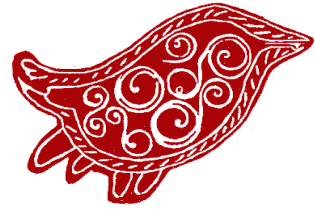


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Notes.

SIR WILLIAM HULL'S LOSSES IN 1641

HISTORICAL NOTES

I give below some comments and notes on a few of the personages mentioned in the deposition of Sir William Hull, a transcription of which (made by Dr Went) was published in the last number of our *Journal*. I take this opportunity also of recording my appreciation of the series of scholarly articles which Dr Went has contributed to our *Journal*.

The great *O Mahowne Foone* was probably that Conoghor Mahowne who forfeited Ballydevlin castle and lands attached, with other ploughlands in the parish of Kilmoe as a result of his part in the 1641 insurrection.

Donogh O Mehigan forfeited Castle Mehigan, Dunkillmore, Daniel oge Mehigan forfeited Leenane and Barleycove. The lands went to Thomas Beecher.

Dermod McCarthy alias Glacke forfeited Dunbeacon Castle and lands which went to Richard Townsend.

Cormac and *Donogh O Mahony* forfeited land in Leamcon which went to Richard Hull.

The '*John o Muckloo*' mentioned seems to have been John M'Carthy alias Mucklagh who forfeited Coolnalong castle and lands in the parish of Durrus.

Donogh McGillagh Canty, *Gillagh Canty*, and *Donagh Mc Owen Canty* forfeited lands in Dunkilly, in Kilmoe and these lands went to William Petty (of the Down Survey).

In the parish of Kilerohane. *John and Dermod O Daly* forfeited *Caher*, *Aenas O Daly Raferigeen*, *Donogh and Cormac O Daly* forfeited other lands. These lands were bestowed on John Eyre and John Reade.

'*Teig o Heay of Kilgarriffe*, gent', was the chief of the O Heas and resided at Aghamilla Castle near Clonakilty. '*Thomas Mc Mahoun*, gent', was another O Hea.

The Arundels of Ring Castle (on the eastern shore of Clonakilty bay) had come over with the Anglo-Normans and had become Gaelicized at an early period. Their head was styled Lord Arundel of the Strand and was one of the chief Anglo Norman magnates of Co. Cork. They went out with the others in 1641. Garrett and Garrett oge Arundel were outlawed. Edmund Arundel forfeited Aghadullane and Ballintemple. Andrew Arundel forfeited Councamore, etc.

John Windele, writing in 1858, states that only a fragment of the castle of Ring Arundel then stood and that a stone brought from it called the '*Clogh Arundelialig*', lay in the linen market at Clonakilty. He describes it as the charter-stone of Clonakilty. It was a plain boulder, two feet in length and eighteen inches in depth, and had semi-circular markings.

Some families bearing this ancient Norman name reside in various parts of West Cork.

'*Sargney*' and '*Sarsney*' are corruptions of the term *Sassenagh*. Dermot McCarthy alias Sassenagh, of Knockskagh (near Clonakilty) was outlawed in 1642.

Burrane, Bawliegh and *Knockbrowne*—which Hull held as a middleman under Lord Barrymore—had come into that nobleman's hands through the attainder of Dermot McCarthy Maol, the noblest and best beloved McCarthy of his race and generation. He it was who guided Red Hugh O'Donnell in his famous march from Ulster on the eve of the battle of Kinsale. When Kinsale was lost he was in all likelihood one of that band of Carbery gentlemen who escorted Red Hugh through that country from Innishannon to Castlehaven. In combination with the O Crowleys and other local clans, he kept up the fight in Carbery, hoping that Red Hugh would shortly return with Spanish aid, but was unhappily slain by his own kinsmen somewhere near Ballineen on 13 May, 1602. The bawn walls of his castle still exist as the 'haggard' walls in a farmstead at Burrane.

'*McCrymyny alias Carty*'. The McCarthy septs styled McInghine Chroimín were descended from Donal Glas McCarthy who married a daughter of an O Croimín (Cremin)—hence the name applied to their descendants. Donal was McCarthy Reagh or Chief of Carbery from 1326 to 1366. Those McCarthys had two castles, one at Derrylemarie in Desertserges parish, the other at Ballinorohur near Ballinscarthy. The chief of the sept took part in a tragic episode of the 1641 insurrection and paid the penalty in due course.

