

1669, Castle Lombard in Buttevant with two acres behind the castle, called the gardens, Lombard's orchard one acre, Gortinespunk, two acres, etc. ("Indices to Certificates to Adventures," etc., I. 27 P.R.O. Irl.).

James Lombard of Castle Lombard was made a J.P. for Co. Cork, 14th December, 1731. "Journal for 1897, p. 63.

Richard R. Brash describes the castle in 1852 as follows:—"Lombard's Castle. The building described as Lombard's Castle by Smith and various tourists and writers, is situated at the west side of the main street, near the market place; it appears to me to have been more the substantial mansion of some wealthy burgher than a purely defensive structure. Its principal remaining features are a square tower of small dimensions and inconsiderable height that juts into the street, and a portion of the front wall containing remains of square-headed mullioned windows and pointed doors. The masonry of the remaining portions of the building is of excellent character; it is said to have been built by a Galway man who found a treasure in it."

The Lombard family were formerly of considerable importance in this part of the country; the tomb of Nicholas Lombard is in the chancel of Buttevant Abbey. Lodge states, that Gregory Lombard, gent, had the wardship of David, Viscount Buttevant, who was created first Earl of Barrymore. (R.S.A.I. 1852, 96).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Nearly in the centre of the town (Buttevant) are the remains of Lombard's Castle, a square quadrangular building flanked at each angle by a square tower, one of which is nearly in a perfect state, and, with a portion of the castle, has been converted into a dwelling house." (1.236).

On a marble slab, let into the wall of Lombard's Castle, on the street side, can be seen the following inscription:—"Cead Mile Failte. Lombard's Castle was reduced and restored by the Rev. Cornelius Buckley, C.C., 1886-7. God Save Ireland."

Windele gives an interesting drawing of Lombard's Castle done by him since 1851 (Windele MSS. 12 I. 10 page 200. R.I.A.). He also states on p. 251, that Lombard's Castle, now (1851) unroofed, was a Free School in Smith's (1750) time.

BUTTEVANT CASTLE (BOTHON CASTLE, KING JOHN'S CASTLE, OR CASTLE BARRY).

It is situated on the right bank of the river Awbeg, immediately south of Buttevant Village. On Castleland Townland which contains 67a. 2r. 6p. Across the river the Townland of Waterhouse 224a. 3r. 11p., which apparently was part of the demesne.⁶

The "Pipe Roll of Cloyne" gives:—"David Barry acknowledged that he holds of his Lordship, the Bishop (of Cloyne), and of the Castle of Kylmac-lenyn, his Castle of Bothon, with his orchard and dola (fishing grounds?),

⁶ The Rev. W. H. Cotter, M.A., LL.D., Rector of Buttevant, tells me that the high road from Buttevant to Mallow, in Sir James Anderson's time, ran from the south end of Buttevant village, in front of and close to the parish church on to Ballybeg. Thus cutting through Sir James's demesne, close to the castle. Having obtained the consent of the county he altered the course of this road at his own expense, so that it cleared his demesne and made it run, as it now (1910) exists—immediately to the west of the rectory.

and all the tenements which lie between the middle mill of Bothon, and the said lane (or narrow street) which is called Mylnstrete, on the north of the said orchard, and it extends to the public king's highway of Bothon on the west, as far as the road and church of the Blessed Brygid on the south, and the river bank, by services of homage, fealty, ward, and common court suit of the Castle of Kylmaclenyn, and by service of 13s. 4d.; paying at the terms of the year, viz., at Michaelmas 6s. 8d., and at Easter 6s. 8d. Circa 14th century. Also see Kilmaclenine hereafter. (p. 12).

David de Barry paid a yearly rent to the Bishop of Cloyne of 40d. for Castle Bothon. (p. 49).

3287 (6121). License to James Barrie, Knt., Viscount of Buttevaunte, alias Viscount of Barriemore, to alien to Nicholas Walshe, James Bayes, and Christopher Arthor, the Barony or hundred of Oryrry, and the manors and lands of Buttevant, Liscarroll, and elsewhere in Co. Cork. 6th May, xx. 1578.

Smith (pub. 1750). To the east of the Town (Buttevant) stand the ruins of the Lord Barry's Castle, boldly and strongly erected on a rock over the river Awbeg; the inside of this building forms an octagon, and was no inconsiderable fortress before the present art of besieging places was discovered. Within the court is now (1750) a good modern house, inhabited by Mr. Piers. (1. 293).

In the description of Lord Barry's lands in the county Cork in the Lambeth MSS. is given the following:—"Botevant, Lyscarroll, in Onenyoy. 40." (1. 178).

In the *Journal* for 1899, p. 1., is a long article on the "Barrymore Family," by Rev. E. Barry, P.P., since reprinted in book form by Guy and Co.

Richard R. Brash writes:—"I think it of importance to give a few concise notices of the Barry family, whose name is so intimately connected not only with Buttevant, but a great portion of the south and east of the county of Cork. They were the founders of many monastic houses, erected a vast number of Castles and strongholds, and their zeal for the English interest was proverbial, at a time when the Anglo-Normans became more Irish than the Irish themselves.

According to Camden (*Lodge's Peerage*, vol. i., p. 285), the Barrys derive their name from an island belonging to Wales, called Barre, on the coast of Glamorganshire; that island was so named from St. Baruch, who lived and died there in the odour of sanctity. Others state that the name of this family is to be found in the roll of Battle Abbey, amongst those who assisted Duke William in his conquest of England; however this be, William de Barry was the common ancestor of the family in Ireland. He married Angereth, daughter of Nesta and sister of Robert Fitzstephen, and had by her four sons—Robert, Philip, Walter, and Gerald, surnamed Cambrensis. Robert Barry accompanied Fitzstephen into Ireland; he was wounded at the siege of Wexford, and, in the year 1185, was killed at the taking of Lismore. His brother Philip came to Ireland the same year to assist his uncle Fitzstephen and Raymond le Gros to recover the lands of Killede, Olethan, and Muscraighedunegan, seized upon by Ralph Fitzstephen. Robert Fitzstephen ceded the lands to the above Philip Barry, upon which he built many castles; this donation was confirmed to William, son of the above Philip, by grant from King John, bearing date the 24th

February, 1206. By a charter he increased his possessions in Cork, and became Lord of Castle Lyons, Buttevant and Barry's Court.

