprotected, and fuel must have been exceedingly scarce in the locality, no turf bog being nearer than seven or eight miles, still as much as a branch of it was never lopped off for any purpose, which plainly proves the veneration in which it was held, due to the beautiful legend which has been handed down with it. The legend runs thus:—In the early Christian times a holy family dwelt in Clenor. One of them in particular, Craebhnat (Cranat), was singularly beautiful; and, although she sought retirement, her pulchritude was spoken of far and near. At last it reached the ears of the young Prince of Munster, and he, in order to satisfy himself as to the truth of the reports, came in disguise and watched until he saw her going to pray at the neighbouring church. He then felt she was far beyond all his fancy painted her. He suddenly felt he was her slave, and of all earthly things to gain her love was what he prized most. He approached her, she avoided him. He sent her presents, they were returned. He tried diplomacy, it failed. He then tried threats to her parents, but all to no effect. She had made a vow to Brigid that she would lead the life of a religieuse, and this vow she would keep inviolate to death. The prince sickened and pined; no longer did he take pleasure in the chase, nor did he lead his followers, as was his wont, into the front of battle against his enemies. His friends became very sad, and held a council; and the resolution they came to, if the life of the prince was to be saved, was to seize on Craebhnat, convey her to the royal brugh, and insist on her giving her hand in

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wedlock to him. Accordingly, a cavalcade was mustered for that purpose, and they repaired to Clenor, laid hands on the fair one, and regardless of her tears made her their captive. But the virgin was not to be put off her purpose. She had one resource still, and that was to deform her person. Her beauty was the cause of all her trouble; that, she should destroy; so with a firm resolve she put out one of her eyes, and where it fell, up sprung the ash-tree, which from that date to the present marks the spot where holy Craebhnat made such a sacrifice for the faith that was in her.

The prince seeing what happened and looking at her charming features covered with blood, and one of those eyes through whose depths he thought he could see his earthly paradise, plucked out, felt his hopes were blighted. He ordered the virgin to be restored to her parents, and he left for home a broken-hearted man.

The Catholic church of Clenor was dedicated to St. Craebhnat about thirty-three years ago, by the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, bishop of Cloyne. A pattern used to be held some years ago at St. Craebhnat's well, the day being March 9th, but on account of some improprieties the parish priest caused it to be discontinued.

Tradition states that Craebhnat had two brothers, or a brother and a sister, who devoted themselves to the service of God. One was Breanat, the patron of Wallstown, in whose honour a holy well is still largely patronised. Some scholars translate Breanat as St. Barnard, but on looking over Mr. Laurence Ginnell's "Gaelic Personal Names," in the "New Ireland Review" for November, 1894, I find he gives Breacnat as a woman's name. The other was called Nicholas, and the well dedicated to him is situated near Monanimy Castle; but on looking over Mr. Ginnell's list I do not find any mention of that name. The next approaching it is Neassan, with the feminine Neassa. I should like to have the opinion of hagiologists on these questions. I should also like to know from those capable of giving an opinion why the term "hulla" was applied to the tree which forms the subject matter of these notes.

There was another sacred tree to Craebhnat, which stood in the townland of Killura (from Callurcah, "a disused burial place," Joyce), but the treatment it received was quite different from that accorded to Crann a hulla; for the legend attached to the Killura tree was that no one could be drowned who was in possession of the least portion of it. Accordingly, emigrants far and near provided themselves with chips of it, until at last it disappeared entirely, which occurred about thirty years ago. I have not heard how the legend arose that this tree possessed those life-saving powers, but it is very probable that St. Craebhnat¹ had some extraordinary escape from drowning, or else rescued some drowning person.

That the church at Clenor was an ancient one we find by the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, Capella de Clenwyr was valued at five marks.

In the "Book of Lismore" it is also referred to as "an ancient burial placé."

¹ Dr. Joyce, in his "Irish Names of Places," defines ulla as an altar tomb or penitential station; but I know some old Irish-speaking people who used to say the term was derived from Ulla, chrism or Unchin.



ST. CRAEBNAT'S HOLY WELL.
(Spelt St. Crawnat's in Ord. Sur. Map.)
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.*)
Major H. H. Woolright sitting near Well.

HOLY WELL, ST. CRANETS.

It lies about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Skanakilla cross roads. Rounds are paid at this well on 9th March. Formerly some trees grew near, but were cut down about 1871, and I was told that since then the spring has run dry every summer about July. They were ash and white-thorn.

An old man, who lives near, informed me that he remembers to have seen hundreds of people paying rounds on 9th March between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.; now only very few go there.

They came for all kinds of ailments. They drank at the three corners of the well, and also bathed their faces. In the time of his father, people came on 8th March, and stayed until 10th March, remaining all night.

CLENOR PARISH (C. OF I.).

Brady gives following list of Incumbents, &c. :—

1591. Donatus Danielis is Chancellor. "Rectoria de Clenoire spectat ad Cancellarium et Priorem Pontis. Vicarius est Donatus Danielis."

This Daniel Donatus, or Donatus Daniels, appears as Chancellor and Vicar of Clenore, Templeroan, and Ballygrigan at this time, and in another part of this MS. we read: "Donatus McDonnell, Vicar de Clenore, propter acceptaconem vicariae de Monianime deprivatus."

Ecclesia de Templemullagy et E. de Athcrost spectant ad cancellarium: nullus curatus.

1615. John Temple, Chancellor of Cloine, "cui cancellariatui Epus univit et annexit Vicarias de Liscarroll, Knocktemple, als. Molowny, Ballyclough, als. Laban, et Dromdowney, unio confirmata per Dec. et capit. Clonen, 6th May, 1617. (R.V. 1634).

1615. Cancellarius Ecclesiae, residens, Johannes Temple, minister legens. Tenet etiam vicariam de Balleclough, in hac Diocesi, val. 5 li. et vicariam de Dromdowney, valor 5 li., et vicariam de Liscoroall, valoris 3 li., et Knocktemple, valor 3 li: quae vicariae sunt infra tria milliaria, cancellae omnium harum ecclesiarum sunt in ruina, excepta cancella spectante ad Cancellariatum quae est repata. Ecclesiae item omnes ruinosae.

1615. Aghcrost spectat ad cancellarium qui inservit curae. Ecclesia et cancella repantur.

1634. The value of the dignity is 25 li. E. de Clenor, Prior Pontis Rector. Valet xx li. per an. Vicecomes Roch impropiator. Vicaria spectat ad Cancellar, Cloine. E. de Agcroste spectat ad Cancell. E. de Nynane, als. Templemollaggie, spectat ad Cancell. (R.V. 1634).

1635. Joseph Travers, Chancellor of Cloyne; taxat, 8s. 10½d. (F.F.) He appears as Chancellor in 1663 (C.B.). And also in 1664 (V.B.D.B.).

1665. Vacat per mortem Joseph Travers.

1665. James Sterne (vice Travers, deceased) appears in a V.B. of this date as Chancellor.

1668. John Webb, Cancel. per mort. John Sterne, in coll. Epi. et ad R. Ardagh in presentatione Regis. (V.B. 1669).

1685. Gilbert Heathcote, A.M., Chancellor of Cloyne, and V. Castle-magner, Rogeri Calvi and Kilbrin. (F.F.)

1693. Edward Sayers (vice Heathcote, deprived), Chancellor, and V.

of Castlemagner, Rogeri Calvi, and Kilbrin. (D.R.) On the 14th Nov., 1693, he took the chapter oath. (C.B.) In 1706, Sept. 3, he was fined 40s. by the Chapter for contumaciously absenting himself; but in 1710, Nov. 16, he was elected Oeconomus. In 1723 he attended a chapter-meeting. (C.B.)

1694. "Livings perpetually annexed to the Chancellorship—value 20 pounds—V. de Clenor, Ecclia de Agross, Ecclia de Templemology, una R. de Ballyvourney. The vicarage of Castlemagner, val. 10 pounds, and V. de Rogeri Calvi, als. Kilbrin, val. 10 pounds, are also perpetually annexed to the Chancellorship, but are not contiguous. Dominus Epus est patronus. Nulla Ecclesia."

There is but one church in all the Chancellor's livings, the church of Castlemagner, much damaged by the late war, but now in repairing. Mr. Jephson is Impropiator of Castlemagner and Kilbrin. Mr. Edward Sayres curae animarum sedulo incumbit. (Palliser).

1730. Nicholas Quaytrod.

1742-3. William Lewis, A.M.

1762. Mr. Chancellor Lewis (non-resident), Ballyvourney, &c.; yearly income, £190. (Hayman MSS.)

1765. It is ordered by the Chapter that the Economist pay 20 li., left by the will of Rev. Nic. Quaytrod, for use of the Widows' Fund, and lately received, unto the trustees of said fund, to be applied as directed in the will. (C.B.)

1767. Daniel Sandford, LL.D. (vice Lewis, deceased), Chancellor. (F.F.) The Corps of the Chancellorship was now R.V. Clenore, V. Rogeri Calvi, R. Ahacross, Ballyvourney, and Nenane, als. Templemoggi. (F.F.)

1768, January 20. Instrumentum locationis magnae paludis Clonensis constans 279½ Jugeris et 13 Perticiis a Frederico Clon. Epo Danieli Sandford, clerico, 60 annorum a 1 Nov., 1767, ad an. reditum £48 18s. 3d. (D.R.)

1771. John Palliser, D.D., vice Sandford, deceased, Chancellor. (F.F.)

1774. Val. of Chancellorship, £200 per an. The corps consists of R.V. Clenore, Rect. integ. Ahacross and Templemology, and one Rect. in Ballyvourney. The churches in ruins. Glebe at Clenore, 4a. or. 34p. Clenore rectory, which formerly belonged to Bridgetown Abbey, is subject to 13s. per annum crown rent. (Hingston).

In 1785 the Protestant population of Clenore was 2; of Rogeri Calvi, 0; of Templemoggi, 5; and of Ahacross, 1.

1796, May 21. Thomas Lemon, A.M. (vice Palliser, deceased), Chancellor. (F.F.)

1802, December 27. John Ryder, A.M. (vice Lemon, resigned), Chancellor. (F.F.)

1805. The number of Protestant families in Clenore was 3; in Templemoggi, 1.

1806. "The Incumbent resides at Castlelyons, 8 miles distant from parts of this union. No church. No residence. The duties are performed by ministers of neighbouring parishes. Curate, Rev. Martin Armstrong; no salary." (Rep.)

In 1813 the present church at Clenore was built, and Bishop Bennett presented to it a conveniently sized cup and paten of silver, with this in-

scription on each:—"In usum Mensae Sacrae Ecclesiae de Clenore Guls Bennet Episc. Clonens. D.D.D. A.D. MDCCCXIII."⁶

This cup and also a paten on foot are in possession of Doneraile parish. A description of them is given in Webster's "Church Plate of Cork, Cloyne and Ross" (pub. 1909), at page 109.

1815. Clenore was consecrated. (D.R.)

1819. John Bennett, LL.D. (vice Ryder, deceased), Chancellor. (D.R.)

1830. Protestant population of Clenore, 9; of Templemoggi and Ahacross, 8. Total Protestant population of union, 17.

1837. Clenore union, with cure, consisting of (1) Cleanore rectory, 3 miles long by 2 broad; (2) Templemoggi rectory, 6 miles long by 3 broad; (3) Ahacross rectory, 1 mile long by 1 broad. The union contains 8,487a. Gross population, 3,179. Two curates employed, one for Cleanore parish, at a stipend of £83 1s. 6½d. British, and the other for the occasional duties of Templemoggi and Ahacross parishes, at a yearly stipend of £5 British. Tithe compositions of Cleanore parish, £350; 6 acres of glebe in said parish, valued at 10s. per acre, £3. Tithe composition of Templemoggi parish, £179 14s. 5d.; of Aghacross parish, £30 5s. 7d., subject to visitation fees, £1 16s.; diocesan schoolmaster, £1 10s. Quit-rent, 11s. 6d. No glebe-house. Incumbent is non-resident, by permission, in consequence of ill-health; he resides in the city of Cork. One church, situate in Clenore parish, capable of accommodating 80 persons, built in 1813, by means of a gift of £783 9s. 2¼d. Brit. granted by the late Board of First Fruits. No charge on the union in 1832 on account of the church. The benefice constituting this union are rectories. The Chancellor has also an income of £231 14s. 7½d. from rectorial tithes of Ballyvourney parish. (Parl. Rep.)

John Bennett (nephew of Bishop Bennett, of Cloyne) was ordained Deacon on 31st July, 1814, at Cork, and Priest on the 14th August, same year, also at Cork.

1853. William Cotter Williamson (vice Bennett, deceased) Chancellor. (D.R.) The corps of Chancellorship in 1854 was R.V. Clenore, R. Aghacross, Templemoggi, and Ballyvourney. (D.R.)

1860. One church in Clenore parish. No glebe house; 5 acres of glebe let. Incumbent and Parish Clerk both reside in Mallow. No school. The Protestant population is 35. The rentcharge is, from Clenore, £262 10s.; from Templemoggi, £134 15s. 9d.; from Ahacross, £22 14s. 2d.; and from the half tithes of Ballyvourney, £173 15s. 11d. The glebe is worth £3. Total value, £596 15s. 10d., without residence.

1861. William Johnson, A.B. (vice Williamson, resigned), Chancellor. (D.R.)

W. Johnson (son of the Rev. William Moore Johnson, Rector of St. Perran's, Exeter, by his wife, Mary Clarke) is a Graduate of Oxford, and was some time Chaplain in the Royal Navy. From 1834 to 1837 he was V. Rahan; from 1837 to 1850, V. Kilkerranmore and Castrumventry, Ross; and from 1850 to 1861 R. Knockavilly, co. Cork. He is also, since 1837, Chancellor of Ross.

He married Elizabeth Anné, daughter of Rev. William Hamilton, Fellow

⁶ "William Bennett, Bishop of Cloyne, gives, consecrates, dedicates (this) for the use of the Holy Table of the Church of Clenore, in the year of our Lord 1813." (D.D.D.—dat dicat dedicat). (Extract from Doneraile Parochial Report for 1880).

of T.C.D., and Rector of Clondavodogue, Raphoe, and by her had issue (besides two daughters, Mary and Katherine) a son, William Moore Johnson, barrister-at-law. Now (1906) the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Johnson, P.C.⁷ (Brady, ii., 113).

This parish, together with the ancient rectory of Aghacross and Templemolloghy, part of the rectory of Ballyvourney, and the nominal vicarage of Rogeri Calvi, which only existed in old titles, formerly constituted the corps of the chancellorship in the Cathedral of Cloyne.

Revd. William Johnson died on the 1st of December, 1889, aged 89 years; and the parish of Clenor was no longer associated with the Chancellorship. It is now joined to Doneraile. (Cole, p. 180, 1903).

The church is now a ruin. It was sold, and the roof taken off in year 1887.

Smith (pub. 1750) states: Clenore. The Rect. is impropr.; Lord Bishop of Limerick, impropriator. Glebe, 3a. This Rect. anciently belonged to the preceptory of Monanimy. (I., 50.)

In a letter from the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross to the Lord Lieutenant, dated 23 March, 1673, it appears that the rectory of Clenor was forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropriator, the Lord Roch; Mr. John Webb, incumbent. (I., 127.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "The living is a rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united from the earliest periods with the rectories of Ahacross and Templemolloghy, part of the rectory of Ballyvourney, and the nominal vicarage of Rogeri Calvi, which only exists in the incumbent's titles and the diocesan records; these parishes constitute the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Cloyne, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes of this parish amount to £350, and the entire tithes of the union payable to the incumbent amount to £791 14s. 5d. The church is a neat modern edifice with a square tower, built in 1811, near the ruins of one of ancient date, by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of about 6½ acres. (Under Clenore).

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Glebe of Clenor North. A few acres taken up by the grounds immediately attached to the parish church of same name, a little to the S.W. of which there is a vault. I know not whether it be worthy of the title of antiquity. An old church much dilapidated adjoins the road. Clenor Glebe contains about 8 acres of arable ground, with a small house erected thereon. Clenor Old Church, in a state of dilapidation, the eastern wall completely demolished." (Ord. Sur. Office, Dublin).

The Parochial Records of Clenore Parish are kept in the Public Record Office, Dublin. They consist of one volume:—

Baptisms, 1813 to 1876.

Marriages, 1814 to 1842.

Deaths, 1814 to 1865.

The Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch writes further, in August, 1912, as follows:—

The explanation of Clenor is not correct, and hence an additional note concerning the meaning of this name is necessary. Clenor is written *Claen Uir* in the "Fermoy Topography," and means "sloping mould," and *Uir* does not appear to be an adjective,

⁷ Now (1911) Right Honourable Sir William Moore Johnson, Bart., lately retired from the Bench.

as I thought it might be, the name also may not signify slope of the moist ground, even though the land is marshy, for Uir is in the nominative case. Windele mentions that the ground slopes to the north, and hence the term claen or claon. Windele's original of Clenor would be Cluain an iubhair, the recess of the yew-tree, and the meaning suggested by Colonel Grove White would give Claen an oir. The word uir or ur means mould, earth, clay, and in the present instance refers to the mould of the graveyard. O'Donovan, in the "Miscellany of the Celtic Society," p. 381, quotes a poem in which occurs the following verse:—

"Fada o'n laechraidh a lucht graidh
Cian o uir innsi h-Arcain
Fath trom chumhaidh mar taid sin
Conchubhar og is a athair."

"Far away from the heroes and their friends of trust,
Far (are they) from the mould of Inis-h-Arcain,
Cause of heavy sadness that they are so,
Young Conchobhar and his father."

O'Donovan, in a note, says that uir is most generally applied to the earth of a graveyard, and that the poet laments that young Conchobhar and his father, Captain Conchobhar, son of Sir Finghin O'h-Eidirsceoil (O'Driscoll, descendant of "Interpreter"), were not buried in the Abbey of Inis Arcain ("Island of the little boar"), now Inishircan or Sherkin island, where the Franciscan Abbey was built by Finghin O'Driscoll in 1460. In the Prologue to the "Calendar of Oengus" we read:—"Ciarba tolgdai rigain phelait amuir chluime arrochuir ahaine otuid illoc nuire"—"Though haughty was Pilate's queen from abundance of down, her delight has vanished since she went into a place of clay." The two forms ur and uir occur, and the genitive singular in the "Calendar of Oengus" is uire. In "Cormac's Glossary" ur is explained talam, "earth, mould, clay." Claen, Cloen, or Claon, means "sloping, inclining, crooked," and as a noun means slope, partiality, prejudice, error. In the Dinnsenchas of Tara, and Silva Gadelica, there is reference to the Claen Ferta, or "sloping grave-mounds," i.e., the mounds which were raised on a slope or incline. On the western slope of the hill of the Buachail Breige in the parish of Ludden, near Caherconlish, in the Co. of Limerick, are such Claen Ferta, which, at Tara, are stated to have been the result of a crooked act—

"Claen Ferta a ngaeltis aindre,
Claen Ferta na claen-chaingne."

"Claen Ferta where they slew the maidens,
Claen Ferta of the crooked dealings."

In the tale of the Birth of Cormac ("Silva Gadelica," p. 288), it is stated that one half of that house at Tara in which Lughaidh Mac Con (of Ross na Righ, near Deneraile), delivered the false judgment slid down the steep declivity on which it stood, whence Claen Ferta of Tara. Some peculiar ideas of an ancient period appear to have been attached to those Ferta erected on a slope.

In connection with the name Magh Naile, or Magh n-Aile, in which division was Claen Uir, it might perhaps be better to explain the aile as a rock or great stone erected on the plain, the Irish ail, al, all means a stone. Such stones were erected on the plains, for in the "Chronicum Scotorum," 996 A.D., we read that the Lia Ailbhe, or the Stone of the plain of Ailbhe, in the Co. of Meath, fell.

These old place names and the items connected therewith, some of which are still told in Imokilly in connection with FitzGerald, will serve to illustrate the name Gleann Tuircin.

It is stated that O'Gobhunn was hereditary chief of Hi Bece Upper, and that he is entitled to the other half of Hi Bece Abha when there is not a chief of the Hi Laeghaire. Gill Commuir (now Kilmummer) the church of the comar, that is, "meeting" or "confluence" of the Awbeg and the Blackwater, was the chief burial place of the Hi Bece Abha on either side, and the Hi Dathail are the comarbs of that church, and the Hi Cochlainn are its Mac Cleireachs. The chief fort of O'Gobhann, chief of Hi Bece Abha Upper is named Sonnach Gobhann. The two words, sonnach and tonnach, according to Dr. Joyce, both mean a wall, mound, rampart, or circular enclosure, and he thinks it probable that tonnach is merely a variety of sonnach, the t replacing s under the influence of the article, for sonnach is found in our oldest manuscripts, as, for example, in Lebor-na-hUidhre. According to O'Reilly, tonnach means a bulwark, fortress, mound, and he says that sonnach signifies a wall, a castle, a fortress, and according to O'Donovan, sonnach means a wall, a mound, a circular enclosure, and he quotes a passage from the Tale of Teigue, son of Cian, of which I give O'Grady's

translation in "Silva Gadelica":—"Inis Derglocha, or red loch island, is the island's name; because of a red loch that is in it, containing an island surrounded with a palisade (sonnach) of gold." The words tonnach and sonnach are probably of different origin. Leading to the fort of Liosach Ghuaire (the Ehhlin of the "Book of Rights"), near the village of Murroe, Co. Limerick, there is a ford locally named Ath an tonnaigh, or ford of the tonnach, from which it appears that the term tonnach was applied to the liosach or "fort," which is on a hill, an outlying peak of the mountains of Ehhliu, and is surrounded by a strong and high mur, or rampart, of earth, which appears to be the tennach. On the other hand, the term sonnach occurs in the Tain Bo Cualnge in a passage wherein it is stated in connection with the residence of Culand Cerd, that although the door of the cathair or fort was open, each one inside the dun, or enclosure, jumped right over the sonnach on account of the uproar outside. Professor Windisch explains sonnach or sondach by Palisade and Pfahlwerk, i.e., paling, stockade, palisade, and derives the term from sonel or sonn, "Pfahl," i.e., a stake or pale, a word also given by O'Reilly, who has from the same word, sonnadh, a fort; sonnaim, to pierce.

The Sonnach of Ua Gobhann, Chief of the Hi Bece Abha Upper, which is named Sonnagh, now Shanagh, in the list of the lands of Lord Roche, was accordingly a fort defended by a palisade, exactly similar to that sonnach by which the fort of Culand, the Ultonian cerd or artificer, was defended, as stated in the passage in the Tain Bo Cualnge to which reference has been already made. Ua Gobhann means descendant of Gobha, or "smith," and hence the ancestor of Ua Gobhann, from whom the name was taken, was a smith.

In one of the extracts concerning Clenor taken by Colonel Grove White from the Pipe Roll of Cloyne, there is mention of Dominus Denis Ygown, or O'Gown, i.e., Ua Gobhann, who no doubt was descended from the Chief of Sonnach Gobhann.

We are informed in the Fermoy Topography that the Comarbsp of the church of Claen Uir, or Clenor, is the hereditary privilege of the Hi Annadha, and Colonel Grove White quotes a passage from the Pipe Roll of Cloyne in which it is stated John Ohanneda held land from Lord Roche in the ville of Clenor. In the Fermoy Topography it is also stated that the Daire or "oak-wood" of the Hi Ceinneidigh was in the district of the Hi Bece Abha Upper, whose chief was Ua Gobhann; and Colonel Grove White again informs us, by aid of the Pipe Roll, that Philip O'Kennedy and Harry O'Kennedy held land adjoining the lands of Dominus Denis Ygown in the manor of Clenor.

Garran O'n Gnimha, or the "shrubbery," out of which are the Hi Gnimh (from gnimhaim, to do, act, perform), according to the Fermoy Topography, is also mentioned as Garran in one of the extracts from the Pipe Roll.

It appears to me highly probable that the Luimneach Beg of the Fermoy Topography, which must from its name have been a bog or marsh, at one time under water, is the moor called Deupduyst in the Pipe Roll, "where H.L. and his tenants have commonage for digging of turf and pasturing beasts."

According to Dinneen's Irish Dictionary, Luimneach means a lake or body of water, and Limerick and Luimneach Laighean, in the Co. of Wexford, is given as illustrations of the name.

Clifford.

Sheet 34, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 176, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Bridgetown.

It lies two miles south of Castletownroche, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Killavullen. It is situated near the left (north) bank of the river Blackwater.

In 1881 the town was given as 128a. 1r. 3op., statute; pop. 30; val. £156 (Guy).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., thinks the old name¹ of Clifford was "Ballinara."

¹ See these "Notes," ii., 187, where Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch states that Magh na h-aille or Magh na faille, i.e., "plain of the cliff," may be at Clifford. ("Fermoy Topography").



CLIFFORD.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1907.)



URN AND PEDESTAL ERECTED AT CLIFFORD
BY MR. RICHARD MARTIN.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 23rd Sept., 1907.)

In 1814 Richard Martin, Esq., lived here. The post town was Castletownroche. (D.N.P.)

Townsend writes: "Clifford, the seat of Richard Martin, Esq., richly planted. (T. S. I., 479).

Crofton Croker writes: "From Castle Town Roche we returned to the Blackwater, and visited Clifford, the seat of Mr. Martin, about a mile beyond Bridgetown, and midway between Fermoy and Mallow. The Blackwater, if not flooded, may be forded with safety beneath the house, from which circumstance, and a large limestone rock that overhangs the river, it has received the appropriate and descriptive name of Cliff-ford.

"Highly cultivated and improved, planted with peculiar taste and care, and surrounded by picturesque objects, it is difficult to conceive a more fascinating spot. The house is small, and completely concealed by trees; from a tablet in the hall I transcribed these beautiful lines:—

²"Parva domus! nemerosa quies
Sis tu quoque nostris hospitium laribus
Subsidium diu: postes tuas Flora ornet
Pomonaque mensas."

"Rambling through the domain, we came to a retired rocky hollow, containing an urn of considerable size, upon a proportionate pedestal, and shaded by trees so closely planted as to cast, even at noonday, a congenial monumental gloom.

"I have heard that the hospitable owner of Clifford erected this urn, intending his heart to be deposited in it after his death, which the inscription on the pedestal seems to confirm:—³

Monumentum hocce
Diis manibus R.M. posuit
A.D. 1790.

Quisquis hoc sustulerit
Aut jusserit: ultimus
Suorum morietur.

Linquenda tellus, et domus et placens
Uxor: neque harum quas colis arborum
Te, praeter invisas cupressos,
Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Vivus seu mortuus
Cor hic quiescit
Quiescat!

Inveni portum, spes et fortuna valete:
Sat me lusistis, ludite nunc alios.

(Croker, p. 137, pub. 1824).

² Mr. Geo. E. V. Cuppage, of Clifford, has kindly sent me following translation:—

"Little house! wooded retreat,
Long may you be a dwelling place and shelter for our household gods.
May Flora adorn your doorposts, and
Pomona your tables."

Flora, Goddess of Flowers; Pomona, Goddess of Fruits.

³ Mr. Martin's heart was not put into the urn as he wished to have done. He had a great fear of being buried alive, so he asked Dr. Cook to cut out his heart after he was dead and place it in a silver goblet which was in the urn. Dr. Cook died before Mr. Martin, and the goblet was stolen. Mr. Martin was buried in Castletownroche.

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions Clifford thus: "The only seat (in the parish) is Clifford, the residence of Thos. Lloyd, Esq., pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Blackwater." (Under Bridgetown Parish).

The Field Book of 1840 gives the following:—

CLIFFORD TOWNLAND

is the property of Colonel Hodder, who holds it under a deed for ever. It is flat and dry and of good quality. The houses and roads are in good repair.

CLIFFORD HOUSE

is the residence of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., who holds it under a lease for ever. It is pleasantly situated on rising ground and is in good repair. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) writes: "Resuming our route by the river (Blackwater), we behold Nagles' mountains raising their wooded heads on the south bank. To the north are large limestone rocks, overhanging the flood, and so obstructing the stream in some places as to render it fordable. These give name to a picturesque mansion, surrounded by a tasteful lawn—Clifford, seat of Bart Lloyd, Esq. The house looks remarkably well from the river, and is a comfortable dwelling." O'Flanagan then gives a copy of the inscriptions abovementioned by Crofton Croker.

According to local tradition, Mr. Lloyd brought the jawbones of a whale to Clifford and set them up on the avenue as an arch.⁴

Mr. Tisdall lived at Clifford after Mr. Lloyd, in the 'sixties.

Walford's "County Families," 1878, states that at that time Charles Newburgh Tisdall, Esq., J.P. Co. Cork, lived at Clifford. He was son of John Tisdall (by Alicia Maria Camac, dau. of Arthur Newburgh, of Bally Laise, Co. Cavan), fifth son of John Tisdall (by Martha, dau. of Charles Aston, of Ardee). See Burke's L. G., 1846, "Tisdall of Charleville" (formerly Clintonstown Castle, Co. Louth).

C. N. Tisdall, of Clifford, was b. 1821, and m. first, 1848, Lucy, only dau. of Alexander Elliott (she d. 1849), and secondly, 1858, Matilda Maria, second dau. of Major Carter.

In the Parish Church at Castletownroche are following inscriptions:—

To the Memory of Brevet-Major John Loftus Otway Mansergh, 44th Regt., who died near Aden on his passage to England, 24 January, 1863, aged 27 years, after arduous exertions in the zealous performance of his duty on Field Service in the North of China. The tablet was erected by the Officers of his Regiment, &c.

There is also a tablet to the memory of Mary, wife of John Southcote Mansergh, of Grenane, Co. Tipperary, and only child of Richard Martin, of Clifford, Castletownroche Parish. She died 3 Sept., 1811, aged 37.

There is also a tombstone over her grave in the churchyard.

From the Memoir of "Martin of Wiche," B.L.G., 1886, it appears that Miles Martin, Esq., b. 1660 (great-great-great grandson of John Marten, Esq., of Wiche, co. Worcester), was an Officer in the army of William III., and fought at the Boyne and at Limerick.

By his marriage in 1706 with Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Richard McLaughlin, Esq., by Catherine Blennerhasset, his wife, he obtained considerable estates in counties Cork and Kerry. He sold the county Cork estates and purchased property in Cork City, where he went to reside.

⁴ According to family tradition, it was Mr. B. Martin who put up the whale's jawbones. Mr. St. Geo. D. Mansergh removed the remains of them over thirty years ago (circa 1870) and made a stile of them out on to the Mallow road from the top field (corn close).

His son, Henry, an eminent merchant in Cork City, b. 1710, sold the Kerry estates and purchased property in Cork City. He m. 1743, Elizabeth, dau. of John De La Cour, Esq., of Cork, and had issue Richard, of Clifford, b. 1744; m. 1773, Catherine, only dau. and heir of Randal Roberts, Esq., of Bridgetown (near Castletownroche), and d. 1823, having an only dau. and heir, Mary, m. John Southcote Mansergh, Esq., of Greenane, Co. Tipperary.

MANSERGH OF GREANANE (B. L. G., Ire., with slight additions, 1904).

Lineage. This family derives its surname from the parish and township of Mansergh, Westmoreland (Barber's "British Family Names," p. 161), which county is surveyed in the Domesday Book, A.D. 1066-86, under head of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, at that time not being known by those names (Freeman's "Reign of William Rufus," vol. ii., p. 545), and were seated there since the Norman conquest. "Mansergh and Barbon formed originally one manor, but were deemed separate as early as the Domesday Survey" (Whellan's "Cumberland and Westmoreland," p. 890).

Amongst the fines in 12 Edward II. (A.D. 1319) Thomas de Mansergh purchased certain lands in Barbon, Westmoreland; and in De Banco Rolls (Hilary, 6 Edward III., A.D. 1332). The Abbot of the Blessed Mary at York puts in his place John de Mansergh, and in 7 Richard II. (A.D. 1384) John de Mansergh was chosen Knight of the Shire to represent the County of Westmoreland in Parliament (Nicholson's and Burn's "History of Westmoreland and Cumberland," vol. i., p. 252).

Three members of the family, described as brothers in the will of James Mansergh, settled in Ireland. They were,

I. BRYAN.

II. Robert, of Kilkenny, &c.

III. James, of Macronev Castle, Fermoy, &c.

The great-great-grandson of BRYAN was JOHN SOUTHCOTE MANSERGH, of Grenane, Tipperary, J.P. Cos. Cork and Tipperary; High Sheriff 1809; m. 7 Jan., 1795, Mary, only dau. and heiress of Richard Martin, of Clifford, Co. Cork,⁵ and by her (who d. 3 Sept., 1811) had issue six sons, the three eldest being,

I. NICHOLAS SOUTHCOTE, b. 9 January, 1799, d. young.

II. RICHARD MARTIN SOUTHCOTE, his heir.

III. CHARLES CARDEN OF CLIFFORD, Co. Cork, J.P., Lieut. 3rd Dragoon Guards, M.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin; b. 2 Oct., 1802; m. Jan., 1830, Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Loftus Otway Bland, R.N., of Bath, and d. 14 Dec., 1873, having by her (who d. 1876) had issue five sons and four daus., the two eldest sons being,

1. John Loftus Otway, Major 44th Regt., b. 1835; d.s.p. 1863.

2. CHARLES STEPNEY PERCIVAL EGMONT, Major 40th Regt., of Clifford, Castletownroche; b. 31 Oct., 1841; m. 26 Mar., 1870, Helen, dau. of George Ogilvy, of The Cove, Co. Dumfries, and d. 1879, having by her (who m. secondly, 1886, Col. Walter Luttrell Mansel, 40th Regt. (see Mansel-Pleydell of Whatcombe, B. L. G.) had issue,

(1) LOFTUS CHARLES OGILVY, Lieut. R.N., b. 2 March, 1873. Went down in the A1 submarine boat 17 March, 1904. He was landlord of Bridgetown and head landlord of Clifford and Ballinacaha.

(1) ETHEL MARGUERITE OTWAY LOUISA, only dau. of the late Major Charles Stepney Percival Egmont Mansergh, 40th Regt., of Bridgetown, Co. Cork, m. 23 April, 1907, Philip St. George Mansergh, Esq.,³ of Grenane, Co. Tipperary, and has issue,

1. Charles Ogilvy Martin Southcote, b. 22 March, 1908.

2. Philip Nicholas Seton, b. 27 June, 1910.

⁵ See Martin of Wiche, and Roberts of Kilmoney Abbey, B.L.G., Irid., 1912.

³ Philip St. George Mansergh, Esq., b. 12 May, 1863, of Grenane, Co. Tipperary (late Railway Surveyor, Bulawayo, S. Africa), younger son of Richard St. George Mansergh, Esq., of Friarsfield, Co. Tipperary, who died 1897, by Sophia Elizabeth, who d. 1905, eldest daughter of the late Richard Oliver Ellard, Esq., of Newtown Ellard, Co. Limerick; born 1863; s. his brother, Richard Southcote Mansergh, Esq., J.P., of Grenane, in 1906. (See B.L.G. Irid., p. 384. Ed. 1904).

Arms.—Quarterly of eight: 1st, arg. a bend raguly gu. between three arrows points downwards of the last flighted and barbed or (Mansergh); 2nd, arg. a chevron engrailed gu. between three cootes sa. (Southcote); 3rd, per pale gu. and arg. on a chevron between three mullets as many talbots all counterchanged (Martin); 4th, arg. on a bend between two lions rampant sa. a wyvern, wings displayed, of the first (Rudinge); 5th, per pale or and arg. an escutcheon within an orle of eight martlets sa. (Brownlow); 6th, arg. a stag current ppr. on a chief vert three mullets of the first (O'Doherty); 7th, az. on a chevron arg. three mullets sa. (Roberts); and 8th, az. on a fess erm. three cross-crosslets fitchée gu. (Bomford).

Crest.—Out of a ducal crest coronet charged with a label of three points gu. a demilion rampant arg. gorged with a collar raguly of the second, holding in the dexter paw an arrow point downwards of the last, flighted and barbed or.

Motto.—*Tout jour prêt.*

Livery.—(Dress)—White coat, with crimson collar and cuffs, crimson waistcoat and breeches; (Undress)—light drab, with crimson collar and cuffs. (Fox-Davies).

Clifford was purchased (paying a small head rent) by Henry Cecil Phillips, Esq., late Captan of 9th Batt. K.R.R.C. (North Cork Militia), in 1896. He m. 14 Nov., 1892, Hilda Margaret, youngest dau. of Colonel Sir Francis E. Workman Magnaghton, Bart., of Dundarave, Bushmills, Co. Antrim (see that family, B. P. and B.). He died 18 January, 1905, leaving issue,

(1) Philip Cecil, b. 1894. (2) Silvia Margaret.

Mrs. Phillips married, secondly, 1907, in London, Richard Grove Annesley, Esq., of Annesgrove, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.

In 1910 Mrs. Grove Annesley sold her interest in Clifford to Mr. D. B. Sullivan, auctioneer, Mallow. She gave permission to Mr. Philip St. George Mansergh to remove the urn and pedestal, before-mentioned, from Clifford. He did so the day before the auction, and it is now put up at Greenane, Tipperary.

I heard locally, in August, 1910, that a silver casket, containing Mr. Martin's heart was dug up and taken away with the urn; but I am told by Major H. C. Mansergh, of Rocksavage, Castletownroche, that there is no truth whatsoever in this story.

The jawbones of the whale were not visible when I visited Clifford in 1910, and Major Mansergh informed me that they rotted and were taken down, and all that remained of them is a step in the stile going into the field next the railway crossing.

Mrs. Ethel Margaret Mansergh, of Grenane, Tipperary, writes, 20 August, 1910, to Colonel Grove White: "You are quite correct in the statement that no silver casket was found in or near the urn when it was moved. We had it brought from Clifford, as old Richard Martin was my husband's and my great-great grandfather. The property—Clifford and Bridgetown—was left to my grandfather, Charles Carden Mansergh, being second son of John Southcote Mansergh and Mary Martin, his wife. He, however, let it on a very long lease to the Beatty family, who, in turn, apparently sublet the place to Messrs. Tisdall and Lloyd. Later, my grandfather returned there to live, and died there in 1873. The head rent is now paid to us (my mother and self) by members of the Beatty family.

19 April, 1817. George Walker, Esq., of Fermoy Parish, married to Catherine Mansergh, of Cliffford, Spin. (Rahan Par. Reg.)

28 July, 1834. Baptized, Thomas, son of Thos. Lloyd, Esq., and his wife Anne, of Cliffford. (Castletownroche Par. Reg. and Mourne Abbey Par. Reg.)



CLOGHEN HOUSE.
(Photo by Col. Greve White, 1909.)

22 Sept., 1824. Buried, Richard Martin, Esq., of Clifford. (Castletownroche Par. Reg.)
1860. Born, a daughter of Charles Newburgh and Matilda Maria Tisdall, of Clifford,
gent. (Bridgetown Par. Reg.). Another daughter baptized 1864.

11 Jany., 1837. Millicent Anne, dau. of Thomas (Esq.) and Anne Lloyd, of Clifford.
1843. Georgina Lettitia, their daughter, bap. (Mourne Abbey P. R.)

Major Henry Wrixon-Becher, late West Riding Regt., and third son of Sir John
Wrixon-Becher, Bart., D.L., of Ballygiblin, rented Clifford for three years from March,
1907 to March, 1910.

Mr. George E. V. Cuppage purchased Clifford from Mr. D. B. Sullivan, auctioneer, Mallow, in December, 1910, and is now resident there (1912).

He is the fourth son of the late George William Cuppage, J.P., of Clare Hall Co. Dublin, and Mount Edwards, Co. Antrim, and his wife, Louisa Emily, only dau. of the late J. E. V. Vernon, J.P., D.L., of Clontarf Castle, Co. Dublin.

(See Cuppage of Mount Edwards, and Cuppage of Clare Hall, B.L.G., Irl., 1912 ed.)

Clogheen.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Caherduggan.

It lies about three miles south-west of Buttevant, which is the post town.

Clogheen is the Irish for "a small stone," but is generally applied to stony land, or to a place full of round stones (Joyce).

O'Donovan states that Clogheen is the Irish for a "little stone, or stone fort."

In 1881 the townland was 442a. or. 2p. statute; pop. 43; val. £442 5s. od. (Guy).

Clogheen formed part of a grant of land from James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, and consisted of two ploughlands, and appeared at that time to have been called Cloghins (p. 208-204, folio Patent Rolls, James I., 16, Dec.; 9 James I., 1611).

He had surrendered his property, which was re-granted to him.

On the Down Survey Map, made circa 1656-9, the townland of Clogheen is not shown as such.

It formed the southern portion of the townland of Kilmacoom, which then extended to the stream on the Buttevant-Doneraile road, and ran parallel to Lower Kilbyrne.

Kilmacoom which is now bounded on its northern side by the Mallow-Doneraile road, then apparently ran about a mile further north.

The land now occupied by Clogheen House and demesne appears to have been Bantigarriff, or close to it. (Down Survey Map).

The Survey and Distribution Book, circa 1657, gives Redmond Roche as the original proprietor of Bantigarriff, who is described as an "Irish Papist." His property (including Caherduggan) was confiscated and granted to Sir Peter Courthorpe. (P.R.O., Dublin). Although William Grove claimed Caherduggan, as it had been held by Grove Family since 1603.

Kilmacoom had been in the possession of the Grove Family since 1603, before it was granted to Sir Peter Courthorpe Ion Grove, 5th Feb., 1618, let to John Grove, his youngest son, the ploughlands of Kilmacome, etc., etc. (See "Caherduggan Castle" of these Notes).

The property passed into the Middleton Family, by the marriage of the first Viscount Middleton with Alice (his 2nd wife) daughter of Sir Peter Courthorpe, of Little Island, Co. Cork. (See B. P. and B.)

William Lysaght of Clogheen was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Co. Cork 13 March, 1766. (Journal, p. 107, 1897.)

By an Indenture between William Lysaght of Castle Dod and John Crone, dated 1773, it appears that seven ploughlands of Caherduggan were William Lysaght's inheritance.

Again, in the same year, another document shows that William Lysaght of Castle Dod, owned in fee simple, Kilmacome, Ballybrack or Knockbrack, Cahirduggan. Kilmacome was called the south-east farm. 400 acres plantation measure. (Crone Papers).