It seems that Sir Vincent Gookin of Courtmacsherry had as a factor or business manager John Burrowes. In 1637 Gookin made his will, desiring that Burrowes be kept on forwarding his fishing and other businesses 'as he now is' and bequeathing to Burrowes (*inter alia*) 'my fishing houses, presses and all other implements which may not be separated from my fishing at Lislee'. (So it seems there was another pilchard fishery there). Burrowes was also an extensive sheep farmer and held lands from Dermot MacNiCrimeen McCarthy of Ballinorohur. He sought shelter in that castle in 1642. McCarthy accused him of sending information to Bandon concerning the castle, and escorted him to McCarthy Reagh's camp at Kilavarrig wood near Kilmalooda, where after some form of a trial, Burrowes was hanged.

Ten years later Mr John Cooke (who had acted as solicitor-general for the 'rump' parliament at the trial of King Charles I) was appointed chief justice and sent to Ireland by the Cromwellian government to try the 'war-criminals', of the war then concluded. Amongst those whom he condemned to die at Cork was 'Dermot McCharte alias Mac ne Crimin for murdering John Burrows, his wife and child'.

'*Teig oge o Crowley*'. Though the real strongholds of the O Crowley country were in the parishes of Fanlobbus and Kinneigh, north of the Bandon river, they possessed a great deal of land in the parish of Kilnagross. Finnie McDavid O Crowley, forfeited Lisselane, Dermot, Daniel, McRandal, Auliffe (Humphry) Conoghor and Teig oge O Crowley forfeited Knock-ny-ponyry (Beanhill). Their lands went to the earl of Cork and Lieut-Colonel Honner.

John Mc Teig o Toton, of Kilmalloye, Daniel Mc Teig o Toton of same, gents, Mahoune Mc Teig O Toton, of same, gent'. These were the Collines of Kilmalooda, who bore the nickname of *Toitedán*, meaning 'of the burnings'. Donell McTeig Itotane, Dermot Itotane and Mahoune Itotane of Kilmalooda were amongst the gentlemen of Co. Cork outlawed in 1642. Teige O Cullane alias Totane, gentleman, and Irish papist, forfeited lands in 1641 in Templeomalus parish. His lands went to Major Allen.

They were probably the sons who had erected a magnificent altar tomb in the friary of Timoleague to the memory of their father Thadae O Culieane alias Totan, who died in the year 1635. It shows they were not ashamed of that nick-name when they allowed it to form part of the inscription.

Two noted figures in Irish history bore this alias in an opprobrious sense. One was Muiris an Totane, or Maurice 'the incendiary', father of the great Catholic leader James FitzMaurice. The other was James Fitzmaurice's great-grandson, Morrough O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin, styled Murrough an Totane, or 'of the burnings'. Perhaps there was some other sense in which this term was used as a *leas-ainm*.

JOHN T. COLLINS.

MATCHMAKING IN THE 1700's

Included amongst the financial accounts of a working farmer who lived at Strawhall, near Fermoy, nearly 200 years ago, I found the appended letter dealing with a proposed match between the farmer's brother and one of the daughters of a gentleman in Youghal in 1771.

The letter is on a single sheet of paper, which was folded and sealed with red sealing wax and addressed on the outside to 'John Carey at Strawhall, near Castlelyons'. It bears the Youghal postmark. The charge was 2d.

The letter is a competent document. No words are wasted. Yet the directness of speech does not mar the delicacy of touch which such a subject required.

Dr Sir,

My wife and I have been this Long time past Wishing to See your Brother James in this Town, as Alderman Freeman has three Daughters ready to dispose off in Marriage, and has £500 to give each, and on Some Conversation that Molly and I had wth. him from Time, to time, we told him that yr. Brother (in our oppinion) wd. be a pleasing Match for one of his Daughters, and a Young Man that he could have no objection to, his answer was that he wd. be obliged to any friend that wd. recommend Such a son, and that he wd. be glad to receive him, and that Nothing wd. give him greater Satisfaction than to have his Children provided for, wch. is all that cou'd be Expected from him to Say on the Subject. Molly has Express'd her Self So Much to the Girls in Jameys fav^r. that I am certain they Long to have him here, but as I did not know where to direct to him, I take this Method, that you May let him know the Affair, and that if he sh^d. approve of it, he May wth.out Loss of time Step here and try the Consequence. Molly joynes in Wishing you & Mrs. Carey the Complim^{ts}. of the Season, & believe Me to be Sincerely

Youghall 6th Jan^{ry}. 1771

(signature torn off).

An earlier method of autograph collecting was to tear off signatures from letters and paste them into a book. This may explain the absence of the signature above.

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