A.D. 1237, Robert de Barry erected and endowed the Augustinian Monastery of Ballybeg, near Buttevant, and dedicated it to St. Thomas.

In the same year, Philip de Barry founded a house for Dominicans at a place now called Crosses Green, in the city of Cork.

A.D. 1251, David Oge Barry, enlarged the revenues of the abbey of Ballybeg, and erected and endowed a house for friars minors at Buttevant, dedicated to St. Thomas.

A.D. 1267, David de Barry took, by appointment of the King, the sword of justiceship, and the command of Ireland, and quelled or tamed (saith an anonymous writer) the insolent dealing of Morice Fitz Morice, cousin-german to Gerald.

A.D. 1307, John de Barry erected and endowed a house for Franciscan Minorites at Castle-lehane, now Castle Lyons, in the county of Cork, and gave lands to the value of £20 in Muscraighe, Olethan, and Ibawn, to Agnes Hereford, and other women to serve God in the habit of nuns, in the house of St. John the Baptist, in St. John's street, within the suburbs of Cork. These nuns were of the Benedictine order.

A.D. 1359, Gerald de Barry was lord bishop of Cork.

A.D. 1490, William de Barry was called to serve in Parliament as Baron de Barry of Barry's Court.

In or about 1555, David de Barry was created Lord Viscount Buttevant.

A.D. 1601, David Fitz James Lord Viscount Buttevant, was made general of the provincial forces and was active at the siege of Kinsale against the Spaniards, though previously engaged in Desmond's rebellion.

A.D. 1627, February 28th, this David was created Earl of Barrymore. He was married to the daughter of the first Earl of Cork, and served the crown with great earnestness and fidelity against the Scots in 1639, and against the Confederation in 1641.

In 1770, Earl William conveyed away the Advowson of the parish of Kilmalooda and manor of Timoleague, having previously mortgaged a large portion of his property. In 1771 he conveyed away his alternate right of presentation to the rectories of St. Mary and St. Ann's Shandon, in the city of Cork, to Sir Robert Deane. In 1791 this nobleman raised £130,000 on his property, and died in 1793, leaving his estates overwhelmed with debt; he was succeeded by his brother Henry, who contrived to increase the embarrassments on the property.

A story is told of this Earl characteristic of his habits. When residing at Ann Grove a tradesman creditor called for the payment of a large amount. The earl ordered lunch for him, and plied him with hospitable attention, and, to amuse him, called him to the parlour window to look out at a man half naked, whom some dozen stalwarth peasants were preparing to duck in the pond. Inquiring what his offence was, the earl informed him that he was a rascally dun, and that he had a number of the same class tied in an outhouse waiting their turn to be similarly treated. The creditor took the hint, and disappeared without asking for his debt.

At the death of this Earl the title became extinct, being one of thirty-seven extinctions of Irish titles that has occurred since the Union for want of male heirs.

In addition to the before-mentioned religious houses, this family erected

the following castles in the county of Cork:—Barry's Court, Buttevant, Castle Lyons, Ballyclough, Liscarroll, Shandon, Lisgriffin, Ballymacshane, Castlefreke, Dundaneer, and others. They gave name to three baronies in the county of Cork, viz:—Barrymore, Barryroe, and Orriria Barria, or Orrery.

The manor of Buttevant was sold by earl Richard to John Anderson, Esq., from whom it was purchased in 1831, by Lord Doneraile. (R.S.A.I. for 1852, p. 85).

Mr. George W. Whitelocke-Lloyd of Strancally Castle, Co. Waterford (see B. L. G. Irl.), who died 14th May, 1909, and was buried at Fawley, Henley-on-Thames, purchased Buttevant Castle Estate in 1853, subject to a head rent to Viscount Doneraile of £120 yearly (now to Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, his only surviving child), from his cousin William Roche. The tenant of the Castle at that time was Mr. James Morrogh (afterwards of Old Court, Doneraile), who had a lease of 18 months to run.

Mr. G. W. Whitelocke-Lloyd married first in 1854, and his wife not liking the Castle as a residence it was let, and has been in the occupation of tenants ever since.

Mr. Parsons was a tenant at one time. Mr. Guinee took the Castle in 1894, for 21 years, and his widow now resides there.

Mr. Whitelocke-Lloyd left the estate by will to his widow (3rd wife) for life, and then to his grandson Percy Gamaliel Whitelocke-Lloyd.

Croker gives:—"A legend relates that this castle was the chief residence of the Clan of Donegan, who rejected every offer of the English to surrender it, and repulsed every attempt made to take it; but it was ultimately surprised and captured by David de Barry, who gained it through treachery of a soldier of the garrison. De Barry, having made himself master of the place, put its sleeping inmates to the sword, and rewarded the perfidy of the betrayer by striking off his head also. There was a small addition to this story related to me as possessing equal claims to belief:—The dissevered and ghastly head of the betrayer, as it went bounding down the stairs of one of the towers, yelled forth, in a sepulchral and terrible tone, the word—'treachery!' 'treachery!' 'treachery!'"

"About the year 1812, in planting part of the castle grounds the labourers discovered a little way below the surface a human skeleton, with the appearance of a wig on the skull, which mouldered when exposed to the air; and apparently concealed in the caul were several shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth's reign; three or four of these coins are now in the possession of my friend Mr. Samuel Richardson of Cork, and I recollect as many more being offered to me to purchase. There was no case or coffin round the body, nor was it buried in what is considered consecrated ground." (p. 117).