Extract from Diary of William Lysaght, of Clogheen:—

In May, 1714, I took East Johnnea, 202 acres, at 10/- per acre for 3 lives from Mr. Lysaght,¹ which improved by ditching; and in 1748 I took Kileranathan from the Exrs. of Minor Purdon. In 1749 I took Clogheen from Lady Middleton, 348 acres, at 10/3 per acre, a lease of 3 lives renewable for ever, 5 guineas renewal fine, fined it down to 9/- per acre. Councr. Weeks, Agent to Lady Middleton, took my Bond for the fine, and I paid it by degrees. In 1749 I took West Johnnea, 110, from Mr. Lysaght, at 10/- per (. . .) during his life, and 12 shill. afterwards, and I gave him in exchange Kileranathan for his convenience, and he paid half a year's rent by way of fine to me. In 1749 I built a pretty little thatched house at Clogheen, a parlour, kitchen, cellar, dairy and little hall, 3 lodging rooms over and garrets. I was ever fond of industry and improvements, which I showed now to some purpose. The times were low, lands very dear for the prices, but I both paid the Rents and improved the lands. For 5 years before this period I contracted a great liking for the eldest daughter of Mr. James Knight, of Newtown,² a near relation of Mr. Lysaght, and by her permission I spoke to her father (. . .) fortune and age not fit to engage in that state, but (. . .) king continue (. . .) for Mrs. Kni (. . .) asked me if (. . .) should speak to Mr. Knight³ about his daughter, to wh (. . .) assented with thanks, but it came to nothing; then I continued my industry for myself and business for Mr. Lysaght with whom I lived. In some time Mr. Knight finding that his daughter had also fixed her liking for me and would not hear of any other, and that I did not come to his house, &c., he came to me at Clogheen and invited me to his house to renew the family intercourse that w (. . .) before, and said he would send for his daughter who was then from home, and that he would contribute all in his power to make us happy. Tho' I was sensible by this time that I was not in a proper situation both in years and fortune to marry, yet from what engagement subsisted between Mr. Knight and me I received the proposal cheerfully; she came home. I went when I promised, affairs were settled. I was promised £350, viz., her Grandmother Gubbins gave her £200, an uncle Blakeney Gubbins, she had left her £50, and her father £100. The 24th Febry we were married at her father's house (her mother being dead since 1744) privately. I am sure no one felt the satisfaction we both did.⁴

I had now a great deal of business, my own and Mr. Lysaght's, who lived then in

Notes by Mr. Sidney Lysaght, of Raheen Manor, Tomgraney, Co. Clare.

¹ Of Mount North.

² At Ballyhay, near Charleville.

³ Mr. Knight was first cousin to the then Mr. Lysaght, afterwards Baron Lisle.

⁴ The marriage must have taken place in 1750, for from a preceding part of the narrative it is clear that he was not married in 1749, and in the registry office book 147, p. 437, there is the memorial of a mortgage dated 29th Sep., 1750, by James Knight of Ballynoe (i.e. Newtown), Co. Cork, to William Lysaght of Clogheen, Co. Cork, for £350, the fortune above mentioned. James Knight of Newtown and Ballynoe was eldest son of Christopher Knight of Ballynoe, his (James Knight's) Wife was a daughter of Joseph Gubbins by his second wife, Catherine, eldest dau. of — Blakeney, of Mount Blakeney, and sister of Major-General Lord Blakeney.

Dublin with his family, and to (. . .) until he returned. In some little time her father's house became not pleasing to my Wife, some unhappy bickering, &c., and my house at Clogheen not finished nor furnished, low in cash, getting none on my marriage, keeping it on mortgage on part of his land as provision for his daughter, until there was an opportunity to lay it out in some lasting interest; my lands then not appearing to be (. . .) interest and my personal fortune computed by Mr. Knight to but £600 as per Marriage Articles. She lived with me at Clogheen until December following, when she went by kind invitation to her Uncle Henry Knight at Ballynlina, both to lie in and to Xmas. The 21st Decr. she was safely delivered of a Daughter; when I heard of the happy event was at Mallow Fair. She sent the child to nurse. In Feby. she came to Clogheen and brought her Grandmother home with her; dif (. . .) increased in her father's house and we kept much asunder (. . .). Henry Knight and Wife behaved affectionately to her (. . .) se tho' their situation was not very opulent, my Wife commencing a family and much business could not (. . .) the care of maids (. . .) affairs. (Hazlewood Papers).

Note.—Her Grandmother here mentioned was sister to Lord Blakeney. J. L.

The "Dublin Evening Herald" of Friday, 20th December, 1822, gives the following:—"On Wednesday night, 11th inst., at 7 p.m., an armed party attacked the steward's house of Lt.-Colonel Hill, of Clogheen, 1½ miles from Doneraile, set fire to the haggard, containing 400 barrels of corn, several tons of hay, which were consumed. The insurgents fired four shots at four different points of the haggard, and shouted with exultation as the flames increased. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., with five detachments of 22nd Regt. and one of 57th Regt. (the Diehards), under command of Major Hewitt, &c., arrived, but did not trace the insurgents." (Ulster Office, Dublin).

It is said that Lieut.-Colonel Hill built the present house of Clogheen.

He was residing there in 1814 (D.N.P.) and he was also there in 1824 (Pigott). He was the second son of Arundel Hill, Esq., of Doneraile, and Lieut.-Colonel in the South Cork Militia. He died at Clogheen, 1839. (See Graig, hereafter.)

Mrs. Colonel Hill (2nd wife) of Clogheen died 20 July, 1837. (Doneraile Parish Register). The Rev. Freeman Wills Crofts purchased the interest of Clogheen from Colonel Hill's daughters about 1840. He was succeeded by his son, Freeman Crofts, Barrister-at-Law, whose widowed sister, Mrs. Justin Freeman and her family were also living here about 1863.

In the Field Book of 1840 Clogheen is thus described:—This is a large and compact townland. All arable. Contains a small demesne, a gentleman's seat, four Danish forts, an old church and a graveyard, a pond and a Trig. Station. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

It is thus described:—This is a large and compact townland. All arable. Contains a small demesne, a gentleman's seat, four Danish forts, an old church and a graveyard, a pond and a Trig. Station. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

In the grounds of Clogheen Townland is situated the ruins of a church and a graveyard, which is still used. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey as "Clogheen Church," which is a misnomer, as it is the ruins of Cahirduggan Church.⁵

On the death of Freeman Crofts, Esq., 6 Feb., 1869, Clogheen House and part of the townland was taken by Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Deane-Freeman, Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Militia,⁶ of the Castle Cor Family. (See these "Notes" ii., 72).

⁵ 6 Feb., 1794. John Chandler of parish of Castletown (Roche) and Charity Hunt of Two-Pot-House were married in the old church of Cahirduggan, by licence, by James Hamilton, curate. (Buttevant C. of I. Parish Register).

⁶ Now (1912) 5th Bn. The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt. (Reserve Battalion), commanded by Lt.-Col. C. S. Collison (see Kilbyrne (Pedigree) hereafter).

At this time the landlord of the whole of Clogheen was Henry Lysaght. The property was sold in the Landed Estates Court on 25th June, 1863, and was described as "the fee-simple estate of Clogheen and Newtown (now Grove Cottage, J.G.W.) with the sub-denomination called Bawnfunce, containing 568a. 3r. 9p. Statute Measure."

It was sold in four Lots, viz :—

Lot 1. The tenant was Freeman Crofts, Esq. It comprised Clogheen House and Demesne, consisting of 53 acres 6 perches statute measure, and the farms now (1904) occupied by McAuliffe and Denis O'Connor. It amounted to 243a. 1p. Yearly rental, £249 15s. 3d. A fee-farm grant 24th Sept., 1856, from Henry Lysaght to Freeman Crofts.

With regard to McAuliffe's farm it appears that Patrick McAuliffe came from Churchtown House, Churchtown (a Family Place of the Crofts'), with Mr. Freeman Crofts's father and took charge of a dairy for him at Clogheen. When Colonel Joseph Freeman bought the interest in the place he leased 64 Irish Acres to Patrick McAuliffe. He was succeeded in the farm by his son, Patrick McAuliffe, who died in 1905. On 1st August, 1907, agreement was signed for purchase under Land Act of 1903. His administrator, John Donegan, sold the farm, 10 Feb., 1909. It was described as 103a. 2r., statute measure. When the purchase is completed rent will be £65 3s. 10d.; Poor Law valuation, £97. Rent of holding by lease of year 1875 was £100 annually, and rent prior to that date, £2 12s. 6d. per Irish Plantation measure (Bill of Sale). It was purchased at the auction by Captain Walter Harry Nichols of Kilbrack, Doneraile.

In respect to the portion now occupied by Denis O'Connor, I am informed that Councillor Crofts let John Leahy have about 55 acres for a dairy in 1860. Afterwards Cornelius Noonan took the dairy. He was followed by Michael Nugent, in 1880, a draper in Doneraile, and the first President of the Land League in that town. He sold his interest in 1890 to Denis O'Connor, who had been many years in North and South America.

As before mentioned, Lieut-Colonel Joseph Freeman bought the interest of this Lot 1.

Lot 1 was purchased by Mr. Sikes (who had coffee estates in Ceylon) at the sale in 1863.

Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Deane-Freeman died at Clogheen in 1879. The place was then let to Mr. James Brodie by Mrs. Deane-Freeman, his widow.

19 June, 1890. Charles Henry Sikes let Clogheen House and demesne to William Stawell of the Kilbrack Family.

7 December, 1894. William Stawell sold his interest to Richard Connell, a farmer.

30 December, 1901. Richard Connell sold his interest to Miss Alice de Courcy Harrison, daughter of the late Dr. William Harrison of Doneraile. (See Castle Harrison).

19 November, 1904. Miss Harrison on her approaching marriage (in 1904) to Captain Walter Vernon Hume, South Lancashire (40th) Regt., sold her interest to the present owner, Capt. Walter Harry Nichols, late of the 9th Bn. K.R.R.C. (North Cork Militia) of Kilbrack, Doneraile, who let it to the Misses Trant, who now (1912) reside there.

Lot 2, Bawnfunce. This was also bought by Mr. R. C. Sikes at the sale in 1863.

The tenant at that time was Michael Finn, who held it under a lease dated 19th October, 1852, from Henry Lysaght to Michael Finn for the life of David Finn, the youngest son of the lessee, or for 31 years from 25th March, 1852, whichever should last the longer.

It consisted of 127a. 5p. statute measure, at a yearly rent of £125 11s. 9d., about 1884. David Finn sold his interest to the present tenant (1912), William Aherne. There are three Danish Forts on the farm.

Lot 3 consisted of the portion of the estate lying between Lot 1 and Lower Kilbyrne. This lot was purchased at the sale by Mr. James Grove White of Kilburne, who thus regained part of the property lost by his ancestors, the Groves, in 1666. At the time of sale it was occupied by a tenant, Bartholomew Sullivan, at a rent of about £256 yearly. It contains about 198 statute acres.

It appears from information I have received from Mr. D. B. Sullivan, auctioneer, Mallow, that it was farmed by Mr. William H. Lysaght, who afterwards let it to Daniel Sullivan. He was succeeded by his son, John Sullivan, then by his son, Bartholomew Sullivan, who died about 1880, when Mr. D. B. Sullivan, his only son, came in for the place.

On 7th July, 1881, it passed to Philip Greene of Grange, near Buttevant, a Poor Rate Collector.

The Sullivans lived in a thatched farm house about 300 yards west of Newtown Lodge (now Grove Cottage). This was burnt down 18th July, 1881, said to have been done maliciously. The tenant, Philip Greene, obtained £150 compensation.

I have two leases, one from W. H. Lysaght to D. Sullivan, 1855, and another to same tenant dated 1856. Also one from Mrs. Phoebe White to Bartholomew Sullivan, 1873. In 1846 John Bailey was living in a cottage at the lower end of the farm.

Mr. D. B. Sullivan remembers seeing the trace of the outbuildings of this small farm house. It was burnt down about April, 1887, and the tenant, Philip Greene, received compensation.

Mrs. Phoebe White became landlord of this portion of the Clogheen property under the will of her husband, Mr. James Grove White of Kilburne (Kilbyrne), who died 1866. She died 1879, and left it to her grandson, Lieutenant James Grove White, 57th Regt. (See Kilbyrne).

In 1902 Colonel James Grove White, the landlord, bought out the tenant, Philip Greene, and now (1912) farms it as a home-farm to Kilbyrne.

About 1904 a marble quarry was found on Colonel Grove White's land. The marble takes an excellent polish, and is of a white and grey colour.

Lot 4 consisted of Newtown Lodge⁷ (which was built by W. H. Lysaght) and a small field attached. This was also purchased at the sale by Mr. James Grove White of Kilburne. It was in the hands of Mr. Henry Lysaght before the sale, and not let to any tenant.

Mr. Grove White used it as a house for his steward, John O'Shea. When he died in 1866, John O'Shea continued as steward at Kilburne to his son, Major Hans Thos. Fell White, and still lived on in the house until Major White gave up farming in 1876, when he entered the employment as steward to Sir Henry Becher, Bart., at Ballygiblin.

⁷ Now called "Grove Cottage."

In 1881 Captain James Grove White let Lot 3 and Lot 4 to Philip Greene for 21 years, and Newtown Lodge became the farm house.

When the 25 inch Ordnance Survey took place about 1904, Colonel James Grove White applied that the name should be changed to "Grove Cottage," as there was a place called Newtown occupied by Mr. Henry Evans and his brother, Mr. Francis N. Evans, B.L., to the north of Doneraile, and two places of the same name so near each other was liable to lead to confusion. The application was sanctioned.

The tenant's interest was purchased by the landlord, Colonel James Grove White, in 1902, and it now forms part of his home farm at Clogheen.

About 1863, when Bartholomew Sullivan was tenant on that part of Clogheen, belonging to James Grove White Esq., of Kilburne, a labourer in Sullivan's employment named Patrick Curtin had a curious adventure.

He lived in a cottage in the Orchard Fields, opposite Fort William. His master being under the impression that branches off the trees on the farm were being cut, directed Pat Curtin to walk round the fields one night to see if this was the case. Pat left his cabin at a late hour and walked through the Orchard Fields in a northerly direction and had not proceeded far when he heard voices at the bottom of the field (in which a marble quarry was opened in 1904). He stole towards the sound and heard the words "haul away!" "haul away!" several times. He ran forward thinking some branches were being carried off, but the voices still called out "haul away!" "haul away!" receding rapidly towards the "pump field," and do all he could, and he was an active man, he failed to come up with them. He followed on gallantly, but when he noticed that the voices were close to Clogheen (Caherduggan) graveyard⁸ it occurred to him that perhaps the voices were those of spirits hauling some poor fellow to his last resting place, he considered it wiser to give up the chase and returned home.

Clogher or Tresemeen.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Templeroan, also called Shanballymore.

It lies about a mile west of Shanballymore village, which is the post town.

It is situated close to the left bank of the river Awbeg.

Clogher is the Irish for "stony."

Tresemeen is the Irish for a "small third." (James Byrne).

In 1881 following is recorded:—Clogher, 375a. 2r. 7p.; pop. 97; val. £296 15s. od. Clogher Demesne, 108a. 1r. 24p.; pop. 6; val. £126 10s. od. (Guy).

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH (P.R.O.D.).

6515 (5229). Pardon to Teige m'Deirmodie m'Teige oge, of Clogher, Co. Cork, 14 May, 1601. (I am not certain if this is the Clogher which is the subject of these notes.—J. G. W.)

⁸ "Journal of Memorials of the Dead in Ireland," iv., 205, gives copies of inscriptions on tombstones in this graveyard.



NEWTON LODGE OR GROVE COTTAGE.
(Photo by Major H. F. T. White. Circa, 1865.)



CLOGHER HOUSE.
(Photo by Mr. Garrett Nagle, R.M. Circa, 1904.)

In a grant of lands (on his surrendering them) from King James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in Co. Cork, Fermoy Barony, the townland of "Treasnire" is mentioned in connection with the townlands adjacent to Clogher, otherwise Tresemeen, so I fancy it is meant for "Treasmeen."

The date of the grant was 16th December, 1611. (P.R.O.D.)

Sir Richard Nagle, Knt., was M.P. for Co. Cork in 1689, &c. He was son of James Nagle of Clogher. ("Journal" for 1896, p. 39).

In the Sur. and Dist. Book, circa 1657, Clogher (Templeroan Parish) is shown as having been the property of John Roch of Ballynemona, and consisted of 205 acres. It was granted on forfeiture to John Hughes, circa 1657.

In the Down Survey map of 1666 a castle is shown at Clogher (P.R.O.D.)

Mr. Walter B. Jones of Doneraile informs me that Clogher was part of the Courthope property, and that Sir Edward Everard had something to say to it. That it came into the Middleton family by marriage of the first Viscount Middleton with Alice, daughter of Sir Peter Courthope, of Little Island, Cork.

Index to Prerogative Wills of Ireland, P.R.O.D. (Sir Arthur Vicars)—1796, Nagle, Edmd., Clogher, Co. Cork, gent.

Clogher was one of the family places of the Nagles.

Copied from the old Nagle tomb at Templerowan Churchyard (near Doneraile).

"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 church has been for several years back. Among those 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 Edmund 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. 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, Esq., the former aged 23, the latter 39 years."

On the side of the tomb, "Ellen Sarah Nagle, the beloved wife of Edmond Nagle, Ballinamona Castle, died on the 11 July, 1845, in 25 year of her age."

Mr. Garrett Nagle, R.M., of Clogher, has an engraving of Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle, K.C.B. It is dedicated to George IV. The Admiral was uncle to Mr. Garrett Nagle's grandfather. I am informed that the original painting, said to be by Reynolds or some other celebrated painter, is in the possession of Mrs. James Nagle Creagh, widow of the late Surgeon-Colonel James Nagle Creagh, 9th K.R.R.C. (North Cork Militia).

NAGLE OF CLOGHER.

From Burke's L. G. Irl. (with a few additions), 1904.

Lineage.—The family of Nagle derived from Nagles or Nangles, Barons of Navan, is of considerable antiquity, and possessed at one time very extensive estates in the ^{Co.} Cork. In the reign of James II. Sir Richard Nagle was Attorney-General for

Ireland, and in the last century a descendant maternally of the Nagles of Clogher House gained imperishable distinction—The Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

GARRETT NAGLE, Esq., of Clogher, a scion of the old house of Nagle, m. Mary, dau. of Richard Purcell, of Co. Tipperary, and had issue three sons,

1. EDMUND, his heir.
2. Edward.
3. Robert.

The eldest son, EDMUND NAGLE, of Ballinamona Castle, m. Catherine, dau. of — Fitzgerald of Ballykennelly (descended from the Noble House of Desmond), and had issue,

1. GARRETT, his heir.
2. Richard.
3. Michael, m. Miss Butler, of the Ormonde family.

1. Catherine, m. John Howard, of Castle Park.
2. Eliza, m. David Nagle, of Flemingstown, Co. Tipperary.

The eldest son, GARRETT NAGLE, of Ballinamona Castle, m. 1754, Elizabeth, dau. of Patrick Nagle (his sister Mary m. Richard Burke, and was mother of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke),¹ of Shanballyduff, by his wife, Ellen O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Castle, and d. 1790, leaving issue,

- a. Garrett, whose dau, Mary, was mother of Right Hon. Edmund Burke.
- b. Edmund, who was father of Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle, K.C.B.
- a. Elizabeth, m. Garrett Nagle, of Ballinamona.

b. Margaret, m. James Barrett, and was mother of Mrs. Hennessy (see "Hennessy of Ballymacmoy," B.L.G., 1846).

1. GARRETT, his heir.
2. Edmund, m. 1793, Teresa, dau. of William Creagh, of Oldtown.
3. Patrick, d. unm.

1. Ellen, m. Garrett Nagle, of Dunmahon.
2. Catherine, m. Garrett Cotter, of Carker.
3. Jane, m. Richard Burke, of Springvale.
4. Eliza.
5. Mary.

GARRETT NAGLE, of Ballinamona Castle, J.P., b. 24 June, 1776, m. 30 Jan., 1808, Maria, dau. of Richard Harold, of Pennywell, Co. Limerick, and d. 10 August, 1853, having by her (who d. 20 Nov., 1834) had issue,

1. GARRETT, his heir.
2. Edmund, m. 11 Feb., 1843, Ellen, dau. of John Nagle, of Cregg, and granddaughter of Richard Nagle, of Garnavilla, and had a dau.
3. Patrick, m. Sarah, dau. of William Harmer Low, of Granagh, and had issue,
 1. Maria, m. 20 July, 1841, Garrett Graham, M.D., of High Mount.
 2. Eliza, m. 16 April, 1837, David Cagney, J.P., of Park Garriif.
 3. Jane.
 4. Fanny.
 5. Anna Maria.
 6. Lucy.
 7. Tamsen

The eldest son,

GARRETT NAGLE, of Clogher House, Co. Cork, J.P., b. 16 Nov., 1809; m. 9 July, 1840, Margaret, dau. of John Neligan, of Tralee. He d. June, 1866. She d. 19 April, 1899, leaving issue.

1. GARRETT THOMAS, of Clogher, of whom persently.
1. Cherry, d. unm. May, 1867.
2. Maria Frances.
3. Margaret Theresa.

¹ Note from Burke's L. G. for 1857, p. 845:—Patrick Nagle, of Shanballyduff, m. Ellen O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Castle, and had issue,

GARRETT THOMAS, of Clogher, Co. Cork, J.P., Resident Magistrate for Co. Antrim, Barrister-at-law, B.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin (1876); b. 5 Feb., 1853; m. 14 Dec., 1882, Marcella, dau. of John Harold Barry, Esq., D.L., of Ballyvonare, Co. Cork (see that family), and has issue.

1. Garrett John Harold, b. 24 Nov., 1891; d. 19 Aug., 1892.
2. Gilbert d'Angulo, b. 5 June, 1893.
1. Mary Margaret, b. 24 March, 1889.
2. Adela Marie Carmel, b. 9 July, 1895.
3. Felicee Pauline, b. 19 April, 1898.

Seat—Clogher House, near Doneraile, Co. Cork.

Residence—Tudor Park, Holywood, Belfast.

The following most extraordinary instance of longevity appears in the "Cork Reporter," and its accuracy is vouched for by a gentleman of fortune in the Co. of Cork:—

Mr. Nagle, of Ballinamona Castle, who, in a letter dated July 26, thus writes to the editor:—"I think you will not have any objection to insert in your next publication the death of a very old man, my ground keeper on part of the lands of Clogher, near Doneraile, named Louis Wholehan. He died yesterday, at the age of 118 years and seven months. He was married to his first wife more than fifty years, and had no offspring. He married a second wife at the age of 109 years, by whom he had a son, a very fine boy and very like his father. From his great age, I have given him his house and parish pound many years rent free, which made him comfortable and prolonged his life. He never lost a tooth or had he a grey hair in his head." "The Standard," No. 5,635, Aug. 1, 1842. (Smith, vol. ii., p. 310).

Mr. Harman O'Connell was living at Clogher in 1797, as shown by an entry in Farahy C. of I. Parish Register, viz.:

23 May, 1793. Baptised, Harmer, son of Mr. Harmer O'Connell and his wife, Anne Bond, of Clogher.

In 1797, Mr. Christopher Bond was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry. He resided at Clogher.

In 1814, George Bond Low, Esq., lived here. The post town was then Doneraile. (D.N.P.)

Mr. James Byrne informs me that George Bond Low built the front of Clogher house. Admiral Nagle built what is now the back part of the house. Mr. Low built the offices.

Mr. Low was a very prominent man and had hairbreadth escapes for his life. Whilst riding from Mallow his horse was shot by the Whiteboys. Whilst reading in his room at Clogher, his lamp was broken by a bullet. In the "Cork Almanac" for 1823, he is mentioned as a J.P. for Cork.

Referring to Mr. Bond Low's horse being shot, as above-mentioned, Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes: Mr. Low did not shoot his would-be assassin, but he rode back to Torpey's cross roads, where there was a public house, and got some assistance to pursue his enemy, and after searching for some time he was found concealed in a thicket. The man was then arrested, and Mr. Low brought him a prisoner to Castle-townroché. His name was Magrath. He was a native of Wallstown (across the river from Clogher).

He was tried, and sentenced to be hanged. His brother James, who was with him at the time of the attack, went to live with a farmer near

Tullylease, but he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to be transported for life to Botany Bay. He became very comfortable afterwards in that Colony, and got out some of his relatives.

A Mrs. Glover, who then resided at Johnsgrove, identified him as the man she saw running past her house on the day of the crime. Another proof against them was the wadding of the gun discharged. It proved to be a summons served on the Magraths the previous day.

My father was coming from Mallow on the same day, and Mr. Low rode past him on the road.

About a year before this occurrence, Mr. Oliver, of Rockmills, was robbed at midday on the highroad near Clogher.

In his "Munster Circuit," p. 308, O'Flanagan gives an account of this attack on Mr. Low, and mentions him as a Magistrate and Baronial High Constable, and that he was a marked man for popular aim.

Mr. Low's courage and daring in bringing the miscreant to justice made him very unpopular, and in song and story he was mentioned with animosity. A ballad with the refrain,

"Three cheers for the man who gave the blow
That broke the pate of George Bond Low,"

was popular.

Mr. James Byrne adds: "At the time of the Rockites, circa 1825, James Low, a brother to George Bond Low, thought he had laid a trap for a number of that body at a place named Brittas, near the village of Glountane. He heard the Whiteboys, as they were called, were to assemble in a quarry on a certain night, and in order to assume a disguise he and his companion put white shirts outside their coats. He had arranged that Captain Wheeler with a flying column from Ballyclough should pounce on the game. He left his friend and went to announce to the soldiers that all was ready for the coup, but the soldiers seeing a man with a white shirt running towards them naturally thought he was one of the enemy, and accordingly fired at him, shooting him dead."

A member of the Bond Low family has sent me the following account of the catastrophe:—

"The Rev. James Low of Grenagh was a magistrate, and while accompanying, as a J.P., a company of infantry (which was stationed at that time at Grenagh) patrolling near Glonthane, they came on or met another party from Mallow, accompanied by the Revd. Mr. Chester. The night being dark and foggy, the Mallow Company thought the others were the 'Whiteboys.' An order was given to 'fire,' with the result that the Revd. James Low was shot."

Mr. James Byrne adds: "Mr. Low is prominently mentioned in the Doneraile Conspiracy case. In the 'Journal' for 1902, page 90, is an account of his pursuing and shooting down an outlaw, named Magner." (See also "Annesgrove").

At one time, arising out of the faction fights of the "three and four years old," he challenged Mr. Montgomery of Killee, Mitchelstown, to a duel.

Mr. George Bond Low, J.P., was the eldest son of James Low, of Sally Park, Liscarroll, by Sarah Bond, daughter of Harmer Bond. His wife was Dora Woodley, of Leades, Co. Cork. They had one daughter, who died young.

Mr. George Bond Low, J.P., left his property to Mr. George Bond Low, of Reendesert House, Bantry.

The Field Book of 1840 states that the townland of Clogher is the property of Lord Doneraile. Co. cess yearly, £24 12s. 11d. including Clogher Demesne.

ADDRESS TO GEORGE BOND LOW, Esq.

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the noblemen, magistrates, and gentlemen of the Baronies of Fermoy, Duhallow, Condons and Clongibbons, and Orrery and Kilmore, held at the Sessions House, Doneraile, August 15, 1829—Lord Viscount Doneraile in the chair—the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Rear-Admiral Evans, seconded by William Stawell, Esq.

Resolved—That the following Address be presented by our Chairman to George Bond Low, Esq.

We, the undersigned Noblemen, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the baronies of Fermoy, Duhallow, Condons and Clongibbons, and Orrery and Kilmore, feel it to be a duty imperative upon us to bear attestation to your uniformly active, intelligent, and intrepid discharge of the duties attached to the Commission of the Peace, and especially at this time to thank you for ourselves, and on behalf of the county at large, for the judicious zeal and cool determination you evinced on the morning of the 8th inst., in discovering and pursuing two of the worst characters, both charged with capital felonies, and with being parties to a conspiracy which has unhappily subsisted in this district a considerable time for the purpose of plunder, assassination, and defiance of the law.

You have earned a tribute, which we cheerfully offer in assuring you, that we entertain a just sense of your signal and meritorious services, in hazarding your life in many instances, for the execution of the law; proscribed as we know you to be, on that account, by this banditti, and on the late occasion, encountering imminent peril, having been four times fired at by the fugitives, while unintimidated and calm, with forbearance and humanity, you repeatedly exhorted them to surrender.

Compelled as you were in your own defence, as your last and just resource, you have providentially been the instrument of arresting the career of one of the delinquents, who fell by a shot from your resolute and deadly hand.

That you have done your duty, it cannot be necessary or expedient for us to proclaim; that you have so done it as to entitle you to the applause of your brother Magistrates, of the Government, and of the country, this Meeting has been convened to testify. We effreat your acceptance of our congratulations, on the protection which has been so providentially vouchsafed to you, from the ferocity with which you had to contend; of our acknowledgment and admiration of the undaunted and exemplary conduct you have displayed; and of our cordial wishes for the preservation of a life so auxiliary to maintain the Civil Authority, and due obedience to the law of the land.

J. Longfield, High Sheriff; Kingston; Mountcashel; Doneraile; James L. Cotter, Bart.; William Stawell, J.P.; Henry Green Barry, J.P.; W. W. Becher, J.P.; Henry Evans, J.P.; William Wrixon, J.P.; Arundel Hill, J.P.; Thomas Ware, J.P.; Henry Braddie, J.P.; John Chester, Clk., J.P.; Edmd. Lombard, Clk., J.P.; William Allen, J.P.; John Lewis, J.P.; Michael Creagh, J.P.; Garrett Nagle, J.P.; William Purcell, J.P.; John M. Wrixon, J.P.; Thomas Montgomery, J.P.; Wm. Q. Montgomery, J.P.; Webb Ware, J.P.; Henry Croker, J.P.; Richard O. Aldworth, J.P.; Richard Smyth, J.P.; Samuel Maxwell, J.P.; George Foot, J.P.; Henry B. Foot, J.P.; Roger S. Bourke, J.P.; J. Butler Lodge, J.P.; Arthur C. Montgomery, James Hill, Arundel Hill, Graig; Richard Hill, John Crone, Robert Crone, Robert Delacour, Robert Delacour, jun.; James Delacour, St. John Galway, M.D.; Thomas L. Crofts, William Crofts, Clk.; Christopher Crofts, Thomas E. Spratt, James Norcott, Thomas Townsend, William Allen, jun.; John Lombard, Clk.; William Lysaght, Thomas Heffernan, John Sherlock, Rich. P. Davis, Capt. R.N.; Richard Beare, Thomas W. Foot, Gough Ashton, William Ashton, Henry C. Bowen, A. R. Evans, Thomas Walker, Clk.; Benjamin B. Creagh, N. G. Evans, A. Norcott, J. H. Barry, John A. Braddie, Richard R. Perry, Barry Gregg, L. George, Clk.; Francis George Woodley, George Woodley, Godfrey Holmes.

Moved by Rear-Admiral Evans, seconded by Major-General Barry.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting have been well earned, and are hereby offered to William Woodley, Esq., for his persevering and intrepid conduct, in co-operation with George Bond Low, Esq., on the morning of the 8th inst., in pursuit of the delinquents, Charles Daly and John Magner, when he boldly exposed his life

and narrowly escaped losing it, by a shot aimed at him, while he stood by Mr. Low, when endeavouring to prevail on the parties to surrender.

Moved by Rear-Admiral Evans, and seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hill.

Resolved—That we hold it a further duty on us to express our warmest approbation of the conduct and arrangements of Chief Constable Crossley, upon the late occasion, as well as of his uniform zeal and intrepidity in the discharge of his duty.

Moved by Jonas Stawell, Esq., and seconded by Capt. Davis, R.N.

Resolved—That to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Low's meritorious conduct on the late occasion, a Subscription be entered into, for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be preserved in his family as a lasting memorial of the sense we entertain of his cool intrepidity, judicious arrangements, and becoming humanity.

Moved by Jonas Stawell, Esq., and seconded by Rev. John Chester.

Resolved—That the following Noblemen and Gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the management of the Subscriptions, and putting the Resolutions into execution; and that a request be made to the Managers of the Cork National and Provincial Banks, and to Robert De La Cour, Esq., of Mallow, that they will allow subscription lists to be lodged at their respective Banks for signatures.

Viscount Doneraile, Admiral Evans, Robert De La Cour, Jonas Stawell, Lieut.-Col. Hill. Moved by Robert De La Cour, Esq., and seconded by Major Crone.

Resolved—That these Resolutions be published in the "Southern Reporter" and "Cork Constitution" newspapers.

DONERAILE, Chairman.

The Lord Viscount Doneraile having left the chair, and Rear-Admiral Evans being called thereto,

Moved by Major-General Barry, seconded by Arthur Gethin Creagh, jun., Esq.

Resolved—That the warmest thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to the Lord Viscount Doneraile for his dignified conduct in the chair.

HENRY EVANS, R.N., Chairman.

COPY OF MR. LOW'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your very kind and flattering address this day, presented to me by your Noble Chairman, has left an impression upon my heart never to be effaced.

Having been appointed to the Commission of the Peace in 1821, a period pregnant with difficulties and dangers to the country, which required the strongest energies, and most powerful and extraordinary measures, I undertook the office under a feeling of the vast importance of its various duties, and a determination to fulfil them to the utmost of my power.

Deeply impressed as I am with a sense of my own incompetency, yet that I have been not altogether unsuccessful in the performance of those duties, your honourable attestation leave it not in my power to doubt.

The approbation this day so kindly and so freely bestowed on behalf of yourselves and the country at large, I receive in the full discharge for any services I may have rendered, and for any dangers I have incurred.

The honourable and laudatory terms in which you have noticed my conduct on the occasion alluded to in your address, shall be my strongest shield and best defence against the obloquy and slanderous reproach, already attempted to be levelled at me by the unfortunate but ill-advised persons engaged in the disturbance of the peace and good order of society. I trust, however, the time is not far distant when even they will be convinced that the hand which would coerce them to a due obedience of the law, is more friendly than the tongue that would seduce them to a violation of it.

Sustained by your countenance and approbation, representing as you do "the great and good of society," by the kind assistance and generous support of my brother magistrates, but, above all, by an humble and, I trust, a firm reliance on that mysterious but unerring Providence, which has hitherto protected me, I hope to pursue that course, which has led to the high honour and proud distinction you have this day conferred on,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your devoted, grateful, and very humble Servant,

G. B. LOW.

Jackson, Printer, 70 South Mall, Cork.



Letter written in 1689 by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Riverstown, to Pierce Nagle, the last Roman Catholic High Sheriff of Co. Cork until Emancipation (original in possession of Colonel Scott Hickie, of Kiltelton Co. Kerry),

Clogher House, the residence of William H. Low, Esq., is in very good repair. There is a very nice demesne attached to it of about 250 acres. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "Clogher, the residence of G. Bond Low, Esq. On the Clogher estate, which once belonged to the celebrated Edmund Burke, was an ancient and strongly fortified castle, called Shanogh, of which some vestiges of the foundations can still be traced." (Under Templeroan).

Probate of will of Edward Nagle, of Clohir, 1759. (Cloyne Wills).

1841, Jany. 9. Edward Low, of Clogher, married to Catherine Mann, of Castletownroche Parish. (C.T.R. Par. Reg.)

1846. Wm. H. Low, Esq., of Clogher, died. Buried at Buttevant. (Doneraile Par. Reg.)

Augustus Kelly, in his "Lives of the Poets, &c.," published 1861, mentions on p. 8 Clogher House and Demesne, the residence of Garrett Nagle, Esq.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, lived at Clogher House from 1873 to 1880, when his father resided at Wallstown Castle.

Head rent was paid by Garrett Nagle, Esq., R.M., as representative of C. Butler, to Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory as the representatives of the late Viscount Doneraile.

The present occupier is Denis Tobin, who has purchased the property under the Land Purchase Act of 1903.

Mr. Garrett Nagle, R.M., of Fort William, Belfast, writes: "I send you a photo which may interest you. It is that of a letter written in 1689 by the then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Riverston, to Pierce Nagle (?of Annakissa), the last High Sheriff (R. Catholic) of Co. Cork until Emancipation. I have the original, though it is not mine; it was sent to me by Col. Scott Hickie, of Kilelton, Co. Kerry. You will observe the curious phraseology." (See photo.)

Clough Lucas.

Sheet 25, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow.

It is situated between Doneraile and Mallow. The townlands of Clough Lucas, north and south, lie immediately S. of Pencil Hill, and are between the G. S. & W. Railway and the road from Mallow to Doneraile. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Mallow.

Clough Lucas is the Irish for "Lucas's stone, or stone house" (O'Donovan).

In 1881 it is recorded:—Cloughlucas North, 292a. or. 27p.; population, 34; valuation, £234. Cloughlucas South, 269a. or. 22p.; population 9; valuation £345. (Guy).

Before 1581 Clough Lucas belonged to Sir John of Desmond, and was described as:—"Clough Lucas, in which is the foundation of an old castle situate in a small wood, all which premises contain in themselves xviii. carucates of land, etc. ("The Manor and Castles of Mallow," &c., by Dr. Henry F. Berry, Litt.D., I.S.O. "Journal" for 1893, p. 22).

Dr. H. F. Berry also remarks (p. 42):—"If only the foundation sur-

vived in 1584, the building was probably erected by one of the early De Rupes, in which family the name of Lucas or Luke, was a common one.

The following notes are taken from Mr. Berry's article on the "English Settlement in Mallow," "Journal," 1906:—"By a Chancery Inquisition (No. 12) taken at Mallow, 30th October, 1611, it was found that Sir John Jephson, Knt., was seised in fee, in right of Dame Elizabeth, his wife, of the manor, &c., of Moalloe, &c., Cloghlaces also Cloughlucas, and several other places, &c." (p. 9).

It is again mentioned at an Inquisition taken at Mallow, 14 August, 1638 (p. 10). In 1611, Robert Hoames was leasing it from Sir John Jephson, "an old castle and house with 300 acres, called Cloughlucas" (p. 11).

The (commonly called) Petty's census of circa. 1659, gives:—In Clogh Lucas—29 Irish residents. (R.I.A.)

The Subsidy Rolls gives:—1663. Richard Doare of Cloghlucas, value in goods, £4 10s. od.

In 1665 his goods are given at £3 2s. 9½d. (P.R.O. Irlid).

In 1796 John Shinnor was living here. He was a member of the Doneraile Rangers in 1782, and afterwards their Secretary.

In 1798 he was a member and Secretary of The Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry.

"General Advertiser and Limerick Gazette," Tues. Oct. 24, 1809. MARRIAGE.—On Thurs., 19th inst., at Doneraile, by Revd. Dr. Walsh, Patrick Waldron of Dublin, Esq., to Miss Shinnor, dau. of John Shinnor of that town.

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Clough Lucas South. This is a middle sized townland all arable. It contains two or three habitations only. The road to Buttevant passes nearly tangent to its W. boundary."

"Clough Lucas North:—A middle sized townland. Its North end occupied by a small demesne attached to a gentleman's dwelling. It is all arable." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

About 1847 Windele mentions a dallan at Clough Lucas, 7½ feet high and 1 foot square. ("Journal" for 1897, page 179).

Mr. John Harman of Wood View, who owns also a part of Clough Lucas, informed me in May, 1910, that John Shinnor lived where Mr. Thomas Attridge now lives (1912) in Clough Lucas South, and in the same house.

Mr. Thomas Attridge has been at Clough Lucas about 18 years (1912).

Clonmeen Parish.

Sheet 31, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Clonmeen.

Clonmeen is the Irish for "smooth lawn meadow or insulated bog pasturage" (O'Donovan).

It lies about 2 miles N.E. of Banteer, which is the Post Town.

In 1881 it is recorded:—Area of parish, 20,075a. 2r. 32p.; houses, 532; pop., 2,908; families, 552; R.C.'s, 2,887; Prots., 21; val., £7,918 5s. od. Clonmeen North townland:—142a. 3r. 20p.; pop., 18; val., £119 10s. od. Clonmeen South Townland:—392a. 3r. 34p.; pop., 74; val., £230 os. od. (Guy).

Circa 1500. The territory of the O'Callaghans corresponded to the modern parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannig, running up the fertile valley of the Blackwater from Mallow to beyond Mount Hilary. From the map of Muskerry given in "Pacta Hibernia," it would appear that they did not touch the O'Keefes, as the MacDonaghs held that part of Duhallow south of the Blackwater, from Millstreet to near Banteer. There were at least two castles in their district, Clonmeen and Dromineen. ("The Divisions of South Munster under the Tudors," by Professor W. Butler. "Journal" for 1897, p. 234).

Under List of the R.C. inhabitants, Co. Cork, 1654-55 (Commonwealth), we find:—Barony of Duhallow, parish of Clonmeen.

Ellen Callaghan, parish of Clonmeen.

John Linahane, of Banteer.

David Honahan, of same.

Teige Connell, of Clonmeen. (P.R.O. Irlid.).

In 1663. Math. Mlane of Clonmeen, value in goods, £10 5s. 7½d. (Subsidy Rolls. P.R.O. Irlid.).

The Probate of Will of Mary Barly of Clonmeen is dated 1681. (Cloyne Wills. P.R.O. Irlid.).

In 1814 the village of Clonmeen, etc., belonged to the Viscount Lismore (O'Callaghan). The post town was then Kanturk (D.N.P.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—Clonmeen or Cloonmeen, a parish, in the Barony of Duhallow, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 2 miles (S.S.E.) from Kanturk, containing 5344 inhabitants. . . . On the 26th of July, 1652, a body of the parliamentary forces under Lord Broghill, having during the night repulsed the cavalry of Lord Muskerry, who was endeavouring with his Irish forces to advance to the relief of Limerick, crossed the Blackwater, about half a mile east of Bantyre Bridge, came up with Lord Muskerry's Troops, posted on the elevated ground of Knockbrack or Knockiclashy, and made so resolute an attack that they were routed with great slaughter. After the Restoration, Sir Richard Kyrle settled here, erected iron works, cut down woods, and considerably improved the neighbourhood; and when the French threatened to invade Ireland, in 1666, Sir Richard offered to raise a troop of 60 horse. The parish is situated on both sides of the river Blackwater, and on the new Bogra road from Kanturk to Cork; the new Government road to King-William's-Town and Castle Island passed through that part of Clonmeen which lies to the north of the Blackwater. It comprises 20,815 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued for the co. cess at £7,632 per annum. The land consists partly of reclaimable mountain pasture and bog, and partly of arable land, which latter produces wheat of a superior quality. Culm exists at Dromcummer, but is not worked; and there is a valuable limestone quarry near Rosskeen bridge. Gurtmore rock, on the south side of the Blackwater, rises to a considerable height, and contains several large caverns. The seats are Gurtmore House, the residence of the Rev. P. Townsend, and Gurtmore, of E. Foote, Esq. (Under "Clonmeen," pub. 1837).

CLONMEEN OLD COURT.

