

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

Liscarroll Parish.

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

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

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

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

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

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

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

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

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

¹ See Highfort of these Notes.

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

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

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

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

LISCARROLL PARISH (R.C.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOLY WELL.

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

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

LISCARROLL PARISH (C. OF I.)

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

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

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

1651. John Temple.

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

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

1634. James Bruce.

1640. Bartholomew Allerton.

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

1661 and 1662. Vacant.

1667. Samuel Alford.

1671. Thomas Wilcox.

1682. Matthew Jones.

1684. Jonathan Falkner.

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

1699. Thomas Ellis.

1705. Kerry Fitzmaurice.

1728. John Murdoch.

1740. Jeremiah King.

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

1785. Protestant pop., 17.

1787. Francis Clement.

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

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

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

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

RETURN OF RENT CHARGES MADE 1853.

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

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

LISCARROLL CASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The English were likewise divided into three commands. The right

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The castle and lands belonged to John Barry.

In 1677 the Manor of Liscarroll consisted of $5\frac{1}{2}$ plowlands, viz., Liscarroll, Lackinroe, Knockbarry, Coolebane, and Ballynemodagh, 1,647 acres, and they were held by Lieut. Richard Beare. It is described as a great part bog and no better than mountain, but about the castle is sweet land. It is a very noble seat and adorned with all conveniences, only it wants a river. It has conveniences for firing (besides the coppices on itself, which, if they

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

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

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

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

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

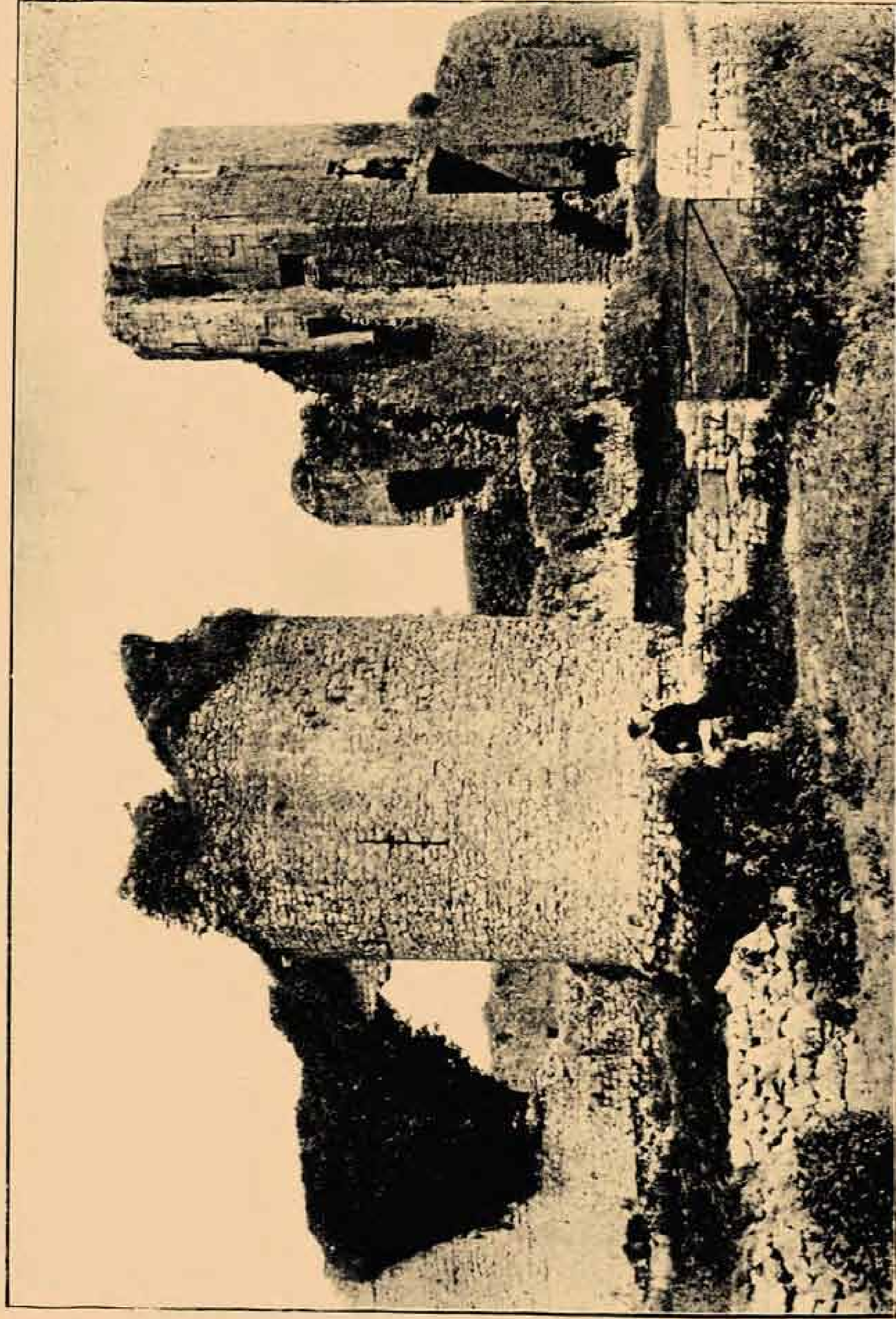
The great area is an oblong square or parallelogram 120 feet in breadth by 240 in length. Its floor is the naked limestone rock, rough and irregular of surface. Of course all the side offices have long since disappeared.