Lewis (pub. 1837), states:—"Buttevant Castle, the residence of Sir J. Caleb Anderson, Bart., was originally called King John's Castle, and formed one of the angles of the ancient fortifications of the town; it was considerably enlarged and modernised by the late Mr. Anderson, and has lost much of its antique appearance; it is beautifully situated on a rocky eminence on the margin of the river, of which it commands a fine view." (Under Buttevant).

Mr. C. M. Tenison, writes:—"John Anderson was registered as a

banker on the 11th November, 1800, and stopped payment in 1816; but his bank and himself are worthy of a more detailed history, and a better fame than are the majority of his contemporary bankers. He was a Scotch lad of the humblest birth, who, as a common labourer, saved a few guineas and went to Glasgow, where, by a fishing speculation or venture, he realized four or five hundred pounds. With this sum as capital he came to Ireland, settled in Cork City, and engaged in the provision trade, whereby he made some £20,000. Part of this fortune he applied to the purchase of a portion of the estate of the Lords Fermoy (Roche), including the village whence the title was derived, then being sold by the Court of Chancery, and, with a Caledonian determination, proceeded to convert the cabin-built hamlet into a thriving and populous town. He was a generous benefactor to the church of Fermoy, to the erection of which, in 1808, he largely contributed, and his representatives were, till the passing of the Church Disestablishment Act, patrons of the curacy and impropiators of the tithes of the parish. The handsome square in Fermoy, the houses and the hotel, are of his building; he rebuilt the old bridge over the river, he erected the barracks, and induced Government to quarter military there; he actually built a theatre. He established, in conjunction with Messrs. Fortesque and O'Donoghue, a mail coach service between Cork and Dublin, anticipating the celebrated Charles Bianconi. He built schools and a military college, established an agricultural society, and invited families to reside in this salubrious and picturesque locality. He established a bank, and, with the intention to develop the native wealth of the country, he advanced largely to farmers and agriculturists. By his industry and untiring enterprise he changed the aspect of the place; and the paltry, impoverished village of a few hundred inhabitants grew to be the prosperous and well-built town with a population of about 7,000. He was, however, over sanguine, if not speculative, and the land hunger, or the ambition to be a large landowner, became too potent. He unwisely purchased from the celebrated Lord Barrymore his estate, including Castle Lyons and Buttavant, the vendor reserving to himself £4,000 a year for life, and for his widow £1,000 a year for her life (Castle Lyons had been burnt down in 1775).

“He lost heavily by this purchase, and by a venture in mining in Wales; and in 1816 his bank stopped payment. He was unlike the host of private bankers in this respect, he did not make a fortune out of his bank at the expense of the people, but he benefited the people and improved the country at the expense of his own fortune; and his beneficial works remain to this day. He did all himself. He solicited no Government subsidies; he clamoured in no political faction; he was not an apostle of any political chimera. He simply worked, and worked well. In his prosperity he referred with pride to the old days when in Scotland he went bootless and stockingless to the school, miles distant, to gratify his desire to obtain education. That the good he did the country was not of a temporary nature, the town of Fermoy now testifies, and that he in his lifetime was honoured and respected is demonstrated by the proceedings at a public meeting of his creditors held in Fermoy on the bank's failure, which are worth reproducing in full.

“At a meeting of the principal creditors of Messrs. John Anderson and Co., and of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Cork, convened at the King’s Arms Inn of Fermoy, on Wednesday, the 19th of June, 1816, The Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashell in the chair.

A statement of the debts due by the said John Anderson & Co., and of the assets and debts due to them, having being submitted, a committee—to consist of David Reid, Esq., of Fermoy; Thomas Walker, Esq., of Fermoy; Samuel Perrott, Esq., of Cork; Robert Delacour, Esq., of Mallow; and Jonathan Bruce Roberts, Esq., was unanimously approved; their report to be submitted to a general meeting of creditors on Saturday, the 6th day of July next.

It was further agreed that an open committee be held here on Saturday, the 29th June, instant, to receive and hear the suggestions and observations of any creditor who may choose to attend it. After which the following resolutions, proposed by Lord Viscount Doneraile, and seconded by the Hon. Richard Hare, were unanimously agreed to:—

“Resolved:—That we contemplate the embarrassments in which Mr. Anderson is involved with deep and sincere regret, not only with reference to his misfortune as an individual whose active, continued, and successful exertions for the improvement of the country entitle him to the sympathy and esteem of every true friend of Ireland, but viewing his calamity as connected with our common interests and with those of the public at large.”

“Resolved:—That the melancholy necessity for Mr. Anderson’s suspending his payments is to be attributed chiefly to circumstances which have exposed him to a variety of heavy, unexpected and improbable losses, against which no human foresight or precaution could guard, and that the pressure has been severely augmented by the sudden, unforeseen, and unexampled fall in the value of landed property, from the sad efforts of which scarce any man in the community can feel himself exempt.”

“Resolved:—That having witnessed the rapid advance of civilization and improvement in the south of Ireland for the last thirty years, and the persevering spirit of enterprise and intelligence with which Mr. Anderson has, for that period, supported and promoted it, we cannot but impute the progress of prosperity in an eminent degree to his services; and while we deplore the consequence of his exertions being, for the present, withdrawn, we indulge a confident hope that the disposition which our Government has manifested to protect and encourage the industry of Ireland will deem him signally entitled to their patronage and remuneration.”

“Resolved:—That from our long knowledge of Mr. Anderson’s upright intentions and honourable dealings we are fully persuaded that the arrangement of his affairs will be aided by every possible exertion on his part, and by the devotion of his acknowledged talents and capacity for business, to the true interests and security of his creditors; and we gladly avail ourselves of the present opportunity to declare that the misfortunes by which Mr. Anderson has been so unexpectedly overwhelmed have not, in the smallest degree, lessened that high respect which we have always felt for his character, or diminished our ardent wishes that the country may not be deprived of the benefits still to be

derived from a continuance of his exertions. (Signed), Mountcashell, Chairman.