The Field Book of 1838 and 1840 gives:—

In S.W. of Clonmeen North, about 5 chains S.W. of Clonmeen Church. It is said this Court was built by Sir Richard Kerrill (Kyrle) one of

Cromwell's Officers, to whom he gave a large tract of land in Clonmeen Parish. The late Robert O'Callaghan was the last person that resided in it. It is in the end of an old limestone quarry. (Ord. Sur., Dub.).

The Field Book of 1838 and 1840 gives :—

In Glen South townland is Glen Fort, with cave in it.

In Fermoyle T.L. is an ancient graveyard S. of this centre. At the centre is a house formerly called "Fermoyle Great House," but it is now falling into ruins.

The Keelavoy graveyard, Glen Cottage, and village of Innisona are on Keelavoy T.L.

Loughgrey Fort, Loughgrey House, and Banteer village on Banteer T.L.

Gurtmore Cottage, Gurteen Kreen Castle, site of an old Castle, on Gurtmore T.L.

A dallau¹ and two Danish Forts in Gurteen T.L.

Gurteen Kreen Castle is situated in W. of Gurteen Kreen, an old castle in ruins, with a dwelling house built against the gable of it. Some say it was built by the Hayes's, and others by the Powers.

Lisheenamalavogue,² "little fort of the bogs" (O'Donovan). A fort with a double ring about it in Knockentudor or Mivingyrovogun Mountain.

Kilmuckraan House³ (Kilmacurrane)—An old thatched house, nearly in ruins, at present occupied by Denis Callaghan. It was formerly the residence of Captain Butcher, owner of Kilmuckraan.

Glen Cottage⁴ in S.E. of Killavoy—The property of Dr. Curtin, who never resides in it. Prettily situated on Glen River.

Leader's Bridge—A good stone bridge, having 3 lofty arches, and 3 pipes. It was erected in 1834 by Richard Griffith, Esq., Engineer, whose name is cut on a stone in the bridge and also the name "Leader Bridge."

Glounpike—"Glen of the pike." In S. of Shronebeha, is a large stone called "Cloughlea" or the "grey stone."⁵ It is said that there was great treasure hidden under it.

The cave of Donalakoska (an account of which is given under Gortmore Townland of these "Notes").

Loughgrey House—In N.W. of Banteer, about 1 mile N.W. of village. The residence of Captain Burke, a handsome house with some planting

¹ Will be described under Gurteenard.

Mr. James Twohig, of Toureen, gives following notes in 1912:—

² Lisheenamalavogue Fort on Sheet 40, six-inch O. S. had a double ring; the outer ring has been taken away, except a small portion. The inner ring still remains, but is almost on a level with the ground outside, some furze and heath growing on it. There is an opening in the ring through which cattle pass to feed inside. The surrounding land is tilled up to the edge of the fort.

³ Kilmacurrane House (so spelled on Sheet 40 six-inch O.S.), formerly the residence of Capt. Butcher, landlord of Kilmacurrance, is now a slated dwelling, in possession of the O'Connor family, who have built an addition to the residence, thereby making it twice the size. The townland has been purchased by the tenants under the Ashbourne Act.

⁴ Glen Cottage, a slated dwelling prettily situated by the side of the Glen river, was formerly owned by Dr. Curtin, but has been rented from time to time by gentlemen for the purpose of angling. One was Mr. Albert Lascelles Jenner, another a sea-faring gentleman, Mr. Samuel Fielding. It is now in the possession of Mr. Timothy Lehane.

⁵ This gallauⁿ no longer exists (1912). No doubt the "great hidden treasure" had something to do with its disappearance.



GLEN GALLAUN, SOUTH TOWNLAND, CLONMEEN
PARISH.

(Owen Flynn standing.)

(Photo by Col. Grace White, 24th August, 1912.)



GALLAUN ON DERRY TOWNLAND, CLONMEEN PARISH.

(Owen Flynn standing.)

(Photo by Col. Grace White, 24th August, 1912.)

about it, so called from a lough near it, called in Irish "Loughlea"⁶ or the "grey lough."

Cloughfawn—"White stone," a gallaun,⁷ about 6 feet high.

Kilcaskan House—A good dwelling house—Mr. James McCullagh—with some plantations adjacent. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

GLEN SOUTH GALLAUN.

On 24th August, 1912, I saw a gallaun in Glen South townland. It measures about 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 2 feet in diameter. There are some large stones lying near it half buried in the ground; so it is probably part of the remains of a cromlech. There are no ogham marks on it.

With reference to Sheet 40, six-inch O.S., it lies about 900 yards N.E. of Lacka bridge, up the road which runs on right bank of Glen River. This stone is in the fourth or fifth field from the bridge, and in a field next to the road and to the west of it.

DERRY GALLAUN.

On Derry townland I came across a gallaun on 24th of August, 1912, which is not shown in six-inch O.S., Sheet 40. It is 6 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 5 inches broad on N. side, same on S. side.

About 1 foot 2 inches broad on W. side, and about 1 foot on E. side. No other stones are lying about near it, and no signs of ogham marks.

This "standing stone" is in the third field E. of Michael Murphy's new house. He was in America and came here about a year ago.

With reference to Sheet 40, this stone lies 500 yards N.N.E. of D. in the word Knockeenatuder, and in a field immediately W. of road.

Mr. James Twohig of Tooreen, Clonmeen parish, told me the following legend relating to the Derry gallaun:—

In the days of the Ribbonmen there was an encounter between these men and the English.

The fight commenced on the southern slopes of Shronebeha Townland, called Glenpike (see Sheet 31 six-inch O.Sur.) opposite Twohig's house, across the valley.

The English were driven back westward towards the townland of Derry.

To commemorate this victory the Ribbonmen erected the gallaun on Derry.—J.G.W.

CLONMEEN PARISH (R.C.).

Pipe Roll of Cloyne gives:—

Clonmyn. David Magnel acknowledged that he holds of His Lordship (Bishop of Cloyne) in Soboltre and Clonmyn 5 carucates, with the demesne of Clonmyn, by servicés of homage, fealty, and common suit of the castle

⁶ Loughlea House was built by the late Capt. Bourke, a seafaring gentleman. One of the members of this family died here and three emigrated to Australia, where they built a fine residence, resembling their former one at Loughlea. It was purchased from the Bourke family by the late Mr. Patrick Keller, whose family occupy it now.

⁷ Lt.-Col. C. C. J. Perry, Royal Engineers, Commanding Ordnance Survey, Ireland, kindly informs me (August, 1912) that the "Cloughfawn Dallaun" is on the townland of Knock. I find it on six-inch Ord. Sur., sheet (Co. Cork) 49, as a "gallaun" marked on top corner of sheet, 450 yards south-east of Glencam Bridge.—J. G. W., Col.

of Kynlacleny, and by service of two marcs yearly, at the usual terms, and he did homage to H.L., and acknowledged the aforesaid services.

The heir of Philip Omal acknowledged that he holds of H.L. one (small) castle in Clonmyn, by services of 4 pence yearly, of homage, fealty and court suit of Kylmacleny.

A.D. 1368. David Magnel acknowledged that he held of H.L. at Clonmyn four carucates at two marcs yearly, &c.

Walter Magnel paid 6s. 8d. for Clonmyn. (Caulfield's edition).

Among the grants of Henry VIII. (1545) is a lease to Dermot McCormoke Oge, late preceptor of Morne, alias Manynymon, Co. Cork, which included Clonmyne. To hold for twenty-one years, at a rent of £9. 9th July, xxxvii. Mem.—Void because granted to Earl of Desmond.

Teige Mac Carty got a grant of the whole Preceptory of Morne, including Clonmeen, lease dated 28th May, 1577, Greenwich. (Smith, vol. i., 182).

Colgan says a monastery of Austin friars was founded by the O'Callaghans at Clonmene. (Gibson, ii., 477).

A List of Popish Priests as they were registered, &c., 11th July, 1704, etc. Parish Priest, Owen O'Connel, living at Killcaskan, aged sixty-six years. He was parish priest of Clonmeen, Killshanig, and part of Castlemagner, received popish orders in 1666, at Dublin, from Patrick Plunkett. Sureties were Manus O'Keeffe of Knocknagehy, £50; Dennis Callaghan of Lisméalcomin, £50. ("Journal" for 1900, p. 58).

Abstract of the State of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, Nov. 6th, 1731:—Parish of Clonmeen.—One Masshouse. One Popish Priest. No Convent of Fryers or Nuns. No Popish School. ("Journal" for 1893, p. 51).

State of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, 1766:—"Clonmeen, Roskeen (Castlemagner), and Kilcorny (Clonmeen). In this union are three reputed popish priests, that is to say, Darby Leonard, John Connel, senr., and John Connel, junr., the two latter of whom are said to be under suspension from their superior for irregularities. There is no fryar that I can hear of in this union. April 21st, 1766." ("Journal" for 1909, p. 38).

There lies on the south side of the Blackwater, in the Barony of Duhallow, a monastery for friars following the rule of Augustin, it was founded here by O'Callaghan. (Archdall's "Monasticon Hibernicon," p. 61, 1786).

Lewis (pub. 1837) also mentions that the monastery at Clonmeen for Augustine friars was founded by the O'Callaghans, ancestors of Lord Lismore. He states: "In the R.C. divisions that portion of the parish lying north of the Blackwater forms part of the union or district of Castlemagner; the remainder is the head of a union or district comprising also the parish of Kilcorney, and containing two chapels, one in each parish; the chapel of Clonmeen, at Bantyre Cross, is a large edifice lately built, and adjoining it is a commodious house, erected by the late Rev. Myles Bourke, parish priest, who bequeathed it for the benefit of his successor. A parochial school has been lately built and is supported by subscription, and there are several private schools, in which are about 250 children." (Under Clonmeen).

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) writes: "At the cross of Bantyre is the Roman Catholic chapel of Clonmeen, and near it a commodious dwelling of the priest, the Rev. Edmund Murphy. A good school has been built, and another is in progress of erection, under the superintendence of this excellent clergyman, who, acting on a principle similar to his respected



RUIN OF CLONMEEN MONASTERY.
(Photo by Col. J. Grove White, 11th Sept., 1910.)



ST. FURSEY'S HOLY WELL, CLONMEEN.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, May 1907.)

brother, the parish priest of Fermoy, incessantly labours for the spread of information, and the advancement of religion and virtue throughout their respective localities." ("The Blackwater in Munster," p. 154).

The Field Book of the Survey of 1840 states that Clonmeen church is built on part of the site of the monastery. The western gable of it is standing.⁸ There is nothing more known about it than that it was a monastery of Austin friars founded by the O'Callaghans. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I was informed in 1907 that part of the field to the west of the ruins of the monastery (which stands in Clonmeen C. of I. churchyard) was flagged.

In north-west of Curraghrower is a Holy Well named "Tobernahuna." In 1838 it had ceased to be recognised as a Holy Well for some time past. It is a spring well, at which people used to pay rounds. The ground about it is flooded in winter. (Field Book, 1838, Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In Clonmeen North, about four chains north of Clonmeen church, is St. Furse's Holy Well. It is a fine spring well, dedicated to St. Forsin. The people used to resort to it for the cure of various diseases, but have discontinued to do so for some time past. (Field Book, 1838, Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I visited this Holy Well in 1907. I was told people come Fridays, Saturdays or Sundays for cure of pains and sore eyes. They pay rounds, and then go to the church in Banteer to pray. Formerly it was called Tober Ursa,⁹ which means prop or crutch. People used to come with crutches, and being cured, left the crutches behind at the well. About twelve paces to the west of the Holy Well there was an excellent well in former days; about 1897 a wall was built round it, and afterwards it ran dry.

⁸ Mr. James Twohig, of Tureen, writes:—Of the Augustinian monastery in Clonmeen graveyard the western wall still remains whole, and is used as a belfry. Its fine window arch, matted with ivy, can still be seen. The eastern wall forms part of the Protestant church, from the side of which projects the form of a head chiselled in stone.

⁹ Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch writes:—It has been mentioned that near Clonmeen Church is the well of St. Fursa, whose "Life" is given by Canon O'Hanlon at January 16th, but the statements made in this "Life" concerning Fursa are very contradictory. According to the old Life, quoted by Canon O'Hanlon, Fursa was son of Finntan, son of Findlug, King of South Munster, but Canon O'Hanlon says that in the "Kings of the Race of Eibhear," a chronological poem, by O'Dugan, relating to the Kings of South Munster, there is no mention made of Findlug. In no Irish historical document is there mention of Findlug or Finntan as Kings of South Munster, and Canon O'Hanlon also quotes an old quatrain in which it is stated that Fursa was son of Lochin of Dal-Araidhe in Ulster, and he also quotes an old document in which Fursa is made son of Finntan, son of Findlug, son of Lochan, son of Lughaid Lagha, son of Eoghan, or Mogh Nuadat, the father of Oilloll Olom.

Keating, in the Introduction to his "History of Ireland," says:—"Adeir Hanmer gur chlann bastaoid do righ Laighean Fursa, Faolan, agus Ultan; gidheadh go firinneach is clann d'Aodh Beannain ri Mumhan iad, do reir naomh-sheanchusa Eireann." "Hanmer says that Fursa, Faolan, and Ultan were bastard children of a King of Leinster; although truly they were children of Aodh Beannan, King of Munster, according to the account of the saints of Ireland."

In the "Book of Fermoy," as quoted by Dr. Todd, Introduction, p. 8, it is stated that Aodh Beannan, King of West Luachair, had twelve sons and three daughters. West Luachair would be the Kerry district, and Clonmeen would accordingly be in East Luachair. Wills, in his "Lives of Illustrious Irishmen," i., 139, also says that Fursa was the son of Finntan, son of Findlug, King of South Munster, and states that Fursa died on the 16th day of March, in the year 650.

Sir William Wilde, in "Lough Corrib," gives some particulars of Fursa, and

Sunday's Well, east side of townland of Fermoy, is a Holy Well much frequented in summer by sick persons. (Field Book, 1838, Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I was informed, when I was at this Holy Well in August, 1912, that people frequented it on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays for sickness of all kinds. It is related that a long time ago a mason went blind. He paid rounds at this well, and recovered his sight. To mark his gratitude, he did all the mason work now seen at the well. I noticed a couple of small dressed stones standing on a ledge over the well, one had a date inscribed on it, 18—?. I could not make out what was carved on the other.

Killavoy Graveyard,¹⁰ "church of the plain." The Field Book of 1838 states: "A little more than half this graveyard is cultivated. The other part is still dedicated to its original purpose, viz., it is used as a burial ground for unbaptised children. There never was a church here." (Fd. Bk., 1838, Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Kil, near centre of townland of Kilcaskin, is an old Danish fort, in which persons were formerly buried, but not since about 1778, except unbaptised children. (Field Book of 1838).

The Right Revd. Matthew McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, wrote the "Ancient and Modern Names of the Parishes of Cloyne, taken from the Diocesan Register," in 1783. He states that "Clonmeen" is the ancient and modern name of this parish, and that the patron saint was "St. Fursæns."

The following is the Roll of Parish Priests of Clonmeen, as far as can be traced.

Father Miles Burke is the first parish priest of whom there is any record. He was born 21 April, 1774. He was P.P. in 1824. There is no record of the date of his appointment. He built the Banteer church and presbytery. Before Banteer church was built, there were two thatched chapels, one at Inchidaly, the other at Shronebeha.¹¹ He died 30 October, 1834, and was succeeded by the

Rev. Edmond Joseph Murphy, on 10th November, 1834. He was born 12th June, 1796, ordained priest on 1st June, 1822, and appointed parish priest 10th November, 1834. He built a church at Lyre, another at Kilcorney, which were opened for Divine Service—the former, Lyre church, on Christmas Day, 1857; the latter, Kilcorney, on Christmas Day, 1856. He also built schools. He died on 10th March, 1876, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Hickey in April, 1876. He died 28th March, 1882, aged 56 years, and was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Morrissey on 5th May, 1882. The Very Revd. Canon Alexander Morrissey is still the Parish Priest (1912).

O'Curry, "Lectures," p. 427, gives a strange legend of Lake Muskry, on the Galtees, in which there is a curious reference to St. Fursa, who is termed *craibdech*, "pious," in Calendar of Oengus at January 16th.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes:—"Tober Ursa," I take it, means Fursa's well euphoniously. "Ursa" is Irish for a prop or defender, also the side post of a door. The Irish for "crutch" is either *maide no bata croise*, or *steafog* or *trostan*, not *ursa*.

¹⁰ Mr. James Twohig, of Tureen, Banteer, writes:—Killavoy graveyard is supposed to contain the bodies of many who died during the famine years, and could not be conveyed to the proper burial places.

¹¹ Portion of the wall of the Catholic church built at Shronebeha still remains (1912).



SUNDAY'S WELL, A HOLY WELL AT FERMOYLE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, August, 1912.)

Revd. R. H. V. Brougham, Rector of Castlemagner and Clonmeen, writes:—"There is no bell now (1913) in the ruins of Clonmeen churchyard. I believe Revd. H. Swanzy presented the bell of Castlemagner church to Buttevant church and brought the Clonmeen bell to Castlemagner."

His Honor, Mr. M. J. Bourke, B.L., Recorder of Cork, tells me he understands that Sir Alister McDonnell¹² who was killed at the battle of Knocknannoss, 13 Nov., 1647, was buried by Donagh O'Callaghan in his ancestral tomb at Clonmeen. Also see page 130, "Journal" for 1899.

CLONMEEN PARISH (C. of I.)

Brady gives roll of Incumbents, &c., &c., as follows:—

1591. Cornelius O'Brien appears as Vicar of Clonmeen and Roskeen. Rector de Clonmeen, Oeconomus of Cloyne, and Hospital de Mora. Rector de Roskyne, Prior Bothon. V. Clonmeen et Roskyne, Cor. O'Brien." (MS. T.C.D. E. 3. 14). He is also V. Kilshannig.

1615. Emanuel Phaire appears as V. Clonmeen and Roskeen. "R. Clonmine et Roskin, imp. Johes Jephson, miles, firmarius. V. Emanuel Phere, residens et inserviens curae. Valor utriusque 3 li. per an. Ecclesia de Clonmeen bene repata. Ecclesia de Roskine ruinata." (R.V., R.I.A.)

On June 6th, 1621, Emanuel Phaire was admitted to P. Kilmackenine, V. Kilshanye, Clonmyne, and Roskeene, quas Preb. and Vic. Jacobus Rex per literas patentis gerentes datum apud Dub., 9th March, an^o regni 18^o univiv et annexit. Installed 18th June, 1621. Phaire was P. Kilmaclenine, q.v.

16—? "Mr. Northcote, the elder, was Vicar of Clonmeen in the time of the Usurper Cromwell." (Cloyne Chapter Book, under date of 12th July, 1700).

1661 to 1663. Mr. Patrick Thompson appears as Vicar of Clonmeen, Roskeen and Kilshannig. In 1663 he also appears as V. Kilcorney.¹³ (V.B.)

1665. Vacant. (V.B. D.R.)

1666. Theodore Vesey, V. Clonmeen, Roskeen, Kilshannig, and P. Cooliney.

1669. Patrick Thompson.

1676. John Norcott.

1676. "We find and present that the parish church of Clonmeen is out of repair, and whereas the said parish church has been formerly charged with thirty shillings per plowland and fifteen horses towards the said church's repairs, and that ten shillings per plowland, out of the parishes of Kilshannig and Kilcorney, that are united to the same parish of Clonmeen, will complete the repair of the said church, and that James and Abraham Allen (gentlemen) are fit persons for to oversee the said work, and that they may be to that end empowered to levy the said ten shillings per plowland." (County Cork Grand Jury Presentments).

¹² Mr. James Twohig adds that Mr. Robert O'Callaghan, a member of the Lismore family, of Clonmeen, says that one of Sir Alexander MacDonnell's spurs, which was of large size, was in the possession of his family up to a recent date, when it got mislaid.

¹³ The Kilcorney of Co. Clare is written Cill Coirne by Professor O'Curry in "Manners and Customs," and Cill Cornaidh by Mr. James Frost in "Clare Local Names."—(Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch).

1694. Rect' imp' de Clonmeen et Roskeen, val. 40 pounds. Johes Jephson armiger olim impropiator, nunc vendit Mr. Samuel Pomeroy. Nulla Ecclia in Roskeen. Ecclia de Clonmeen in ruinam lapsa. R. V. Kilshanning, val. 50 pounds. R. V. Kilcorney, val. 10 pounds. V. Roskin, val. 3 pounds. V. Clonmeen, val. 20 pounds.

Mr. Johes Norcott curae animarum incumbit. Epus patronus. Mr. Norcott's livings united pro hac vice are contiguous. Ecclae de Clonmeen et Kilshanigan in ruina lapsae sunt et in ceteris nullae. The churches of Clonmeen and Kilshannig were ruined by the Irish in the late war, but Kilshannig will be rebuilt this year (1694). (Palliser).

1718. A chalice bears this legend: "The gift of Cornelius Callaghan, esq., to ye Church of Clonmeene, Anno Dom. 1718."

1719. Francis Gore, A.M.

1730, June 30. Date of union of Clonmeen, Roskeen and Kilcorney. (D.R.)

1748. John Madden.

He was author of (1) "A Fast Sermon, preached before the House of Commons, in St. Andrew's, Dublin." 4to, Dublin, 1741. (2) "A Fast Sermon, preached before the House of Commons, on 30th January, 1749." 4to, Dublin, 1750.

1751. James Hingston.

1762. Hingston, non-resident; yearly income, £200. (Hayman).

1770, June 21. Hingston proposed to the Dean and Chapter to take on lease the Oeconomy part of the tithes of Clonmeen for £20 a year, and his proposal was accepted. And in 1772, 1773, and 1775, resolutions were passed by the Dean and Chapter to set the tithes of Clonmeen to Rev. James Hingston, the Vicar of said parish, for two-thirds of what he shall really set them at. (C.B.)

1771. Hingston resigned Roskeen and Kilcorney, and was licensed to be Curate of those parishes on 28th June, 1771. (D.R.)

1771. Redmond Morres, A.B.

1774. Clonmeen, vic. in the Bar. of Duhallow; value, £160 per an. Church in repair. Pat. the Bp. Proxy, 2s. The rect. formerly belonged to the Preceptory of Mourne, and is now enjoyed by William Holmes Pomeroy, esq., who pays 12s. per an. crown-rent. Proxy, 4s. Another rect. in this parish belongs to the Oeconomy. Incumbent, James Hingston, A.M. Curate, Redmond Morres, A.B. (Hingston).

1774. Roskeen, vic. in the bar. of Duhallow; value, £30 per ann. Church in ruins. Pat. the Bishop. Proxy, 3s. Taxed in the King's books by the name of Roskryne, £1 10s. ster. Incumb. Redmond Morres, A.B. The rect. is imp. William Holmes Pomeroy, Imp. Proxy, 3s. (Hingston).

1774. Kilcorney, réct. and vic. in the bar. of Muskerry, &c. &c.

1776. Redmond Morres, A.B.

1785. Protestant population of Clonmeen, Roskeen and Kilcorney, 1.

1794. Henry Newman.

1799. Francis Hewitt.¹⁴

1805. There were 8 Protestant families in the union in this year. (Apb. Brod.).

¹⁴ In Newmarket Church (Clonfert) there is a mural tablet to the memory of Rev. Francis Hewitt.—(Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch).

1807. Hewett resides in adjoining parish. Rev. George Stannard is curate at £50 (Rep.).

1808. Edward Synge Townsend.

1819. Benjamin Burton Johnson, A.B.

1830. Protestant population of Clonmeen, 98; of Roskeen, 9.

1837. Clonmeen union: 10 miles long by 8 broad, with cure consisting of, 1, Clonmeen vicarage. 2, Roskeen vicarage. The union contains 20,824a. Gross population, 5,935. No curate employed. Composition for the vicarial tithes of Clonmeen parish, £325 9s. 3¼d.; of Roskeen parish, £43 15s. 3½d. Subject to visitation fees, 14s.; diocesan schoolmaster, £1. No glebe house. Incumbent is non-resident. One church, situate in Clonmeen parish, capable of accommodating 120 persons, but when or at what cost built unknown. No charge on the union in 1832 on account of the church. The rectorial tithes of Clonmeen parish compounded for £109 6s. 1¼d., are inappropriate, and belong, as to one moiety thereof, to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Colman's, Cloyne; and as to the other moiety, to Robert Phair, esq. The rectorial tithes of Roskeen parish, compounded for £43 15s. 3½d., are also inappropriate and belong to the said Robert Phair. (Parl. Rep.).

1847. Andrew Todd, A.B.

1860. The church is in want of repairs. No glebe house. No glebe. Incumbent resides in Kanturk, not far from his parish. No school. Protestant population, 50. The vicarial rent charge of Clonmeen is £244 1s. 11d.; of Roskeen, £32 16s. 7d. Total income, £376 18s. 5d. (II. 139).

Cole continues the Clonmeen parochial history:—In 1903, Revd. Andrew Todd died on the 29th of March, 1869.

1869. John Galbraith.

John Galbraith resigned in 1879, and the parishes of Clonmeen and Roskeen were then united to Castlemagner q. v. (Cole, p. 186).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "The living a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne, and with part of the rectory is episcopally united to the vicarage of Roskeen, forming the union of Clonmeen, in the patronage of the Bishop; the other portion of the rectory is appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne. The tithes amount to £415 9s. 3d.; and the gross value of the tithes of the benefice is £369 4s. 7½d. The church is an old delapidated building without a tower, and was the burial place of the O'Callaghans; it has been recently condemned, and it is expected that a new one will shortly be erected." (Under Clonmeen).

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) writes with regard to the church: "The parish church is a plain edifice without spire or tower, standing in an old graveyard" (page 153).

The church plate of Clonmeen is in the possession of the Rector of Castlemagner. It consists of an old silver chalice, with inscription: "The gift of Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., to ye church of Clonmeene. Anno Dom. 1718." An old silver paten with inscription: "The bequest of Mrs. Mary Power to the Church of Cranmeen." No date. An old silver paten with no inscription. A small old paten about 4 inches in diameter. No inscription.

The Journals for Memorials for the Dead in Ireland, vol ii., p. 463, gives

a good many of the inscriptions on the tombs in Clonmeen churchyard. There is only one monument inside the church, viz., a monument erected in 1735 by Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, senr., of Bantyre for himself, his wife, and children. It bears the family armorial bearings.

The Parochial Records of Clonmeen are kept at the Public Record Office, Dublin. They consist of two volumes, Baptisms, 1764 to 1881; Burials, 1784 to 1880. There appear to be no Marriage records.

The Rector of Castlmagner has custody of following Clonmeen Parish Registers:—Baptisms from 1889, Marriages from 1848, Burials from 1892.

In 1694 Clonmeen was in union with Kilshannig, Kilcorneyean, Drom-tariff and Drishane (Brady 1, xxxix.). When I visited this church in 1907 I was told the wall round the churchyard was repaired in 1905-6. I noticed a small carved head over eastern window, which was formerly in the old monastery, close by. So I was told.

CLONMEEN CASTLE AND HOUSE.

The origin of the family of O'Callaghan is given in a footnote in the 1846 edition of "The Four Masters," page 175:—"O'Ceallachain or O'Callaghans, given by O'Heerin as Chiefs of Clair Beire, and of Kinel Aodha." According to O'Brien and O'Halloran, the territory of the O'Callaghans was called Pobul O'Callaghan, signifying O'Callaghan's people, and extended from Mallow westward, on both sides of the Blackwater, in the Barony of Duhallow, County of Cork, and comprised, according to Smith, the present parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannick, an extensive territory containing about fifty thousand acres. The O'Callaghans mentioned by O'Heerin were chiefs in Kinel Aodha, now the barony of Kinnalea, and of Clair Beire, which signifies the plain of Beara, a district situated in the barony of Beare, both in the county of Cork. They are thus mentioned in the poem of O'Heerin:—

"Ar Chenel Aedha an fninn te,
O'Ceallachain Clair Beire,
Fonn glaislinde co grian geal.
Fiadh is fairsinge inbhear."

"Over Kinnalea of the fertile lands,
Rules O'Callaghan of the plain of Beara.
A land of the blue waters and bright sunshine,
The country of the most expanded bay."

The O'Callaghans are of the Eugenean race, and took their name from their ancestor Ceallachan Cashel, the celebrated King of Munster, in the tenth century, and accounts of them may be found in the "Annals of Innisfallen" and the "Four Masters."

The O'Callaghans, lords of Clonmeen, were in former times very powerful chiefs and had their chief residence at the Castle of Clonmeen, the ruins of which still remain on a rock near the river Blackwater. According to O'Brien, at the word of Pobul, the chief of the O'Callaghans was transplanted into the County of Clare by Cromwell, where he gave him a considerable property at Kilcorney, in lieu of his ancient estates. O'Brien mentions Baron Louis Dennis O'Callaghan, Grand Vener to His Serene Highness the Prince Margrave of Baden-Baden, and some of them were also distinguished officers in the French service. There are several highly respectable family of the O'Callaghans in the County of Cork, and a branch of them in Tipperary are Viscounts Lismore (p. 175).



CLONMEEN CASTLE, S. E. TOWER ENTRANCE INSIDE
QUADRANGLE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 7th May, 1908.)



CLONMEEN CASTLE, S. E. TOWER (OUTSIDE.)

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 7th May, 1908.)

In Ware's "Antiquities" an account is given of the laws of Tanistry, and the following instance affords an illustration of the mode of tenure. The chiefs mentioned were the O'Callaghans of Cork, who had extensive possessions in that county, and an account of them has been already given in the note of Desmond.

By an Inquisition taken at Mallow, on the 25th of October, 1594, before Sir Thomas Norris, vice-president of Munster, William Saxey and James Gould, Esqrs., chief and second justices of the said province, under a commission from the Lord Deputy and Council, it was found among other things, "that Conoghor (Conor, or Cornelius) O'Callaghan, alias the O'Callaghan, was and is seized of several large territories in the Inquisition recited, in his Demesne, as Lord and Chieftain of Poble-Callaghan, by the Irish custom time out of mind used: that as O'Callaghan, aforesaid, is *Lord* of said country, so there is a *Tanist*, by the custom of said country, who is Teighe O'Callaghan, and the said Teige is seized as Tanist by the said custom of several ploughlands in the Inquisition mentioned; which also finds that the custom is, further, that every kinsman of the O'Callaghan had a parcel of land to live upon, and yet that no estate passed thereby, but that the Lord, who was then Conor O'Callaghan, and the O'Callaghan for the time being, by custom time out of mind, may remove the said kinsman to other lands; and the Inquisition further finds that O'Callaghan, the son of Dermod Torlogh O'Callaghan, Teige MacCahir O'Callaghan, Donogh MacThomas O'Callaghan, Conor Genkagh O'Callaghan, Dermod Bane O'Callaghan, and Shane MacTeighe O'Callaghan, were seized of several ploughlands according to the said custom, subject nevertheless to certain seigniories and duties, payable to the O'Callaghan and that they were removable by him to other lands at his pleasure."

From this it appears that those who held lands under the tenure of Tanistry were a sort of tenants at will: "but if the chief removed any of them, he was bound to provide for them other lands on the tribe territory, which must always continue in the possession of the clan" (p. 581).

FIANTS OF HENRY VIII.

461 (404). Lease to Dermot McCormoke oge, late preceptor of Morne, alias Manynymon, County Cork, of several lands, amongst which was Clonmyne, Co. Cork, to hold for 21 years, &c. 9 July, xxxvii. (1545). Mem.—Void because granted to Earl of Desmond.

FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

2248 (1826). Pardon, amongst others to Kallaghan m'Conoghor, of Clonmyne. In consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the Crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 6 May, xv., 1573.

2264 (1837). Pardon to Teig m'Donogh O Flwyn, of Clonemyne, and others. In consideration of their having given 131 cows for the army in Munster, and in consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the Crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 8 May, xv., 1573.

2928 (2427). Pardon to Conoghor O Floyne, of Clonmyne; Brian O Floyne, of same; Cormuck O Floyne, of Clonmyne; Donogho oge Mic Bren, of same, and others. Provided that within six months they appear before the commissioners in their county and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. 16 Nov., xviii., 1576.

3095 (2320). Pardon to Thady m'Owen O Kief, of Clonmyne, gentleman, and others. Fine, one cow each. Security as in 2928.

3121 (2623). Grant (under Queens' letter, 2 (2) May, xix) to Cormock M'Teig M'Cartie of large grants of land, amongst which was Clonmyne, alias Clomyne, possessions of

the preceptory of (Morne) alias Manymonye, alias Manister ne monye, Co. Cork. Much defaced. (See Auditor-General's Patent Book, vol. 7, p. 86). 6 Oct., xix., 1577.

5903 (5985). Surrender by Conoghor O Kallaghan, alias O Kallaghan of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent, of the castle and land of Clomyne, Co. Cork, containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, Gortmoore, Dromrahye, Kylewoy, Koolekiltyh, Nymonane, and other lands, all in Pobble I Callaghan, Co. Cork, extending from Glanda Ieyghe and Molyne Intrynnane, on the west to the water of Clyedagh, Bearnynymohir, Bearnyn Inclynowe on the east, and from Portidieih and Bear Icanhin, on the south, to the foss of Ballynowe, on the north. Signed, Conogho' O Kallaghan. Dated, 2 Dec., xxxvii. (Cal. P. R., p. 335) 1584.

6407 (5186). Pardon to Connoughor O Callighan, alias O Calghan of Clonmine, gent; Joan ny Tirrelagh, his wife; Callighan m'Connoghor I Callighan, Callighan m'Owen I Callighan, Ellen ny Tirrelagh, his wife, &c., &c. Security to be given in Co. Cork. Provided that they shall appear and submit themselves before the Queen's commissioners or Keepers of the peace who for the time being shall be assigned in the said county, or the next general sessions, and be sufficiently bound with convenient sureties, to keep the peace and to answer and personally appear in all sessions held in the county when called to satisfy the demand of all the Queen's subjects according to justice. Provided also that this pardon shall not extend to pardon any murder, or any intrusion upon possessions of the crown, or release any debt, fine or alienation, account or arrears payable to the Crown.

Murder is excepted in the body of the pardon in the ordinary clause excluding treasons against the Queen's life. 15 June, xlii. (Calendar P. R., 563), 1600.

6516 (5231). Pardon to Dermot O Swillivane of Clonemyne, and many others. Provided thāt they appear and submit before the president of Munster, N. Welsh, knt., chief justice of the Common Bench, the chief and second justices, and the Queen's attorney of Munster, and John Everard, esq., justice of the liberty of Tipperary, within three months, and be sufficiently bound with sureties; and that all the recognizances be recorded in the council book of the province at the next session to be held in the several counties where the parties live, if any be held there within three months. If any fail to find the required surety within three months, the pardon as regards them to be void. The pardon shall not extend to any in prison or bound for appearance at sessions, nor to any Jesuit, seminary, or mass priest, nor any freeman of any city or incorporate town who lives in the town. It shall also not include any offence or crime committed after the date of the president's letter to the deputy for the pardon, nor any intrusion on possession of the Crown, or any debt for arrest due to the Crown. 14 May, xliii. (Cal. P. R., p. 576), 1601.

6558 (5621). Pardon to Conoghor oge m'Conoghor Garvane, of Clonmine; Jovane ny Donell, John m'Honye I Challaghane, of same; Dermot m'Conogher ne Sawnye, of same; Dermot m'Tho. O Floime, of same; Teig m'Shane I Corkyry, of Clunemyne; Brien and Conoher m'Teig I Corkery, Edm. m'Brien m'Ea I Doherty, Donogh m'Shane m'Donogh, and Donell m'Shane Donogh, of same; Maccragh m'Shane M'Donogh, of Colynomine; Tho. riogh m'Donell I Callaghan, Eanes O Dally, of same; Denis O Cronyne, of same, tailor; MacCragh M'Thomas, Shane m'Owen O Daly, Conogher m'Shane M'Richard, and Teig m'Conoghor garrow, of same; Donneghy m'Donell I Cabae, Conoghor Roe m'Mahowne Healeghane, of same; Donogh O Dowgane, Kennedy oge O Callaghan, of Clonemyne, Donell M'Sakerran, Mahown M'Shearie, Dermot Leigh M'Teigh, of same; Conoghor O Flynn, of Clonemyne, and others. Provisions as in 6516. Date destroyed. Lord Deputy's warrant dated 6 July, 1601.

6762 (5458). Pardon to Dermot m'tho. m'Melaghlin O Flynn, of Clonemyne, and Donogh m'owen m'Donogh oge, of same, yeomen; Donell m'Shane O Bowghylly, of same, carpenter. Feb., 1602.

A.D. 1578, O'Callaghan, i.e., Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donogh, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in Avonmore (the river Blackwater, in Cork), and it was a loss to his reputation that he had departed before he spent an entire year in the employment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his drowning. The son of the prior O'Callaghan, namely, Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Anthony, son of Cahir, was appointed his successor (p. 497, 1848 edition of the "Four Masters").

By an Inquisition held at Shandon Castle, County Cork, 1588, several persons were found concerned in the Earl of Desmond's Rebellion, and were attainted. Patrick O'Callaghan of Clonmeen, Esq., is named.

The modern barony of Duhallow, in some old manuscripts Alla, is a large tract of which MacDonough, a branch of the MacCartys (vide a note in the Lambeth Library, manuscript xx., fol. 15, concerning the several septs and lordships of the MacCartys, of Carbery, also the division of Duhallow among the Cartys, xx., fol., 43, 97) was chief. He is, in several old chronicles, styled prince of Duhallow, and lived in this country, with his followers, in great splendour, till the year 1641. His dependents were O'Kief, chief of Poble O'Kief, a country in the north-west part of this county; MacAuliff, chief of Clan-Auliff; and O'Callaghan, chief of the territory called Poble O'Callaghan, west of Mallow, being the present parishes of Kilshannick and Clonmeene, where the chief sept of the O'Callaghans lived, and where a descendant of the family still remains. MacDonough's chief residence was at Kanturk, near which are the sumptuous ruins of one of his castles. (Penes Comit. de Egmont). Anno 13th of James I. letters patent were passed to Dermot MacOwen MacCarty, of the town and lands of Keantwirik, Lohort, and divers other lands, &c., containing the greatest part of the territory of Duhallow, with a chieffie and other duties and customs, out of the territories of Poble O'Callaghan, Poble O'Kief, and the lands of Donough-Oge, with the royalties of all waifs, strays, goods of felons, court-leet, and court-baron, view of frankpledge, &c., a weekly market and annual fair, with power to impark 550 acres, to have free-chace and free-warren throughout the said territory, and divers other ample privileges, to be held in fee and common soccage of his Majesty's castle of Dublin. Dated at Dublin, June 8, 1615.

In the reign of King James I., tanistry was condemned as a lewd and barbarous custom (vid., Davis's Reports, p. 28, &c., Smith, vol. i., p. 19).

Patrick Callaghan of Clonmeene was found concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, at an Inquisition held at Shandon Castle, in Cork, 9th Sept., 1588. (Smith, vol. i., p. 29).

The Egmont MSS. have several notices of the O'Callaghans of Clonmeen, as follows:—27 June, 1605, at Cary Hospital, Cahir O'Callaghane, of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent., brought an action against John Barrie, esquire, late sheriff of Co. Cork, Brien McOwen of Castlemore and Conogher O'Callaghane, of Clonmyne, same county, gents., for having with the aid of two hundred persons taken forcible possession of his castle of Dromynyne. The case was given in Cahir O'Callaghane's favour, and Conogher O'Callaghane, as "being one of the principal setters on" of the riot, was fined £100, "and be sent for to appear." (I., 30).

Surrender by Conor O'Callaghan of Clonmyne, Esq., Cahir O'Callaghan of Drominine, gent., Brian MacOwen of Cloghda, gent., all in Cork County of all their estates in said county to the intent that same may be granted to them respectively by letters patent. The lands are as follows:—Currigoolane, Glanekitterrigge, Gortwoliere, Ratchcoman Clonmine, the Bantiers and Fermoyle, Kilkaskane, Gortenebehaghie, Ruskine, and Cloneteieis pallace with rents and services of Ballym'moroghan, Rathbegg and Rathmore; the castle and lands of Drominine 1 qr.; Dromore, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Gortnagrosse, 1 qr.; Balliwnie, 1 plow; Geaghrineskeagh $\frac{1}{2}$ plow; Kilbialady and Dromehane, 2 plows; the rents and services of Kilkrainten, 1 plow; of Gortneceroyle and Carrimcowney, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Dromrastle, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Skarrough, the quarter of land in Gortrowe. 23 March, 1610; Pat. 9; James I. (P.R.O., Ird.).

During the rebellion of 1641 the Papal Nuncio, Rinuccini, after landing at Ardtully proceeded through Co. Cork, visited Clonmeen, the

castle of Donogh O'Callaghan, chief of his name, who entertained with rare magnificence the crowd of nobles and gentry who flocked thither to do homage to the representative of the Holy See. From Clonmeen, the Nuncio (doubtless highly gratified by his reception in the Co. Cork) proceeded to Kilmallock, Limerick, and finally to Kilkenny, the headquarters of the Confederate Authorities. (Meehan, p. 137). ("Journal" for 1909. Footnote p. 143).

By a letter from Thos. Reymond to Lord Viscount Muskerry, dated 4 January, 1643 (4), it appears that Donnogh O'Callaghane of Clonmeene, by the order of Lord Muskerry, had to enquire into a case, in which Thos. Reymond complained that Teige Oge came with a guard of Mr. McDonagh's soldiers and seized the lands of Kilballworrye, where he (Thos. Reymond) had been ordered to reap the corn by Lord Muskerry. (I., 196).

Donogh O'Callaghane, 1643 (4), February 3, Clonmeene, warrant to Sergt. Reymond to bring witnesses to prove the value of the property taken by Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Lombard, Mr. Magner, and others, who are to have notice thereof that they may be present if they please, with note by Reymond that this is the second warrant. (I., 198).

Donogh O'Callaghane, 1643 (4), February 8, Clonmeene, warrant requiring Edward Magner and his son Edmond to deliver to Sergeant Reymond twenty barrels of oats or six pounds sterling in lieu thereof, and in default praying the honourable Patrick Purcell, Lieut-General of the forces of Munster, to billet thirty foot soldiers upon the said Magners until the order is obeyed. Is "the more earnest in this matter for that it is in observance of the Articles of Cessation." *Copy by Reymond* (I., 199).

There are letters to Donnogh O'Callaghan from Lord Muskerry and Lord Inchiquin about these dates. Thomas Bettsworth to Sir Philip Percivall, 24 Feb., 1643, describes Donnogh O'Callaghane thus:—"In truth, to give him his due (for that the devil must have), I do find D. O'Callaghane, in our intercourse of quarter, to be one of the moderateest, most rational men amongst them, and a strict observer of the Articles of Cessation, or a seemer to be so." (I., 202).