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

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

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

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



LISCARROLL CASTLE.

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

LISCARROLL VILLAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lisgriffin Castle.

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

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Buttevant.

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

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

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

FIANTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

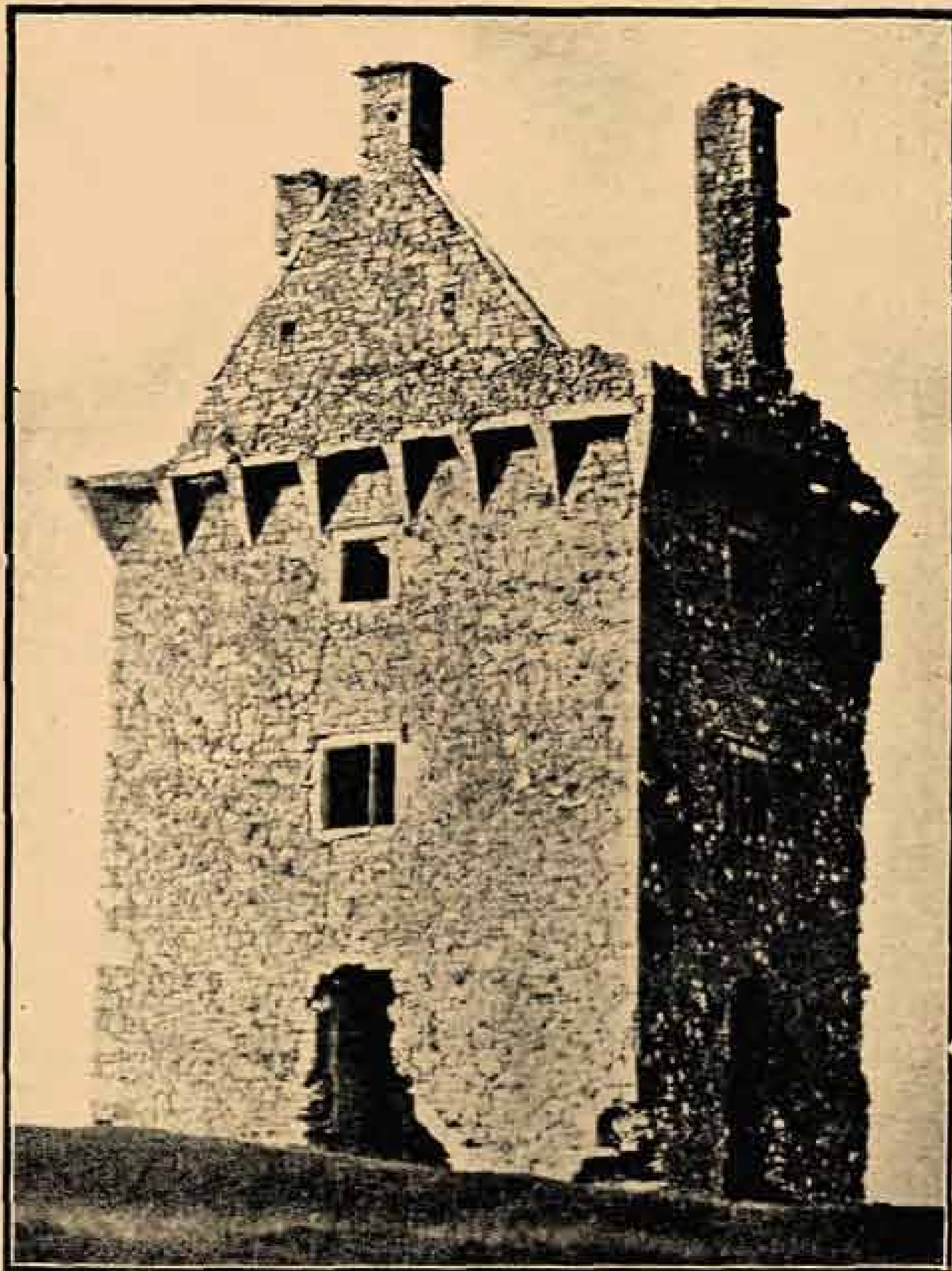
In 1641 the Irish surprised the Castle of Lisgriffin, which then belonged to Sir Philip Perceval. (Tuckey's *Remembrancer*, p. 92.)