“Edward D. Freeman, Jos. Deane Freeman, Richard Woodward, Robert Delacour, Francis Drew, William Hill, Clutterbuck Crone, Jonathan B. Roberts, Shannon, Doneraile, Bantry, Ennismore; Richard Hare, John Smith-Barry, John Hyde, William Stewart, Richard Aldworth, Robert Courtenay, R. Warren Gumbleton, George Courtenay, John M. Wrixon, &c., &c., &c.”

It is doubtful if ever before or since in Ireland a bank failed and produced such sympathy and expressions of respect, esteem and goodwill as the suspension of John Anderson's did.

When he was in the heyday of his wealth and prosperity, before that ruinous bargain with Lord Barrymore had begun to embarrass him, he had been offered a baronetcy by the Government, which he declined for himself, but on pressure accepted one for his son James, on whom it was accordingly conferred 22nd March, 1813, with limitation to the heirs male of his father.

This James died without issue to inherit, and his brother, John William, succeeded to the title. He married, in 1823, Cornelia widow of H. Maguire, and elder daughter of Bernard Shaw of Cork, but dying without male issue, the baronetcy became extinct.

The premises in which the bank was carried on are, I believe, still pointed out in the town of Fermoy.

I am not aware who the “Co.” of the firm was, or whether he had any partners. Probably his sons were taken into the business and constituted the “company.” (“Journal” for 1893, p. 26).

Another account of John Anderson, the founder of Fermoy, is given in D. O. Madden's “Revelations of Ireland,” pub. 1848.

The Rev. W. H. Cotter, M.A., LL.D., Rector of Buttevant in 1905, furnished me with the following interesting account of the castle:—

“Buttevant Castle, called in ancient documents ‘King John's Castle,’ was built early in the 13th century by David de Barry, and continued in possession of the Barry family until the death of the last Earl of Barrymore in the beginning of this century, when it was sold to Mr. John Anderson of Fermoy.

The castle is finely situated on a rocky eminence overhanging the river Awbeg at one of the angles of the old fortifications of the town of Buttevant.

The castle assumed its present size and character in 1831, when in the possession of Sir James Anderson, who modernized and enlarged it, and made its front to consist of two ample and stately round towers, with suitable embattled porch between them.

Originally the front consisted of one large tower. This is still perfect as a sample of 13th century masonry, with its walls ten feet thick at the base and graduating to the summit to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

In the Irish Rebellion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Castle was besieged and taken by Sydney, the Lord Deputy of Munster. The tradition is that the native occupants were betrayed on this occasion by one of their own soldiers, whom Sydney subsequently beheaded in one of the rooms of the castle, lest he should prove as faithless to his foreign friends as he had been to his native ones. The blood stains are still pointed out

to visitors on the floor of a cell-like room, and on the anniversary (12th July) of the execution the current belief prevails that the drummer's head, with a chain attached, comes tumbling down the back staircase with a ghastly thud and clank as the perpetual memorial of irredeemable treachery.

On the ground floor of the old western tower is a prettily shaped circular room, with a deeply-recessed bay and a large mullioned window. The ceiling is of solid masonry; it is lofty, octagonal and conical in form. Alongside the fireplace is a doorway entrance to a passage curving round to the back of the fireplace. It comes there, however, to an abrupt end, being built up (probably at the renovation of the castle) with bricks and mortar. It is supposed to intercept a more mysterious passage, entered about midway in the centre of the tower.

Off a back staircase is a small doorway, some 3 feet by 2. On opening this door, you come on a low short passage two yards long, which leads you to the mouth of a dark gloomy hole descending almost perpendicularly, just large enough to admit the body of an average-sized man. This aperture is supposed to be the entrance to a subterranean passage communicating with a Franciscan Priory, some 450 yards away.

As far as is ascertainable, no one in modern times ever attempted to explore or enter this forbidden-looking orifice until sixteen years ago, two young subaltern officers, stationed then at Buttevant, with the consent of the occupier (Rev. W. H. Cotter, M.A., LL.D.) cautiously but courageously ventured to go down into it. They were disappointed, however, to find it terminated so soon, for after descending 12 or 14 feet they lighted on a small dingy room, from which there was no outlet or window.

They discovered a doorway that had been built up, but as they had no implements to break their way through, and being nearly choked with dust, they were proceeding to ascend when they came upon a box in the corner of the room, carefully sealed and found to contain some long glossy brown hair, with an half sheet of rough notepaper laid on it; the handwriting was visible but illegible, and the hair frizzled up and the paper frittered away after being exposed for a short time to the atmosphere, which effectually barred the tracing of the owner and depositor of the mysterious lock.

At the other (Priory) end, this passage had often been explored, but only for a short way. It was narrow and dark and dangerous, and was closed up by Canon C. Buckley, a former Roman Catholic Parish Priest of Buttevant.

This underground way was supposed to be used only for special and sacred purposes, and Croker, in his *Tales*, says that it was believed that no one who profanely entered it ever came back alive. He relates the traditional fate of one rash intruder in ancient times. This unfortunate man profanely entered the Priory end of the passage. A small stream flowed through it. The man was lured on and across the rivulet by a strange bird, and the further he went in pursuit the broader the stream got, until he lost sight of the "will o' the wisp"; then, worn out, he retraced his footsteps until he reached the spot he originally crossed, but lo! the rivulet by this time had swollen into a torrent, and in attempting to cross he was drowned."

Another legend is that a drummer boy who was supposed to have

turned spy and betrayed his cause was executed. One night in the year his ghost is said to walk about the castle with his head under his arm.

The Anderson family appear to have left Buttevant 4 May, 1847. (Springfield Papers).

There are several entries to this family in Buttevant (C. of I.) Parish Records.