Donnogh O'Callaghane had evidently been employed by the Government to enquire into cases connected with the late rebellion. On 11 March, 1643 (4), before the Commissioners at Mallow, Edward Hellier deposed that he had been called as a witness before Mr. Donnogh O'Callaghane of Clonmeene. (I., 208).

Don. O'Callaghane to Capt. Thomas Reymond at Liscarroll Castle, 1644 (5), January 19, Clonmeene, complaining of the carrying off of cows and horses, in spite of the cessation.

The same to same.—1644 (5), 24 January. Thanks him for the restitution of part of his cattle. Believes that, when Lord Muskerry returns into the country, he and Lord Inchiquin will have conference, "to set things aright to the content of both parties." Meanwhile he will not judge of the act, but is sorry for the blood-shedding. (I., 244).

Don. O'Callaghane to Capt. Thomas Reymond.—1645, April 12, Clonmeene. I understand from Lord Inchiquin that the cessation is prolonged, and although I have no notice of it from our own party, "yet such was and is my desire of peace and quiet with my neighbours that I gave order to my own people to sit quiet till I give order to the contrary. I am loath to begin hostilities with my neighbours if not forced unto it, after the fair quarter and correspondency held between us since the beginning of the cess-

ation If you will acknowledge and serve our sovereign lord the King against his enemies, as I found you were resolved to do, and obey the Lord Lieutenant's commands, I see no reason why you should be held an enemy to our party, who serve his Majesty and will live and die in his quarrel" (I., 250). Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Egmont, vol. i.

Opposite page 200 of the "Journal" for 1907, is a pedigree of O'Callaghans, Chieftains of Popul-F-Callaghan.

Catherine, 3rd daughter of Maurice Roche, Viscount Fermoy, generally called *the Mad*, living in 1541, married Conogher or Connor O'Callaghan, of Clonmeen, chief of his name. (Roche—Viscount Roche of Fermoy, B.E.P.).

From the Depositions of 1641, in Trinity College, it appears that Edward Harris of Rathcomane, husbandman, was despoiled by the O'Callaghans of Gortroe, Skaroo, and Clonmeene, to the extent of £21.

Grant to Sir William Petty and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, Bart. :—

Gortmore, with part of the mountain of Mullahallow, 458a. prof, 438a. unprof; Roskeene, 3 plow, 370a. 1r. 24p. prof, 28a. 3r. 28p. unprof, &c., Barony Duhallow.

Clonmeene and Colroe, with part of the mountain of Mullahalla, 851a. prof, 738a. 1r. op. unprof; Kilcaskeene (part) 129a. prof. 74a. 1r. op. unprof,; Drumcummer (part), 59a. &c., Barony Duhallow; Gurteens, 192a. prof., 392a. unprof. 1977a. 3r. op, statute; rent, £18 10s. 8½d. (p. 448, 14 C. 9, O'Donovan's Letters, R.I.A.).

The Survey and Distribution Book of circa. 1657, gives the following :—

¹Clonemeene (Clonmeene P.)—Proprietor before Rebellion, Donnogh O'Callaghan, 880 acres. He was attainted.

Grantees, Dame Eliz. fenton and Sir Wm. Petty.

¹Canon J. F. Lynch states:—

In "The Poems of Egan O'Rahilly" there is a poem, "On the death of O'Callaghan," who died at Thresherstown on the 24th of August, 1724, and in a note to this poem the Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen says: "Amid the long roll of transplanted Irish, given in the MSS. of the Marquis of Ormond, we find the following entry:—Donogh O'Callaghan, late of Clonmeen, in County Corke, and Ellen O'Callaghan, his wife; 12th of June, 1656 (date of decree); 29th of August, 1657 (date of final settlement). 2,500 acres. Donogh O'Callaghan lived at Mount Allen, County Clare, and was "The O'Callaghan" during his life; he died before 1690. He had a son and heir, Donogh Og O'Callaghan, also of Mount Allen, and "The O'Callaghan," who died in 1698, and with whom the pedigree in at least one copy of the Book of Munster begins. He had three sons, the third of whom was Domnall, the subject of this elegy, who was in 1715 of Mount Allen, and "The O'Callaghan." He married Catherine, second daughter of Nicholas Purcell, titular baron of Loughmore. He died on the 24th of August, 1724. His wife in 1731. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Donogh O'Callaghan, of Kilgorey Castle, County Clare, who married Hannagh, daughter of Christopher O'Brien, of Newhall, County Clare, and at his decease left a son and heir, Edmund O'Callaghan, Esq., Barrister-at-law, the father of Bridget O'Callaghan, wife of Thomas O'Reilly, Esq.; Catherine O'Callaghan, the wife of Thomas Brown, late Earl of Kenmare; and Ellen O'Callaghan, wife of James Bagot, of Castle Bagot; Elizabeth O'Callaghan, wife of Gerald Dease, nephew of Lord Fingal; and a daughter who became a nun. (See Sir Bernard Burke's 'Landed Gentry'). Thomas O'Reilly was father of Rev. Edmund O'Reilly, S.J., a distinguished theologian, who died in 1878 at Milltown Park, Dublin."

O'Rahilly traces Donogh O'Callaghan of Clonmeen to Conchubhar O'Callaghan who died at his castle at Clonmeen on the 31st of May, 1612, and left a son and heir, Callaghan O'Callaghan, then aged 25 years and upwards and married. See Archdall's "Lodge," vol. 7, p. 244. Then O'Rahilly proceeds to give the list of names to Ceallachan of Cashel, from whom the clan was named. The Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen says that in that interesting tract, "Toruigheacht Cheallachain Chaisil," is given Ceallachan's pedigree, which differs somewhat from O'Rahilly's. Ceallachan is traced to Oengus,

The whole of the parish belonged to Donnogh O'Callaghan, except Ballerookine, als. Roskine, which belonged to Teige O'Callaghan (370a. ir. 24p.) granted to Dame ffenton.

The other grantees of the lands in the parish were John Hodder, Lord Kingston, Sam Pumroy, Philip Cross and his wife, John Hughes, Sir Wm. Petty, Sir Peter Courthorp (subsequently passed to Richard Nagle and then to Abraham Dixon), Wm. Lumbard, Roger Btridge, Richard Strongman (Gortanarde).

Some of Lord Kingston's grant passed afterwards to Richard Conran.

the first Christian King of Cashel, then to Eogan Mor, from whom the Eoghanacht were named; then to Olioll Olom, and on to Milidh of the Milesians, then to Breogan of the Brigantes, then to Eber of the Iberians or Hibernians, then to Fenius of the Fene, then to Magog, son of Japheth. Most of the names given by O'Rahilly are renowned in Irish song and tale. O'Rahilly also has a second elegy on Domhnall O'Callaghan, and as Clonmeen is mentioned in one of the verses, I give this verse:—

“Do bheart Clíodhna on g-carraig m-ban gruagaig
Gur b'e seabhac ard Chluana ghil mhín,
Ceap rioghdha Caisil, ard-chuaile
O'Cheallachain uasal 'sa shíol,
Brat díona air Eallaibh la an chruatain
Do chosnaimh le cruas nirt is cloidhimh,
Cois Laoi theas marbh ta air fuaradh,
Mo chealg bhais chruaidh ghúirt, ár sí.”

Clíodhna, from the white fairy rock, said
That it was the noble warrior of bright Clonmeen,
A royal chieftain of Cashel, a high branch,
The noble O'Callaghan and his seed,
The protecting robe of Ealla¹ in the day of distress
Protecting with the vigour of his strength and sword,
Who lies beside the Lee,² in the south, cold in death;
O bitter sting of death to me, said she.”

The name Ceallachan is derived from Ceallach; by use of the affix “an” we get many derivations in Irish. This “an” corresponds to “al,” which is similarly used. An and al are old affixes expressing diminution, but in some old personal names they appear to be merely formative, but in late words and late names “an” is always a diminutive affix. I think that “an” as a mere formative affix is to be traced to the old demonstrative pronoun, san or sa, from which came as in Irish and other languages, Semitic, Egyptian, and Indo-European, the definite article, which in Homer has a demonstrative force. The old Irish genitive case is formed by the addition of the demonstrative article to the stem of the word, and the diverse genitive cases are simply due to the diverse forms of the demonstrative article; and this rule holds also for Greek, Latin, and other Indo-European languages.

The word ceallach, which is also used as a personal name, means, according to O'Reilly, contention, war, strife, and the root is cell, or celg, which also has form gal, explained war, battle, by O'Reilly. The national name Goedel, or Gael, and Celt, are equivalent, according to O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, and may be traced to Cell or Celg, the primary meaning of the root being to cast, which is also the primary meaning of the English war, Latin bellum, and Greek polemos. The Latin and Greek words for war are connected with ballo, or balgo, which is same as Celtic cellim, celgim, or calgaim. The Celts were prone to war, and so were warriors by name as well as by nature. Very many explanations of the name Celt and Goedel are given, but I think that the derivation of the name from the old word for war will be found to be correct.

¹ Ealla, the place of O'Callaghan's ancient patrimony, now Duhallow.

² Domhnall O'Callaghan, the subject of this elegy, was buried at Kílerea (Cill Creidhe), which is near the Lee. Clíodhna and Aoibhill, the banshees, are supposed to “keen” him. According to Hardiman's “Irish Minstrelsy,” Thomas O'Connellan, the Minstrel-Bard, who died about 1700 at Lough Gur Castle, was buried at Lough Gur, and the people say that the banshee Aine stood on the top of Carraig na gColur, one of the rocks of Knockadoon, and “keened” him as the funeral procession was proceeding to Templennua beside the lake.

Clonmeene Townland—880 acres. Former owner was Donnogh O'Callaghan, who was attainted.

Grantees were, Dame Elizabeth ffenton, 841 acres; Sir William Petty, 29 acres.

Clonmeene, called Killwy and Cooleroe, 116a. 1r. 2p. Former owner, Donogh O'Callaghan.

Grantees were, William Lombard, 58a. or. 32 p.; Sir William Petty, 116a. 11r. 24p. (P.R.O., Irl.).

On p. 20 of the Down Survey of 1666, a castle is shown at Clonmeen (P.R.O., Irl.).

Nicholas Chinnery (2nd son of John Chinnery, of Mallow, an Undertaker), Esq., of Oreggan, Co. Limerick, and Dromsikane and Flintfield, Co. Cork, attainted by James II., 1689, m. (Marr. Setts. dated 5 March, 1697) Margaret, dau. of Cornelius O'Callahan, Esq., of Clonmeen, Co. Cork, and had, with two daus., Ann (Mrs. O'Keefe) and Katherine (Mrs. O'Grady), a son, Nicholas, of Flintfield, &c. (Chinnery of Flintfield, B.L.G. of 1886).

Thomas Nash, of Rockfield, near Kanturk, Co. Cork, m. by licence, 21 Jan., 1777, Barbara, dau. of Denis O'Callaghan, of Glynn, Co. Cork, by Mary, his wife, dau. of Robert O'Callaghan, of Clonmeen, Co. Cork, and widow of Henry Daunt, of Cork, &c. (Nash of Finnistown, B.L.G., 1904).

Smith (pub. 1750) writes:—"Clonmene is a good house of Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., near it is the parish church, and more east are the remains of the castle of Clonmene, ruined in the wars of 1641. At Clonmene was anciently, according to Colgan, a monastery of Austin friars, founded by the O'Callaghans. After the wars Sir Richard Kyrle settled at this place. He erected iron works near it, cut down a vast tract of wood in this neighbourhood, and considerably improved the county. When the French threatened to invade this kingdom in 1666, this Sir Richard Kyrle offered Lord Orrery (Orrery's Lett., v. ii., p. 15) to raise a troop of sixty horse, of which his lordship informed the Duke of Ormond, and says the world had no better men than Sir Richard had, and that he knew him to be an excellent officer (Orrery's Lett., v. i., p. 207). This estate Sir Richard Kyrle sold to Richard Newman, Esq. The mountains here, that were formerly covered with wood, are now generally reclaimed; but, where the land was bare of trees, it is for the most part become boggy and unprofitable. Beneath the turfy sod is a bluish, hard, cold gravel, scarce to be penetrated without much labour. Not far from Clonmene is the hill called Knockninchashy, celebrated for a defeat given to Donough, then Lord Muskerry, who with 4,000 Irish, was marching to raise the siege of Limerick, by the Lord Broghill, with 1,000 English, in July, 1651.

Anno 19th of Charles II. Sir Richard Kyrle passed patent for Clonmene, Drumanene, and other lands in Duhallow and Fermoy, which were forfeited by the rebellion of 1641, to hold the same in fee and common soccage of the castle of Dublin, yielding for the whole £43 10s. into the exchequer. Saving to Donogh O'Callaghan and his heirs all such right, title, and interest as the Commissioners appointed for executing the Acts made for the settlement of Ireland shall adjudge to him, as one of the fifty-four persons appointed to be restored in the Explanatory Act, p. 101, and commonly called nominees.

The said Sir Richard Kyrle to be reprised out of other forfeited lands of equal value according to the said Act (vol. i., p. 282).

Gillman describes Clonmeen Castle in 1897 as follows:—"Nothing now remains of these ruins save part of the curtain wall enclosing the bawn (which is in shape nearly square) and remains of the towers at three

angles of the square. The keep has wholly disappeared. The castle of Clonmeen was built on a limestone rock, about a field distant from the southern bank of the river Blackwater in the townland of North Clonmeen, a mile and a half east of the present station of Banteer, on the Mallow-Killarney railway. The bawn was nearly a square, each side being about two hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and this was enclosed by a strong curtain wall, three feet thick, crowning the top of the rock, and in places rising twenty feet from the ground outside. This wall was guarded at each of its angles by round towers of two (possibly three) storeys high. The north-western tower has disappeared, but portion of the other three remain. They were fourteen feet in internal diameter, with walls five and a half thick, and each floor has loop holes for hand guns, not only towards the field but also two looking into the bawn itself. The entrance to each tower was at the inner angle of the bawn. The keep has wholly disappeared; some of its stones appear to have been used in building a limekiln of a quarry close by to the east. The remains of the castle indicate a structure of date 1590-1610, and its builder was, therefore, probably Connogher O'Callaghan, the chieftain who got a re-grant in 1594 of the lands from the Crown. He is known as 'Conogher of the Rock,' and may have used an earlier building than the one whose remains now appear. Possibly the building was added to and rendered stronger by works erected by Donogh, husband of Connogher's grand-daughter, a famous man in Cromwellian times." ("Journal" for 1897, p. 202, footnote).

Sir Richard Cox, writing circa. 1685, thus:—"Clonmeene well seated on the Blackwater, near which were lately iron works, now decayed." (R.S.A.I. 1902, p. 361.)

Morty Keleher, of Clonmeen, wrote to me in June, 1907:—"Inside the North Tower of Clonmeen Castle, where the style is, there is a hole in the ground. A load of shot was found there and went through the country. Also there was a lot of small shot found round the castle."

I visited the site of the castle in 1907. There is no vestige of the castle to be seen. I was informed that a farmer named Con. Sheehan who occupied the land on which the castle stood, at the beginning of the 19th century, took the stones from the foundation of the castle and burned them for lime. The walls that formed the castle enclosure are still in existence. There were evidently four towers, one at each angle. There are now remains of three, viz., at N.E., S.W., and S.E. angles. Very high walls remain at north side. I stepped 80 paces of wall between towers on south side. The enclosure occupied about a small acre. The towers were loop-holed.

Contributed by Mananaan Mac Lir. In "The Tribes of Ireland," by Aengus O'Daly. (A.D. 1600), the satirist thus refers to O'Callaghan:—

Arán agus uisge lacáin,
Mo chuid a dtigh Uí Ceallachain;
Is deáchair croidhe o'n gcuid sin slán
'S gur dá tíghe an tuisge 'na 'n tarán!

Banntracht criche Cheallachan ar ló
Sean mná gan lón d'á dtathad le gréin
Is seirgthe seang-cliabhadh a bhí
Go hithe bidh agus tar a eis.

Translated:—

Bread and water from a pool,
Was my supper at O'Callaghan's house;
It is difficult to have heart after such supper.
The water was twice thicker than the bread!

The women of O'Callaghan's country,
Are old women without store,—basking in the sun;
Withered and slender-bodied they be,
Till eating food—and after it."

The following metrical translation is by James Clarence Mangan:—

The O'Callaghan tribe turn out lots of old crones!
Whom I gazed on with pity! No blind-alleyed city
Can shew such a group. With no flesh on their bones;
They sit all day long in some lawny
Green sun-shiny spot, and grow shrivelled and tawny.

Among those I ate bread, which the great O' himself
Sent me down by his daughter, I drank mud and water
Too, fetched from a ditch, and which stood on a shelf
In a little brown earthen-ware pitcher,
'Tis the beverage alike here of dame, duck, and ditcher.

Vide "The Tribes of Ireland, a satire by Aenghus O'Daly, with a metrical translation by J. Clarence Mangan; and an Introduction to the history of satire in Ireland by John O'Donovan, LL.D., M.R.I.A.," pp. 68-69 and p. 98. Dublin, 1864.

Lewis (pub. 1837) also states that Clonmeen Castle was destroyed during the wars of 1641; that its ruins stands on one of the Gurtmore rocks, on the south side of the Blackwater, near which several cannon balls have lately been discovered (under Clonmeen).

The "Field Book" of 1840 gives the following:—"Clonmeen Castle.—It is said that this castle was built by the ancestors of the O'Callaghan of 'Callaghan's Mills,' Co. Clare. It was destroyed by Sir Richard Kirrill, one of Cromwell's officers. There is a high stone wall round the site of the castle flanked with round towers. There were four of them, one at each corner. There are now but three, as the N.W. one has been taken away. Situation—In S. of Clonmeen N. about 6 chains N. of the road, the common boundary of it and Gogaun, and about 13 chains S. of the Blackwater." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) writes:—"The well-cultivated land from this (Gurtmore Rock) to Clonmeen is the estate of George Grehan, Esq., whose numerous acts of kindness to his tenantry make him deservedly popular. He has built a neat cottage here, which commands a pretty view of the river, and has made considerable embankments to keep off the floods along the river side." (p. 153).

PEDIGREE OF GREHAN OF CLONMEEN (B.L.G., Irid., 1912, with a few additions).

Lineage—THADY GREHAN, of Dublin, d. 1792, leaving, with a dau. Mary, who m. John Roche, three sons,

I. PETER, of whom below.

II. Andrew, m. dau. of Patrick White.

III. Patrick, m. Jane Moore, of Mount Browne, and had a son Patrick, m. Catherine, dau. of George Meham, and had Patrick, m. 1842, Frances, dau. of John Pitchford, and left issue.
The eldest son.

PETER GREHAN, m. Mary, dau. of Stephen Roche, of Limerick (see Roche of Granagh Castle, B.L.G.), and had issue two sons and five daus.,

I. Thady.

II. STEPHEN, of whom next.

I. Margaret, m. John Joyce.

II. Anne, m. Jan., 1800, Thomas Segrave, of Dublin, who d. 1817, having had issue (see Segrave of Cabra, B.L.G.).

III. Mary, m. 1804, Herbert Thomas Dolphin, of Turoe, Co. Galway, and had issue (see that family, B.L.G.). He d. 1829.

IV. Helen, m. Alexander Sherlock.

V. Lucy, m. Christopher Gallwey.
The second son,

STEPHEN GREHAN, of 19 Rutland Square, Dublin, m. May, 1809, Margaret, dau. of George Ryan, of Inch, Co. Tipperary (see that family), and had issue

I. Peter, m. Maraquita, dau. of F. Langton, and d.s.p. August, 1877.

II. GEORGE, of whom hereafter.

III. John, who became a Jesuit, and d. circa 1875.

I. Mary Anne, m. 1836, Henry Baldwin, of Dublin, and had issue.

II. Margaret, m. 1844, Francis Connell, of Bettiville, Wexford, and had issue.

GEORGE GREHAN, of Clonmeen, Banteer, Co. Cork, High Sheriff 1859; b. 1811, m. 1855, Mary, dau. of Philip O'Reilly, of Colamber, Co. Westmeath (see that family). She d. 1859. He d. 1886, leaving issue, an only child,

STEPHEN GREHAN (now of Clonmeen, Co. Cork), J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1883; b. 1858, m. 1883, Esther, dau. of Col. Charles Raleigh Chichester, of Runnamoat, Co. Roscommon (see Chichester-Constable of Burton-Constable, Yorks, B.L.G.). She d. 11 April, 1900, having had issue,

1. George, d. an infant, 1892.

2. STEPHEN ARTHUR, b. 1896.

1. Mary.

2. Magda.

3. Kathleen, m. 18 August, 1910, Richard Ryan, only surviving son of Geo. Edw. Ryan, of Inch, Thurles (see that family, B.L.G.).

4. Aileen.

Seat—Clonmeen, Banteer, Co. Cork. Clubs—Windham and Kildare Street.

About 1841 Mr. George Grehan, father of Mr. Stephen Grehan, D.L., the present owner, built old Clonmeen house. There was a cottage on the site to which he added.

Mr. Stephen Grehan built a handsome residence (see photo) immediately south of Old Clonmeen House. The architect was Mr. George C. Ashlin of Dublin. It was completed in 1893. The dressed red sandstone of which it is built was quarried at Mount Hillary, distant about a mile to the south. The columns at the hall door are also composed of sandstone, but were obtained from Mansfield red sandstone quarry, England. They show a remarkable grain, like petrified wood. In Mr. George Grehan's time the lake in front of the house was made. Mount Hillary, standing up as a background, adds much to the beauty of the landscape. In the drawing room is a handsome marble mantelpiece with pillars, brought by Mr. Stephen Grehan from a house he owned in Dublin. The large handsome hall is well lighted by a glass dome. A polished pinewood balustrade round the gallery on the first floor has a very fine effect from below. Two round iron cannon balls on Clonmeen avenue, near the house, were dug up in the S.E. tower (see photo) of Clonmeen Castle outer defence when Mr. George Grehan was excavating there.



CLONMEEN HOUSE.

(Photo by Miss Mary Grehan, August, 1912.)



THE CLOSE, CASTLETOWNROCHE.

(Photo by C. Couche, Mitchelstown.)

The Close.

Sheet 26, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 176, one-inch O.S. (not shown).

Parish of Castletownroche. Barony of Fermoy.

It is situated adjoining Castletownroche and lies 800 yards west of the village.

In 1814, Thomas Clancy lived here, and the post town was Castletownroche. (D.N.P.).

The "Field Book" of 1839 states:—"Close House situated near the S. E. boundary of the townland of Castletownroche. The house is in good repair, and is the residence of Mr. John Clancy." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

In 1893 Mr. James Hickey lived there.

Coroner James Byrne, J.P., informs me that the Hickey family rebuilt and enlarged the house, and planted the grounds in the seventies. After the Clancys were evicted from "Close" the place was farmed by the late R. C. D. Oliver, Esq., Rockmill Lodge, until it was purchased by the late Mr. Henry Lindsay Young, J.P., Leemount, Cork, who, in 1868, sublet it to Mr. Maurice Hickey, J.P. The place is now in the occupation of Mr. A. F. Coughlan, B.L., who married the widow of Mr. James Hickey. In 1907 Mr. Coughlan purchased from Mr. Goodwin Young, B.L., the fee simple in "The Close" and about 600 acres adjoining.

Clyda House.

Sheet 33, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilshannig.

It lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Mallow and 4 miles N.E. of Glantane. Mallow is the post town.

Dr. Henry F. Berry, Litt.D., I.S.O., in his article on the Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry, writes:—"Clyda. This townland takes its name from the river Clyda which bounds it on the east, and it originally formed part of the ancient denomination of Kilvealaton. The name is derived from *cladhach*, and when applied to a river signifies one with muddy banks, but Dr. Joyce says that the word sometimes carries with it the meaning of a river with a stony water margin. ("Journal" for 1905, p. 34).

On 23rd March, 1610, there is enrolled in the Patent Rolls of Chancery a surrender of Connor O'Callaghan of Clonmyne, Esq., Cahir O'Callaghan, of Drominie, gent., and Brian MacOwen of Cloghda (Clyda), of all their estates in Co. Cork, so that same might be granted to them by letters patent. (Pat. 9, Jas. I., xliii., 16, p. 200. R.I.A. Lib.).

Mr. Charles Haines (grandfather of Mr. Charles H. Haines of Sunnyside, Mallow), rented the lower farm of Clyda (part of the lands of Woodfort) from Richard Barrett at a yearly rent of 160 guineas. Term 48 years from May, 1805. According to family tradition the house was built by Mr. Charles Haines, and it was added to by the Revd. M. H. Becher, Rector of Kilshannig. (Haines Family Papers).

In 1814, Joseph Barry, Esq., lived here. The post town was Mallow. (D.N.P.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that Rev. M. Becher lived here. (Under Kilshannig).

In O'Donovan's time Clyda House was the residence of the Rev. M. H. Becher ("Journal" 1905, p. 34). He was curate of Kilshannig for over 40 years, and on the death of the Rev. John Lombard, his Rector, in 1847, he was appointed Incumbent of the Parish, but he only lived a short time to enjoy the position. He resided at Clyda during the time he was both Curate and Rector.

The "Field Book" of 1840 gives:—"Clyda House. A good dwelling house, the residence of Rev. M. H. Becher.¹ It is surrounded by a neat demesne $8\frac{1}{2}$ chains west of Clyda Bridge." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Mrs. Becher, his widow, lived at Clyda till 1850, when she decided to give it up, as her sons had settled in England. (Diary of Mrs. Swanzy, 8 March, 1850).

The Revd. Henry Swanzy lived at Clyda House from 18 March, 1850, till 16th June, 1853, when he removed to Newberry House.

Lieut.-Col. Robert D. Perry, North Cork Militia, lived here from 1861 to his death in 1902.

Clyda House is the property of Arthur Webb, Esq., J.P., of Quartertown. It was purchased in 1872 from Mr. John S. Haines of Cork, by Mr. Robert Webb, of Quartertown Park, who died in 1882. His widow died in 1902, when it came into possession of their nephew, Mr. Arthur Webb.

Mr. Montague Mandeville, C.E., G. S. W. Ry., came here 1909 and still resides at Clyda (1912).

Clydaville.

Sheet 33, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilshannig.

It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Mallow, and about 4 miles N.E. of Glantane, which latter place is the post town.

Dr. Henry F. Berry, Litt.D., I.S.O., in his paper on Kilshannig, &c., writes:—"Clydaville. This also formed part of Kilvealaton. Clyda and it are small townlands, being practically demesnes surrounding two residences, and as the one was named Clyda, the other became known as Clydaville. ("Journal," 1905, p. 34).

O'Donovan states that Clyda is the Irish for "hedge or ditch of the two billys (ancient trees)"; but "Clydaville" means villa or residence of the river Clyda or Cladhdach. (Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," ii., 395).

It belonged to Mr. Charles Haines.

Mr. Charles Haines (grandfather of Mr. Charles H. Haines of Sunnyside, Mallow, 1912) rented Clydaville (part of the lands of Woodfort) from Richard Barrett, late of the City of Cork, Esq., at a yearly rent of £98 13s. 11d., for a term of 81 years, from March, 1804 (which farm he purchased from Edmund Lynch), leaving Mr. Barrett a yearly profit of 50 guineas.

Mr. Charles Haines let Clydaville to the Revd. Robert Longfield at a yearly rent of £173 13s. 11d., giving him a term of 79 years from March, 1805.

It appears Edmund Connors leased the place to Edmund Lynch. The lease was registered 12th April, 1793. It was assigned by said Edmund

¹ See these "Notes," i., 180-186.



CLYDA HOUSE.



CLYDAVILLE, MALLOW.
(Photo by R. F. O'Connor, 1912.)

Lynch to Richard Barrett, said assignment was registered in Dublin, 22 Feb., 1802. (Haines Family Papers).

In 1814 Mrs. Callaghan resided here. The post town was Mallow. (D.N.P.)

The C. of I. Parish Register of Kilshannig mentions the following:—

1816 to 1828—Rev. Arthur and Jane Herbert, of Clydaville, and baptisms of their children.

1820—Thomas and Bridge Haines, of Clydaville.

1846—Burial of Robert De la Cour, of Clydaville, aged 77.

1846—Mary, widow of above Robert De la Cour, of Clydaville, buried in vault with her husband in Mallow.

1873—Colonel W. S. Kenny, of Clydaville, was on Vestry.

In 1832 Matthew Sankey, Esq., of Clydaville, was buried at Kilmabo. (Kilbrin C. of I. Par. Reg.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives Mrs. Sankey as the occupier of "Clydaghville." (Under Kilshannig).

Mr. De la Cour, the banker, lived here after he left Bearforest, also Mr. King Herbert.

The "Field Book" of 1839 states:—"Clydaville Townland and House. The property of Mr. Newman. It is of excellent quality. All demesne, handsomely decorated with trees. A good house and offices; the residence of James Baggs, Esq."

In 1840 the "Field Book" gives:—"Clydaville. A good dwelling house and offices, surrounded by a handsome demesne. It is the residence of James Baggs, Esq. 15 chains S.W. from Clyda Bridge." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Mr. James De la Cour also occupied the house.

Thomas Edwards, engineer, engaged in the construction of the Kilmarnock line, lived at Clydaville 1851-3. (Rev. H. B. Swanzy).

John Kenny Herbert, Esq., of Clydaville, Mallow, was a subscriber to "Brady," pub. 1864.

Major Richard Fitzherbert Smith, North Cork Militia, was residing at Clydaville in 1893. The post town being Glantane. (Guy.).

Canon J. F. Lynch tells me that Major Smith was son-in-law to Colonel Perry of Clyda House, and son of Richard Smith, Esq., of Blossomfort, near Ballyclough, who was killed by a fall from a horse at Cahirmee fair.

Major-General Watt lived at Clydaville in 1896. He afterwards removed to Fermoy. (Rev. H. B. Swanzy).

William Wills Purcell, Esq., resided here for many years. He sold his interest in place on 14 Feb., 1910, when it was described at the auction as follows:—

Holding known as Clydaville, containing 58 acres, 0 roods, 30 perches, with very good residence and out-offices. An agreement was signed in 1906 to purchase under Land Act, 1903, for £1,800. The annuity on this would amount to £58 10s. 0d. Pending completion of sale interest at 4 per cent. is payable, amounting to £72 per annum. Rent payable under lease was £80. Poor law valuation, £61 15s. 0d. The house (which was occupied by Mr. Purcell, who has now removed to Dromore, the family residence) stands in a nicely timbered lawn, and is in perfect order. It contains 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' bedrooms, bathroom, &c. The out-offices comprise stabling for six horses, 2 coach houses, good lofts, stall for 8 cows, fowl house, hay barn, &c. There is also a good labourer's cottage, an enclosed garden, greenhouse, and tennis court. The lands are all in grass, of good sound feeding quality, and are divided into nice-sized fields.

Clydaville was bought in 1910 by Mr. Richard O'Connor, C.E., County Surveyor, who resides there.

Convamore.

Sheet 34, six-inch O.S. ; Sheet 176, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Ballyhooly.

Convamore is situated on the towaland of Conva.

In 1881 Conva contained 714a. 1r. 26p. ; a pop. of 19; valuation £1,001. (Guy).

Convamore House lies about a mile west of Ballyhooly village, which latter place is the post town.

According to O'Donovan Convamore is the Irish for "great plain of the hounds."

Another authority states that it means "the great drowning of the hounds," for, he says, that there was a tradition that Finn's hounds were drowned at this very place. One of his dogs was called "Bran," whose bite was a mortal wound.

In "Topography of the Two Fermoy's" we read:—"Since the two Tuaths of O'Cuain, namely Hi Maille Machaire and Hi Ingardail, were united into one Tuath, the chief battle of Hi Ingerdial, i.e., Conbaid ('hound drowning'), because Finn's hounds were drowned there, and out of this place came Hi Buadhaigh." This explanation of Conva may however be safely rejected, and Conva may be explained as from Irish Con-Mhadh or Con-mhagh, "plain of the hounds." The above explanation of Conva is however interesting, for we find from it that tales concerning Finn and his hounds were told in Fermoy district when the "Topography" was compiled. Convamore means "great hound-plain," or "great plain-of-the-hounds. There is a curious tale concerning birth of Bran in Lady Gregory's "Gods and Fighting Men." Convamore was part of the Ballyhooly property of the Roches. (See Ballyhooly). (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch).

Mr. James Buckley contributes the following:—"The name of this place occurs in a topographical tract 'On the two Fermoy's' contained in the 'MS. Book of Lismore.' This tract, which is in the Irish language, has not yet been printed. A transcript made by Joseph Longan of Carrignavar, in 1852, is in my possession, from which the following extract is taken:—

'Ó do roíad éin tuat do dá tuathib .i. Oib Maille Macaire 7 Oib Ingarduil. An céad baile Oib Ingarduil .i. Conbaid .i. com finn do báidíad ann 7 ar rin atáit Nui Buadhuis. In Martra .i. de Uballa ara táit Nui Aicher 7 hi Lomhilye in Craeg ar a táit hi Riagan. Leitir ar atáit hi Corcorain. In Reicles ar atáit hi Maeilluaig-Cill Conain cill na tuata rin. O'Conbaidi ar tuiread air Uib Cam. 7 ruil do roíad éin tuat oib rin fa tuiread Ó Riagan air Uib Ingarduil.'

'Since one Tuath was made of Ibh-Maille Macaire and Ibh-Ingarduil, the principal townland of Ibh-Ingarduil is Conbaidhe (now Conwaymor), so called from Finn's hounds having been drowned there, and from it are the O'Buadhys. The Martra, that is, Bally Hooly, out of which are O'Aicher (or Aker) and O'Lomhily. The Craig (Creg), whence O'Regan, Leiter (Litter) out of which are the O'Corcorans. The Reicles out of which are Maeilluaig. Kil-Conane is the church of this Tuath.

O'Conway is lord of Ibhcaín, and before one Tuath was made of those, O'Regan was lord of Ibh-Ingarduil.'"

"O Combárdé ó Ćáđarı maílle" (O'Conway from Cahermaille) also occurs in this topographical tract as one of the twelve tribe names in the Tuath of Hi Maille Mocaire.

Windle writing in 1836, states:—"Convamore. In the tract upon the 'Two Fermoy's' in the 'Book of Lismore,' is the following passage:—"The first townland of Ibh-Ingarduil, i.e., Con baidh (Convamore), is so called from Fionn's hounds that were drowned there.' The date of this tract seems to belong to the 7th century, if not earlier, for it mentions the building and endowments, priests, clerks, burial places, etc., of the primitive Christian foundations. The above sentence is extremely interesting. The writer was a bit of an antiquary, but this is the only etymology in the tract." (Windle MSS. R.I.A.).

In the grant from James I. to David, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, of his property in 1611, the lands of Conway (Conva) is mentioned. (Pat. 9, Jac. 1. lxxii., 34 p. 209. Also see these "Notes" ii., 164).

In a grant from King James I. to Sir Thomas Browne, Knt., and George Courtney, Esq., assignees of David, Lord Fermoy, the following is mentioned as part of the grant:—"The town and lands of Conway, otherwise Conveymore and Conweybegg; 2 car.; and its hamlet or parcel of Inshekillagh, parcel of the estate of Theobald Fitz John Roche of Ballyhooley, gent.; attainted 14 July, 1617." (Pat. 15, Jas. I., xlii., 34 p., 324, R.I.A. Lib.).

In the grant by James I. to Sir Richard Aldworth, Kt., Provost-Marshal of Munster, "Conwey, alias Conweymore and Conweybegg," is mentioned 25 May, 1621. (Pat. 19, Jac. 1., vi., 9 p. 514, R.I.A. Lib.).

The Subsidy Rolls of 1665 gives:—"Rich Aldworth, Esq., of Conovae (?Conva) Barony ffermoy; value in goods £14 8s. 6½d." (P.R.O., Irl.).

Christopher Crofts, Esq., of Velvetstown, b. 1694, m. 1st Mary, dau. of Peter Graham, Esq., of Dromore and Conveymore, both in County Cork, and had issue. (See Crofts of Velvetstown, B.L.G.)

Susanna, 2nd dau. of Dillon Newman of Newbury, J.P., m. 5 Oct., 1727. Peter Graham of Dromore and Conveymore, County Cork (Newman of Newberry Manor, B.L.G. Irl. 1904).

I am told that the first Convamore House was built by a Colonel Bayley, who married a daughter of Lord Doneraile. John Nagle of Ballyphilip married a daughter of Colonel Bayley of Convamore. (See these "Notes" i., 266). Their daughter Charlotte was baptized in 1801. Ballyhooly C. of I. Par. Repr.).

Lord Listowel's ancestor purchased the place from the O'Callaghans of Cork, and rebuilt the house. The architect was Mr. Payne, who also built Mitchelstown Castle.

At the First Munster Exhibition of original pictures, about the beginning of the 19th century, No. 83 was a view in Convamore, seat of Lord Ennismore, by R. A. Millikin. ("Journal," 1898, p. 315).

Townsend, in his "Statistical Survey of County Cork" (pub. 1815), writing on the Seats on the Blackwater, near Ballyhooly, states:—"Far the first in beauty and magnificence is Convamore, now the property of the Hon. Richard Hare, eldest son of Lord Ennismore. This place was much and justly admired for the singular beauty of its situation, before it derived any adventitious graces from the hand of art. The addition of a super

house, and grounds highly dressed and judiciously planted, fully entitle it to the preeminence here bestowed. This fine mansion is not less calculated to gratify the accomplished spectator within than without. Lord Ennismore and his son are both distinguished for their skill and love of painting, and have in consequence profusely adorned the house with pictures of the best masters, selected with much taste and judgment, and procured at great expense. It is reputed to be one of the first collections in the kingdom." (I., 479).

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes:—"Convamore, the seat of Viscount Ennismore, is a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated in a fine demesne stretching along the banks of the Blackwater, and commanding an interesting view of the windings of that river through rich masses of wood to the picturesque ruins of the ancient castle of Ballyhooly, situated on a rocky eminence over the Blackwater, and, with the present church, and the ruins of the former, both closely adjoining, presenting a highly picturesque and romantic group."

¹Upper Convamore, the residence of J. Delany, Esq., is also in this parish.

In the demesne of Convamore is a spring impregnated with carbonate of lime; and there is also a similar spring on the new line to Cork." (Under Ballyhooly).

The "Field Book" of 1838, gives:—"Convamore. The property of Richard Aldworth, Esq., who holds it under a deed for ever. The soil is light and gravelly of a very good quality. The south part of the townland is under the demesne of the Right Hon. the Earl of Listowel. The north part is under a demesne belonging to David Callaghan, Esq., M.P.; houses; and roads in good repair. It pays County Cess yearly, £29 4s. 2d.; Castleblagh included.

"Lower Convamore House. It is the residence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Listowel, and is in good repair. The offices attached to the houses are very fine and quite modern.

"Upper Convamore House. This house is pleasantly situated on the east side of Convamore townland. It is in middling repair and is unoccupied at present (1838)." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., tells me that Mr. George Delany lived at Upper Conwa or Convamore, circa. 1830. He kept a pack of harriers. He also lived at Lisnagourneen, near Castletownroche.

In a scarce pamphlet by Augustus O'Kelly (pub. 1861), entitled "An Epitome of the Lives of the Poets, &c.," on page 50 he mentions Upper Conway, built by Mr. Dellany, and recently purchased by the Rev. Maurice Collis, of Fermoy, House, who was, according to O'Kelly, a most exemplary landlord.

In Castlemagner C. of I. Par. Reg. I find, 14 Feb., 1832, William Delany, Esq., of Conway, married Jane Allen, youngest dau. of George Purcell, of Lohort Castle, Esq. By Ballyhooly C. of I. Par. Reg. a daughter of William H. Mayo, Esq., and his wife, Sarah, of Upper Convamore, was baptized in 1858, and a son in 1859.

Also, in 1867, Haldane Leo Tresilian, son of John Strokes, Esq., and his wife, Jessie, of Upper Convamore, was baptized; also a daughter in 1869.

For the legend of the "tree of power," which stood near the entrance

¹ Upper Convamore runs up to the railway. It was purchased by Lord Listowel (3rd Earl) from Mr. Mayo. It is now his lordship's home farm.



CONVAMORE, 1906.

to Convamore Demesne, see i., 226, of these "Notes." It was blown down in the gale of Feb., 1903.

Burke's Peerage and other references state that Richard, the third son of John Hare, of Co. Norfolk, and afterwards of City of Cork, was the immediate founder of the family. He m. Margaret, dau. of Samuel Maylor, and d. 1792, having had issue (with others) his heir, William, first Earl of Listowel, who represented Cork and Athy in the parliament of Ireland from 1796 until the final dissolution of that assembly. His lordship m. first, 1772, Mary, only dau. of Henry Wrixon, of Ballygiblin, Co. Cork, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Richard, Viscount Ennismore, who d. 1827, leaving an elder son, William, 2nd Earl, K.P., M.P. for Co. Kerry; m. 1831, Maria Augusta, 2nd dau. of Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbridge Hall, and widow of George Thomas Windham, of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, and by her (who d. 1871) had, with other issue, an elder son, William, 3rd and present Earl, K.P., P.C., Vice-Admiral of the Province of Munster, a lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, 1880; late Captain Scots' Guards. He m. 1865, Lady Ernestine Mary, younger dau. of 3rd Marquess of Ailesbury, and has issue (with two daus.) a son, Richard Granville, Viscount Ennismore, b. 1866, J.P. Kerry, B.A. Oxon. Capt. 4th Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers, late Lieut. 1st Life Guards. Served with Imperial Yeomanry in S. African War, 1900-1. He m. 1st Dec., 1904, Freda, younger dau. of Capt. Hon. Francis Johnstone, of Hackness, Scalby, Yorkshire, son of Lord Derwent, and has issue,

1. William Francis, b. 28 September, 1906.
2. Richard Gilbert, b. 5 September, 1907.

Arms—Gu. two bars, or: a chief, indented, of the last.

Crest—A demi-lion, couped, arg. ducally gorged, or.

Supporters—Two dragons, erm. armed and langued, gu. wings elevated.

Motto—Odi profanum.

There is a mural monument in Cork Cathedral, bearing the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of William, Earl of Listowel. Born in Cork, September, 1751, and departed this life at his residence in London, July 13th, 1837. His remains are interred in Westminster Abbey. He died in humble hope of Divine mercy, through the merits of his Redeemer. In affectionate remembrance of his worth and lamenting his loss, Anne, his widow, erects this tablet. Also to Anne, widow and second wife of the above and second daughter of the late John Latham, of Meldrum, Co. Tipperary, Esq. She was born 6th May, 1778. Married March 5th, 1818. Died Oct. 2nd, 1859. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." (M.D.I., vol. v., p. 321).

Coolavota.