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

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

p. 193. Redmond Barry of Lisgriffin.

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



LISGRIFFIN CASTLE,
Showing full west and the south sides.
(*Photo by Major H. F. F. White, circa 1865.*)



HOLY WELL, LISGRIFFIN.
Mr. Gordon Forsayeth of Whitechurch House, Cappagh, sitting.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 29th May, 1908.*)

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

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

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

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

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

Under "Kilbyrne" and Cahirduggan," these "Notes," is given a list of the townlands, the property of William Grove of Cahirduggan. Most of these he had purchased, and the Irish gentlemen who had bought them had forfeited their right of redemption by the rebellion of 1641. The Government after the Restoration claimed their right to redeem the lands. This caused William Grove in 1666, by deed, to grant his interest in them to his eldest son, Major Ion Grove, a 1649 (commonly called a '49 officer) Royalist officer, who then claimed the redemption, and having obtained it, in regard to the lands mentioned, he placed on them the debentures for £200 of arrears of '49 officers, and got a grant from the Crown, 17 January, 1667, in consequence of the decree of the Court of Claims (Skin 38, Roll xvi., of enrolment of certificates for adventurers, soldiers, etc., under Act of Settlement. P.R.O., Irl.). He had got a decree (although a Royalist and a Protestant) from the Cromwellian Court of Claims for several townlands (some of his property was not granted), including the $\frac{3}{4}$ of the ploughland of Lisgriffin S. (P.R.O., Irl.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEGEND OF LISGRIFFIN CASTLE.

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

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

LISGRIFFIN PARISH (R.C.)

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

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

HOLY WELL.

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

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

Liskelly.

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

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Kilbroney.

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

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

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

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

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

Extracts from Egmont MSS., vol. i. :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1886. J. Matthew Nagle.

1892. Do.

1909. Bernard Nagle.

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

Lisleagh.

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

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Ballyclough.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The landlord is Mr. Purdon Coote of Ballyclogh Castle.

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

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