On 12th August, 1895, the late Mr. Richard Gregg, J.P., of Oakville, near Charleville, wrote, concerning his family, as follows:—"You will see in the tree (Gregg Pedigree, see Ardprior I. 77 of these notes) that Michael Gregg, my great-grandfather, about the year 1700 lived at 'Castle Barry,' and his son, Richard Gregg, also lived there.

"The Buttevant estate, at that time, belonged to the Earl of Barrymore, and 'Castle Barry' was changed to 'Buttevant Castle.' when Sir James Anderson's father purchased the Buttevant Estate.

"I often heard my father speak of all this change of property."

In 1814, Amias Deane, Esq., lived here (N.D.P.). Mrs. Roche entered into possession of Buttevant Castle and Mill, on 11th March, 1847. (Springfield Papers).

The Brownings of Co. Limerick occupied it. They left about 1865. Mr. and Mrs. James Morrough resided here for a couple of years before going to Old Court, Doneraile.

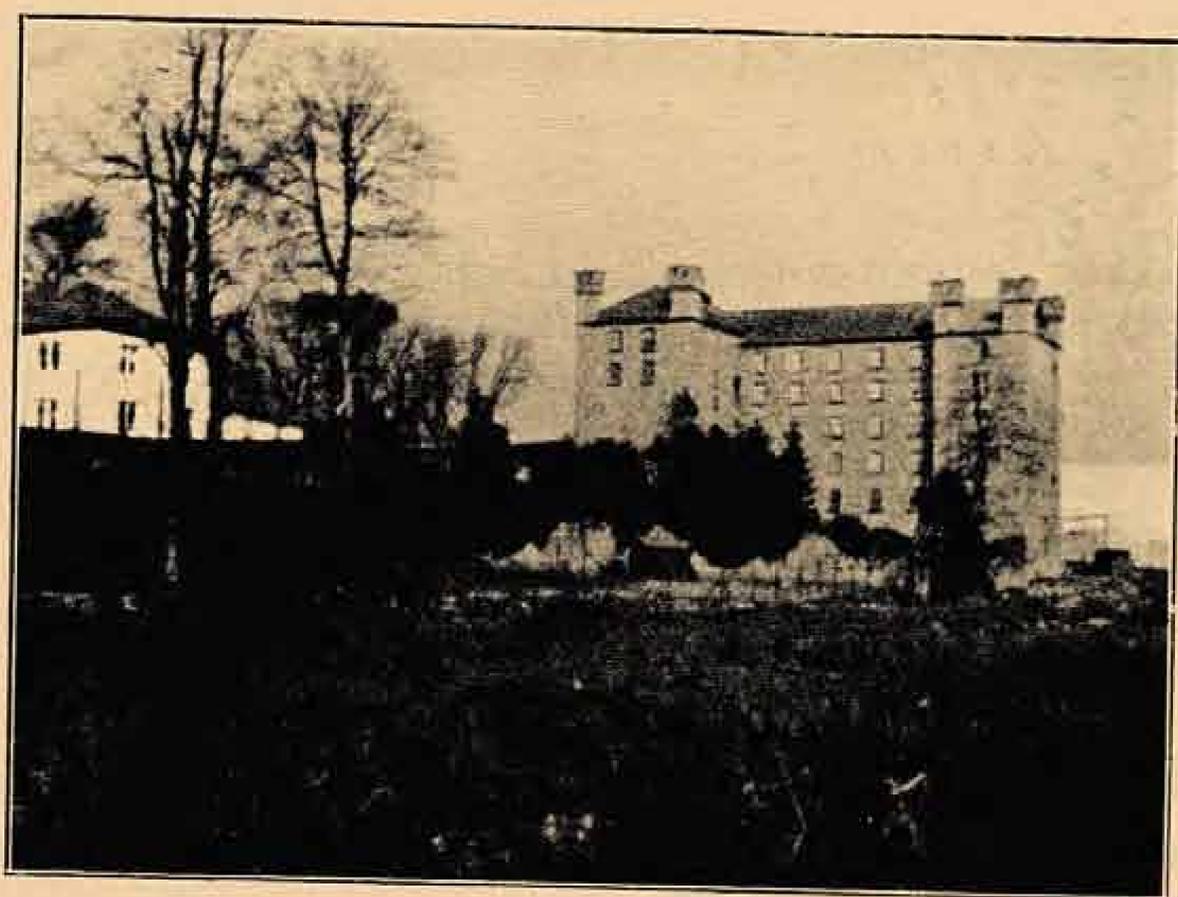
For many years, up to about 1893, the present Rector, the Rev. W. H. Cotter, LL.D., lived here, until a Glebe House was built immediately to the west of the castle.

Now (1910) Mrs. Guinee occupies the castle. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes:—"Mrs. Guinee is daughter to the late Mr. James Magrath of Ballyadam. Her husband the late Mr. W. B. Guinee, was a distinguished journalist. He was at one time London Correspondent of the 'Irish Times'; Paris Correspondent of the 'Globe,' etc. He died in 1902, at Buttevant Castle."

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Near Buttevant Castle is an extensive and substantial Flour Mill, erected by Sir James Anderson, and furnished with machinery of superior construction; it is capable of manufacturing 20,000 barrels of flour annually, but at present is not in operation." (Under Buttevant).

The Rev. W. H. Cotter, LL.D., Rector of Buttevant contributes:—

"It was built about the year 1810. It is castellated in style, supposed to bring it somewhat to be in keeping with the castle close by, as it was held usually and worked by the residents of the castle. The Brownings held the mill and worked it extensively for some years; they were a Co. Limerick family. They left it about the year 1865; they occupied the castle at that time. A Mr. Corbett, a prosperous and respectable business man in the town of Buttevant, was the next who worked the mills for a few years. Then a Mr. Walsh, a trader from Mallow, held it for 2 or 3 years; when he left it it remained idle for some 9 years, with much damage to its water course and plant. In the year 1885 it came into the hands of a most enterprising gentleman, Mr. Wm. R. Oliver, who, at a considerable expenditure, restored the fabric, the water course and machinery, and introduced the Robinson roller system, instead of the old grinding stones, and has brought the mill thoroughly up-to-date; works the mill partly by steam and partly by turbine water wheels; has



BUTTEVANT FLOUR MILLS.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, 20 April, 1909.)