Sheet 15, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilcorcoran.

It lies about four miles north of Kanturk and two miles east of Newmarket.

Coolavota is Irish for "the back part of a moat." Cul means the back part of anything. (James Byrne, J.P.).

In a grant of lands to Colonel John Gifford, 2nd Oct., 1666, Koolevoty (?Coolavota) 2½ plow., 664 acres, barony of Duhallow, is mentioned. (Ord. Sur., Ird. "Antiquities" 14, c. 9, p. 39. "O'Donovan's Letters," R.I.A. Lib.).

In 1814 William Sheehan, Esq., lived here. Kanturk at this time was the post town. (D.N.P.)

Newmarket is now the post town. (1912).

Under Kilcorcoran, Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"It is stated that there is a chapel at Coolavoata. The ruins of the ancient church remain in the burial ground."

In 1814 there was a village at Coolavota, and in 1906 there was a cluster of houses (eight in number) still to be seen.

“Guy” gives in 1881:—“On the townland of Gardeen is a small village of fourteen houses, called ‘The Old Road’; population 53. The ruins of the ancient church still remain in the burial ground.” (“Topo. Dicty. of County Cork”).

I visited this hamlet in August, 1912, and found it a very much smaller place—only a few houses remain.

Mr. Patrick Herlihy, National School, at Ballygrady, sends me the following account:—“There was a chapel in Coolavota, until a new one was built at Lismire, which lies a mile directly north of Coolavota. Some people in the village took possession of the ground site of the old chapel, built houses on it, and retained them ever since as freeholds. The chapel at Lismire was finished in 1837. At that time the Parish Priest was Father O’Hea. Coolavota is built on the townlands of Gardeen and Lisheenowen. The principal residents during the past century were William Sheehan, locally known as ‘Daddy Bill,’ Richard Guiney, and Eugene Finn.”

Kilcorcoran burial ground is about 400 yards directly east of Coolavota. There was a chapel in this place too; the ruins are still to be seen mid-way in the burial ground. This graveyard forms portion of the townlands of Rossline and Gardeen.

In Rossline lived the patriotic Patrick O’Keeffe, known locally as Captain O’Keeffe, owing to the position which he held in the Fenian organization. A better Irishman could scarcely be found. He died in Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A., about 8 years ago (circa. 1898).

There is a rath¹ outside the walls of the graveyard.

About 400 yards west of the graveyard flows a stream. Travelling along its bank, in a northerly direction, one reaches the bridge at Priory Wood, locally called “Stannard’s Glen.” It lies about half a mile from Kilcorcoran burial ground. Proceeding along the river for another half-mile Carrig Castle² is met. It belonged to the McAuliffes.

According to local tradition the sept McAuliffe invaded the O’Keeffe territory, took away their cattle.³ The O’Keeffes pursued them, and having overtaken them at this river, fought a battle; the women took an active part in the fray, and committed terrible havoc on the opposing party. A large number fell on both sides and were swept away by the stream. This river has been called ever since the “Abainn-an-air,” river of slaughter, and the glen “Gleann-an-air.”

At Priory Bridge⁴ are the remains of a brick yard, where the bricks that were used in the construction of John Philpott Curran’s house were manufactured. This house, which overlooked the Priory Glen, was afterwards occupied by Mr. Stannard until about 1847. His brother, Captain Stannard,⁵ lived about half a mile to the west.

Daniel Daly, brother to the late Mr. Buckley Daly, for several years the respected chairman of the Kanturk Board of Guardians, occupied this house after Mr. Stannard. No trace of the house now remains, except the meat-safe, which was attached to the building. The safe is in fairly good preservation.

¹ Perhaps the mota of Coolivota. ² It is named Carrigacashel by Lewis.

³ For interesting particulars concerning cattle raids, see *Einleitung und Vorrede le Tain Bo Cualnge*, by Professor Windisch.

⁴ Is named from the Priory of the Monks of the Screw.

⁵ In Newmarket graveyard are tombstones of the Stannards. (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch).

Across the river is Lismire wood, the property of Major Aldworth; Newmarket House. In this wood and directly opposite Philpott Curran's (or Stannard's) house⁶ is a place called "Blais-an-aiff-rinn,"⁷ where the priest and his followers said mass in the Penal Days.

Mr. James Byrne informs me that Mr. Collins, a farmer, occupies the holding once attached to the Priory.

Cooliney (Cooline) Parish.

Sheet 7, six-inch O.S. ; Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmoré.

It is situated about two to three miles south-west from Charleville.

Cooline or Cooliney is the Irish for "a small corner or angle" (O'Donovan).

Fiants of Elizabeth. 5066 (6545). Grant to Hugh Cuffe, Esq., of large grants of land, amongst which was the village of Cowlin (?Cooline), in Co. Cork, late the lands of David incorig, all which lying together are bounded on the S.W. by a small brook called Awglanashanacourte, on the N.W. by the river Maye, South by the river Awlacky, and E. by the river Awbegg, and amount by estimation to 11,020 acres. Grantee to erect houses for 91 families, of which one to be for the grantee, 6 for freeholders, 6 for farmers, and 42 for copyholders, with other conditions usual in grants for planting the undertakers in Munster, &c. 14 Nov., xxix. 1587. (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Cooliney Parish. This is a small parish, nearly all arable. It contains two demesnes and two gentlemen's seats, a large pond, 8 Danish forts, 8 small pools, an old church and graveyard, an old mill and two Trigl. Stations. (Ord Sur. Off., Dub.)

Lewis (pub 1837) states:—This parish contains 455 inhabitants. This small parish is situated on the road from Charleville to Liscarroll, and contains 1,130 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £1,539 per annum for the county cess. The land, which is extremely rich, is partly in pasture, and the portion under tillage produces excellent crops; the system of agriculture is slowly improving. A stratum of limestone gravel extends into the parish, and is chiefly used for repairing the roads; and there are indications of culm at Milltown. The principal seats are Cooline House, the residence of R. Weldon, Esq., and Milltown Castle, of G. Bruce, Esq., a handsome castellated mansion in the later English style. (Under Cooline).

COOLINEY (COOLINE) PARISH (R.C.).

1291. "Ecca de Colenene Ilmr. et di unde decia IIs. VIIIId." (Tax. P. Nic.) (Brady, vol. ii., p. 175).

Cooline is named Colonene in Ecclesiastical Taxation of year 1302, and is from Irish Cuiline, "little corner."

⁶ Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch states: "Curran was not born at Priory, but in a house in Main Street, Newmarket, which was taken down many years ago, and on site of it and sites of adjoining little houses, was built the present Courthouse and market house. It appears he lived near Priory Glen in later life.

⁷ Ir. Clashanaffrin, "the trench or fosse of the mass." "Affrion," the mass. See Joyce, pp. 57 and 109.

The Pipe Roll of Cloyne gives: Maurice Chapell acknowledged that he holds of His Lordship (the Bishop of Cloyne) Coulheneny, and he did him homage at Balaghath on Tuesday before the feast of our Lord's Circumcision, for the tenement of Coulheneny, viz., for 4 carucates which he holds in the same place of the said castle, by services of homage, fealty, ward, and common suit, at will and by service of 40s. yearly, &c., &c.

Item. On the same day aforesaid (circa 1368) they say that John, son of Henry Cogan, died seized of one carucate at Coulheneny, called Mac-holddryheslond, which he held of the said Bishop by service of 13s. 4d. and he was a bastard, and Henry, his son and heir, had the said land, and did the said service to His Lordship (Bishop of Cloyne) of that time, and he died seized, and had a son Henry of the age of nine years, and he was seized in the time of John Swafham, so he was in ward for four years, and he died as they believe on Monday after the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, in the year xi. of King Edward III.

Maurice Chapell did homage to H. L. and acknowledged that he holds of H. L. 3 carucates in Coulheneny (? Colliney), by service of 40 shillings yearly, and of suit at the court of Kylmaclenyn from xv. to xv. and he did fealty to H. L. on Monday before the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, and he acknowledged all the aforesaid (services) in the year of the King xxxix. (A.D. 1362, Edw. III.).

The yearly rent of Thomas Chapell for Coulheneny was 20s. He owed suit of court at Kylmaclenyn, ward and maritage.

In 1402 the Bishop of Cloyne gave "to our beloved cleric Gillacomdack Machicallig, a carucate of land with appurtenances in the tenement of Coulleny, and which is on the southern side of the cemetery of the same ville," &c. (The Pipe Roll of Cloyne).

A list of Popish Priests as they were registered at the General Sessions of the Peace held for the County Cork, the 11th day of July, 1704, and were since returned to the Council Offices in Dublin, pursuant to a clause in the late Act of Parliament, intituled "An Act for Registering of Popish Clergy."

Priest, Donough Daly, living at Ballinvullin, aged 50 years, Parishes of Ballyaghly, Ardskeagh, Cooliny, and part of Aglyhycleene, received Orders in 1678, at Kilkenny, from the Bishop of Ossory. Sureties, Arthur Keefe, of Ballyomihill, £50; Godfrey Daly, of Carkir, £50. (Journal for 1900, p. 57).

Rev. Denis Dawley, P.P. Cooliny, in 1721. (Journal for 1898, p. 215).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: In the R.C. divisions, the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballyhea. The ruins of the church still remain in the ancient burial ground. (Under Cooline).

Cooline parish still forms part of the union of Ballyhea, the parish priest being the Rev. Edmund Morton (1912).

COOLINEY (COOLINE) PARISH (C. OF I.)

Taxations of the Diocese of Cloyne, from the MS., T.C.D. E. 3. 14:—
Preb. de Coulleny, £2 10s. od.

Extent' dignit' et Benefic' Dioc. Clonensis noviter taxat' per Arthur Hyde et Fultonem Morrissone virtute commiss' et in retornat in anno 33 Regni Reginae Elisabethae (A.D. 1590). (Brady, vol. i., p. xix).



DOORWAY IN SOUTH SIDE OF COOLINE CHURCH.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 10th May, 1909.)



COOLINE HOUSE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 10th May, 1909.)

I visited the ruins of Cooliney church in May, 1909. It is immediately north-east of Mr. F. C. Weldon's (Cooliney House). The church is in ruins. It is 18 paces long and 9 paces broad inside. Wall on south side about 2 feet thick. Of the east gable end about 3 ft. or 4 ft. of masonry existing, and about 9 ft. of west end standing. Of the north side the highest part of wall is over 12 ft. The south side about the same.

From Brady (pub. 1863):—

1591. "E. de Cowleny: W. Wollett, Incumbent." (MS., T.C.D. E. 3. 14). In another copy of the visitation book John Langley appears as Vicar of Cooline. Langley was also R. Rathcormack. Wollett was also R. Shandrum in 1591."

1615. "Cowlenay Preb., residens, Thomas Holmes inservit curae. Ecclesia et cancella in repatione. Val. 5 li. per an." (R.V., R.I.A.) Thomas Holmes was also Vicar of Ballyhay (q.v.).

1630. Philip Holmes. Valet £13 13s. 4d. per an.

1661 to 1665. Cooline is marked vacant in the visitation books. (V.B.)

1663. Mag. Johes Mascall appears as Prebendary of Coolleene.

1663 (?) Thomas Smyth, R. Cooline. He so appears only in the titles of Theodore Vesey to Cooline in the V.B. of 1669.

1666. Theodore Vesey.

1676. Edmund Burke (or Redmond Burgh).

1682-3. Matthew Jones, A.M.

1684. Jonathan Falkner, AM.

1694. P. Cooliny, val. 10 pounds. Mr. Falkener, Prebendary, Epus patronus. Nulla ecclia; sed cura animarum una cum Doneraile curat commissa est. (Palliser).

1710. Jonathan Bruce, A.M.

1736. Charles Bunworth, A.M.

1740. Jeremiah King, A.M.

1762. "King, resident; yearly income, £100." (Hayman).

1774. Coolinie, otherwise Culliny, in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, value £20 per an. Church in ruins. Pat. the Bishop. Proxy 3s. Taxed in the King's books, 10s. Incumbent, Jeremiah King, A.M. (Hingston).

1785. Protestant population of Cooliney and Liscarroll, 17.

1787. Francis Clement, A.M.

1805. Thirteen Protestant families in this union. (Archb. Brod.).

1806. Cooliney prebend united to V. Liscarroll and Kilbrin by Act of Council in 1787. One church. No glebe-house. (Rep. 1806).

1809. James Hingston, junior. P. Cooline certified to be worth only £70 per an. (D.R.)

1825. Michael Henry Beecher.

1837. Cooline, a rectory, with cure, one mile long by $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, containing 1,270 acres. Gross population, 455. No curate employed. Tithe Composition, £70. Subject to visitation fees, and diocesan schoolmaster, 10s. No glebe-house. Incumbent is non-resident; he lives in Kilshannig parish, a distance of twelve miles, of which parish he is curate. No church. The benefice is a rectory. (Parl. Rep.)

This preb. was suspended by Order in Council of 23rd Dec., 1847.

1848. John Torrens Kyle. (Brady, vol. ii., p. 175).

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch supplies the following:—

The following account of the Prebends of Cloyne is given in the Taxation of Prebends of Cloyne in the year 1302:—

Prebend of the Dean of Cloyne, Master Philip de Soegda, the chapel of Carrygog-math.

Prebend of the Precentor, Master William de Valle, the church de Kylmodosnog.

Prebend of the Chancellor, Master Richard de Barri, the Church of Glennowyr, valued at 28½ marks.

Prebend of the Archdeacon, Master Maurice O'Sullivan, the church of Athcros Neynan and a small portion of Glenor, valued at 50 shillings. The jurisdiction of the same is valued at 10 marks.

Prebend of Master Richard O'Carrahan, the church of Athull, valued at 16 shillings and 8 pence.

Prebend of Master Gilbert Mac Abram, portion of Wissert and portion of Drummor, valued at 40 shillings.

Prebend of Master Charles Odonkeda, the church of Subulter, valued at 2 marks.

Prebend of Master John Ohonecan, the church of Cool and Bregwach, valued at 4 marks.

Prebend of Master David O'Sullivan, the church of Ballycananych, valued at 2½ marks.

Prebend of Master Philip Obrodere, the church of Cahirultane, valued at 3 marks.

Prebend of Master Thomas Ositheehan, the church of Kileredan, valued at 2½ marks.

Prebend of Master Philip Olinovan, the church of Iniscarra and Mathehy, valued at 20 shillings.

The ancient prebendaries in diocese of Cloyne were ten, viz., Glanore, Ballyhowly, Donaghmore, Cool, Coolliny, Subulter, Lackeen, Bruheny, Iniscarah, and Kilmacdonough. Four more were added, viz., Brigoone, Ballyhea, Aghultie, and Cahirultane. In 1663, Preb. of Coolinie.—The entire rect. of Mulloyny, otherwise Knocktemple. The perpetual curacy of Kilbolane. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Coolinie taxed in the K.B. £1 10s., Kilbolane, £2 10s. (Smith, vol. i., pp. 48, 49).

In Bishop Palliser ("Remarks on the State of the Diocese of Cloyne," A.D., 1694) Coolinie formed part of the following union:—

Rectoria et Vcara de Shandrom.

Vicaria de Clancore.

Praebenda de Coolinie.

Vicaria de Rathgogane.

Vicaria de Killbollane.

Sitque ecclesia apud Charleville in parrochia de Rathgogane huic unioni parochialis. (Brady, vol. i., p. xxxvii.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: Coolinie is in the diocese of Cloyne and is a rectory, constituting the corps of the prebend of Coolinie in the cathedral of Cloyne, in the gift of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £70. (Under Coolinie, vol. i., p. 397).

In the "Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland" for 1891, J. H. Weldon, Esq., of Ash Hill Towers, Kilmallock, gives some copies of inscriptions from the old churchyard of Coolinie, viz.:—

Hic Ego sum positus Thomas Cocnomine Dorus in quo non poteram tempore raptus eram. Here lyeth Tho: Dore, son to Willm and Sara Dore, who died the 5th of Ianva, 1633.

A rubbing of the tombstone on which the above is inscribed is given (M.D.I., i., 322).

Jas. G. Barry, Esq., Limerick, sends the inscription on the tomb of Colonel John Bowerman, of Coolinie, and of John Gibbins:—

Hic iacet pars vltima fortissimi viri Domini Joannis Gibbins in re militari prae-fecti insignissimi, qui inter viduarum et amicorum lacrymas aeternitatem ingressus est die 23 Decembris, 1678, expectans Resurrectionem.

On a covering slab over the tomb of Colonel Bowerman, of Cooline House:—

Damn'd Infidel avoid, Sadduce begon
 Here Kinder faith waits Resurrection
 Tombs were nere raised for you, your own consent
 Has made oblivion your dull monument.
 By this we mutually convers, and thus
 A stone is living, 'tis a posthumus.
 Here lyes proportion good and great known
 By's fruts beyond the thoughts of Porphry
 Faithfullest subject, husband frind has lived
 An active passive lover and survives
 Still, His own vertues Fill the swelling sum
 Does this tired Hercules matchless palm orecom
 Thus like the Sun past its meridian
 Posts on to period what it first began
 He rests, His death was sweetest sleep h' is gon
 Kissed to the Heavens like Endymion." (M.D.I., 319, 1903).

I am unable to find trace of any parochial records of this C. of I. parish.

COOLINEY (COOLINE) HOUSE AND TOWLAND.

The Book of Distribution and Survey, circa 1657, gives, under "Cooleny" (Orrery and Kilmore), the former proprietor as David Power. The estate was confiscated and granted to Francis Slingsby and Cornet Henry Bowerman. It consisted of 259a. or. and 32p. (P.R.O. Irl.)

The so-called "Petty Census" of 1659 gives:—Parish of Shandron. Towland of Cooleyney. Tituladoc—Henry Bowerman, gent. 2 English, 3 Irish."

The grant to Cornet Henry Bowerman consisted of Couleeny, Farrenmacoder, 259 acres; Parcke and Farrenshonkeene, 85 acres; Clonekeene, 159 acres; Ranakally, 158 acres; in Kilcasse, 31 acres; Fedanes, alias Rathvirinan, 184 acres. Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Total, 1418a. 3r. 36p. stat. meas. £13 6s. 0½d. Inrolled 15 Jany., 1668. (O'Donovan's "Letters," Antiquities, 14 c. 9, page 243, R.I.A. Lib.)

The Subsidy Roll of 1662 gives:—Dan O'Brien, of Cooleline, parish of Shandrum, value in goods, £5 5s. od. (P.R.O. Irl.)

Under C. M. Tenison's "Cork M.P's," we find Henry Bowerman, jun., of Killeyne, or Coolyne, M.P. Charleville, 1692.

He was son of Henry Bowerman, of Coolyne, county Cork (and?) related to Colonel Kyrle Bowerman of the Isle of Wight. Was a colonel in King William's army. He and George Crofts were the two first members for the Borough of Charleville, which was incorporated by charter dated 29th May, 1671. He married, 1683, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Gibbings, a Cromwellian soldier. He appears to have d.s.p., as his kinsman, John Bowerman, succeeded him at Coolyne. The family is, I believe, extinct. (Journal for 1895, p. 118).

Mr. C. M. Tenison also states that Major Henry Purdon, of Cork, M.P. Charleville 1721-27, married a daughter of Henry Bowerman of Coolyne, M.P., and d.s.p. (Journal for 1896, p. 180).

According to an inquisition taken at the King's Old Castle, co. Cork, 27th Oct., 1657, Quartermaster Thomas Boarman, John Little and Thomas Lye, of Lord Broghill's disbanded régt., were granted the forfeited lands of David Gibbon (FitzGerald), viz., Ballinhubby, Balli-Henry, and Ballinironnoeh and Ballisillagh, 017 plantation acres.

Note.—Ballysally and Ballyhubbo are on the southern and south-

western borders of the town of Charleville (Argan Mor). (Journal for 1895, p. 426).

Henry Bowerman, Cooline, was appointed a J.P. for Co. Cork, 7 Jan., 1739. (H. F. Berry's "J.P.'s," Journal for 1897, p. 64).

Smith (pub. 1750). Not far hence (i.e. from Gibbon's Grove, three miles south of Charleville) is Cooline, the house of Mr. Bowerman, seated on a rising ground and beautified with fine plantations. (Vol i., p. 289).

In 1777 the Bowerman family were still residing at Cooline (T.S.R., p. 184).

Under "Nettles of Nettleville," B.L.G., the following marriages with the Bowerman family are recorded:—

The second son of John Nettles, of Toureen, Robert (Rev.), Rector of Ballinamona, near Mallow, Co. Cork, m. first, Jane, eldest dau. of John Bowerman, of Coolyne, Co. Cork, and by her (who d. 1762) he had issue two daus., co-heirs, &c.

Again—John Ryves Nettles, eldest son of John Nettles, of Toureen, and brother to the abovementioned Rev. Robert Nettles, of Toureen and Beare Forest, m. 1738, Catherine, second dau. of John Bowerman, of Coolyne. They had issue.

BOWERMAN OF COOLINAH (COOLINEY), CO. CORK. (See Burke's "Commoners," vol. iv., p. 575). Contributed by Capt. Erskine West.

COL. KYRLE BOWERMAN, of the Isle of Wight, had a son, **JOHN BOWERMAN**, of Coolinah, Co. Cork, Esq., who m. Alice Synge, elder dau. and co-heir of John Ringrose, of Moynoe House, Co. Clare, a Colonel in the Army, by his wife,² Avarina, dau. and co-heir of Col. Bartholomew Purdon, of the Co. Cork, and had issue,

I. HENRY BOWERMAN, of Coolinah, who m. 1748, Amelia, dau. of — Evans, of Carker, and had an only dau. and heir,

(a) Bridget, who m. Richard Neville, of Furnace, Co. Kildare, M.P., and died 12 Jan., 1807, leaving three daus:—

1. Henrietta Neville, m. first, Edward, eldest son of Sir Edward Dering, Bart.; and secondly, to Sir William Geary, Bart., and had issue of both marriages.

2. Amelia Neville, d. unkm.

3. Mary Anne Neville.

II. John Bowerman, m. the widow of — Levallin (see M.L.B. Cork and Ross Dio.—John Bowerman and Jane Lavallin, 1745).

III. Richard Ringrose Bowerman, of Moynoe House, Co. Clare, who m. Avarina, dau. of Simon Purdon, of Tinnerana, Co. Clare, and had issue,

(a) John, d. unkm.

(b) RICHARD, of whom presently.

(c) Henry, a Major in the Army, who m. Miss Fust, the great heiress, but the lady being proved imbecile, the marriage was dissolved.

(d) Jane Purdon, m. Robert Atkins, Capt. in S. Cork Militia (eldest son of John Atkins, of Fountainville, by his wife, Mary, second dau. of Robert Atkins, of Fountainville and Copstown, by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of, Jacob Ringrose). Capt. Atkins, who was b. 13 Mar., 1762, d. 20 May, 1802, having had issue,

(1) John, d. unkm.

(1) Mary Anne, d. unkm.

(2) Avarina, m. Rev. Henry Gubbins, of Limerick, eldest son of Joseph Gubbins, of Kenmare Castle, and d. 31 May, 1827, leaving issue two sons and three daus.

(e) Avarina Massey, m. Robert, eldest son of William Devereux, of Deer Park, Co. Clare.

² See also Notes, vol. i., p. 135, where she is stated to have been Jane, dau. of Gilbert Purdon, of Ballykelly, Co. Clare.

- (f) Elisha, m. Michael Eyre Dalton, of Wood Park, Co. Clare.
 (g) Eliza, d. unm.
- I. Jane, m. Rev. Robert Nettles, Rector of Ballynamona, near Mallow, and had issue two daus., co-heirs,
 (a) Jane, m. her cousin, William Nettles.
 (b) Elizabeth, m. 1783, Kilner Baker.
- II. Catherine, m. 1738, John Ryves Nettles, of Toureen, Co. Waterford, and Beare Forest, Co. Cork, and by him had issue (see "Nettles of Nettleville," B.L.G.).
- III. Elizabeth, d. unm.
 The above RICHARD BOWERMAN m. Grace Anderson, the dau. of George Davis, and had issue,
- I. George, of Limerick, m. Anne, dau. of — Massey, and niece of Col. Massey, of the Co. Cork.
- II. Henry.
 III. Richard, } of Baltimore, in America.
- IV. John, of Limerick.
- I. Grace, m. John Lloyd.
- II. Elisha, m. William Shannon.
- III. Avarina, m. I. J. Jones.
- IV. Jane Neville, d. unm.
- V. Elizabeth.

Will of Henry Bowerman, of Cooline, Co. Cork, was proved 1718 (Cork and Ross Wills, P.R.O., Irl.).

From the Pedigree of "Gibbings of Gibbings' Grove," B.L.G. Irl., 1904 ed., I extract, John Gibbings (2nd. son of Rev. Bartholomew Gibbings, Rector of Kilcornan from 1613) obtained a grant of Cooline and other lands near Charleville, Co. Cork, and was bur. there, 23 Dec., 1678, leaving an only dau., Elizabeth, m. 1683, Col. Henry Bowerman.

PREROGATIVE WILLS OF IRELAND, P.R.O., Dublin.

1800. Amelia Bowerman, Dublin, widow.
 1781. Henry Bowerman, Coolyne, Co. Cork, esq.
 1771. John Bowerman, Prospect Hill, Co. Clare, esq.
 1809. Richard Bowerman, City of Limerick.

CLOYNE MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS.

- Bowerman, Barbary and Thomas Sanders, 1731.
 „ Henry and Amelia Evans, 1748.
 „ Henry and Elizabeth Gibbins, 1683.
 Boreman, Ellinor and Francis Wise, 1681.
 „ Frances and Christopher Vowell, 1725.

CORK AND ROSS M. L. BONDS.

- Boreman, Joane and John Barrett, 1705.
 „ John and Alice Bettesworth, 1664.
 Bowerman, Jane and Walter Crompton, 1634.
 Bowerman, Anne and Thomas Ruby, 1740.
 „ Elizabeth and Thomas Blackney, 1673.
 „ John and Jane Lavallin, 1745.

Richard Nevill, of Furness, near Naas, Kildare (see Nevill of Ahanure and Rockfield, B.L.G.), married Miss Bridget Bowerman. "Married, a few days ago, Richard Nevill, Esq., M.P. for town of Wexford, to Miss Bowerman, an amiable young lady with a large fortune."—Hoe's "Dublin Mercury," Thursday, April 9th, 1772, No. 854; "Public Register," vol. 9, No. 97, April 9, 1772.
 She died 1807.

"January 12th, at Knightsbridge, aged 50, Mrs. Bridget Nevill, wife of Richard Nevill, of Furnace, Co. Kildare, Ireland, late M.P. for County Wexford. She was formerly the beautiful Miss Bowerman of County Cork."—"Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 77, 1807, part i., p. 97.

Mr. Richard Neville died Feb., 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Neville left only two daughters—Marianne, born June, 1793, died unmarried, 23 January, 1876; there was litigation in Dublin concerning her will (see the Press for November, 1877); and Henrietta, born 27 October, 1779, married 25 January, 1806, to Edward Dering (who died 1808), eldest son of Sir Edward Dering, 7th Bart., of Surrenden Dering, and had issue (see B. P. & B.); she married, secondly, to Sir W. Geary, 2nd Bart., 15th January, 1810. She died 18 January, 1871.

By her first husband she had Sir Edward Dering, 8th Bart., and Henrietta, wife of Rev. Julius Deedes (see Deedes of Sandling Park, B.L.G.), and by her second husband, Sir William Geary, 2nd Bart., she had issue, Sir William Richard Geary, 3rd Bart., and Sir Francis Geary, 4th Bart. (father to Sir William Nevill M. Geary, 5th and present Bart., 1912).

In this way the Cooline estate descended from the Bowermans through the Nevilles to Lady Geary.

The present head landlords of Cooline are Rev. F. Deedes, Vicar of Blindley Heath, South Godstone, Surrey, and his sisters, children of the Rev. Julius Deedes.

Richard Neville's will was proved in Dublin, June, 1822.

In 1814 Thomas Weldon was living at Cooline. (D.N.P., p. 127).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that R. Weldon, Esq., was occupying Cooline. (Under Cooline).

The Field Book for 1840 gives:—Cooline townland. A gentleman's seat and small demesne, 4 Danish forts, 1 old mill, an old church and graveyard, 2 small pools.

Cooline House. Mr. R. Weldon, Cooline House. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.) It lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. of Charleville.

Cooliney is now occupied by F. C. Weldon, Esq., D.C. (1912).

The post and telegraph office for Cooliney House is Newtown; head office Charleville.

Mr. Francis Cornwell Weldon, of Cooliney House, is son of the late Robert Weldon, of Cooliney. He was born at Cooliney in 1855, educated at Tipperary Grammar School. District Councillor for Charleville, 1912. Well known for twenty years with the Duhallows. In 1897 won Duhallow Hunt Cup, &c. He married Lucy, dau. of Capt. Burinston, Royal Navy, and has issue four daughters. ("Co. Cork in Twentieth Century," published by W. T. Pike).

Copsetown or Fitz Urse Lodge or Bruin Lodge.

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

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

Copsetown stands for "town of the copse" (O'Donovan).

In 1881 Copsetown contained 348a. 1r. 32p. statute measure; pop. 47; val. £284 5s. od. (Guy).

It lies about five miles south of Buttevant.

The late Mr. Spratt, of Pencil Hill, told me that Fitz Urse Lodge, which is on townland of Copsetown, was built by Colonel Beare about 1850, and was called Bruin Lodge, and was improved by his son, Mr. Beare, who was of gigantic stature and kept a lot of horses.



FITZ-URZE LODGE OR COPSETOWN ABBEY.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1905.)



RUINS OF KILLEEN CHURCH, COPSETOWN.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1905.)

It appears that Mr. Fitz-Gibbon then resided here. He was followed by Major Christopher Teesdale, who resided here in 1860; then Mr. Charles Cross, who was living here in 1870. He was succeeded by Mr. Daniel O'Keeffe,¹ who was here in 1895. The present occupant (1912) is Mr. Daniel O'Connor, who calls his house Copsetown Abbey. He is a keen agriculturist, a very good judge of cattle, &c., and a winner of prizes.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Cobstown (Copsetown). It is in good condition. There is a handsome though small demesne on the south. In the centre of a circular space there is a ruin, perhaps of an old church. A bridge on left of demesne is called after the townland.

Killeen or Cobstown, "a small church." The site only remains of this antiquity (1839). (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

On a rock near the roadside (Ballyclogh—Twopot House road) at Copsetown, Colonel Beare built "the Priory," a rocky structure, in imitation of a ruined Priory. It is reported locally that when it was finished he said to his steward, Lynch, "What shall we call it?" Lynch replied, "Call it Beare's Balderdash and Lynch's Turret."

Colonel Beare also made a burial place under the east end of Killeen church, and he was buried there.

He probably restored the ruins of this church, for according to the Field Book of 1839 the site only remained of Killeen church.

Colonel Beare also built a tower on the brow of the hill to the north-west of his house (i.e., between the house and Robert Callaghan's forge). The hounds used to meet at this tower, on which occasions the Colonel used to hoist a flag on the top of it. He was a noted sportsman. He also built a tower on a rock on the high ground to the north of the forge. These towers have disappeared.

About 207 paces south along the road from the iron gate leading into the field towards the ruins of Dromdowney Castle, there is a hole inside the ditch, on west side of the road, which the old people say is the entrance to a tunnel leading to Killeen church. It was shown to me by Robert Callaghan of the forge, who remembers seeing it much larger, as if someone had been investigating the passage.

It is also reported locally that "pikes" were buried near Killeen church in the Fenian times.

About 300 yards north of Copsetown Bridge there is a Danish fort. Robert Callaghan of Copsetown forge remembers to have seen some workmen digging in the ditch of the fort. They exposed a flagstone. Mr. O'Keeffe, on whose land it was and who was present, ordered them to stop excavating and had it covered in. Callaghan showed me the spot.

In the lawn in front of the house is the ruin of Killeen church. It is in good preservation, and I am glad to write that Mr. O'Connor has it in good order. No cattle are allowed to enter the precincts, which is not always the case with so many other sacred ruins.

There is a vault under the chancel. The entrance is on the outside of the east wall of the church. On opening an iron door it is easy to walk into the vault. Inside are five mural tablets in first rate preservation, on which are the following inscriptions:—

The Sacred Burial Place of Capt. Richard Beare, who died Novr. 14th, 1850. Aged 50 years.

¹ See I., 171, of these Notes.

Erected to the memory of William James, eldest son of Victor Beare Fitz-Gibbon. Died 6th July, 1867. Aged 1 year.

Richard Victor Beare Fitz-Gibbon. Died 16th July, 1886. Aged 46 years. R.I.P.

Sacred to the memory of Jane Beare, relict of the late William Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., who died May 12th, 1864. Aged 60 years.

Sacred to the memory of the late William Fitz-Gibbon, Esq. Departed this life 27th February, 1858. Aged 64 years.

In Ballyclogh C. of I. Parish Register are entries to Moore of Copsetown, Godsil of Copsetown. Also

Baptism, in 1854, of James, son of Andrew and Margaret Moore, of Copsetown.

Baptism, in 1855, of Arthur, son of Edward and Marianne Thomas, of Copsetown; and another, George Thomas, in 1857.

Copsewood or Copse.

Sheet 34, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 176, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Bridgetown. Townland of Bridgetown Upper.

It is situated about a mile south of Castletownroche, which is the post town. It was the property of the Smyths of Castle Widenham.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes:—"A pretty villa, named Copse, stands not far from the Abbey of Bridgetown. It was erected by Mr. P. Clancey about the end of the 18th century. It has often changed tenants."

From what I can find out the following appear to have lived here:—
Mr. P. Clancey, who built the house.

In 1814 Mr. John Clancey. (D.N.P.)

1840. Rev. Charles Maginn. (Field Book).

1849. John Glover. (Elizabeth, second dau. of Henry Mitchell Smyth, Esq., of Castle Widenham, m. 1. Mar., 1849, John Glover, Esq., of Copsewood, Co. Cork, and had issue.—B.L.G.) Mrs. Elizabeth Glover sold her interest in this place in 1885.

John Harris Purcell. (John Harris Purcell, Esq., of Copsewood, Co. Cork, second son of Richard Harris Purcell, Esq., of Annabella, Mallow, m. Louisa, dau. of Thomas Leader, Esq., of Springmount, Co. Cork). (See Purcell of Altamira, B.L.G.). By Kilbrin and Liscarroll C. of I. Parish Registers he was buried 11 April, 1862. The Bridgetown Par. Reg. gives the baptism of his daughter Florence.

1867. Rev. J. W. Hopkins. (M.D.)

Rev. John Lee.¹ He became R.V. Bridgetown and Kilcummer in 1869.

1893. Mr. T. O'Sullivan. (Guy).

1896. Mr. H. Goodden. (Guy).

1903. Mr. Charles Murphy (late of Streamhill, Doneraile).

1907. Mr. Daniel Ahern (1912).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Copsewood House. The residence of Rev. A. Maginn. It is situated on rising ground and in good repair." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The Bridgetown C. of I. Parish Register gives the birth on 1 June, 1865, of Francis Gethin, son of Rev. John W. and Mary C. Hopkins, of Copsewood, Vicar of Kinsale.

¹ Father of Dr. Philip G. Lee, Hon. Secretary Cork Hist. and Arch. Society, 1912. Rev. John Lee was buried in Castletownroche churchyard.



COPSEWOOD.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 23rd Sept., 1909.)



COTTAGE.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1912.)

GLOVER (LATE) OF COPSEWOOD.

MR. JOHN GLOVER m. Miss Sampiao, a Portuguese lady. Their son, John, m. Miss Richardson (who survived him, and m. secondly, Mr. Thomas Dwyer,³ of Rose Hill Cottage and had an only son,

I. JOHN ASHTON GLOVER, of Copsewood, near Castletownroche, Co. Cork. He m. 1 March, 1849 (C.T.R. Par. Reg.) Elizabeth Catherine⁴ (who d. 7 June, 1887), second dau. of Henry Mitchell Smyth, of Castle Widenham, Castletownroche, and niece of H.R.H. the Princess of Capua, and had issue (with two sons and two daus. who d. young),

I. Eliza Penelope, m. 1886, Ernest George (youngest son of Rev. Edward Cobbold, of Long Melford and Watlington, Norfolk, and his wife, Louise, co-heiress of Sir Charles Berners Plestow, of Watlington Hall). Mr. Cobbold d. 1906 s.p.

II. Mary Priscella, m. Samuel Guest, of Windsor. He d. before 1907, leaving a son and a dau.

III. Adelaide, m. 1876, Harold Caerlyon Otway, youngest son of late Capt. and Mrs. Otway of 13 Grosvenor Square, London, and Otway Towers, Co. Tipperary. She d. 12 July, 1912. He d. 1909, leaving five daus.

IV. Gertrude Percy, m. 1884, Fritz Guye, of Geneva. He d. 1901, leaving two sons and three daus.

There are several entries to this family in the Castletownroche C. of I. Parish Register, kept in Public Record Office of Ireland, Four Courts, Dublin. Also in Ballyhooly Par. Reg. and that of Bridgetown. (P.R.O. Irl.)

Cornahinch (Curraghinahinch).

Sheet 25, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Caherduggan.

Cornahinch¹ is the Irish for "pit or round hill of the island or holm" (O'Donovan).

The townland of Cornahinch lies about a mile west of Doneraile (i.e. between Doneraile and Kilbyrne). It is evident that formerly Thornhill (part of Doneraile Demesne) was part of Curraghinahinch (see renewal of lease from John Crone to Lord Doneraile, of Curraghinahinchy, called Thornhill, 1780 hereafter).

Curraghinahinch, otherwise Cornahinch, townland now consists of 161a. 1r. 10p. It descended to Mrs. Trousdell, fifth and youngest daughter of Robert Fennell Crone, Esq., who resided at Byblox. She was the last of the Crone family. She left the property to her nieces, Mrs. William Croker and Mrs. Martha Croker, residing at Byblox and Creagh House, Doneraile, respectively (1908).

In 1886, pop. 24; 161a. 1. 10p.; val. £161 10s. od. (Guy).

The Survey and Distribution Book, circa 1657, gives:—"Curraghnihinchy (Cahirdowgan). The former proprietor is noted as James Roch for Dominick, deceased, 183 acres. He forfeited it on account of re-

³ Mr. Thomas Dwyer lived at Hunting Hill, near Castletownroche.

⁴ Mrs. Elizabeth Glover sold her interest in this place in 1885. Also see these Notes, II., 168.

¹ Mr. James Byrne remarks:—"Would not Curraghinahinch mean 'the marsh of the Inch'? Curragh being a marsh, not a rounded hill."

bellion. It was granted to Stephen, Christian and Robert ffoulke." (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Crone family were long settled in the vicinity of Doneraile. I have a map now before me made in 1692⁴ of the three ploughlands of Curragnahinch, Richardstowne and Glan Comard, in the parish of Cardogan, in ye Barony of Fermoy, in ye County of Corke, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and three roods, plantation measure, and noe more, bein^g furnished for Mr. Robert flocks and Mr. John Crone in ffebruary, 1692. John Austin, Surveyor.

These ploughlands lie about a mile to the west of Doneraile.

This property has been sold to the tenants under Land Act of 1903.

The Subsidy Roll of 1662 gives:—Robert ffoulke, of Curranhincyn (Curragnahinch), value in land, £5 4s. 10½d. (P.R.O., Irl.)

The Church of Ireland Parish Register of Doneraile shows:—

William Crone, son to Daniell Crone, of Curragnahinch, b. 3 Dec., 1736.

Sarah, daughter to John Fowke, baptised 28 December, 1775.

Catherine, dau. to Mr. John Fowkes, bap. 23 July, 1777.

In a case for the opinion of counsel, it states "That Joseph Fowkes, late of Curragnahinch, in the County of Cork, gent, deceased, executed a will on the 11th of October, 1765, in presence of John Shee, John Suinburn, and Willm Galway, by which he leaves his eldest son, John, one shilling, as he was provided for; to his son Robert, forty pounds, the third of his worldly substance to his wife Mary, the remainder of the profits of Kilguleeagh Interest wch is a Lease of ten years to run and which yields a clear yearly profit rent of about £80; other Interest of Curragnahinch, which is a Lease of three lives, one of wch is now in being, worth about £10 yearly and his Ass, H, &c., which amount to about £500 to his daughter Sarah, a Minor of the age of 14 years, and thereby appoints Messrs. Arthur Bastable and William Lysaght overseers, &c."

Joseph Fowkes died in January, 1768. His eldest son, John, was married some years before his death, and to whom he gave £150.

The said Joseph Fowkes shortly before his death made another will, but did not date or sign it, hence the reason for seeking Counsel's advice. (Crone Papers).

In an Indenture of 1770, Aphra Crone, of City of Cork, widow, and Daniel Crone, late of Curragnahinch, deceased, are mentioned. (Crone Papers).

Daniel Crone, of Curragnahinch, leased Curragnahinch (Thornhill) to Lord Doneraile in 1741 for three lives, viz., John Watkins of Old Court, Richard Crone of City of Limerick, and John Crone, son.

The lease was renewed by John Crone, gent, to Lord Doneraile, Oct. 27th, 1760 (or 23 Oct., 1780). This John was son to the former lessor, Daniel Crone. In this renewal it mentions that John Watkins and Richard Crone, two of the lives of original lease, are dead, and in their place are recorded John, second son of said John Crone, and Richard, youngest son of Daniel Crone, attorney.

The boundaries of this part of Curragnahinch called Thornhill is given as follows:—"That part of the lands of Curragnahinch situate lying and being in the Barony of Fermoy and County of Cork, bounded on the west by the road leading from Doneraile to Mallow, on the south by the road or

avenue leading from said road towards said Daniel Crone's dwelling house, and from thence by a road leading to the lands of Ballydinine, on the east by the lands of Ballydinine, and on the north by the lands of Croaghnaecree and Knockahur." (Crone Papers).

On 28 Oct., 1773, Richard Gregg, of Mount Eagle, was married to Sarah Folks, of Curinahinch. (Buttevant C. of I. Par. Reg.)

John Crone, in his will, 1789, states that he purchased Cornahinch, Richardstown and Ballydineen from Lord Lisle. (Crone Papers).

The "Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier" of 12 Feb., 1829, gives:—Died, at Mallow, John Fowkes, Esq., late of Cornahinch, near Doneraile, and eldest son of Joseph Fowkes, Esq.

In 1814 John Harrington, Esq., lived here, the post town being Doneraile. (D.N.P.)

Mrs. William Croker and her sister, Mrs. M. Croker, sold the Thornhill part of Curraghnaehinch to Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, representing the fourth Viscount Doneraile, under the Wyndham Act, and they have also sold part of the other portion to the tenant, Michael Russell. The remaining portion, in the hands of Mrs. Morrissey, has also been sold.