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

made it capable of producing an immense output of the best flour, and developed a trade far exceeding anything achieved at any previous time in the history of Buttevant Mills."

The following people have lived here:—Rev. T. Walker, Rector of Buttevant; Rev. James Laurence Cotter, LL.D., T.C.D., grandson of Sir James Cotter 1st Bart, of Rockforest, vicar of Brigoge and Kilbrowney, and P.C. Buttevant and Cahirduggan, 1831 to 1850. He was father of the present Rector (1910), Rev. W. H. Cotter, LL.D. N. G. Cotter, M.D., 6th son of Sir James Laurence Cotter, 2nd Bart, of Rockforest. About 1893, Rev. John Phair, late P.C. of Buttevant; the Manager of a Co-Operative Creamery lived in this house (1910), the creamery being situated on the premises.

About 1893, Rev. John Phair, late P.C. of Buttevant.

The manager of a co-operative creamery lives in this house (1910), the creamery being situated on the premises.

Byblox.

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

Barony of Fermoy, and Parish of Doneraile.

Byblox townland contains 100a. 1r. 15p., statute. In 1881 population 14. Valuation, £108 (Guy).

It is situated near the right bank of the river Awbeg, immediately west of Doneraile.

Dr. O'Donovan was of opinion that "Byblox" was not an Irish word. ("Field Book," 1840).

Byblox was part of the Synan property.

In his "Doneraile and Vicinity," Mr. Walter B. Jones refers to a deed at Doneraile Court of 1639 by which Charles I. made a grant of 12,000 acres from the forfeited Desmond estates to Sir William St. Leger. In this deed it is mentioned that Sir William had power to hold two fairs on the lands of Bibblockstowne, at a yearly rent of £38 16s. 3d. (p. 15).

By Fiant 6477 of Queen Elizabeth, 18th March, 48th year of her reign, 1600 A.D., pardon was granted to Nich. Synane of Bibblogstown, gent.; Shane, Donogh, and Dermod roe O Cronyne, of same, labourers; Shane Shinane, of same, yeoman.

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, Doneraile, writes: "On the 4th January, 1696, Arthur St. Leger, Esquire, afterwards Lord Doneraile, granted to William Dean a lease of the 'Lands, Buildings, &c., of Byblox.' This William Dean had a daughter named Ellinor (who married William Langley, merchant of Cork), and by will, dated 23rd October, 1714, William Dean left the lands of 'Byblox,' with other land, to his son-in-law, William Langley; and for nearly 100 years the lands and residence of Byblox was occupied by the Langleys, until the 21st August, 1793, the then occupant, Roger Langley, to disinherit his eldest son, Robert, granted a lease for ever to Robert Fennell Crone, the owner of the adjoining townland, 'Richardstown.'"

William and Ellinor Langley, his wife, were living at Byblox in 1714, at the time of the birth of their sons Roger and Henry; and in a lease

dated 1750, made by them jointly of the house (lately known as Dr. Bothon's house and shop), they are given as of Byblox (residing there).

The eldest son, Robert (who was very wild), received instead an annuity of £40; even that sum he anticipated and sold for a capital sum of £140, and went to Australia, where he died unmarried in 1809.

William Langley, merchant, of Cork, 1714, who married Ellenor Dean, and had issue:—

1. Roger Langley, married Martha Long, 18th March, 1762.
1. Elinor, married — Freeman 28th October, 1749.
2. Martha, married — Chapman.

Roger Langley (son of William and Elinor) succeeded his father and by his will, in 1803, died possessed of the following lands, viz.: Byblox, Ballyellis, Corbally, Cahirmee, Fort Lewis, Kilpatrick, Lisnahorna, besides houses in Cork and Doneraile. At his death he left three sons:—

1. Robert, died unm. 1809 (see above).
2. Henry, of whom presently.
3. Roger, Lieutenant in the 69th Regiment, who died unmarried as the result of wounds received in the Peninsular War.

Henry Langley, the second son, who died 1840, succeeded to the estates and married Dora, eldest daughter of Christopher Crofts of Velvets-town, and left issue:—

1. Christopher, died 1884, unmarried.
2. Henry, died 1874, unmarried.
1. Martha, married James Cotter, d.s.p. 1883.
2. Jane, married 14 April, 1887, William H. S. Brasier-Creagh, and d.s.p. 1889 (now Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, who succeeded to the "Langley" estates and took the name of "Langley").

The family vault of the Langleys of Byblox adjoins that of the St. Legers, and is in under the organ and choir in Doneraile church, and one of the only two vaults actually under the church.

EXTRACTS FROM DONERAILE PARISH REGISTER RELATIVE TO THE LANGLEY FAMILY.

Births.

Henry Langley, son of William Langley, b. 19th February, 1731-32.

Roger Langley, son to William Langley, b. 14 May, 1735.

Henry Langley, son to William Langley, b. 19th February, 1731.

Roger Langley, son to William Langley, b. 14 May, 1735.

Margaret Langley, dau. to Thomas Langley, b. 9th February, 1745.

Henry, son to Thomas Langley, bap. 9th January, 1749-50.

William, son to Mr. Thomas Langley, bap. 10th February, 1754.

Burial—1741, 15th June, Elizabeth Langley.

Birth and Baptism—1809. Christopher, son to Henry Langley, 1st January, b.

Marriage—16th February, 1841, James L. Cotter, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Langley, Esq., late of Ballyellis.

Deaths.

1803. Roger Langley, 14th April.

Mrs. Langley, Feb. 19th, 1823.

Roger Langley, of Ballyellis, February 7th, 1826.

Henry Langley, Esq., of Ballyellis, 30th May, 1829.

Martha Langley, Ballyellis, died 3rd July, 1850.

Mrs. Langley, of Ballyellis, buried 10th July, 1850.

Henry Langley, of Ballyellis, December 19th, 1871, 48 years of age.

Christopher Langley, of Kilpatrick House, Ballyclough, Sept. 8th, 1884, aged 75.

“Index to Prerogative Wills of Ireland,” Edited by Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms:—

1803. Langley, Roger, Fort Lewis, Co. Cork, gent.

The representatives of Christopher Langley pay a head rent on Byblox to Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, as the representatives of Viscount Doneraile.

As mentioned by Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, the townland of Byblox was taken on a lease for ever by Robert Fennel Crone from Roger Langley on 21 August, 1793.

Stamped on an old pipe, on the west side of the house, over the kitchen, can be seen the following:—“R.F.C. 1793.” These initials evidently stand for Robert Fennel Crone. Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh adds:—“See judgment of Commissioners Crean and Kelly in the issue of the ‘Cork Examiner’ of the 21 Oct., 1899, on this subject in case Croker v. Creagh.”

Smith (pub. 1750) states: “John Crone was a member of the Doneraile Volunteers (Rangers) in 1779.” (I., 334).

“In 1708, Alderman Daniel Crone was a Director, as mentioned on a table, in gold letters, hanging up in the Exchange in Cork” (p. 386).

“In 1796, Robert Fennel Crone was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry” (p. 496).

“In 1801, Gethin Crone was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, so also was Richard Crone” (p. 506).

Amongst the Byblox Papers is a copy of the will of John Crone, dated 15th September, 1798, of City of Limerick. In it, he mentions his sister-in-law, Constance Odell, of City of Limerick, widow (? his wife’s sister).

He also states that he owns Cornahinch, Richardstown and Ballydineen, purchased from Lord Lisle.

He purchased Curraghanaltig from Mr. Norcott (now called Landscape, about three miles East of Doneraile).

His daughter Constance (afterwards Hon. Mrs. Massey) was not married in 1789.

His kinswoman, Mrs. Mary Hill, deceased (she was 1st wife of Arundell Hill, of Donnybrook, near Doneraile).

His kinsman, Revd. Gethin Crone.

Mr. Michael Crone

His son, Robert Fennel Crone and John Crone.

His daughters Aphra (Mrs. Odell) and Constance (afterwards Hon. Mrs. Massey), also John Robert Deane and Thomas Henry, sons of Aphra Odell, his daughters.

Byblox Papers) from Margaret Gregg to her uncle John Johnson, she mentions her uncle Johnson.

Alderman Daniel Crone, Attorney of Limerick, had a brother John Crone, Esq. (P.D.). "Mr. Crone, of Doneraile, left £15 per annum to the poor of the parish of Mitchelstown, the distribution of which appears in the accounts of the collector." (I. 491).

Persons were living at Byblox in 1824:—Captain James Crone, Robert Crone, Esq. (P.D.).

(M.D. 837). "Major Crone was living at Byblox." (Under

James Croker, J.P., F.S.A., of Myrtle Hill House, Cork, has in his collection a gold medal, engraved, "This medal was adjudged to Elizabeth Croker for answering in the Holy Scriptures, at the annual Catechism for Crone's medals, held in the Cathedral, Cork, October 1840."

(M.D. 861). "In 1691, Daniel Crone is Mayor of Cork." (II.

Two or two later Daniel Crone is one of the petitioners to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, complaining that they had suffered in late King James's time, that considerable sums are levied on them, and that the walls of Cork 'are of no defence, etc.'" (II.

Crone was living at Byblox." (M.D. p. 277).

The "Book" of 1840 gives:—"Byblox old demesne—contains a large pond, and a large pond." (Ord. Surv., Dublin).

Jane Croker sold her interest in Byblox to Mr. Eustace Croft, who had previously lived at Currymount, near Butty, by Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Stream Hill, Doneraile, being

DANIEL CRONE LATE RESIDING AT BYBLOX.

John Crone of Cornahinch, living in 1773, mentioned in an Indenture between John Crone (his son) and Lord Doneraile, in 1780. He had died 25th April, 1776. Mr. Daniel Crone m. Aphra Crone, issue:—

John hereafter.

John Crone, Esq., alive 1773. A J.P. for Co. Cork; m. 1795, Lucy Giles, (she d. 7th February, 1824). He d. 6th March, 1819.

Daniel Crone of City of Limerick and of Curraghnaheeney, alive in 1773, mentioned in Byblox family papers. He m. 1781, Jane Nelson.

John Crone, Esq., 1791, as his second wife, Christopher Crofts of Streamhill, issue,

Christopher Crofts of Streamhill, m. 1815, Anne Forrest, and had issue, George Croft of Velvetstown, B.L.G., Ireland).

John Crone, Esq., an Attorney in Doneraile and in the city of Limerick,

In a letter (P.D.)

Crone, dated 176

In 1773, Alderman John.

Townsend (pub. 1768) to the poor of the parish of Mitchelstown, which pertains to the Rector of Mitchelstown.

The following persons were living at Byblox in 1773:—Major Crone, Jr., Robert Crone, Esq., and John Crone, Esq.

Lewis (pub. 1768) Doneraile).

Mr. Robert D. Croft collection a gold medal, engraved, "This medal was adjudged to Elizabeth Croker for answering in the Holy Scriptures, at the annual Catechism for Crone's medals, held in the Cathedral, Cork, October 1840."

Gibson (pub. 1768) 171).

"About a year or two later Daniel Crone is one of the petitioners to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, complaining that they had suffered very much in late King James's time, that considerable sums are levied on them, and that the walls of Cork 'are of no defence, etc.'" (II. 173).

"In 1867, Major Crone was living at Byblox."