The part of Cornahinch which was held by Robert, Joseph, and John Fowke is now (1912) in the occupation of John Russell and Mrs. Morrissey; the former holds the north part, while the latter has the south part.

It appears that Patrick Barrett held north part of Cornahinch in the early part of the 19th century. He was evicted, and was succeeded by his cousin, Mrs. O'Callaghan and her husband. The husband dying, she married, as his first wife, Mr. Michael Russell, about 1866. He died and was succeeded by his son John, the present owner.

In the early part of the last century the south part of this townland was in the hands of several tenants, amongst whom were Duane, Harrington and McDonald.

They were evicted and were succeeded by Alexander Morressy, who lived at Ballydineen, in the farm now occupied by Jeremiah Buckley. He left his farm at Ballydineen to his son William, who subsequently sold his interest.

He gave his farm at Cornahinch to his son Alexander, whose widow now occupies the place.

Cottage or New Park.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

It lies about three miles east of Doneraile, on the townland of Park North. The dwelling house is now in ruins, only the out-offices remain. In the six-inch O. S. of 1841 the dwelling house is shown.

It is now in the occupation of Mr. John O'Connor, J.P., D.C., of Donybrook, which place is a mile to the north (as the crow flies).

Thomas Newenham, Esq., a member of the Doneraile Rangers (Volunteers) lived here in 1792. It was then called Newpark.

Thomas Newenham, Esq., was also a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry in 1796. (Smith, i., p. 496).

He was a relative of the family of Evans of Carker, which is adjacent (on west) to Cottage.

Martha, only dau. of Nicholas Green Evans, Esq., of Carker, m. in 1793 (Cloyne M. L. B.) Thomas Néwenham, Esq., of Leheua, Co. Cork, and her niece Hannah (eldest dau. of Nicholas Green Evans, Esq., of Carker, son to above), m. George Newenham, Esq. (see Carker).

"General Advertizer and Limerick Gazette" of 28 April, 1807, gives the marriage, on 10th inst., of John Norcott, Esq., M.D.,¹ of Doneraile, to Miss Spiers, dau. of J. G. Spiers, Esq., of Tivoli (see Springfield).

Dr. J. Norcott was a member of the Duhallow Hunt in 1807, and before that date. (Minute Book Duhallow Hunt).

The doctor was residing at Cottage in 1814, the post town being Doneraile. (D.N.P.)

According to the C. of I. Parish Register, Mary, dau. of Richard Chapman, now of Cottage, and Jane, his wife, was bap. 29 July, 1821.

The "Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier" of 18 Feb., 1823, gives: "On Wednesday night, 12th February, the house of Dr. Norcott, of Cottage, near Flower hill, was entered by Capt. John Rock and his party, who demanded 30s.; he was robbed of his watch, which he got back by paying them a £1. They fired several shots."

Dr. Norcott was still residing here in 1824 (Pigott).

"The Cork Constitution" of 24th January, 1829, states: "John Norcott, Esq., M.D., on his return from Old Town, the seat of Admiral Evans, M.P., to his residence at Cottage, near Doneraile, in his carriage, with his daughter, on night of Tuesday, 20th January last, between ten and eleven o'clock, was fired at on the road near Ballinamona Bridge by two persons, when six bullets went into and through the carriage. The coachman and footman were badly wounded."

Gibson, writing on this states: "A very serious attack was made some years after this (referring to an attack on Sir John Purcell) on the life of George Bond Lowe, an active and zealous Protestant magistrate; at a later period, in 1829, a number of shots were fired into the carriage of Doctor Norcott, near Doneraile. This was called 'the Doneraile Conspiracy,' and assumed a decidedly political complexion. Seventeen persons were charged with conspiring, and true bills were found against four—Leary, Shine, Roche, and Magrath. They were ably defended by Daniel O'Connell."³ (Vol. ii., p. 293).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives J. Norcott, Esq., M.D., as residing at Cottage. (Under Doneraile).

The Field Book of 1840 states: "Newpark Cottage, south side of townland of Park North, John Norcott, Esq., proprietor." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

¹ Mrs. S. Stawell of Grobeg, Doneraile, has a handsome silver tray presented to her grandfather, Dr. Norcott, by the people of Doneraile for his services to the poor in 1810.

² Capt. J. W. Evans of Carker House (born 1831) writes:—I recollect Dr. Norcott living at Cottage when I was a boy. It was then a nice thatched cottage, well kept, and with a good garden. Allen, who succeeded the Norcotts, repaired and improved the cottage, slated and built the present (1913) out-offices. He kept hunters, &c. He went to one of the Colonies and left the place in charge of a man named Callaghan, and it was at this time the house was burnt.

³ Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, Doneraile, informs me that Patrick Lynch, Jack O'Leary, Jim Roche, and Pat Mullane were transported to New South Wales in 1829 for complicity in the Doneraile Conspiracy.



CREAGH CASTLE AVENUE GATE ABOUT 1865.
(Geo. Washington Brasier-Creagh, J.P., in foreground.)
(Photo by Major H. T. F. White.)



CREAGH CASTLE.
(Photo by K. H. Jones, Doneraile, 1912.)

John Norcott, M.D., of Cottage, was the third son of James Norcott, of Springfield, and Jane, second dau. of Randle Roberts, Esq., of Britfields, Co. Cork. He was bap. at Buttevant church, 10 March, 1780, and married as before stated. He died 25 July, 1841, and was buried at Buttevant, leaving issue (see Springfield).

In 1841 John D. Freeman was living at Cottage. (Finny).

Jané Margaret, widow of Robert Crone, Esq., of Byblox, dau. of the late John Norcott, M.D., of Cottage, near Doneraile, died 22 Aug., 1878, aged 70 years.

Brass Communion rails in Doneraile church. (Also see these Notes, I., 377).

Mr. John O'Connor, J.P., D.C., of Donnybrook, near Doneraile, writes: "I have been trying to find out who succeeded Dr. Norcott in Cottage, and, as far as I can learn, it was a man by the name of Allen; I do not know his Christian name; it was he who built the existing out-offices. He was succeeded by Edward Nagle, of Ballinamona Castle, who held the farm for a number of years, and afterwards sold his interest in it to a man by the name of Thomas O'Gorman, about the year 1874 or 1875. My father purchased O'Gorman's interest about the year 1892. He held it for three or four years, then it fell into my possession."

Mr. James Byrne writes:—"Mr. Philip Allen emigrated to Australia. He owed some debts when leaving Ireland, but in about thirty years afterwards he repaid all, much to his credit. He farmed at Lisnagournéen, Castletownroche, for a few years. I believe he was a native of Mount Zephyr, near Boherbue, Kanturk."

Mr. F. N. Evans, B.L., of Newtown, Doneraile, informed me in 1908 that he remembers at Cottage stately beech trees, a shrubbery walk, and a pathway all round the lawn. With regard to the burning of Newpark House, he adds: "I heard the sweeps came to Newpark on a certain day when Dr. Norcott was going to give a dinner party. He knew the chimneys wanted clearing badly, but he did not choose to put out the cook and told the sweeps to come the following day. That night, however, the chimney caught fire and the house was burnt to the ground."

There are entries in C. of I. Doneraile Par. Reg. to families of Norcott and Chapman of Cottage.

Creagh Castle or Castle Saffron.

Sheet 25, six-inch O.S.; and Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile. Townland of Castle Saffron.

Creagh Castle lies about two miles east of Doneraile, on the right bank of the river Awbeg. Doneraile is the post town.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes:—"Some townlands in this neighbourhood derive their name from Saffron, which was cultivated here formerly. Croch being the Irish for Saffron."

The lands of Castle Saffron appear to have been originally called "Croch."

The Fiants of Elizabeth give the following references in relation to the lands of "Croch," or Crogh:—

2245 (1807). Pardon to John roo crome O Kennelly, of Croghé, yeo-

man, also others. In consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 4 May, xv. 1573.

2587 (2110). Pardon to John Roche, of Crogh, gent, with others. Provided that within six months they appear before the Commissioners in their county and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. 3 May, xvii. 1575.

6576 (5286). Pardon to Theobald Roche, of Crogh, gent.

6762 (5468). Pardon to Wm. m'Edm. Garraffe, of Croagh, yeoman. Feb., 1602.

The "Book of Distribution and Survey," circa 1657, gives the following entry relating to Crogh:—

The former owner was Morris Lord Roch. The lands, consisting of 186 acres, were granted to Richard Nagle. The profitable acres remaining undisposed of were then granted to Edward Riggs. (P.R.O.D.)

In the Downe Survey, circa 1657, a castle is shown at Crogh. (P.R.O. Irl.)

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 give:—Parish of Doneraile. Peter Power of Crogh, value in Goods, £6 1s. 2½d. (P.R.O. Irl.) He was also recorded in 1663.

From Roll 2nd Anne, seventh part, face. Conveyances from the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates and Interests in Ireland in 1688.

Edward Riggs, of the Middle Temple, Esq., 18 March, 1702. Consideration, £6,950 12s. 3d. Town and lands of Barnegore, 92a.; Clashenure, 1 plowland, 267a. 1r. 24p., Barony Muskery, Co. Corke, the estate of Justin McCarthy, attainted.

East Rath McUllick, ½ plowland, South liberties of Corke, the estate of Ignatius Goold, attainted.

Garryhesly, als. Garryhesty, and Farnoarra, als. Farnavarra, 2 plow. and 2 gn., 518a.; Knockanmore and Maghery, 2 plow., 527a. 3r. 8p.; Clashanafrin, als. Clashenaherin, ½ plow., 166a. o. 32p.; rent, £5 6s. 9d. Bar. Muskery, Co. Corke, the estate of the said Justin McCarthy.

Croagh, als. Crogh, 186a.; Liskolly, 157a.; Ballymalowny and Dromdier, 286a.; Monanenny and Comane, 316a., Bar. Fermoy, same Co., the estate of Sir Richard Nagle, attainted, which lands were granted to Henry Viscount Sidney, after Earl of Romney, and by his Lordship, by deeds of lease and release dated 2nd and 3rd November, 1698, for the sum of £2,382 os. 5d. Conveyed to Edward Riggs, of Riggs Dale, Co. Corke, Esq., since deceased, father of the said Edward Riggs. Inrolled 20 July, 1703. (P.R.O., Irl.)

Mr. Riggs, Commissioner of Revenue, in 1735, gave a lease of Castle Saffron to Mr. Love, who let it to Dr. John Creagh.

Captain John Washington Brasier-Creagh holds this property, consisting of 147 acres 3r. 4p., under a lease renewable for ever, dated 1788. The first letting was from William Love to Dr. John Creagh in 1788, and there was subsequently a renewal from General John Vincent, in 1836, to George Washington Brasier-Creagh. The rental was for a part of the land of Crogh, known as Creagh Castle, otherwise Castle Saffron.

A date on a stone affixed to the house is 1816, so it appears that the present house was probably built in that year by Capt. Wm. Brasier-Creagh, who afterwards built a high wall round the demesne in 1816.

The handsome entrance gates¹ mentioned by Windele in 1841 were built in 1827. Mr. Walter Jones of Doneraile informs me that two men named Flynn from Drumahawn or Dromore Cross, beyond Mallow, cut the stones, the masonry being done by masons named Regan, who lived in Doneraile, one of whom was grandfather to the late John O'Regan, mason and stone cutter, Doneraile. The date 1827 is on the gateway, on keystone on top, crest on one side and date on the other.

In the year 1737 three large urns were discovered near Castle Saffron, the estate of John Love, Esq., placed in a kind of triangle in the earth, about one hundred yards from a Danish entrenchment. They were made of a fine clay, dried by the fire, which mouldered in the air; each of them might contain about sixteen gallons. They had a rude kind of carved work round the rims, which were about sixteen inches diameter, as was also the bottom, but the middle of the side about two feet, and each urn was two feet high. In one of them was the skeleton of a man; the ribs and smaller bones were bundled up, and tied with a copper wire rusted green, as were those of the thighs, arms, &c., and the skull was placed near the mouth of the urn. None of these bones had passed the fire.

In the second urn was found a substance like honey, supposed to be the flesh; and in the third was a small quantity of copper pieces, as large as halfpence, but of an irregular shape, like clipped money, void of any inscription or stamp.

A footnote states:—This method of interment is not unlike that of the ancient Balearians, mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, who used great urns and much wood, but no fire in their burials; for they bruised the flesh and bones of the dead, crowded them into urns, and laid heaps of wood upon them. The ancient Irish probably burned their dead, for that the Druids did so is certified by Pomponius, and Polydorus says Bellinus and the brother of Brennus, both Kings of Britain, were burned.

The Romans usually buried coins with their dead, and always a piece of money, as a fee to the Elysian ferryman. In many urns liquors have been found, which time has incressed into jellies, and some, according to Lazius, that retained a vinosity and spirit in them. (Smith, ii., 293).

Smith also states that about a mile east of Doneraile is Castle Saffron, so called from large quantities of it formerly planted here, being greatly used by the Irish for dyeing their shirts, &c.; adjoining is a well-built house of John Love, Esq., agreeably situated on the banks of the Mulla. This river forms several pleasant cascades in view of the house, which has a regular front of grey marble. The castle was boldly erected on the banks of the river, and is said to have been first built by the Coppingers. In limestone grounds adjoining to this place are found the resemblance of several petrified cockle-shells, in great quantities; as also at Kilburne, which lies to the west of Doneraile. In an adjacent bog is an excellent marl, of a bluish kind, that ferments with acids; in digging for which several things have been found—as a brass spur of an odd form, the horns and teeth of the moose deer, also a brass spoon, several hazel-nuts, quantities of charcoal, &c.; and near a Danish entrenchment Mr. Love,

¹ Foundation stone of entrance gates laid by my father, 1827. Gates built by my grand-uncle, Capt. Wm. Brasier-Creagh. I believe there were many masons and stonecutters at work, amongst the number, those mentioned. My cousin, the late Miss Samia Wood, told me she remembered the building of the gates quite well. She was on a visit to the Creaghs at Hermitage at the time of the building.

a few years ago, discovered some large urns, the description of which is referred to above.

In the house is an original painting, well executed, of the poet Spenser; also a good picture of the taking down from the cross, and another of the Holy Family; and several rooms in this house are handsomely stuccoed by the Franchinis, Italians. On the other side of the river is a pleasant park. (Smith, i., 313).

Writing about the portrait of Spenser at Castle Saffron, Croker, in his "Researches in the South of Ireland," 1824, states that a Mr. Trotter, in 1817, commenced his enquiries respecting this interesting relic, and received the same answers as Croker had received two years before—that it had been removed. Soon after, Mrs. Stawell, of Kilbrack, hinted to Mr. Trotter the possibility of the picture having been carried to Limerick; and immediately on his arriving he continued the search after it amongst a collection of paintings belonging to Alderman Vincent, "but we sought," says that gentleman, "the bard of Kilcolman in vain."

Croker further writes, in the "Anthologia Hibernica" (vol. i. for 1793): A correspondent (whom, from the signature, I take to have been one of the Ouseley family of Limerick) writes thus: "I have heard that, within a few years, a lineal descendant and namesake of the poet Spenser was resident at Mallow; that he was in possession of an original portrait of the poet, which he valued so highly as to refuse five hundred pounds which had been offered for it, with many curious papers and records concerning his venerable ancestor."

To this account I can add, from my own recollection, that a Mrs. Sherlock lived in Cork not more than six or seven years since, who used frequently to boast of her descent from Spenser; and I have been told possessed his picture, which she had more than once refused to dispose of, though by no means in affluent circumstances (p. 111).

John Creagh, phyn, was one of the original members of the "Doneraile Rangers," and was elected 12th July, 1779. (Smith, i., p. 334).

From the "Cork Evening Post," July 21, 1760. Wanted, a servant to manage a small garden. If he is a single man, well recommended, and not corpulent, he may hear of a place by applying to Doctor Creagh of Doneraile. (Journal, p. 279, 1904).

In 1784, Cronin, on the Grand Parade, Cork, printed a quarto pamphlet called "The Prospect of Beauty, a poem in two parts." He notices, amongst others, Mrs. Kilner Brasier, of Doneraile. (Journal, p. 265, 1904).

In 1824, William Brasier-Creagh, Esq., was residing at Creagh Castle. (Pigott & Co's Directory and D.N.P.)

Under the parish of Doneraile, Lewis (pub. 1837) states that G. W. B. Creagh was living at Creagh Castle, and that the Castle at Creagh is in good preservation, and about to be fitted up as an appendage to the family mansion.

Windele, in 1841, states: Within a mile of Doneraile is the seat of George Washington Brasier-Creagh, which he calls Creagh Castle. The gateway is the handsomest thing of the kind I have seen in the country, being entirely Gothic, formed of pannelled piers, surmounted by ogee crocketed pinnacles with finials, &c., the arches depressed; the workmanship is excellent. (Journal, p. 249, 1897).

He also mentions in 1838, that fossil shells are found at Castle Saffron in great abundance. (Windele MSS., 12 K. 25, p. 31, R.I.A.)

The altar tomb over the vault of the Brasier-Creagh family is in a field near Creagh Castle, called the tomb field. There is only the one tomb. The burial place is protected by a circular wall. The tomb bears the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of John Creagh, Esqre, M.D. A Physician, a scholar, and a Philanthropist. He was the delight of the Society in which he lived, and a blessing to the Necessitous of every Description. He died the 30th of March, 1792, aged 82 years. Also here lieth the body of John Brasier-Creagh, Esqre, his grandson, who departed this life the 6th day of October, 1804, aged 23 years.

Captain Brasier-Creagh, of Creagh Castle, informs me that the following are also buried in the vault:—

Emma Griffin, died 11 Sept., 1863, aged 76.
Ann, wife of George Washington Brasier-Creagh, Esq., d. 23 May, 1866, aged 63.
William Johnson Brasier-Cragh, Esq., d. 26 Feb., 1827.
William Brasier-Creagh, Esq., d. 6 May, 1866, aged 40.
George Washington Brasier-Creagh, d. June, 1876, aged 79.
Isabella Brasier-Creagh, d. 18 Oct., 1890, aged 46.
Richard B. Brasier-Creagh, Esq., R.N. 1873. Died at Youghal.
Capt. John Brasier-Creagh, R.N., bur. 4 August, 1885.
Annie Gertrude Brasier-Creagh, bur. 4 June, 1887.

According to the Doneraile Register, the following were also buried here:—

1868. Tuesday, 21 April. Maude Sophia Brasier-Creagh, aged 7 years, and John Sherlock Brasier-Creagh, aged 1½ years, the children of George Washington Brasier-Creagh, Esq., jun., of Woodville, were buried within the Creagh family vault at Castle Saffron. They died of scarlatina, on Sunday, the 19th.—Samuel Hayman, B.A.

These children were all buried outside the vault, and afterwards put in when Gen. W. Brasier-Creagh was buried in 1876.

1868, Thursday, April 23rd. Kingston Brasier-Creagh, aged 4 years and 9 months, son of George Washington Brasier-Creagh, junior, Esq., of Woodville, was buried within the Creagh family vault at Castle Saffron. He had died of scarlatina on the 21st.—Samuel Hayman, B.A.

BRASIER-CREAGH OF CREAGH CASTLE.

(B.L.G., 1912, with a few additions).

Lineage—KILNER BRASIER, only son of Brooke Brasier, of Rivers, Co. Limerick (see BRASIER of Ballyellis), b. 1751, m. 1788, Mary, eldest dau. and co-heiress of John² Creagh, M.D., of Creagh Castle (see CREAGH of Bally Andrew), and had issue, with five daus.,

I. BROOKE, ancestor of Brasier of Ballyellis.

II, JOHN, of Creagh Castle.

III. William Johnson, Capt. 27th Regt., d. unm.

IV. Kilner, R.N., d. unm.

V. GEORGE WASHINGTON, of whom presently.

I. Catherine, m. John Mathias, of Langwaron, Pembrokeshire (probably Langwaron

² John Creagh, M.D., m. 1st, Mary (? Rachel, m. 1756, Cloyne M.L.B.) Ruddock, of Wallstown, near Doneraile, and also had issue,

(a) Catherine, m. Wm. Stawell, of Kilbrack, and d.s.p.

Mr. Creagh m. 2ndly, Judith, dau. of Beverley Ussher, of Cappagh, Co. Waterford, and widow of Edmond Shuldham, of Dunmanway (by whom she had a dau., Lucy, who m. the Very Rev. Richard Bourne, Dean of Tuam and many other benefices, son of John Bourne, of Annemount, Co. Cork, by Anne Sandford, of Castlereagh (m. 1747, C. M.L.B.), his wife, sister of the first Lord Mount Sandford), by whom he had issue William Bourne.

Dr. John Creagh, of Creagh Castle, was second son of John Creagh, of Kilowen, Co. Cork. He married, first, Mary Ruddock, of Wallstown, and had two daughters:—Catherine, m. William Stawell, and Mary, m. to Kilner Brasier, of Lizard, Co. Limerick, and these started the Brasier-Creaghs.

was the old Welsh name of Lamphey Court); secondly, Rev. William Bourne, Rector of Bathangan, Co. Kildare, and Vicar of St. Andrew's, Dublin, and had issue,

1. Richard Bourne.
2. Mary Bourne.

II. Judith, m. Thos. F. Wilkinson, Alderman, of Limerick, and had issue,

1. Mary.
2. Judith.
3. Emma.
4. Fanny, m. Sir Kingston James, Bart., and d.s.p.

III. Emma, m. James Griffin, of Foynes, Co. Limerick, and had issue,

1. Mary, who m. her first cousin, Kilner Brasier, of Ballyellis, Mallow, and had issue,
 - (a) Brooke Richard, m. his second cousin, Amy Wood.
 - (b) Henry Mitchell, died unmarried.
 - (c) Kilner, m. Miss Walsh.
 - (d) Charles Beresford.

IV. Mary, m. Attwell Wood, B.L., of Leeds, Co. Cork, and had issue,

1. Attwell, d. unm.
2. Kilner, m. Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Professor Anderson, of St. Andrew's (a coadjutor of Lord Playfair, and a very celebrated man, to whom a statue is put up at St. Andrew's), and had issue,
 - (a) Attwell, Colonel Connaught Rangers.
 - (a) Agnes.
 - (b) Bertha, d. unm.
 - (c) Amy m. her cousin, Brooke Brasier.
 - (d) Elizabeth, m. Robert Irwin.
 - (e) Lucy.
1. Elizabeth Samia, d. unm.
2. Catherine, m. her first cousin, Richard Bourne, 12th Regiment, son of Revd. William Bourne.
3. Samia, m. Revd. William Welland, Rector of Leeds, Co. Cork, and had issue,
 - (a) Mary, d. unm.
 - (b) Mina.

V. Lucy, m. first, Charles Bell, of St. Andrew's, Scotland, and secondly, Bertram Jarvis, of Antigua, W. I., and had no issue.

The second son,

JOHN BRASIER-CREAGH, of Creagh Castle, assumed the name of Creagh, m. 5 Oct., 1801, at Castletownroche, Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Charles Widenham, of Castle Widenham, and left an only child,

Priscilla Widenham, of Castle Widenham, m. 8 May, 1819, Henry Mitchell Smyth, and had issue (see SMYTH of Castle Widenham).

Capt. Wm. Brasier-Creagh succeeded to the property, and was succeeded by his youngest brother,

His youngest brother,

GEORGE WASHINGTON BRASIER-CREAGH, of Creagh Castle, J.P., b. 12 April, 1797; m. 1st, 31 July, 1822, Anne Catherine,³ dau. of Rev. Bartholomew Pack, Rector of Ettagh, King's Co., and by her (who d. 23 May, 1866) had issue,

I. WILLIAM JOHNSON, b. 28 March, 1826; m. 9 Jan. 1862, Isabella Anne Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Hungerford, R.N., and d.v.p. 6 April, 1866, leaving issue,

1. JOHN WASHINGTON, now of Creagh Castle, J.P. for Co. Cork, Capt. late 9th Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, b. 24 Dec., 1864. Served in S. African War with Irish Hunt Company of Imperial Yeomanry (45th), 1899-1900.
2. William Hungerford, b. 7 Dec., 1866, settled in New York.
 1. Anne Catherine, d. 1 Oct., 1881.

³ See page 166, vol. i., "Ballyellis or Avondhu," where Catherine is stated to have m. Revd. Richard Bourne, which is incorrect. She m. as above stated.

- II. John, B.N., b. 12 Aug., 1830; m. July, 1859, Kate Frances, dau. of the late F. Holmes, J.P., of Beechmount, Queenstown, Co. Cork. He d. 1885, and had issue.
1. George Percy, Capt. 9th Bengal Lancers, A.B.C. to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India; b. 4 Sept., 1864; m. 12 Nov., 1898, Marjorie Cecil Bachel, dau. of Richard Battye, of Crosland Hill and Skelton Hall (see that family, B.L.G.). She d. 28 Dec., 1899. Capt. Brasier-Creagh d. 27 April, 1900, from wounds received in action in South Africa, while commanding Roberts's Horse, leaving a son, Brian Richmond, b. 12 Sept., 1899.
 2. Sydney John, Limerick Artillery Militia and Second District Commissioner, Southern Nigeria. He m. in 1897, Aileen, youngest dau. of Major John Augustus Warren, of Ballyglissane House, Co. Cork, and d. from blackwater fever contracted on West Coast Africa, and left issue. His widow m. 19 Dec., 1906, Capt. Dulas Bentley Parry, 3rd D. Gds.
1. Catherine, m. C. S. Langley, and has a dau.
2. Gertrude, d. unkm. (? bur. in Tomb Field, Creagh Castle, 1887).
- III. George Washington, b. 31 July, 1832; m. 23 Nov., 1853, Averina, dau. and heiress of Capt. William Sherlock, late 69th Regt., and d. 27 May, 1900, leaving issue.
1. William Harrington Sherlock, of Stream Hill, Doneraile, J.P. Co. Cork, C.C. and D.C. Co. Cork (who uses the names of Langley Brasier-Creagh); b. 14 April, 1857; m. first, 14 April, 1887, Jane, dau. and heir of Henry Langley, of Byblos, Doneraile, Co. Cork. She d.s.p. 4 May, 1889. He m. 2ndly, 27 Feb., 1902, Ella May, fourth dau. of E. M. Denny, of Bryanston Square, London.
 2. George Washington, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. R.A.M.C. (Raleigh Club); b. 20 June, 1858; m. 20 Oct., 1909, Amie Lambton (widow of Major Younghusband, 14th Bengal Lancers), dau. of Dr. Hooper, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
 3. Henry Beresford, b. 2 April, 1862, late R.N.; m. 19 Dec., 1893, Eliza, dau. of the Rev. Edmond Rambaut, and has issue, Edmond Beresford, b. 4 Nov., 1895.
 4. Richard Sherlock, late Major 9th Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, now of 3rd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.
 5. Kilner Charles, late Capt. Imp. Light Horse, and late Lieut. South African Constabulary; now (1912) Capt. 3rd North Midland Bde. Territorial Force, R.F.A.; b. 26 April, 1869; m. 7 Feb., 1907, Fanny Marland, youngest dau. of the late Edward M. Denny, 11 Bryanston Square, London, and has issue,
 - (1) Geo. Edward Brian, b. 25 Feb., 1908.
 - (2) Kilner Rupert, b. 12 Dec., 1909.
 - (3) Neville Henry Sherlock, b. 1911
 6. Sherlock, b. 9 June, 1874.
 7. Kingston, d. 21 April, 1868.
 8. John Sherlock, d. 19 April, 1868.
1. Averina, m. William Humphreys, of Broomfield, Middleton, and has issue.
 2. Constance, m. William Oliver, of Buttevant, and has issue.
 3. Lily, m. 1 Aug., 1903, Stephen Reddington Roche, of Ryehill, Co. Galway (see that family in B.L.G., Irid.).
 4. Maude Sophia, d. 19 April, 1868.
- IV. Richard Brooke Bartholomew, late Mate R.N.; b. 1834, d. 1873.
- V. Kilner Augustus Arthur, b. 9 March, 1839, J.P., Lieut.-Col. 4th Batt. Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry (Militia), formerly in the Military Train; m. 3 Sept., 1869, Catherine Hermione, dau. of Henry Crawshaw, of Oaklands Park, Co. Gloucester, and Llanglan Castle, Glamorgan. He d.s.p. at Abbotswood, Co. Gloucester, 24 Nov., 1890.
- I. Catherine, bap. 2 May, 1828 (Farahy); m. 13 June, 1850, Capt. R. Beecher Stowards, 8th Regt. He d. at Snugborough, Doneraile, 26 June, 1866, and had issue a son, Robert.
- II. Lucy Susan.
- III. Anna Frances.
Mr. Brasier-Creagh m. 2ndly, 10 Aug., 1868, Mary Grace Jessie, youngest dau. of R. J. R. Cotter, of Donoughmore by whom he had a dau.,
- IV. Mary Josephine.
He d. 3 June, 1876.

The old castle of Crogh or Saffron, now called Creagh Castle, is in a very good state of preservation.

Mrs. Brasier-Creagh informs me the castle is 90 feet in height, rectangular in shape, being 47 feet by 30 feet, with the usual thick walls. There are four large rooms, one over the other; two of these are arched in masonry work. Also four small rooms. The large room at the top of the castle has still some fine buttresses and a limestone mantel piece. Stone stairs lead to the top of the building, and are in good repair. There are cut stone arches over all the doors and window recesses, while the window frames are also dressed limestone. I noticed several niches in the rooms.

In 1911 Mrs. Brasier-Creagh made great improvements. She had an addition built on the south side of the house, running 22 feet, in concrete work, to match the cut stone facing of the old house, the outside of which was renovated. Mrs. Brasier-Creagh also installed electric light and a hot and cold water supply, with bathroom, &c., &c.

Creagh House, Doneraile.

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

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

It is situated in the village of Doneraile, at the lower or north end, next to the Bridge House¹ (residence of Parish Priest).

It was built by Mrs. Creagh (nee Isabella Bagwell²) of Laurentinum in 1838 for herself. It is said she found Laurentinum too lonely in the disturbed times, and preferred living in Doneraile.

She left it to her third son, Arthur Gethin Creagh, who married, 1840, Eliza, only daughter of Vice-Admiral Evans, of Oldtown, near Shanballymore.

Mrs. Arthur Creagh lived here for many years as a widow, and died in 1890 in this house. She had no issue. She left her property to her grand-nephew, Major-General Arthur Gethin Creagh, C.B., Royal Artillery, nephew to Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley.

In Doneraile church is a monument to her husband, Arthur Gethin Creagh, Esq., who died 1855, aged 75.

Major-General Arthur Gethin Creagh, R.A., lived in Creagh House a short time in 1890 after the death of Mrs. Arthur Creagh.

In the year 1892 Edward Croker, Esq., J.P., who married Miss Croker, late residing at Lissa and Byblox, rented the house from Major-General A. G. Creagh, C.B. Mr. Croker died 17 April, 1910, aged 68 years.

Mrs. M. Croker, widow of Mr. Edward Croker, died 9th October, 1912, at Creagh House, and was buried in Doneraile C. of I. churchyard.

¹The Rev. Dr. Croke resided in the Bridge House, Doneraile, when he was parish priest of Doneraile. He was afterwards Archbishop of Cashel.

It is now the residence of the Very Rev. Canon Patrick A. Sheehan, D.D., P.P., the well-known author.

²See these Notes, i., 111.



CREAGH HOUSE.

The Bridge House is below it, where Rev. Dr. Croke, P.P., lived, and who was afterwards Archbishop of Cashel, now (1913) the residence of the Very Rev. Canon P. A. Sheehan, D.D., P.P., the well-known author.

(Photo by Major H. T. F. White. Circa, 1870.)

Cregg Castle.

Sheet 35, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 170, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Litter.

It lies three miles west of Fermoy, which is the post town.

Cregg North, 187a. or. 17p. Cregg Castle is on this townland.

Creggolymphry North, 311a. or. 4p. Cregg House is situated on this townland. It lies about 200 yards north-east of the old castle.

Both these townlands are on north side of river Blackwater.

Cregg South and Creggolymphry South are on the south side of the river.

Cregg is the Irish for "a rock, rocky ground" (O'Donovan).

According to the "Topography of the Two Fermoy's," Cregg was in the Tuath of Hi Ingardail, "The Cregg ('Rock') out of which are Hi Riagain, Leitir (Litter), out of which are Hi Corcraim" (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch).

Ulick, of Cragh, was the third son of David Roche, Lord Roche, surnamed "the Great," and who sat in Parliament as Viscount Roche of Fermoy in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. (B.E.P.) The name Ulick is from Uilcin, an Irish form derived from William Caislean Uilcin (Four Masters), near Cahirconlish, means Castle of William (de Burgh), who was taken prisoner in this castle in the year 1200 by Cathal O'Conor, King of Connacht. (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch).

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2243 (1836). Pardon, amongst others, to John O Mullanny, of the Cregg; Maccragh O Mullanny, of the same; Dermot m'Teig m'Dermot O Callaghan, of same; Donill O Leighy, of same. In consideration of their having given 139 cows for the support of the army in Munster, and in consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the crown, and all exactions, and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 5 May, xv. (1573).

2245 (1807). Pardon, amongst others, to Donogh O Flyn, of Cregg. Consideration as in latter part of 2243. 6 May, xv. (1573).

2390 (1936). Commission to Tybbott (Theobald) Roche, of the Cregge, Co. Cork, sheriff of that county, to execute martial law in the county, with power to search out, after the order of martial law, all disorders committed in the county, and on finding any persons to be felons, rebels, enemies, or notorious evil-doers, to punish them by death or otherwise. This power not to extend against any having 40s. a year freehold, or £10 in chattels, or any of honest name, unless taken in the act or duly convicted. With power to grant safe conducts, and to conclude good orders with them under the instructions of the lord deputy. 17 May, xvi. (1574).

2577 (2133). Pardon, amongst others, to Dermot m'Teig m'Dermody I Keallaghane, of the Kreg, Co. Cork, kern, provided that within six months, they appear before commissioners in their county and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. 3 May, xvii. (1575).

2584 (2125). Pardon, amongst others, to Donogh O'Kyefe, of the Kregg, yeomen. Security as in 2577. 14 May, (1575).

2587 (2110). Pardon to Theobald Roche, of Cregg, Co. Cork, gent; John doraghy O Mowrnigham, of Cregg; Brian doraghy M'Swyne, galloglas; Mac Cragh O Mullany, of Cregg; Awly m'Mahis O Conlagh; Donald buoy O Mullawny, of Cregg. Security as in 2577. 18 May, xvii. (1575).

2928 (2427). Pardon, with others, to Maccraghe O Mullawny, of Cregg. Security as in 2577. 16 Nov., xviii. (1576).

3095 (2420). Pardon, with others, to John O Mullawney, of Cregg; Mac Cragh O Mullaney, of same. Security as in 2577. 7 Sept., xix. (1577).

3101 (2297). Pardon, with others, to Theobald Roche, of Cregg, Co. Cork; David O Flyne, of Cregg, yeoman; Brien doragh M'Swiny, of Cregg. Security as in 2577. Fine, one cow each. 12 Sept., xix. (1577).

4487 (3503). Pardon, with others, to Donogho O Kif of Cregg, kern, "Lord Viscount Roche's men." Security as in 2577. The pardon not to extend to any in prison, or under bail to appear at sessions; nor to include intrusions into crown lands or debts to the crown. 9 July, xxvi. (1594).

5291 (6535). Grant to Arthur Hyde, esq., second son of William Hyde, of Hyde, in the parish of Denchwoorth, Berkshire, of large estates, amongst other lands, the castle and lands of Cregg. The whole grant amounting by estimation to 11,766 English acres. To hold for ever in fee farm, in common socage. Rent, £65 2s. 10d. English from 1594 (half only for preceding three years), &c. With other conditions usual in grants to the undertakers in Munster, as in 5032. 26 Jan., xxxi. (1588).

6701 (5392). Pardon, with others, to Teige O Leaghie, of Cregge; Morris m'Wm. m'Tho. Roche, of same. Provided that they appear and submit before the president of Munster, N. Welsh, knt., chief justice of the Common Bench, the chief and second justices, and the queen's attorney in Munster, and John Everard, esq., justice of the Liberty of Tipperary, within three months, and be sufficiently bound with sureties; and that all the recognizances be recorded in the council book of the provinces at the next sessions to be held in the several counties where the parties live, if any be held there within three months. If any fail to find the required surety within three months, the pardon as regards them to be void. The pardon shall not extend to any in prison or bound for appearance at sessions; nor to any Jesuit, seminary, or mass priest, nor any freeman of any city or incorporate town who lives in the town. It shall also not include any offence or crime committed after the date of the president's letter to the deputy for the pardon; nor any intrusion on possessions of the crown, or any debt or arrears due to the crown.

Save that the proviso excepting crimes committed after the date of the lord president's letter is omitted, and the date of the lord deputy's warrant for the pardon inserted in the body of the patent, as the period up to which offences are pardoned. Provided also that this pardon shall not extend to any murder committed by any of the parties before they entered into rebellion. 15 Nov., xlv. (1602).

6762 (5468). Pardon, with others, to Tho M'Shane, of Cregg, husb.; John O Mullawny, of Cregg, husb.; Teige m'Finyn O Keefe, alias Teige Meregagh, of Cregg, husb.; Manus roe, of same, husb. Feb., 1602.

6529 (5280). Pardon, with others, to Rich. Roch fitz Walter, Stephen Meagh, of Cregg. Provisions as in the first two paras. of 6701. 25 May, xliii. (1601).

LIST OF SHERIFFS.

Queen Elizabeth, 1574. Tybbott Roche, of the Cregge. (R.S.A.I. for 1905, p. 47).

There is a grant dated Greenwich, 22nd May, 1577, of all castles, lands, &c., of Johnston and Doumaghan, the estate of the Monastery of Fermoy, to Theobald Roche, of Craig, gent, to hold to his heirs male in common socage, provided that if within five years he did not build and fortify upon the said towns for the better defence of the inhabitants, at his own charges, that neither he nor his heirs should hold the premises but for term of forty years, from the date of this patent, and not in fee-tail.

From the Carew MSS., Lambeth (627), we find that a commission was subsequently issued to "Enquire whether Theobald Roche of C., gent, hath builded and fortified the towns called Johnston and Dounowaghin, parcel of the poss. of Fermoye, sufficiently against enemies and rebels: in what care they are now, and how T. R. died; how many h. m. succeeded from his body; whether now living; who hath now the custody of said towns, &c."

It was found that "Said T. R. did not fortify said towns nor leave them fortified; he was slain by the rebels; no issue to his body. The Lord Roch hath the use of the premises, we cannot find by what title, unless under the right of his said brother."

Probably the title of Lord Roche being insecure, it was deemed necessary to acquire some real right, and a grant was made to him in consideration of services pursuant to letters from Greenwich, dated 19th

January, 1587, of "All the castles, &c., in the towns and fields of Johnston and Dounemaghin, with the reversions and rents of the premises. The estate of the late Monastery of Fermoy. To hold to the heirs male of his body in socage. 26 Oct., 1588." (Smith, vol. i., p. 347).

The following persons were, by an inquisition held at Shandon Castle, in Cork, September 9, 1588, found to be concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, and were, most of them, attainted by Act of Parliament:—Theobald Roch, of Creg. (Smith, vol. i., p. 29).

Grant¹ from the King to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in Cork Co., Fermoy Barony, of his property on his surrender of it. Amongst which we find:—Cregg, 4½ plowlands, viz., the castle and town of Cregg, 1½ plowland, Cregg Olimpry 1 plowland, Cnock Iunannig ½ plowland, Teamplenoa ½ plowland, Skartléttingagh ½ plowland, and Clowagh ½ plowland, with the advowsons, &c., of the parish church of Cregg, called Teample Ioganne, &c., &c. 16 Dec., 9 James I. (A.D. 1611) (p. 208–204, folio Pat. Rolls of James I., P.R.O. Irlid.)

The Survey and Distribution Book, circa 1657, gives: Cregg (Templetheogan P.). The former proprietor was Lord Roch (412a. 2r. 13p.), who forfeited on rebellion. Grantees—Benja. Phipps² (? or Philips), Lord Kingston and Capt. Michael Moore. (P.R.O. Irlid.)

The Subsidy Rolls of 1662 records:—Mr. Moore of Cregg, value in land, £4 16s. 3d. In 1663 his value in goods amounted to £19 14s. 8¼d. (P.R.O. Irlid.)

Grant to Benjamin Phillips, clke. The south part of Cragge (Cregg), with the castle, orchard and garden, 188a. 3r. 13p. Templenoe, ½ pl., 146a. 2r. op. Creggolumpry (part of), 178a. Bar. Fermoy. Total, 831a. 2r. 2p. stat. Rent, £7 15s. 11d. Inrolled 28 Sept., 1667. (O'Donovan's Letters, Antiquities, Ord. Sur. Irlid., 14 c. 9, p. 100, R.I.A.)

Smith (pub 1750) gives:—The last place on the Blackwater in this Barony (Fermoy) is Cregg, a castle built by the Roches. Near it is a handsome house and improvements, now occupied by Mr. Odell. (Vol. i., p. 317).

On the south side of the river is another house of the same name, built by Mr. Lombard.³

In an account of Henry Eccles, by Dr. Grattan Flood, Mus. D., Thomas Moore, of Cregg, 18 Nov., 1758, is mentioned. (Journal for 1908, p. 28).

Under Cork M.P.'s, by C. M. Tenison, B.L., is the following:—John Hyde, of Castle Hyde and Cregg, M.P. Cork County, 1769–76, second son of Arthur Hyde, who was M.P. for Youghal, 1721–27, and for the County 1747–60, and brother and heir of Arthur Hyde, junior, of Castle Hyde; he was M.P. also for Carlow County, 1767–68; was returned for Carlow borough and Cork county, 1769, but elected to sit for the latter. He married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Burton, of Carlow, and had issue. His daughter Mary married Benjamin B. Woodward, M.P. He was ancestor of the Hydes of Cregg, &c. (Journal for 1895, p. 472).

Amongst the Justices of the Peace for the County of Cork (by H. F.

¹ See these Notes, ii., 164.

² Will of George Phipps, of Cregg, proved 1713 (Cloyne Wills, P.R.O. Irlid.).

³ James Lombard, of Cregg, m. in 1724, Mary, dau. of James Uniacke, of Mount Uniacke, and shortly afterwards built Lombardstown House, where he subsequently resided. (Erskine E. West).

Berry, I.S.O.) is given John Hyde, of Creg, appointed 15 December, 1797. (Journal for 1897, p. 112).

In 1806 Mr. Hyde was residing at Cregg (Sleater).

In 1814 Colonel William Stewart was living at Cregg, and Henry Adams, Esq., is also given as occupying Cregg. (D.N.P.)

Croker, writing circa 1824, says:—"Creg, the residence of Colonel Stewart. The grounds are laid out in good taste, with steep and shadowy walks beside the river, and contain an old castle that formerly belonged to the family of Roche, feudal lords of the district of Fermoy" (p. 130).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Creg, the residence of Colonel Stewart. At Creg are the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by the Condons, consisting of a lofty square tower, still nearly entire. (Under Litter, vol. ii., p. 289).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Cregg South, townland. This townland is the property of the Revd. Samuel Adams, is dry and in good cultivation. Houses and roads in good repair. It pays Co. Cess, £31 13s. 2d. per annum, including Co. Cess of Cregg North.

Cregg North. The property of Revd. S. Adams,⁴ all flat and dry, of good quality. Houses and roads in good repair.

Cregg Castle. Is the residence of Colonel Stewart, and is very handsome. It is almost surrounded by woods, and has a demesne attached to it.

The walls of the old castle are still standing, but the rest is a complete ruin.

South Cregg. Is the name of Mr. Carey's residence. It is in very good repair. Is situated in N.E. part of Cregg South townland. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Finny's Cork Almanac, pub. 1841, states that Colonel William Stewart resided at Cregg.

Windele, writing in 1847, states:—"Adjoining Castle Hyde, at the west side, is Cregg Castle, the seat of Colonel Stewart, an old fortalice of the Roches; a high, square and plain tower of the era of the Plantagenets, or Roses, which stands out boldly above the steep bank of the river. Theobald Roche, of Cregg, was found, at inquiry taken at Shandon Castle, Cork, 9th September, 1588, to have been concerned in Desmond's rebellion." (Journal for 1897, p. 259).

Flanagan (pub. 1844) gives:—"Adjoining the grounds of Castle Hyde are those of Creg, the residence of Mr. Hyde's aunt, relict of the late Colonel Stewart. The house, though ancient, is a very comfortable and spacious one; the gardens are kept in most excellent order. A fine castle, in good preservation, is boldly situated on a rocky eminence over the river; and some rustic cottages, placed in romantic sites, afford charming retreats for the heated and weary. This castle formerly belonged to the Condons, and I understand was occupied by soldiers in 1798. The entrance is protected by an iron-barred doorway, said to have been the original gate of the castle. Opposite is Cregg Cottage, the pleasantly

⁴ Arthur Hyde Lucas, of Rathhealy, m. 1806, Frances, dau. of Hen. Adams, of Cregg, and had issue.

Arthur Hyde Lucas (son of above) m. 1864, Frances, dau. of Revd. Samuel Adams, of Cregg. (See Lucas of Rathhealy, B.L.G., Irl., 1912).



CREGG CASTLE.

(Photo by Col. J. Grove White, 18th June, 1909.)



CREGG HOUSE.

(Photo by Mrs. Browning, residing at Cregg, 1913)

situated residence of the Rev. J. Adams, commanding a charming view of the river. Near this, on the south bank, is the country seat of John Carey, Esq., called South Cregg" (p. 116).

Edmond (second son of Garret Nagle, of Ballinamona Castle) m. 11 Feb., 1843, Ellen, dau. of John Nagle, of Cregg, &c. (Nagle of Clogher, B.L.G. Ire.)

Windele, writing in 1849, states:—"A turn in the road, at about three miles from Fermoy, or, rather, I should say, a cross where two roads meet, where one Kelleher, a 'strong farmer,' has his picturesque-looking house in the shade of surrounding groves, brought me in front of Cregg Castle, a stout old fortalice standing on a bold and wood-crowned eminence above the Blackwater, and its first aspect struck me as exceedingly picturesque . . . Traversing the left bank of the river, at the extremity of the Castle Hyde demesne, I got over a wall into that adjoining it to West Cregg, the charming seat of the widow of Colonel Stuart, sister of the late Hyde of Castle Hyde. It is covered with fine old timber, and the grounds are otherwise most tastefully laid out. The house is a substantial old one, square built, and standing in a commanding situation at some distance up from the river, embosomed in trees; the castle holds its place at some distance to the south-west, on a precipitous height fringed with trees immediately above the river. It was a situation of strength in the feudal time, and the building itself, when surrounded by its outward defences, must have been one of great security. The front to the river measures eighteen paces (fifty feet). The height may be about seventy feet. The angles are rounded off, as are those of all castles in this country. The style of the architecture assigns it to the ante-Tudor era. The door being locked, I could not obtain an entrance to examine the interior." (Journal for 1898, p. 56).

In Windele MSS., 12 I. 11, p. 177, R.I.A., there is a sketch of Cregg Castle.

I am informed that when Castle Hyde was sold, about 1840-50, the late John Hyde went to reside at Cregg, where he died 3rd January, 1885.

Cregg does not appear to have been a portion of the original Hyde estate. The first of the family who resided there was the grandfather of the late John Hyde, Esq., who married Sarah Burton. His elder brother, Colonel Arthur Hyde, was the owner of Castle Hyde and lived there.

About 1895, the Misses De Courcy MacCartie resided at Cregg. They were nieces of the late John Hyde.

J. Roderick O'Flanagan, B.L., under "Recollections of Castle Hyde," writes in 1895:—"Next to Castle Hyde is Creg, a well-built mansion, situated in a pleasant well-planted lawn, also on the north bank of the Blackwater. It was formerly occupied by Colonel William Stewart, son of Sir Annesley Stewart, Bart., of Fort Stewart, County Donegal, who married Anne Hyde. They lived in much retirement, and, after the death of the Colonel, Mrs. Stewart⁵ was fond of exercising kindness to animals. She purchased several old horses unfit for use, which she allowed to graze on the rich pasture of the lawn of Creg," &c., &c. (Journal for 1905, p. 200).

⁵ She died 24 April, 1852, aged 87. (Litter Par. Reg.)

The late Mr. John Hyde, who lived at Cregg House (near the Castle) and who died 3 January, 1885, used always to spell the name as "Cregg," and did not use the word "Castle." The Ordnance Survey spell the word with two "g's."

By his will he left his estate to his nieces, Mrs. Beck and the Misses MacCartie (see Hyde pedigree in these Notes, ii., 97) for their lives, and then to Major William Adams Cuppage, Indian Army, his grand-nephew.

Mrs. Beck assumed by royal licence, 1888, the surname and arms of Hyde, in compliance with Mr. John Hyde's will. She now (1912) resides in Rome.

The Misses MacCartie reside at Ealing, near London.

Major Cuppage resided for some time at Cregg House. He died 19 October, 1908, being drowned in the river Blackwater near his house.

The place is now (1912) let to Lt.-Colonel Winthrop Browning, Indian Medical Service (retired).

When Windele visited it in the 'fifties of 19th century he found the door of the Castle locked and could not examine it. In the 20th century the same thing happened to me.

Colonel W. B. Browning kindly sends me the following details of the Castle .

The approximate height of the Castle is 80 feet. It is 34 feet by 50 feet at the base. The main walls are in a very fair state of preservation. There are machicolations over the entrance, which faces west, and also over the north-east corner; the remains of same can be seen on the south-east and south-west angles.

Two chimney shafts still exist on north and west sides. The angles of the building are rounded off. Originally there were apparently four main series of rooms. At present there is a large room below ground level which is reached by steps; over this there is another large room, with a domed stone roof, which was formerly divided into two rooms. There is a fine old fireplace on its north side with some attempt at architectural designs.

Over this is the room of the top storey; it evidently had a pointed arched roof. On its south side was the kitchen. There are two deep fireplaces, and near them is the oven, which is in perfect preservation. There is also the sloping channel where the cooks of those days emptied their slops.

The staircase, which is a right-handed one and wider than most of its kind, is in good order.

Many of the loopholes on the west side bear inspection, and evidently had shutters, as there remain the openings in the stones on which they swung. The windows generally face north and east. The corridor or passage on the south receiving light through small loopholes.

Unless there was a deep well, now filled in, the garrison had probably to fetch their water from the river Blackwater.

The castle commands two fords over this river.

Crobeg.

Sheet 25, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile. Townland of Castle Saffron.

It is situated about two miles south-east of Doneraile, which is the post town.

Cro, from Croch, means "saffron" (James Byrne, J.P.); Beg means "small or little."

Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch adds:—Cro of Crobeg is from croch, in Topography of the Two Fermoy.

Crobeg House is said to have been built by Luke Hazard. On 21 January, 1803, Mr. George Stawell, grandfather of the present proprietor, Mr. Sampson Stawell, signed leases in perpetuity of Crobeg, and he soon afterwards added considerably to the house.

In 1773 the following members of the Stawell family were J.P.'s for the County of Cork. They were appointed before 1750, viz.:—George Stawell, Esq.; Sampson Stawell, Esq.; William Stawell, Esq. (Smith, vol. i., p. 35).

Mr. Walter A. Jones, in his article "Doneraile and Vicinity," states:—About a hundred years ago a stone coffin was found at Crobeg gate, containing the relics of a man of large proportions, with a sword beside him. Brass spurs and the bones and horns of an elk have been found here in a bog in former years." (Journal for 1902, p. 244).

The Doneraile flour mills were worked by Mr. William Stawell of Kilbrack House, who died 1830. He left them to Mr. George Stawell of Crobeg, who worked these mills for many years. They were eventually given up by his son, Mr. Sampson Stawell of Crobeg in 1887.

In 1888 the building was converted into a sawmill by Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory. It was burnt down in 1900. A wooden erection with a corrugated iron roof now occupies the site, and is used as a sawmill in place of the building that was destroyed by fire. It is situated on the old site between the Protestant church and the river Awbeg.

A large number of hands are employed at this mill, and consequently it is a great benefit to the village of Doneraile.

Mrs. Stawell of Kilbrack House gives the following entry in her diary: 9 April, 1823, the Whiteboys, about ten in number, assembled about the front door of Crobeg and demanded admittance, which however they did not obtain. Mr. George Stawell was not at home, and Mrs. Stawell at length got them off by throwing them a sovereign out of the window. ("A Quantock Family," by G. D. Stawell, p. 243).

In 1807 George Stawell was a churchwarden of Doneraile church.

In 1850 George Stawell, Esq., was a member of the Doneraile Literary Society.

In Doneraile parish churchyard (C. of I.) there is a cross, on which is following inscription:—"In loving memory of Frances Matilda, the wife of Sampson Stawell, of Crobeg, Doneraile. Died October 16th, 1888, aged 32 years. She is not dead, but sleepeth."

STAWELL OF CROBEG.

Compiled by Colonel G. D. Stawell, late Director of Military Education in India.

Lineage—The family of Stawell possessed very considerable property in Somersetshire, dating from the time of the Norman Conquest. Sir Robert Stawell, of Cothel-

stone, who died in A.D. 1499, had two sons, Edward and David. From the former of these was descended Sir John Stawell, of Cothelstone, who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was one of the Undertakers for the re-peopling of Munster. Sir John did not remain long in Ireland, as he was dissatisfied at not receiving the amount of land that he was led to expect would be his share, but he appears to have retained the property of Carrigoon, near Mallow, which Smith, in his "History of Cork,"¹ says was formerly an estate of the Stawells. And in the "Calendar of State Papers Relating to Ireland,"² preserved in the Public Record Office in London, we can see the following entry:—"1598, November 3, Dublin. Mr. Stovel's castle called Carregrohane by Cork, taken" by the rebels. Sir John's grandson, Sir John Stawell, of Cothelstone, was one of the most influential of the Royalist party in the west of England. He raised three regiments of horse and two of dragoons and foot, upon his sole charge for the King's service. Sir John died in 1662; and in consideration of his eminent services, King Charles II. created his eldest surviving son, on 15th January, 1682-3, Baron Stawell, of Somerton, Co. Somerset. The title became extinct in 1820. We return to Sir Robert Stawell, whose second son, David, founded a branch of the family which lived in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh, Co. Devon, for over 200 years. A considerable number of the members of this branch of the family came to Ireland at the commencement of the 17th century, in all probability with Sir Walter Raleigh. Prominent amongst them was Anthony Stawell of Wraxall, great-great-grandson of the above-mentioned David, who, on 16 December, 1593, married, at Chudleigh,³ Helen, daughter of John Ball, Esq., of Bridgeland, Co. Devon. Smith relates⁴ that on the 30th August, 1622, there were reviewed before His Majesty's Commissioners at Bandon Bridge a troop of horse, well-armed and mounted, commanded by Captain Andrew Kettleby, and 564 foot, well-armed and trained, commanded by Captain Anthony Stawell and other gentlemen, all of whom were tenants to Sir Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork, who had bought Sir Walter Raleigh's Irish property in 1602. Anthony Stawell, who was mentioned in the will dated 10 Jan., 1602-3, of Sir John Stawell, of Cothelstone, settled near Clonakilty; and in the church of Ballymoney, near that town, there is at the present day a silver Communion cup, bearing the inscription, "Ex dono Hellenae uxoris Antony Stawell, gen: ob. mort. August 9th, 1632." The cup bears the arms of the Stawell family, viz., gules, a cross lozengy, argent. Anthony Stawell had a son Jonas, who, on 28th January, 1630, married, at Chudleigh,⁵ Elizabeth, daughter of John Bennett, of Whiteway. They had a son, Jonas, who came to Ireland, and founded the Coolmain branch of the family. Anthony's brother, Thomas Stawell, had a son Jonas, who was baptized at Chudleigh on 24 December, 1600,⁶ and a daughter, Elizabeth, who was baptized just a year later.⁶ Thomas lost his wife a few days after the birth of Elizabeth, and he also appears to have come over to Ireland, bringing his son Jonas with him. Here he must have married again, for on page 50 of the Ussher Memoires now in the office of the Ulster King at Arms, it is stated that "Henry Ussher, of the parish of St. Mary Shandon, was married on 20th May, 1635, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Stawell, of Finbar." Margaret is mentioned as "my sister Ussher" in the will of Jonas above referred to, who in 1637 became Vicar of Kinsale, in 1639 Rector of Taxax, in 1666 or earlier Rector of Rincurran, and on 15th June, 1664, Archdeacon of Ross.⁷ He died in 1669, and in his will, which was proved at Cork in 1671,⁸ he described himself as "sometime of Chudleigh in Devonshire." He left two sons, Anthony and Jonas, both of whom were mentioned in his will. The former acquired considerable property in and about Kinsale, and founded the Kilbrittain branch of the family, which is now represented by Miss Esther Alcock-Stawell-Riversdale, dau. of Col. Alcock Stawell. His brother, Jonas Stawell, described by Ker, 368, as of Ballylought, Co. Cork, m. Anne, dau. of — Crofton, Esq. Jonas was a Royalist Officer, and we find his name in the "Inrolments of Adjudications, referring to the Arrears of the Commissioned Officers who served King Charles II. or King Charles I. in the wars in Ireland before the 5th June, 1649."⁹ Jonas Stawell must, like his brother Anthony, have acquired some property in Kinsale, for we find in a Deed dated

¹ Vol. i., p. 315.

² Vol. ccii., part 3.

³ Parish Registers of Chudleigh, and Visitations of Devon; pedigree of Ball of Mamhead.

⁴ History of Cork, vol. i., p. 31.

⁵ Parish Registers of Chudleigh, and Visitations of Devon; pedigree of Bennett of Chudleigh.

⁶ Chudleigh Parish Registers.

⁷ Brady's "Records of Cork, Gloyne and Ross," vol. ii., p. 442.

⁸ Cork Diocesan Wills.

⁹ See "Records of Ireland," marked 1821-1825, pp. 610-637.

9th June, 1664, between Anthony Stawell, Burgess of Kinsale, on one part, and John Knoher on the other part, that Anthony leased some property to Keffe, "bounding a meadow now in possession of Mr. Jonas Stawell." Also, in the list of lands awarded to Royalist Officers as a reward for services rendered, among lands granted to Captain Wm. and Robert Hamilton, there is mention made of property in the town of Kinsale, "now or late in possession of Jonas Stawell." This award was dated 22 Mar., 1666.¹⁰ The descendants of Jonas continued, as we shall see, to have an interest in the town of Kinsale; but he and his family appear to have removed about this time to Clonakilty, for in the Council Book of that town we find that Jonas Stawell was present at a meeting of Burgesses at a court held on the 18th of October, 1675. He was present at a court held in 1677, when his brother Anthony was elected and sworn a burgess; and in 1678 he, Jonas, was sworn sovereign, and in 1679 he was continued in that office. He was present at courts held in 1679, 1680, 1683, and 1684, during which year and in 1686 he was again elected sovereign. He was present at meetings held in 1694, 1695, and 1703, while in 1704 he was again nominated sovereign of the Borough. In 1686 the name of Jonas Stawell, junior, appears in the Council Book. This Jonas was the son of Anthony, and he acquired the property of Kilkearus, near Clonakilty, and was afterwards Sovereign of Clonakilty, while in 1692 he was elected M.P. for Kinsale. In the same year his father settled the lands of Kilbrittain on his son Jonas.

In Bennett's "History of Bandon," we read that in 1689 "James II. landed in Ireland from France. By this time many of the Protestant inhabitants had left Ireland. Several of them fled from this locality, amongst whom were Jonas Stawell, wife and children, annual income £600."¹¹

In his will, which was dated 17th October, 1685, sealed with the Stawell crest and coat of arms, and proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, in the same year,¹² Anthony Stawell of Kinsale left his estates to his eldest son, Jonas, and his issue male, but for want of that issue to his second son, Edward, or failing such issue, to his third son, William, or for want of all such issue, to his brother Jonas,¹³ and failing his issue, to Mr. William Stawell of Devonshire. This Mr. Stawell was son of Sir John Stawell, of Parke and Indiho, Bovey Tracey, whose handsome monument, with the Stawell arms on it, may still be seen in the parish church in that town. Sir John's father was Mr. William Stawell, of Herebeare, Co. Devon, who was a younger brother of Anthony of Wraxall, who, as we have seen, died probably at Ballymoney on 9th August, 1632.

Mr. William Stawell, of Parke, was elected M.P. for Ashburton, Co. Devon, in nine successive parliaments; to commemorate which he left a charity to the poor of that place, which is continued to the present day.

About the year 1697 Jonas Stawell, of Ballylough, apparently moved from Kinsale to Ballyvinitier.

JONAS STAWELL, of Ballylough, by his wife, Anne Crofton, had issue,

I. GEORGE, of whom presently, as of Ballyvinitier.

II. John, d. unm.

III. Eustace, d. unm.

I. Catherine, m. in 1699, to John Langford, of Tallaher, Co. Limerick.¹⁴

II. Elizabeth, m. in 1709, Richard Chillingworth.¹⁵

III. Bryanna, m. Dodsworth Mitchell. She was mentioned in the will of her nephew, Jonas Stawell, of Mallow.

IV. Mary, m. 1708, Joseph Cooper, M.D.

The eldest son,

GEORGE STAWELL, of Ballyvinitier and Ballylough, m. in 1700,¹⁴ Anne, daughter of Edward Dodsworth, of Maryborough, Queen's Co. The above Edward Dodsworth, by a lease dated 16th February, 1712, granted "½ a plowland of Killeengroheen in the Manor of Mallow to John White of Mallow, merchant, to hold to the said John White during the lives of the said Edward Dodsworth, Anne Dodsworth, otherwise

¹⁰ See Grants, 141 in 1667.

¹¹ "History of Bandon," p. 222.

¹² Prerogative Wills, Ireland.

¹³ I.e., Jonas Stawell, of Ballylough.

¹⁴ Index to Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cloyne.

¹⁵ Index to Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cork and Ross.

Stawell, wife of George Stawell of Ballyvinitier, in said county, gent, and Anthony Stawell, his eldest son.¹⁶

In the will of Jonas Stawell, of Kilkearus and Madame (son of Anthony Stawell of Kinsale), which was signed and sealed with the Stawell coat of arms on 27th May, 1716,¹⁷ he appointed Mr. George Stawell, of Ballyvinitier, trustee and guardian to his son Jonas, and he wished his daughter Ruth and my cousin George Stawell's eldest son, Anthony, to match together." He left, among other legacies, £250 to "my cousin George Stawell's youngest son, Dodsworth," who was his godson. George Stawell, of Ballyvinitier, died in 1749. He left by his wife, Anne Dodsworth,

I. ANTHONY, of whom hereafter, as of Ballydoolin.

II. Jonas, of Mallow and Ballyvinitier. On 23rd of October, 1734, it was ordered that "Jonas Stawell, of Ballyvinitier, gent," be sworn a burress of the town of Kinsale,¹⁸ with others of his family, thus showing that the Ballyvinitier branch kept up its interest in that borough. Mr. Sampson Stawell, of Crobeg, has, at the present time, some property in and around Kinsale, which has been in the family for many generations. On 4th November, 1745, Mr. Jonas Stawell became an original member of the Mallow Loyal Irish Protestant Society, which "had for its object to concert measures for the mutual security of its members, and for the defence of His Majesty King George and his Government, then imperilled by a horrid and most unnatural rebellion carried on in Scotland by Papists, and other disaffected persons, in favour of a Popish Pretender."¹⁹

The will of Jonas Stawell (who d. unm. 1758) was signed and sealed on 21st April, 1756. It was proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, on 20th April, 1758.²⁰ Jonas Stawell, of Kilbrittain, and Eustace Stawell, of Coolmain, were named as his executors.

III. Dodsworth. He was mentioned in the will of Jonas Stawell, of Madame, in 1716, as before related. On 23rd October, 1734, it was ordered that "Dodsworth Stawell, gent," be sworn a burress of the town of Kinsale.²¹ Mr. Stawell d. unm. He was buried at Mallow on 10th July, 1795.²²

I. Mary, m. 1735, to John Fowkes, MD., of Mallow.²³ Marriage Settls. dated 21st July, 1735. She was mentioned in the will of her brother Jonas.

II. Anne, m. Robert Travers. She was mentioned in the will of her brother Jonas. She died c. 1780.

The eldest son,

ANTHONY STAWELL, of Ballydoolin, Co. Cork, d.v.p., July, 1741; m. 15 June, 1732, Mary, daughter and heir of the Rev. Thomas Cooper.²³ Settlement dated 13th June, 1732. He was mentioned in the lease by Edward Dodsworth of certain land in the manor of Mallow in 1712 before referred to. He was also mentioned in the will of Jonas Stawell of Madame, in 1716, as before related. He was appointed Adjutant of the Royal Regiment of Foot in Ireland on 1st April, 1713, but resigned his commission in 1717 on account of ill health²⁴ On 23rd October, 1734, it was ordered that "Anthony Stawell, gent.," be sworn a burress of the town of Kinsale.²¹ Mr. Stawell, by Mary, his wife, had issue,

I. GEORGE, of whom presently, as of Summerhill.

II. Thomas, b. Feb., d. Oct., 1741.

I. Sarah, d. unm. 6th June, 1809.

II. Jane, d. unm. April, 1737.

III. Mary, d. unm. Nov. 1740.

¹⁶ Taken from a pedigree in the handwriting of Mr. Atkins-Davies (an authority as regards Cork), now at the office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

¹⁷ Prerogative Wills, Ireland.

¹⁸ The Council Book of Kinsale.

¹⁹ Brady's "Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross," vol. ii., p. 324.

²⁰ Prerogative Wills, Ireland.

²¹ "The Council Book of Kinsale."

²² Mallow Parish Registers.

²³ Index to Marriage Licence Bonds of the Diocese of Cloyne.

²⁴ Add. MS. 22, 264, and "English Army Lists," by Dalton.



CROBEG.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stawell in foreground.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1905.)



CROMORE HOUSE.

(Photo by A. H. Jones, Doneraile, June, 1911.)

IV. Anne, m. Samuel Austen, and had issue. She died c. 1785.

V. Bryanna, m. 1768, Robert Travers, of Round Hill, Co. Cork. She d. c. 1820.

The elder son,

GEORGE STAWELL, of Summerhill, Ballyvinitier, and Ballylought, b. Oct., 1739; J.P. for Co. Cork in 1773;²⁵ m. in 1766 (settlement dated 5th November, 1766), Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Stawell, of Kilbrittain, Co. Cork. In 1760 he graduated as B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1779 he was Captain of the Mallow Independents.²⁶ He is shown as having been called to the Irish Bar at Michaelmas, 1765, in the "Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanac" for 1809. On 20th June, 1792, he was admitted freeman of the City of Cork.²⁷ He was mentioned in the will of his uncle, Jonas Stawell, of Mallow, who bequeathed to him the lands of Garraneveragh and Bathaneal, also his interest in Ballyvinitier, and all the residue of his estate.²⁸ Mr. Stawell died at Dawlish, Co. Devon, on 9th May, 1808. His grave, in the parish churchyard, was enclosed by an iron railing; and within the church is a tablet to his memory. His will was signed on 13th June, 1798, and was proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, in 1825 (?)²⁸ By his wife, Elizabeth Stawell, of Kilbrittain, who died September 22nd, 1821,²⁹ Mr. Stawell had issue,

I. Anthony, who died young, unmarried.

II. JONAS, of Oldcourt,³⁰ Co. Cork; b. 8th January, 1769. He graduated as B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in the summer of 1790. He was called to the Irish Bar, Michaelmas, 1795,³¹ and on 9th December, 1796, he was admitted freeman of the City of Cork.²⁷ Mr. Stawell acquired the property of Oldcourt, and built the house which is now standing there. In a "Directory to the Market Towns, Villages, Gentlemen's Seats, and other Noted Places in Ireland," published in Dublin in 1814, Mr. Stawell is shown as domiciled at Oldcourt.

Jonas Stawell m. 14th February, 1805, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. John Foster, Lord Bishop of Clogher, by Catherine Letitia, daughter of Henry Lindsay, Esq., of Ballyboy. Mr. Stawell died 25th July, 1840,³² and was buried at Mallow on the 29th idem.³³ His will was proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, in 1840.³⁴ His wife had predeceased him on 15th November, 1833, and was buried at Mallow on the 19th of the same month.³³ Jonas Stawell was the executor of his father's will, in which it was stated:—"Whereas an ample provision is already made for my dear eldest son, Jonas, by his mother's and my marriage settlement, I only leave him a silver cup and cover, as a token of love." Mr. Stawell was one of the parties to the marriage settlement of his brother George, which will be referred to hereafter. Jonas Stawell, by his wife, Anna Elizabeth, had issue,

1. George Cooper, of Oldcourt, b. 16 Sept., 1809; m. 15 May, 1843,³⁵ Elizabeth, third daughter of George Tandy, of Belrath, Co. Meath ("Dub. Evening Mail," 1843). He d. Jan., 1862, and was buried at Mallow, on the 18th of the same month.³³
2. William, b. 1810; d. 3 Nov., 1714.
3. Sir William Foster, K.C.M.G., of Gurrane, Co. Cork; b. 27th June, 1815; baptized at Doneraile on 2nd July of the same year.³² Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; he graduated B.A. at Midsummer, 1837. After studying law both at King's Inn, Dublin, and Lincoln's Inn, London, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1839. In 1842 he emigrated to Melbourne. He was immediately admitted to practice at the Colonial Bar, and in 1851 he became the first Attorney-General of the newly created Colony of Victoria. When, in 1855, the new Constitution Act (which he had been instrumental in framing) came into operation, Mr. Stawell was elected for Melbourne to the House of Representatives.

²⁵ Smith's "History of Cork," vol. i., p. 35.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 327.

²⁷ "Cork Council Book."

²⁸ Prerogative Wills, Ireland.

²⁹ Mallow Parish Registers.

³⁰ Ensign of Mallow Independents in 1779.

³¹ "The Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanac" for 1809.

³² Doneraile Parish Registers.

³³ Mallow Parish Registers.

³⁴ Prerogative Wills, Ireland.

³⁵ From Dublin "Evening Mail," 1843, National Library, Dublin.

He took office at once as Attorney-General, but on 25th February, 1857, retired from political life, on being appointed Chief Justice of Victoria. In 1858 he was knighted. In 1873 he came home on leave, and at Midsummer of that year he was awarded the degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin. In 1875, and again in 1877 and 1884, he acted as Governor of the Colony. In August, 1886, he resigned his office as Chief Justice, and he was created K.C.M.G. on 25th October of the same year. In the following year he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Victoria. In January, 1889, he started for Europe to regain his health, but died on the way at Naples, on 12th March of the same year. Sir William m. 2nd January, 1856, Mary Frances Elizabeth, daughter of William Pomeroy Greene, of Collon House, Co. Louth, and by her had issue,

- (1) Jonas Molesworth, b. 12 January, 1858. He is a C.E., and resides at Sydney, N.S.W.
 - (2) William, of Melbourne, b. 22nd March, 1860; m. in 1894, Clara de Castilla, daughter of Charles Lyon, by whom he had issue two daughters, Juliet and Joan.
 - (3) Charles Leslie, B.A., LL.B. (Camb.), Barrister-at-law, Perth, W.A.; b. 15th September, 1861; m. in 1902, Mildred, daughter of Robt. Kennedy, and has issue, Richd., b. 25 April, 1905.
 - (4) George Cooper, b. 23rd December, 1862, in P. W. Dept., India; m. in 1894, Kathleen, daughter of Captain Alan Deane, by whom he has a son, William Arthur MacDonald, b. 22 January, 1895.
 - (5) Richard Rawdon, M.D., Melbourne (with gold medal), D.P.H., London; b. 14 March, 1864; m. 12 August, 1903, Evelyn, dau. of Hen. Connolly, and has issue two daus., Mary Eliz. and Anna Evelyn.
 - (6) Rodolph de Salis, B.A., M.B., B.C., Camb., F.R.C.S. (Eng.) (Castle Gates, Shrewsbury); b. 30 Nov., 1871; m. 5 Sept., 1900, Maud, dau. of Admiral Right Hon. Sir Astley Cooper Key, G.C.B., F.R.S.
 - (1) Anna Catherine, m. 17 October, 1889, Sylvester John Browne, of Whittingham, N.S.W., and has issue.
 - (2) Mary Letitia, m. 14 May, 1890, Edward William Hawker, of Adelaide, S. Australia, and has issue.
 - (3) Henrietta.
 - (4) Florence Melian, who was educated at Melbourne University and Newnham Coll., Camb. She was placed in the first division of the first class in the Classical Tripos., Camb., 1892.
4. Jonas Sampson, of Donoughmore and Gurrane, Co. Cork, and Hillsborough, Co. Down; b. 19 April, 1817; baptized at Doneraile on the 25th of the same month;³⁶ d. unm. 2 December, 1887; buried at Mallow, 6th of the same month.³⁷
 5. (Revd. Canon) John Leslie, B.A., T.C.D., late Rector of Aughnameadle, Toomavara, Co. Tipperary; b. 16 October, 1818; baptized at Doneraile on 25th of the same month;³⁸ d. 25 July, 1911; m. 25 Aug., 1848, Frances, daughter of John Wilmot Smith, of Ballynanty Ho., Co. Lim., by whom he had issue,
 - (1) Jonas Cooper, b. 9 January, 1857; B.A. Trinity College, Dublin, midsummer, 1879; M.B., midsummer, 1881; m. 4 Oct., 1885, his cousin, Charlotte Mary, dau. of Chas. Wilmot Smith, of Ballynanty Ho., Co. Lim., who d. 4 Jan., 1890. He d.s.p., 25 Jan., 1901.
 - (2) Mary Anna Grace.
 - (2) Letitia Frances Charlotte (Daisy).
 1. Catherine Eliza Anna, m. 10 Feb., 1830, George Garnett, J.P., of Williamstown, Co. Meath, who d. 1856. She d. 15 April, 1880, and had issue.
 2. Elizabeth Georgina, m. 2 Sept., 1844, Arundel Hill,³⁸ of Donnybrook, Doneraile, and had issue.
 3. Anna Henrietta, m. 10th March, 1834, her cousin, George Stawell, of Crobeg.³⁹ She was buried at Doneraile, 7th April, 1877.⁴⁰

³⁶ Doneraile Parish Registers.

³⁷ Mallow Parish Registers.

³⁸ Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cloyne.

³⁹ Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cloyne.

⁴⁰ Doneraile Parish Registers.

4. Esther Harriet, d. unm. Sept., 1818.
 5. Letitia, d. unmarried, 2nd August, 1894.

III. GEORGE STAWELL, of Summerhill, Crobeg, and Ballyvinitter; J.P. Co. Cork; b. February, 1770; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as B.A. in 1790; Barrister-at-law. Mentioned in the will of George Stawell, senior, of Summerhill, in the following terms:—"To my 2nd son, George, in addition to what he is entitled to by my marriage settlements, the lands of Ballyhologue, which I now hold under N. Henry, Esqre., for lives renewable for ever. Also, the house and demesne of Summerhill." He was called to the Irish Bar in 1795.⁴¹ Mr. Stawell married, 16th November, 1801, Elizabeth, daughter of John Longfield, Esq., of Longueville,⁴² Co. Cork (marriage settlement dated 5th of the same month). He acquired the property of Crobeg,⁴³ and added to the house, which had been built originally by Luke Hazard. He is shown as domiciled there in the "Directory to the Market Towns, Villages, Gentlemen's Seats, and other Noted Places in Ireland" for 1814. We read in Brady's "Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross"⁴⁴ that on "5th April, 1811, George Stawell of Crobeg, Sampson Stawell of Kilbrittain, and Eustace Stawell of Coolmain, did sell the advowson of Kilmalooda for ever to Thomas Walker, of Cork, Esqre., and Aredheacon Thompson, for £12,000." Mr. Stawell died 13 January, 1825, and was buried at Mallow⁴⁵ on the 17th of the same month. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, in the same year.⁴⁶ By his wife, Elizabeth Longfield (who died 8th December, 1823, and was buried at Mallow⁴⁵ on the 11th of the same month), he left issue,

1. GEORGE, of whom presently, as of Crobeg, &c.
 2. John Robert, of Summerhill, Captain 38th Foot; baptized at Doneraile, 5th July, 1812;⁴⁷ m. 14 Dec., 1854, Frances Anne, 3rd daughter of Sir John Allen de Burgho, Bart., of Castle Connell, Co. Louth. Mentioned in the will of Mrs. Catherine Stawell, of Kilbrack Captain Stawell, by his wife, Frances Anne, left issue,
 - (1) John Allen George, b. 18 December, 1858; baptized at Doneraile 23 January, 1859;⁴⁷ d. unm. 23 March, 1893.
 - (2) William Eustace, b. 12 December, 1859; baptized at Doneraile, 17 January, 1860;⁴⁷ died young, 1860
 - (1) Anna Maude Catherine, m. 1 June, 1880, Henry Bird, who d. 20 Feb., 1900, leaving issue.
 - (2) Mildred Frances Eliz., d. 1862.
 - (3) Elizabeth Maria Teresa, d. August, 1864.
 3. Jonas, Captain 45th Foot, and afterwards Principal Barrack Master at Cape of Good Hope; b. 17 July, 1814;⁴⁷ mentioned in the will of Mrs. Catherine Stawell of Kilbrack; m. 1st, 25 Nov., 1840, Henrietta, 2nd daughter of Thomas Prothero, of Malpas Court, Monmouthshire, J.P., D.L.; High Sheriff for Co. Monmouth, 1846, by whom he had issue,
 - (1) George Dodsworth, of Hill End Grove, Henbury, Glos. He served in Devonshire Regt. Colonel in the Army. Director of Military Education in India. Retired in Dec., 1902. B. 14th July, 1849;⁴⁸ m. 20th July, 1887⁴⁹ Eleanora Mabel, 3rd daughter of Edward Byrom, of Culver, Devon, and Kersall Cell, Lancashire, D.L. for Devon, and High Sheriff of that Co. 1888, by whom he has issue,⁵⁰
 - (a) Katharine Eleanora Innes.⁵¹
- Henrietta Stawell, died 2nd September, 1850.

⁴¹ Vide Wilson's "Dublin Directory" for 1823.

⁴² Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cloyne.

⁴³ Croagh, "a round-shaped hill," and beg, "small." Walford's "County Families of the United Kingdom" for 1884, says "acreage 3,222, £1,540."

⁴⁴ Vol. ii., p. 515.

⁴⁵ Mallow Parish Registers.

⁴⁶ Prerogative Wills, Ireland.

⁴⁷ Doneraile Parish Registers.

⁴⁸ Exmouth Parish Church Registers.

⁴⁹ Parish Registers, St. Margaret's, Westminster.

⁵⁰ Colonel Stawell is the compiler of these notes on the Stawell family.

⁵¹ Registers of Christ Church, Bawal Pindi, India.

Captain Stawell m. 2ndly, 14th February, 1854, Harriet Innes, daughter of Captain Thompson, by which marriage there was no issue. Captain Stawell died at Clifton, 16th November, 1885, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew's parish church, Clifton, Bristol, on the 20th of the same month.⁵³

4. William, of Kilbrack, J.P.; b. 11th November, 1819; baptized at Doneraile on 18th of the same month;⁵⁴ educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as B.A. in 1841. Mentioned in the will of Mrs. Catherine Stawell, of Kilbrack, who left him the reversion of the house and demesne of Kilbrack, provided the Revd. Francis Stawell and Colonel Sampson Stawell, of the 12th Lancers,⁵⁵ left no male issue. William Stawell m. 17 April, 1855, Eliza, daughter of Rev. Thomas Croker, by whom he left issue,

(1) Francis, J.P., formerly of Kilbrack, now of Mitchelstown; baptized at Clenore, 20 February, 1859.⁵⁶

(2) William, b. 4 June, 1862; baptized at Clenore, 29th June, 1862;⁵⁶ m. 3 July, 1900, Ellen, daughter of — Carre, M.D.

(1) Eliza Emilia Arethusia.

William Stawell died March, 1880, and was buried at Doneraile on 1st April of that year.⁵⁴

1. Elizabeth, m. 20th July, 1825,⁵⁴ Nathaniel Webb Ware, of Woodfort, Co. Cork. She was mentioned in the will of Mrs. Catherine Stawell, of Kilbrack. She died 9th January, 1865, leaving issue.
2. Catherine, m. 16th February, 1833,⁵⁷ Hugh Delacour, of Bearforest and Clyda Ville, Co. Cork, who died in March, 1873, and was buried on the 26th of that month at Mallow.⁵⁸ Catherine predeceased her husband, and was buried at Mallow on 19 June, 1841, leaving no issue.
3. Susan Patience, m. 6th August, 1827, Captain Robert Vivian,⁵⁹ 22nd Foot, who d. 18 Dec., 1871, and had issue. Mentioned in the will of Mrs. Catherine Stawell, of Kilbrack. She died 1882.
4. Charlotte, m. 1840, Robert Longfield, Q.C., who was elected M.P. for Mallow in 1859.⁶⁰ She was mentioned in the will of Mrs. Catherine Stawell, of Kilbrack. Mr. Longfield died 1868, predeceasing his wife, who d.s.p. August, 1894.
5. Georgina. She was mentioned in the will of Mrs. Catherine Stawell, of Kilbrack. She died unmarried, and was buried at Mallow, on 11th January, 1869.⁵⁸

GEORGE STAWELL, of Crobeg, Madame, Ballyhologue, Dromdeer, and Ballyvinitter; J.P. for Co. Cork; b. 12 September, 1808; baptized at Doneraile on 18th of the same month;⁵⁷ m. 10th March, 1834, his cousin, Anna Henrietta, daughter of Jonas Stawell, of Oldcourt, who was buried at Doneraile, 7th April, 1877.⁵⁷ George Stawell kept a pack of harriers up to the year 1870. He was mentioned in the will of Mrs. Catherine Stawell, of Kilbrack. He died 19th January, 1879, and was buried at Doneraile on the 22nd of the same month.⁵⁷ His will was dated 10th April, 1871, and was proved on 8th April, 1879. George Stawell, by his wife, Anna Henrietta (who d. April, 1877) left issue,

I. GEORGE, of Crobeg and Madame, b. 5th February, 1836; baptized at Doneraile⁶¹ on the 16th of the same month. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as B.A. on 16th February, 1858. He died unmarried in 1892. His will was dated 23rd September, 1875.

II. Jonas William Foster, of Ballynascarthy and Ballyhologue, Co. Cork, b. 4th November, 1840; baptized at Doneraile⁶¹ 11th December, 1840. Died unm. 1st Oct., 1903.

III. William, b. March, 1846; baptized at Doneraile 6th April, 1846.⁶¹ He died May, 1863.

⁵³ Registers of St. Andrew's Parish Church of Clifton, Bristol.

⁵⁴ Doneraile Parish Registers.

⁵⁵ Both members of the Kilbrittain branch of the family, and nephews of William Stawell, who built Kilbrack, and m. Catherine Creagh, whom he predeceased, 17 February, 1830, and was buried at Doneraile.

⁵⁶ Clenore Parish Registers.

⁵⁷ Doneraile Parish Registers. Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cloyne.

⁵⁸ Mallow Parish Registers.

⁵⁹ Doneraile Parish Registers. Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cloyne. Visitations of Devon by Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Vivian. Pedigree of Vivian of Truro, p. 760.

⁶⁰ Burke's "Landed Gentry," Longfield of Longueville.

⁶¹ Doneraile Parish Registers.

IV. Sampson, now of Crobeg and Madame,⁶² of whom presently.

I. Anna Letitia, m. (1st), on 20 July, 1870,⁶¹ Warden Francis Grove Annesley, 6th son of Lieut.-General Hon. Arthur Annesley, of Anns Grove, Co. Cork. He died s.p. 19 Sept., 1875. She m. 2ndly, Oct., 1878, the Revd. R. J. Rice, who d.s.p. 1882; and 3rdly, 1885, Edw. Fitzgibbon.

II. Katherine Letitia, m. 3 Oct., 1878, the Revd. William Henry Cotter, LL.D., Rector of Buttevant, Co. Cork. She died in 1894, leaving issue.

SAMPSON STAWELL, of Crobeg, Madame, Ballinascorthy, and Ballyhologue, b. 3 Oct., 1848, and baptised at Doneraile on 29th of the same month;⁶¹ m. first, 1 Oct., 1885, Frances Matilda (d.s.p. 16 Oct., 1888), dau. of Charles Cavanagh Murphy, of Streamhill, Doneraile. He m. 2ndly, on 2 July, 1896, Susanna Mary, dau. of Spiers Norcott, of Cottage, near Carker, Doneraile.

Arms.—Gu a cross lozengy arg., a crescent or for difference.

Crest.—On a cap of maintenance gu, turned up erm, a falcon rising arg, in his beak a scroll, thereon the motto—En parole je vis.

The above Pedigree is also in B.L.G. Irlid., for 1912.