The "Field Book" of 1840 gives:—"Byblox old demesne—contains a large pond, and a large pond." (Ord. Surv., Dublin).

Jane Croker sold her interest in Byblox to Mr. Eustace Croft, who had previously lived at Currymount, near Butty, by Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Stream Hill, Doneraile, being the head landlord.

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Daniel Crone, Esq., mentioned in an Indenture between John Crone (his son) and Lord Doneraile, in 1780. He had died 25th April, 1776. Mr. Daniel Crone m. Aphra Crone, issue:—

I. John, of whom hereafter.

II. Chatterbuck Crone, Esq., a widow.

III. Alderman Daniel Crone, Esq., an attorney in Limerick. He m. 1781, Jane Nelson.

IV. Anne, m. Christopher Crofts of Streamhill, and issue,

a. George Croft of Velvetstown, B.L.G., Ireland).

John Crone, Esq., an Attorney in Doneraile and in the city of Limerick,

left £70 a year to the poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan. Will dated 15th September, 1789. He m. in 1747, Frances Fennell, dau. of Robt. Fennell, Esq., of Limerick (she was living 1763). He d. 11th May, 1790, leaving issue:—

I. Robert Fennell Crone, of whom presently.

II. John.

I. Aphra, m. Col. William Odell, of the Grove, Ballingarra, Co. Limerick, M.P. for Limerick, 1798-1818, and Lord of the Treasury, had issue:—

a. John.

b. Robert Deane.

c. Thomas Henry.

II. Constance, m. The Hon. George Massey, and had issue.

Robert Fennell Crone purchased a lease of lives renewable for ever from Mr. Roger Langley on 21st Aug., 1793, of Byblox; b. 26th Oct., 1758; m. Martha, dau. of James Norcott, Esq., of Springfield, Buttevant, 3rd Sept., 1785, at Buttevant Parish Church. He d. 30th Jan., 1812, leaving issue:—

I. Major John Crone, of whom hereafter.

II. Capt. James Crone, North Cork Militia; d. unm. 9th Nov., 1853.

III. Robert Crone, afterwards of Byblox; m. 1839, Jane Margaret, dau. of John Norcott, M.D., of Cottage Doneraile (she d. 22nd Aug., 1878, aged 70). He d.s.p. July, 1877, aged 82.

IV. Hugh, d. at school 6th Sept., 1816.

V. Randall Roberts, b. 22nd April, 1803; d. at school July, 1817.

I. Jane, d. unm. 26th April, 1863.

II. Frances, d. unm. 12th Feb., 1868.

III. Anne, d. unm. 22nd Oct., 1872.

IV. Martha, m. 7th Oct., 1830, Capt. Charles Croker, R.N., of Lissa, Doneraile (he was b. 5th Feb., 1793; d. 23rd Dec., 1877, see "Croker of Ballynagarde." B.L.G.) She d. 18th Nov., 1872, leaving issue:—

a. Martha, m. 1830, Edw. Croker, Esq., J.P., afterwards of Creagh House Doneraile. He d.s.p. at Creagh House, 17th April, 1910.

b. Jane, now of Byblox, b. 25th Dec., 1842; m. Major William Croker, 27th Regt., youngest son of Col. Wm. Croker, C.B., 17th Regt. He was b. 20th July, 1825, and d. 21 Nov., 1887, leaving issue:—

i. William Charles Robert Croker, b. 8th June, 1882, 2nd Lieut. 1st Battn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, 11th May, 1901. Killed in action near Boshoff, S. A., 23rd Feb., 1902.

i. Constance, m. 14th Nov., 1906, Lieut Kenneth Chas. Weldon,

Royal Dublin Fusiliers, younger son of Rev. Lewen R. Weldon, D.D., Weymouth.

V. Constance, b. 8th May, 1810; m. 1866, Dr. John Ledger Trousdell, R.N. She d.s.p. 6th Oct., 1901.

Major John Crone of Byblox and of the North Cork Militia, m. Maria, dau. of S. Standish O'Grady, Esq., of Grange, Co. Limerick (she d. 26th June, 1867, aged 69). He d. 10th Aug. 1869, aged 82, having had a son, Robert Fennell, who d. about 18 years of age; d.s.p. 10th Sept., 1853.

There are several members of the Crone Family that I am unable to link on to the Crone pedigree, as is shown by the entries in the Doneraile Parish Registry, etc.

John Crone (? brother to Daniel Crone), m. Sarah, dau. of (by Mary, dau. of John St. Leger, Esq., of Doneraile, and sister of Arthur, 1st Viscount Doneraile) Col. Randolph Gethin, 3rd son of Sir Rich. Gethin, Bart., of Gethin's Grove, Co. Cork (who was buried in Doneraile, 6th Nov., 1774). (See Hill of Graig, B.L.G.).

Richard Crone, described as the youngest son of Daniel Crone, Attorney. This Richard was one of three lives in a lease of Thornhill (now a part of Doneraile Demesne) to Lord Doneraile, dated 27th Oct., 1780.

Revd. Gethin Crone, B.A., T.C.D., 1750, Rector of Doneraile; Rector of Templeroan, 1759-89; Vicar of Clonmel, 1789-97; m. 3rd Feb., 1763, Jane Blackall (she d. 21st Jan., ? 1777). He d. Dec., 1797.

Mary Crone, mentioned in John Crone's Will, b. 24th Feb., 1744, n. as his 1st wife, on 1st Dec., 1769, Arundell Hill, Esq., of Donnybrook, near Doneraile. (See Hill of Graig, B.L.G.).

There are several entries regarding Crone Family in Cork and Ross Marr. Lic. Bonds, Cloyne Marr. Lic. Bonds, Doneraile (C. of I.) Parish Register, Cloyne Wills (P.R.O. Irl.), and Prerogative Wills of Irl.

The Crone pedigree I have compiled is far from complete, but, from the above-mentioned sources, I daresay something more might be done by anyone who knows more of the family history than I happen to do.