⁶² The Madame property came to the Stawells through the marriage of Jonas Stawell, of Kilkearns (Kilbrittain branch) with Catherine Honor of Madame. Settlement dated 5th August, 1694. The original patent of the estate from Charles II. to Lieut.-Colonel John Honor, bearing the likeness of the King, is now in Mr. Sampson Stawell's possession. It is dated 8 February, 19 Charles II. There is also extant a deed dated 17 September, 1844, by the Revd. Francis Stawell, of the Kilbrittain branch, to William Lemuel Shuldham and George Cooper Stawell, entailing the Madame and Kinsale estates on the above, in trust for George Stawell of Crobeg and his sons, and their sons successively in tail male.

Croaghnacree.

Sheet 25, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

It is a townland one mile south of Doneraile village, on which Saffron Hill Cottage stands.

Crocknacree¹ is the Irish for "round hill of the cattle" (O'Donovan).

Mr. James Byrne adds:—"There are several places named Crock near Doneraile; some authorities say Crock means saffron, hence Saffron Hill, Castle Saffron."

In 1797 Richard Hunt, a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry lived here. The house has long since tumbled down.

According to local tradition, an old turret existed on Crough na cree until about the twenties in the 19th century. (Walter B. Jones).

This turret was probably a columbarium.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Croaghnacree townland. Contains a gentleman's seat, two Danish forts, a large limestone quarry, and three wells." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh informs me that "saffron" was largely grown on this townland by the Irish and used for dyeing.

¹ Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch writes:—"O'Donovan considers that Crock is from Irish *crnach*, which appears as *Crogh* or *Croagh* in Irish place names, and means stack, heap, rick, or round hill; but *crock* in place names is often for *cnoc* by change of the letter *n* to *r*. And in Doneraile district, as pointed out by Mr. Byrne, *crock* was rendered saffron, and Irish *crock*, "saffron," has the letter *o* long, and so differs from *crock* (*cnoc*), but *crock* with long *o* also means horn. O'Donovan takes "cree" to be from *graidh* or *graihn*, a herd, flock, stud of horses, but *crioch*, genitive case fem. *riche*, means limit, boundary, territory.

Cromore.

Sheet 25, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile. Townland of Castle Saffron. Cro is the Irish for "a hovel or tent, a fold for cattle" (O'Donovan). More is the Irish for "big or large."

It lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Doneraile, which is the post town.

Cromore¹ and Crobeg are named Croch in "Topography of the Two Fermoy's." "Croch, out of which are Hi Dathail of Croch," and Croch very likely here means Saffron (hence Castle Saffron), which is one of the meanings given in O'Reilly's Dictionary; the word also means horn, crock, gallows, cross; and as an adjective it signifies red, lofty, famous, excellent.

In 1797 Robert Campion, of Cromore, was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry. (Smith, vol. i., p. 502).

In 1814 Rowland Campion, Esq., lived here. Doneraile was the post town. (D.N.P.)

In a letter, dated 29 July, 1815, from Rev. Dr. Charles Tuckey, Parson's Green, Clogheen, Tipperary, to Davys Tuckey, Esq., No. 8 South Mall, Cork, he mentions that his daughter, Judith Anne, is engaged to Mr. Robert Campion, who lives with his father in an excellent house near Doneraile, on the lands of which he has planted and registered 12,000 trees. (Kilbyrne Papers, vol. vi., p. 64).

In 1824 Robert Campion and Rowland Campion were residing at Cromore. (Pigott).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives Robert Campion, Esq., as living here.

The Field Book of 1840 gives "Robert Campion, Esq., proprietor." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

He was still there in 1847. (Kilbyrne Letters).

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.

I am informed that a Mr. John Barry from Youghal and a Captain Miller lived here before Mr. Graham.

Mr. William Graham, of Cromore, writes:—"In the old lease of Cromore, in my possession, it is mentioned that Cromore house was built by Luke Hazard in the year 179?, but by the Fee Farm Grant I see that Luke Hazard leased the land on which Cromore and Crobeg Houses are built from John Creagh (Creagh) in the year 1791, and it was shortly afterwards that the house was built. The townland is called "Castle Saffron."

Gorges Graham, of Meath, bought Cromore from Mr. John Barry in 1862, and Mr. Barry had previously bought the place from Captain Miller.

¹ See footnote to "Craughnacree."

Mr. Graham paid either six or seven hundred pounds for it. I have heard him say it cost £700.

The two former occupied the place for a very short time.

Mr. William Graham and his sisters still (1913) reside at Cromore.

GRAHAM, LATE OF PLATTEN, COOLESTER, DROGHEDA, AND NOW OF CROMORE.

From Pedigree in possession of Mr. William Graham, of Cromore House, Doneraile.

Lineage—The progenitor of these families, said to be a cadet of the Montrose family, came to Ireland to assist in subduing the rebellion of 1640, and obtained a grant of land from Charles I. for his distinguished services. The son of that Graham served under Cromwell at the sack of Drogheda, and received an additional grant in the Co. Louth.

The next descendant served under William III.² at the battle of the Boyne, and in 1690. He received the grant of Platten and estates in Co. Meath.

JOHN GRAHAM, of Drogheda, alderman, merchant, &c., of Platten, Co. Meath, m. 24 Nov., 1680, Charity Newtown, of Drogheda. John Graham appears to have had an elder brother, Arthur, also sisters, Catherine and Sarah, whose descendants are given in the pedigree.

Mr. John Graham's will was dated 16 July, 1714. He had issue four daughters—Elizabeth, Sarah, Charity, and Christian, whose descendants are given in pedigree, and three sons, viz.,

- I. Robert, disinherited, m. and had issue, John and Charity.
- II. William, Right Hon., of Platten, m. Lady Mary Granville, dau. and co-heir of George, Lord Lansdowne, of Biddeford, Co. Devon, and had issue,

1. John, of Platten, Alderman, m. Dorothy Sylvia, dau. of Richard Gorges, of Kilbrew, M.P. for Aughtier and Enniskillen (Lodge's Peerage, 1789 ed., vol. ii., Family Papers, Wills, &c.), and had issue a dau, Mary.

- III. **JOHN**, of Coolester, Co. Meath, and Drogheda, Alderman, m. 1733, Margaret, dau. of John Godley, of Killigar, Co. Leitrim, and had issue, with two daus., Charity, d.s.p., and Christian, unm., three sons—William, d. unm. 1757; Robert, d. unm. 1757; and an elder son and heir,

- I. **JOHN**, of Coolester and Drogheda, dead before 1792, m. Dec, 1755, Catherine, dau. of Rich. Gorges, of Kilbrew, M.P., and had issue (with two daus., Eliz. and Catherine, both died in Whitehaven) four sons—1. Gorges, d. unm.; 3. Richard. 4. John. 5. Hamilton, and a second one and heir,

WILLIAM, Lt.-Col. Royal Meath Militia, of Coolester and Drogheda. He m. 1789, Mary, dau. of Chris. Fairtlough, Major Commandant, Drogheda Militia, and d. 1808, having had issue, with two daus., Mary and Delia (both d. unm.),

- I. **WILLIAM**, of whom presently.

- II. Oliver, d. unm. 1827.

- III. John, Royal Meath Militia, b. 1805, m. Sophia Alley, his cousin, and d. 1839, s.p.

WILLIAM, Capt. 71st H.L.L. and Capt. 2nd Portuguese Regt., of Coolester and Oakley Park, Co. Meath, b. 1790; m. 1814, Matilda, dau. of Francis Manning, of Drakestown, Co. Louth. He d. 1865. Had issue (with five daus.—Margaret Maria, Mary, Matilda, Anna Maria, and Adelaide, of whom Mary and Matilda were married as shown in Mr. Wm. Graham's pedigree), four sons, viz.,

- I. William Francis, d. unm., 1884.

- II. **GORGES**, of whom presently.

- III. Oliver Thos., Lieut. 21st Ry. North British Fus. and 24th Regt., d. unm. at Lahore, India, 1878.

- IV. Anthony, b. 1823, d. unm. 1881.

GORGES, b. 1816, of Co. Meath and Cromore, Doneraile, Co. Cork, m. 1st, Jane (his cousin), dau. of Edw. Tisdall, of Rathcoole Ho., Co. Louth. She d.s.p. He m. 2ndly, Louisa Maria, dau. of Robert Smyth, of Portlick Castle, Co. Westmeath, and had

² William III. is said to have stayed at Platten Hall, and Mr. Wm. Graham, of Cromore, possesses a gold ring, inset with a coloured portrait of this king, which, according to family tradition, was given to "Graham of Platten" by that monarch.

issue a dau., Louisa Matilda, m. Ralph Wolf Smyth, of Glasson, Athlone, and had issue.

Mr. Graham m. 3rdly, 1858, Elizabeth A., dau. of Montgomerie Agnew-Martin, of Flinby, Co. Kerry (grandson of Capt. Robt. Agnew, of Howlish, Co. Durham, a cadet of the Agnews of Lochnaw, Co. Wigtown), and had issue,

- I. GORGES, b. 1859, of Co. Meath and Cromore, Doneraile.
- II. William Montgomerie, b. 1862, living at Cromore, 1913.
- III. Oliver Macgillycuddy, b. 1865, m. 5 June, 1901, in St. Peter's, Dublin, Henrietta Thomasina, 2nd dau. of Capt. John W. G. Evans, J.P., of Carker Ho., Doneraile, and has issue a dau., Betty.
- IV. Francis Agnew, b. 1867, d. 1867.
- V. Francis Anthony, b. 1870.
- II. Mary Jane.
- III. Catherine Sarah Delia.
- IV. Elizabeth Ida
- V. Margaret Maria, m. P. J. O'Brien, Manager National Bank, Doneraile, and has issue.

Platten Hall, Drogheda, Co. Meath, now (1913) belongs to the Gradwell family. (See Gradwell of Platten Hall, B.L.G. Irid., 1912).

Curragh.

Sheet 23, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 164 or 175 (not shown).

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilbrin.

It lies about quarter of a mile south of Kilbrin R. C. church, and on west side of Castle Cor demesne.

Curragh is the Irish for "a moor" (O'Donovan).

See explanation of Cuirreach or Currach in Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," i., 463 (J. F. Lynch).

Professor W. Butler, in "The Divisions of South Munster under the Tudors," gives:—"MacDonough, besides his chief house at Kanturk, also had the Castle of Curragh." (Journal for 1897, p. 235).

Smith (pub. 1750) writes:—"At Curragh, a little to the north of Kanturk, was a castle of the MacCarthys, and near it a most excellent chalybeate water (i., 281).

Lewis (pub. 1837) adds that the modern mansion of Neptune Blood, Esq., was erected on the site of the castle (ii., 34).

In 1814 the Revd. D. O'Keeffe lived here. Kanturk was then the post town. (D.N.P.)

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Curragh townland, 'a moor.' This townland is of considerable extent, nearly square. Contains two Danish forts, a couple of plantations, and a few scattered houses and a couple of streams. It is situated in the central part of parish of Kilbrin." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Mr. Patrick Herlihy, national school, Ballygrady, adds:—"About the years 1822-24 a detachment of soldiers was stationed at Curragh to keep the Whiteboys in check. The field where they camped is still known as the 'Camp field.'"

A Lieutenant who served at Curragh was afterwards Sir Hugh Gough, who distinguished himself in India.



CURRAGHBOWER.

(Photo by Major G. E. Bolster, R.A., January, 1913.)



THE DEER STONE, CURRAGHBOWER.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 7th May, 1908.)

An auxiliary workhouse was built here during the famine years 1846-9. This building was of considerable size, and was, it would appear, well filled during the famine. It was thrown down about the year 1860.

During the pénal days mass was celebrated under a whitethorn bush in Curragh, called sgeac na g-creig. The bush has been destroyed, but the name still attaches to the field where it grew. Many of the old people were in the habit of praying when they passed this bush.

Curragh is rich in limestone; building stone of very good quality has been quarried here.

It is at present divided into two large farms, one of which is occupied by Mr. Daniel Nugent, J.P., and the other by Mr. Patrick Lynch.

Curraghbower.

Sheet 32, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilshannig.

Curraghbower lies about two miles west of Glantane, and about eight miles west of Mallow (by road).

Curraghbower is the Irish for "deaf moor" (O'Donovan).

Dr. Joyce thinks that English "bother" is from Irish bodhar, "deaf," but in Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary bother is traced to Irish breadhirt, "trouble." In either case, the Irish are considered to give bother to the English. (Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch).

Mr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., on p. 34, Journal for 1905, states:—"Curraghbower, deaf marsh or moor, from Bodhar, deaf. Dr. Joyce has a most interesting disquisition on the use of this term in local names in Ireland ("Irish Names of Places," ii., p. 48). Glénbower, deaf glen, is of frequent occurrence, and he is of opinion that an explanation may be found in such places possessing echoes: "You speak loudly to them, and you get a loud-voiced reply, exactly as when you speak to a deaf person."

Some such quality may have given this townland its name. It appears to have been portion of the old denomination of Gortroe. Near the eastern extremity is Lachabehunach, or the "thief's flag."¹ In the north-east is a dallau about six feet high, 15 inches thick, and 16 feet in girth. Close by is a fort."

(Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry).

Mr. Geo. Sharp Bolster, J.P., told me of a stone (see photo) called the "deer stone," as one of his uncles painted a deer on it very artistically. While in the family, this flag was kept in order and the painting renewed

¹ Windele, writing circa 1850, states:—Mr. Bolster has lately built a mill higher up the stream, a bridge of Gulleysderossan Old Ford, where formerly was a stone called Lackavehoonig, "the stone of the thief," having on it the impression of the fore feet of a cow and a calf, also a human foot, viz., that of a thief who was stealing these animals.

Bolster broke up this stone when constructing his bridge. The stone is marked on Ord. Sheet 40. (Windele MSS., 12. I. 10, p. 378, R.I.A.) This bridge is (1908) near Denis Ryan's public house.

On page 537, Windele MSS., 12, I., 11, R.I.A., is a sketch of St. Abigail's Well, near Curraghbower, which I shall mention under Kilshannig Parish.

of the deer on one side of it and a fox on the other. The stone is well worth a visit. It is situated inside a ditch of an old boreen, leading to a mill, and is about 100 to 150 yards from the mill (on the right hand leaving the mill).

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., Litt.D., tells me that a "dallaun" is a pillar or standing stone, a rough monolith. They are believed to have been landmarks, though some suppose them to have been idol stones, and others consider them monuments of battles or memorials erected to heroes.

Rev. J. F. Lynch adds:—According to Dr. Joyce, "Irish Names of Places," i., 343, dallan is a late form of gallan. In "Topography of the Two Fermoy's" Kilgullane, near Mitchelstown, is named Ceall Gallain, or "church of the pillar stone."

The Field Book of 1839 gives the following:—"Curraghbower Townland and House, "deaf moor." The townland is the property of A. Newman, Esq.; good ground, chiefly under cultivation."

The house is north of the centre, and is a good dwelling, with suitable offices and small portion of ornamental ground about it. The residence of Mr. George Bolster.

Lackaduhoug (Leacan bhitheamhnaigh), or the Thief's Flag, lies in the west of Lachandarragh, about one chain SSE. of the junction of Curraghbower, Kilgubbinet and Lachandarragh. It is a large flag on which was imprinted the mark or shape of a man's bare foot and the feet of a cow and a calf, which he was stealing.² St. Abigail met him at this stone and fastened him and the cow and the calf to it till the owner came and took him. Her name is not known, nor the time the occurrence took place. The stone was considered an antiquity, but it is now broken up to gravel, for the new road from Kanturk to Cork.

Dallan. "In the east of Curraghbower, about one chain east of the road which passes through it from Kanturk to Cork. A large stone about 6 foot high, about 15 inches thick, and about 16 feet in girth."¹ (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

leac, lic, or lias (lack, lick, leeg) means primarily a "great" stone, but is commonly applied to a "flag" or large flat stone. (E. E. W.)

Dr. G. Bolster, R.N., of Springville, Kanturk, informs me that the old coach road ran alongside the wall of Curraghbower kitchen garden and in front of the house, which was separated from it by a small pleasure ground. He perfectly recollects the old road, which late George Bolster, J.P., obtained permission to close through his farms of Curraghbower and Kilgobenet, utilizing part of it as a private drive, and further south as a farm road. He built the flour mill at Curraghbower in 1847 or 1848.

The miller at Curraghbower in 1908 told me that there was a milestone in Curraghbower garden, which has "16 miles from Cork" marked on it.

² Revd. J. F. Lynch writes:—Abigail is a name for Gubhinet or Gobinait, "the sharp-beaked Caillich (nun) from Buirnech (Mourn)." See Cardinal Moran's edition of Archdall's "Monasticon," i. 136.

According to the Waterford and South Tipperary legend of Rian Bo Phadraig, the cow belonged to St. Patrick, and the thief who stole the calf was pursued along the Rian Bo, "track of cow," by the cow, and was overtaken and killed by the cow, who brought back her calf in triumph.

BOLSTER PEDIGREE.

Compiled by Dr. G. BOLSTER, R.N.

The name Bolster (spelt Boulster until the end of the 18th century) seems to have been well established in the Co. Cork from about the period of the colonisation of Munster (c. 1585), which followed the Desmond Wars of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., D. Litt., in "The Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry" (Cork Journal, vol. xi., No. 66, p. 61) states:—

"Bolster.—The family is found in Cork in the vicinity of Kilshannig as settled in 1641 on lands which they had no doubt occupied long before. Matthew Boulster was at Curragheunna, 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 Lisscarroll. Boulster's deposition was made in 1653, when he states himself to be fifty years of age—so that the name is found in three different districts in the county"—at a date prior to the Cromwellian campaign."

At or before 1750, the date of the birth of Richard Bolster of Aldworth (the pedigree of whose descendants is given infra), his immediate family owned property in the Parish of Donoughmore (Glounagloch), and held on long lease a middle interest in portions of the southern and western districts of the Newberry Manor Estate, which they were instrumental in developing.³

Some time between 1786 and 1800, this Richard Bolster resided at Aldworth House. In or about the latter year he sublet the house and a portion of the lands of Aldworth to Mr. Edmund Lombard, "a member of the Duhallow Hunt" (see ante), and, later, he made an arrangement, with the consent of Mr. Newman, whereby Mr. Lombard became the direct tenant of his portion of the holding. Richard Bolster removed to the house at Upper Aldworth, which he had previously built and called Aldworth Lodge. During his lifetime a cottage residence, completed in 1815, was built by his eldest son, George, at Curraghbower, and this is the house at present existing. Before doing this he removed some sub-tenants to Glenogue.

PEDIGREE OF DESCENDANTS OF

RICHARD BOLSTER (eldest son of Richard Boulster and Jane Vanston, his wife), of Aldworth, born c. 1750, d. 1836, married Grace, daughter of James Smith, of Newmarket, Co. Cork, and had issue,

I. George Bolster, who built Curraghbower, of whom hereafter.

II. Thomas Bolster, of Dromineen, of whom hereafter.

II. James Bolster, died unmarried.

I. Margaret, married John Newman.

II. Catherine, married J. Lowe.

GEORGE BOLSTER,⁴ of Curraghbower, born Nov. 28th, 1776, died 1842; married, November 27th, 1806, Alice, daughter of Corliss Hawkes, of Carhue, Co. Cork, and had issue,

I. Richard Bolster, born March 13th, 1808, died in Philadelphia, U.S.A., in 1890; married Anne Wise, leaving issue.

II. Thomas Bolster, of Aldworth, born March 18th, 1809, died May 14th, 1906; married, March 28th, 1838, Jane Gardiner, and had issue,

1. George Bolster, of Springville, near Kanturk, J.P. for County Cork, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Royal Navy, born Dec. 30th, 1838.

2. Thomas Gardiner Bolster, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Staff, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; born February 17th, 1840; died May 23rd, 1893; married, 1875, Ludivina,⁵ daughter of the late Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. F. Nembhard, Bengal Army, and had issue,

³ The townlands of Aldworth, Glenogue, part of Scarragh, Curraghbower, Drompish, Beeingduff, and Glenaharree. Richard Bolster was Seneschal of the Manor Court of Newberry, and leased for some years from the Revd. John Lombard, Rector, the tithes of Kilshannig Parish.

⁴ Mr George Bolster of Curraghbower, Mr. O'Keefe of Mount Keefe, and another, were selected by Sir Richard Griffith to make the original poor law valuation of the Barony of Duhallow.

⁵ See p. 78, Clarence Volume, "Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal," Ruvigny.

- (a) George Emil Bolster, Major Royal Field Artillery, born July 21st, 1876.
- (b) Reginald Charles Bolster, M.A. Oxon, Indian Civil Service; born Jan. 9th, 1878; married, 28 March, 1912, Frances Lilian, d. of Col. J. D. Gunning, A.M.S.
- (c) Hugh Hamilton Bolster, died in infancy.
- (a) Ina Mignon Frieda, married, 8 February, 1913, Charles Hilliard Donald.
- 3. Richard James Bolster, born June 26th, 1843, died June 5th, 1879, unmarried.
 - 1. Elizabeth, married Dr C. H. Roche.
 - 2. Alice.
- III. John Hawkes Bolster, of Egmont House, near Churchtown, born September 15th, 1810; died May 15th, 1887; married Sarah, daughter of William Sharp, of Glenmount, near Kanturk, and had issue,
 - 1. George Sharp Bolster, of Glenmount and Egmont House, J.P. for Co. Cork; married, 1894, Georgina Annie, daughter of William Flint Fritchley, of Hemington Hall, Derby, and has issue,
 - (a) George Granville Sharp Bolster, born May 20th, 1905.
 - (a) Alice Florence Emma.
 - (b) Muriel Mary.
 - (c) Dorothy Georgina Edith.
 - 1. Annie.
 - 2. Alice Hawkes, married Rev. W. J. Butler, M.A., T.C.D.
 - 3. Mary Sharp, married John Hawkins, J.P., of Coolyduff, Inniscarra.
- IV. George Bolster, of Curraghbower, J.P. for Co. Cork; born June 24th, 1812; married, 1851, Susanna McMullen. He sold his interest in Curraghbower to Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan in 1899, and died in Dublin, Jan. 2nd, 1905, leaving issue,
 - 1. George Hawkes Bolster, J.P. for Co. Cork, late of Laurentinum, near Doneraile, and sometime Honorary Secretary to the Duhallow Hunt; married Henrietta Furney. He d. 7 June, 1908, aged 56, and had issue,
 - (a) Simeon Wolfenden Kenny Bolster, born 23rd October, 1886.
 - (a) Mary Hayes St. Leger.
 - 2. James McMullen Bolster, Major R.A.M.C., F.R.C.S.I.; born March 4th, 1854; died at Killetra, near Mallow, September 19th, 1904; married, 1893, Violet Mary, daughter of the late William H. Bell, L.R.C.S.I., of Hill House, Banagher, King's County, leaving issue,
 - (a) Geoffrey Hadden Bolster, born March, 1902.
 - (a) Norah Emily.
 - 3. Corliss Hawkes Bolster, of Mount Pleasant, Youghal, late Captain 9th Batt., K.R.R.C. (North Cork Militia); married, 17 April, 1895, at Lockington Church, Leicestershire, Edith, daughter of William Flint Fritchley, of Hemington Hall, Derby, and has issue,
 - (a) George William Bolster, born April 29th, 1896.
 - (b) Claude Victor Bolster, born March 13th, 1900.
 - 4. Richard McMullen Bolster, born June 4th, 1857; married, 1893, Annie Hornibrook, daughter of George Kingston Sherlock, Sessional Crown Solicitor.
 - 1. Doreas Watkins, married Thomas Eld. Heffernan, of Dun-Barry, near Buttevant.
- V. Corliss Hawkes Bolster, born April 3rd, 1819, died 1840, unmarried.
- I. Elizabeth, married Robert Walpole, of Rathmaher, near Kanturk.
- II. Grace, married Thomas Hodgins.
- THOMAS BOLSTER, of Dromineen, second son of Richard Bolster, of Aldworth, born 1778; died 1870; married, first, Mary Bailey, and had issue,
 - I. Richard Bolster, of Firmount and Summerville, Mallow, born 1812; died 1871; married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Crofts (of the Velvetstown family), having issue,
 - 1. Thomas Bolster, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Royal Navy; born 5 December, 1843; married November, 1882, Charlotte H. Laura C., daughter of Revd. Charles T. Carpenter. He died 17 June, 1910, leaving issue,
 - (a) Richard Bolster, Lieutenant Royal Garrison Artillery; born 18th October, 1883; resigned Commission 1910, and married.
 - (b) Thomas Charles Carpenter Bolster, Lieutenant Royal Navy, born 17th August, 1885.
 - (a) Laura Gwendolen Frances Helen.

2. Robert Crofts Bolster (Rev.), M.A., T.C.D., late Rector of Castlemartyr and Canon of Cloyne; born 26th December, 1844; married, first, in 1873, Margaret, daughter of Major Edward Croker; second, in 1892, Frances, daughter of Francis Jones, having issue of the second marriage,

(a) Robert Crofts Bolster, born 27th April, 1894.

(b) Francis Julian Bolster, born 15th April, 1896.

(c) Richard Mann Bolster, born 13th December, 1897.

(a) May.

3. William Crofts Bolster, born 25th November, 1848. Supposed to have died in New Zealand.

1. Mary Elizabeth, married John Thorp.

II. Francis Bolster, of Ballygreggan, born —; died 25 March, 1889; married Ellen Furlong. No issue.

III. Charles Bolster, of Dromineen, born February, 1823; died 2nd March, 1904; married Margaret Wise Bolster, and had issue,

1. Charles Bolster, born

2. Francis Bolster, B.A., M.B., T.C.D., Staff Surgeon, Royal Navy; born 5 April, 1874.

1. Mary Josephine, married William Wakeham.

2. Esther Jane.

I. Grace, married B. Furney.

II. Mary, married Jonathan Walpole.

Thomas Bolster married, secondly, Alice Gillman, daughter of Webb Gillman, of Lakefield, Coachford, and had issue,
Kate, married Franks Furney.

Arms.—Or on a fesse engrailed gules between three stags' heads erased proper, as many plates.

Mantling.—Gules and or.

Crest.—On a wreath of the colours, a cubit arm erect in armour proper, charged with three plates in pale, the hand bare, grasping a scimitar also proper, hilt and pomel or.

Motto.—“Vi et virtue.”

(Confirmation in Office of Ulster King at Arms, Dublin).

Curraghkerry (Fountainville).

Sheet 25, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Cahirduggan.

It lies about three miles south-west of Doneraile and four miles north of Mallow, which latter is the post town.

Curraghkerry is the Irish for “the Kerryman's moor” (O'Donovan).

In a re-grant of his property to Lord Roche by James I. curragh-
lkierie, 2 plow., is included (A.D. 1611).

The Survey and Distribution Book, circa 1657, states:—Curraghkerry (Cahirduggan). The former proprietor was Morris, Lord Roch, 215 acres. Grantee, Sir Peter Courthorp, 17a. 1r. 20 p. Laurence Clayton. (P.R.O. Irl.)

The Subsidy Rolls of 1663 give:—John Dun, of Currahikerry, value in goods, £5 5s. 1½d. (Cahirduggan Parish). (P.R.O. Irl.)

Index Testamentorum olim in Registo Corcagiae. No. 52, Francis Roe, of Cúrraghkerry West, in the year 1672. (Journal for 1897, p. 392).

In 1790 Richard Gregg, Esq., lived at Curraghkerry. He was in the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry. His great-grandson, Colonel William Gregg, commanded the 2nd Batt. (17th) Leicestershire Regt. (1894). See also Smith, i., 506, and these Notes, i., 78, 81, 332.

ATKINS, LATE OF FIRVILLE.

(The full Pedigree of Atkins will be given under Firville, later. B.L.G., 1846, with a few additions. See also Burke's "Commoners," vol. iv., p. 568).

RICHARD ATKINS, Esq. (2nd son of Atkins of Bredding, Co. York, although his descendants settled in Ireland, have invariably borne the arms of Atkins of Yelverton, Co. Norfolk), the first of the family who settled in Ireland, obtained a grant of lands in the Co. Kerry, between the years 1640 and 1660, which he soon afterwards alienated, having determined to return to England, for which, his native country, he had set out, accompanied by his wife; but the lady, whose family were settled in Kerry, desirous of remaining amongst her relatives, had influence enough to persuade him, when sojourning for a night at a small village between Mallow and Buttevant, to purchase several debentures, which were confirmed to him as a loyal subject, when Sir Peter Courthorpe was Governor of Munster, about 1660. The East and West Curraghkerries were the lands so acquired, and were named Fountainville by Mr. Atkins. They are situated in the Barony of Fermoy, and Co. of Cork, midway between Mallow, Buttevant and Doneraile. He m. Barbara Fuller (whose ancestor, John Fuller, got a grant of a large estate in Kerry in 158-), dau. of — Fuller, Esq., of the Sandbanks, Co. Cork, on the borders of Kerry, and had amongst other issue, an elder son,

Charles Atkins, Esq., s. his father in the house and lands of Fountainville, &c. He m. 1st, a dau. of John Westropp, Esq., of Cahirdowgan, in the same parish as Fountainville. He m. 2ndly, Hannah, eldest dau. of Robert Minnitt, Esq., of Knygh Castle, Blackfort (then called Lisduffmore), &c. Mr. Atkins died before 1773. His eldest son,

Robert Atkins, Esq., of Fountainville, &c. He m. Elizabeth, only child of Jacob Ringrose, Esq., of Moynoe, Co. Clare, by his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. of George Crofts, of Velvetstown. He d. 1783, and had numerous issue. On his death he was s. by his grandson, William Atkins, b. 1757, who dismantled the dwelling house completely, and for many years resided at several places, but chiefly in Mallow. He m. Mary, dau. of his relative, John Roberts, Esq., of Ardmore House, Co. Cork, and had issue a son, William, who d. unm., and six daus., of whom the eldest Sarah, m. her cousin, Ringrose Atkins, Esq., M.D.; and the youngest, Frances, m. William Lysaght, Esq., of Hazlewood, adjoining Fountainville.

John Atkins (eldest grandson of John, 3rd brother of Charles Atkins, of Fountainville) was also of Fountainville, which he rented from his father-in-law; b. about 1729; m. 1757, Mary, 2nd dau. of Robert Atkins, Esq., of Fountainville and Copstown, by Elizabeth, his wife (see above).

The old house of the Atkins family no longer exists.

The present Fountainville House is situated about 300 yards south of Old Two Pot House village, on the road to Mallow via Pencil Hill, and on the east side of this road. The house is shown on the Ordnance Survey sheets, but no name is attached to it. It is occupied (1912) by Richard O'Brien, Assistant County Surveyor.

Mr. Richard O'Brien, of Fountainville, writes:—"About the year 1800 Mr. Lysaght, of Hazlewood (adjoining), had a dairyman living in Fountainville and he kept a herd of dairy cows on his farm. After Mr. Lysaght gave it up, a Mr. Foott, who lived at Springfort (adjoining), held the farm for about 25 years. Afterwards Mr. Atkins had a caretaker living here, and farmed the place himself up to 1854. About that year a Mr. Dan Keeffe from the parish of Glantane, near Mallow, leased the place from Mr. Atkins. It was Mr. Keeffe who built portion of the present residence. He left the place about 1866, and the same year my uncle, the late Mr. Michael O'Brien, obtained the farm on lease from Mr. William Ringrose Atkins, of Cork. He died in 1894. His widow, Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, held the place until her death in 1898. Her family (my cousins) sold their interest by public auction, and I bought it. Dan Keeffe built a portion of the house of Fountainville in 1857 and Michael O'Brien rebuilt another part in 1868.

“Mr. Spratt, of Pencil Hill (adjoining), holds portion of the townland of Curraghkerry, to the west of the road leading past my place, where the labourer’s cottage is built at the top of the hill. Mr. Lysaght has one field in the townland. It is called the horse-field. As a matter of fact (according to Ordnance Sheet), Fountainville House is in the townland of Two Pot House. The boundary line is the fence by the little garden attached to the house south of the house. The late Mr. William Ringrose Atkins, South Mall, Cork, was the landlord. I have purchased under the Land Purchase Act of 1903.

“Mr. Michael O’Brien was made a J.P. for Cork in 1894. He died shortly afterwards.”

Curraglass.

Sheet 2, six-inch O.S.; Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Shandrum.

It lies about six miles west of Charleville, and two miles north of Dromina. Dromina is the post town.

There is a townland of Curraglass in parish of Buttevant, and another in parish of Shandrum, not far away, which makes it difficult to trace their separate histories.

Curraglass is the Irish for “the green moor.”

Fiants of Elizabeth.

5066 (6545). Grant to Hugh Cuffe, Esq., of large grants of land, including Dromyne and Craghglass (Curraglass), Co. Cork. He obtained in all 12,000 English acres, with conditions usual to undertakers in Munster. 14 Nov. xxix., 1587.

By a deed, Thos. FitzMaurice, Baron of Kerry and Lixnawe, assigns to Redmond FitzJohn Barry of Lisgriffin, Co. Cork, his right to several townlands, &c., amongst which is mentioned Curraglass, 1 car., 30a., arable, 30a. pasture, and 40a. wood. (Pat. 16 James I., A.D. 1618. This is in Buttevant parish.

The Book of Dist. and Survey, circa 1657, gives—Curraghglass, Templebreedy parish, 259a. 2r. op. Former owner was Edmond Barry, who was attainted. Grantee was William Grove. P.R.O. Irl.) This was evidently in Buttevant parish.

Sir Francis Foulke, Kt., granted 28 Nov., 19 Chas. II., part of the lower part of Ballinekelly, 300a. The moiety of Newtown, being the lower part, 130a; Curryglasse, 224a prof., 45a. unprof.; Dromine and Tyomel, 570a. Total rent, £18 11s. 9d. Aughrim, part, 70a.; in Rushine, 112a. 1r. 13p. Rent, £2 13s. 4d. Total, £21 7s. 1½d. Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, Co. Cork. Inrolled 6 Feb., 1667. (P. 133 of vol. iii., Reports Rec. Com. Ireland).

Ellén Gregg, of Castle Barry (Buttevant Castle) m. 1721, Pierce Goold, Esq., of Curraghglass (see p. 78, Ardrior).

Under “Justices of the Peace for the County of Cork,” by H. F. Berry, I.S.O., gives:—Nicholas Lysaght, Curryglass, appointed J.P. 8 Nov., 1766. (Journal for 1897, p. 108).

Nicholas Lysaght, Esq., was High Sheriff for Co. Cork in 1768, and was then living at Curraghglass. (Smith, vol. i., p. 464).

Also see Mount North hereafter, where it appears as part of Lord Lisle's property.

In 1814 B. Plummer, Esq., lived at Curraghglass. The post town was Charleville. (D.N.P.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—Pierce Purcell Goold, Esq., of Currighlass (under Shandrum parish). He was bur. 1843 (Shandrum Par. Reg.)

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Curraghglass, 'green moor.' The townland contains a gentleman's seat, three Danish forts, two wells and two pools. No person is named as residing in the house, but Mr. G. Holland's steward gave information to Ordnance Surveyor about the place." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Rev. Robert Bastable lived here. He resigned the parishes of Knocktemple and Kilbolane in 1880. His son, the late Chas. E. Bastable, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy, T.C.D., was born here.

The present occupier of Curraghglass (1907) is Mr. John Callaghan, a farmer.

Currymount (Curraghmount Park).

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

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Bregogue.

It lies about three miles west of Buttevant. Buttevant is the post town.

Curraghmount means "the marsh on the high ground."

The old Irish name of Currymount was Curragh na glossary, "the place where hides were tanned."

According to tradition, large woods of oak trees flourished here formerly. The bark was used for tanning.

John Gregg, of Currymount, m. 1781, Ellen, dau. of Philip Glover, of Johnsgrove (see Ardrior, p. 78).

John Gregg, of Currymount, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt, being elected as an original member 28 December, 1801. (Journal for 1896, p. 52).

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

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"J. O'Leary, Esq., of Currymount." (Under Bregogue Parish).

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"Currymount House, David O'Leary, Esq. The townland is of considerable extent, nearly half occupied by a demesne. It is all arable. Contains a gentleman's seat and two Danish forts." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

In 1856 Alexander McCarthy, Esq., of Currymount, was High Sheriff of Co. Cork; b. 1800; Barrister-at-law; M.P. for City and afterwards for Co. Cork; d. unm. He was son of Alexander McCarthy, of Cork, and grandson of Alexander McCarthy, of Knocknagree (see B.L.G., MacCarthy O'Leary of Coomlagane).

In 1867 Mr. Alexander McCarthy resided at Currymount, Buttevant, and had a town house at 37 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin. (M.D. for 1867).



CURRYMOUNT.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1907.)

About 1868 Mr. James McCarthy Morrogh lived here. On the death of his father he removed to Laurentinum, Doneraile.

In 1893 his son, Mr. James McCarthy Morrogh, was living here. (Guy).

In 1895 Major T. Davison, 2nd Batt. Cheshire (22nd) Regt., stationed at Buttevant Barracks, occupied the house. He subsequently bought Springfield from Lady Castletown, and still (1913) resides there.

In 1907 Mr. Eustace M. Morrogh Bernard lived here, who sold the place to Mr. Laurence Roche, J.P., in 1908, and went to live at Byblox, Doneraile, purchasing Mrs. J. Croker's interest in that place.

Mr. Eustace Morrogh Bernard, of Currymount, has kindly given me the following information regarding this property:—"James McCarthy Morrogh, nephew to Alexander McCarthy, occupied Currymount from 1865 to 1868. Alexander McCarthy willed the property to his brother James, who lived there off and on for some years. He left the place to his grand-nephew, James McCarthy Morrogh, junior, who sold it in 1893 to Mr. Eustace Morrogh Bernard, who is sixth son of the late John Morrogh Bernard, D.L., of Fahagh Court and Sheheree, Killarney.

"The house when first built was small, but a wing was added at the south side. In 1893 a large wing was again added and the centre of the house raised by Mr. Eustace Morrogh Bernard.

"It was originally a thatched cottage and occupied by a Rev. Mr. Leary, but I do not know the year."

From another source I have learned that Alexander McCarthy, M.P. for Cork, had a head rent out of Currymount. He evicted the tenant for non-payment of the rent and occupied it himself. He then farmed and planted it.

Father O'Leary resided here in the fifties, and was tenant to some middleman.

Mr. James McCarthy Morrogh lived here afterwards and looked after the place for his uncle, Mr. Alexander McCarthy.

MORROGH-BERNARD OF FAHAGH COURT (B.L.G., 1904). See also MORROGH OF OLD COURT (B.L.G., 1886).

Lineage—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 Morrogh, in the years 1435, 1437, and 1441; his son Thomas, 1460 and 1473; James, for the year 1620; and Thomas Morrogh, 1688.

Edmund Morrogh, m. Mary Nagle of Co. Cork, and was father of James Morrogh, of the City of Cork; m. 1780, Jane Morrogh, of Lisbon, Portugal (of the Kilworth branch of the Morroghs), and by her (who d. 1817) left at his decease in 1804, five son and four daus.,

I. Edward, of whom presently.

II. John, settled in New York; m. Mary, dau. of Francis Plowden, of Plowden, and had issue.

III. James, m. Helen, dau. of Alexander McCarthy, and d. 1868, having had issue.

IV. Henry, m. Helena Power, and d. in 1853, having had issue.

V. Andrew, d. unm.

I. Jane, m. Charles O'Donoghue, of the Glens, Co. Kerry, and had issue.

II. Theresa, m. 1804, Patrick Russell, of Mount Russell, Co. Cork, and d. 1835, leaving issue.

III. Eliza, m. — O'Shea, of Co. Cork, and d.s.p.

IV. Christina, d. unm.

The eldest son,

Edward Morrogh, of Glanmire House, Co. Cork, J.P.; b. 1785; m. 1st, 1809, Christian, dau. of Robert Joseph French, of Rahasana, Co. Galway, and by her (who d. 1812) had issue,

I. James, his heir, afterwards of Old Court, near Doneraile, Co. Cork. High Sheriff Co. Cork, 1864.

Mr. Edward Morrogh m. 2ndly, 1816, Martha, 2nd dau. and eventual heiress of John Bernard, of Ballynagare, Co. Kerry, and by her (who d. 15 Aug., 1869) had issue one son and three daus.,

II. John Morrogh, J.P., 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., 1866, having by her (who d. 27 April, 1888) had issue seven sons and three daus. The sixth of whom is

EUSTACE MARY, late of Currymount, Buttevant, Co. Cork; b. 30 March, 1858; m. 11 Dec., 1888, Mary Anne, dau. of Samuel James Brown, of Loftus Hill, Co. York, and has issue,

1. John Alexander D., b. 8 Dec., 1890. Lieut. 22nd Sam Brown's Cavalry, Frontier Force, Indian Army.

2. Eustace Anthony, b. 30 Sept., 1893.

3. Francis, b. 12 June, 1896.

4. Joseph George, b. 26 March, 1898.

1. Mildred Mary Sophia Rose.

2. Mary Anne Matilda.

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.

See also Laurentinum hereafter.

On 2nd September, 1908, Mr. Eustace Morrogh Bernard sold his interest in Currymount (called Curraghmount House at auction). It was described as containing 157a 1r. 3p., Irish plantation measure, equivalent to 255a. statute, subject to annuity of £104 during life of a gentleman aged 43. Tithe rent, £5 14s. 10d.; poor law valuation, £160.

It was purchased by Mr. Laurence Roche, J.P., who has named his place "Curraghmount Park."

END OF VOL. II.

CORRIGENDA

Page 12, line 17 from bottom, for "Bridetown" read "Bridgetown."

Page 16, line 8 from top, for "Templernan" read "Templeruan."

Page 31, erase lines 21 and 22 from bottom. Leamlarye is not same place as Carrigleamleary.

Page 96, line 21 from bottom, for "Ven. Fitzmaurice Hyde" read "Ven. Fitzmaurice Hunt."

Page 176, line 23 from bottom, for "1841" read "1641."

Page 256, photograph of cottage, for date "1912" read "1904."

Page 257, line 6, erase "(C.T.R. Par Reg.)."

Page 261, 7th paragraph from top of page:—Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes 5th May, 1913: "I find under the head of 'Cottage,' on the authority of Mr. F. N. Evans, B.L., that Cottage or New Park was burnt in the time of Dr. Norcott, whereas it was years after his death and after his family left the place, Cottage was burnt. I remember it well. Mr. Allen lived there for a few years, and after the Nagles left Ballinamona they went to live at Cottage, and while they were there it was burned down. They then went to live at Hunting Hill. In the meantime they erected the cottage, where William Regan now lives, on part of the lands of Ballinamona. A short time afterwards the Nagles got possession of the Castle part of Ballinamona, and erected a dwelling there, where Edmund Nagle lived until he emigrated to America. He also held the farm attached to Cottage."

Page 265, line 16 from top, for "Brasier-Cragh" read "Brasier-Creagh."

Page 265, line 29 from top, for "Gen. W. Brasier-Creagh" read "Geo. W. Brazier-Creagh."

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