Cromwellian Transplantation from Limerick, 1653

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A previously unrecognised source in the genealogical office is used to shed valuable light on the Cromwellian scheme for transplantation to Connacht as it affected Limerick City and County. On the basis of the evidence examined here it appears that only a small fraction of those liable for transplantation actually moved across the Shannon.

The Background

The Cromwellian conquest of Ireland was completed with the fall of Galway in April 1652. Cromwell himself had departed the scene since May 1650, leaving four commissioners to administer what they could control of the country. They divided the country into six districts known as ‘Precincts’, of which Limerick was one.

How the vanquished people were to be dealt with was set out in the Act of Settlement of August 1652 and subsequent elaborations. Those interested in the details of its complexities can read about them in specialist works on the subject.¹ For our purposes, it is sufficient to know that the consequences of supporting the losing side in this war, which had lasted just over ten years, varied greatly, whether they were punishments or pardons. Those who did not choose emigration, as thousands of the army did, were sentenced to be transplanted across the Shannon. There they were to receive holdings which represented varying percentages of their original property, depending on what category of offender they were deemed to belong to.

The logistics of transplantation were formidable. Those requested to leave were asked to submit details of the family, household, property, and stock. This information was recorded on documents known as ‘Certificates’. The holders of these certificates were expected to proceed first to Athlone, where their credentials were examined and entitlement determined. They then proceeded to Loughrea, where yet more officials decided where they were to be resettled. That was the theory, but all of this was supposed to happen between December 1653 and May 1654. By July 1654 a new Council was urging moderation and the transplanting quickly ceased.

The short timespan allowed, the use of influence, humane considerations in certain circumstances, and the realisation that people in Connacht would have to be moved to accommodate the transplantees, all ensured that the reality of transplantation fell far short of the theory and that the Spring of 1654 was a time of near chaos.

The Limerick Certificates

The registers of certificates have long since disappeared, but W. H. Harding, who discovered them,

¹ Those desirous of greater detail on this period may consult such works as J.P. Prendergast, The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, 3rd ed. Dublin 1922 or Karl S. Bottigheimer, English Money and Irish Land: the ‘Adventurers’ in the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, Oxford 1971.
claimed that the number of certificates issued for Limerick City and County was 168, and represented a total of 283 people. A contemporary of Hardinge’s, Sir William Betham, was Ulster King at Arms at the time. He was a man much given to making extracts of genealogical information from a variety of sources. He is best known for his notebooks full of precious extracts from Wills which no longer exist, but few seem to be aware of his extracts from the above-mentioned certificates. Tucked away at the end of his five-volume series of genealogical extracts entitled “Ancient Anglo-Irish Families,” are forty-five pages of extracts entitled: “Certificates given to persons transplanted to Connaught 1653 by the Commissioners of the Precinct of Limerick”. The Genealogical Office reference is Ms 219, pp 270-314. Betham omitted members of the household other than the immediate family, but occasionally included people of the same name who might well be considered, or were stated to be, relatives.

It is difficult to reconcile the number of certificates given by Hardinge with the number that Betham would appear to have had at his disposal; the number of families he listed would only be about 140. That the total number extant in his time was greater than that extracted is also suggested by the fact that one occasionally finds certificates not found among the extracts quoted by authors (examples are given below).

In this presentation of Betham’s extracts, the particulars concerning each family have been transcribed faithfully as to content, changed from schematic to narrative form, and then arranged alphabetically for Limerick city and each barony of the county. Page numbers, repetitions of date (always December 1653) and children’s surnames within the same family have been omitted. Spelling of barony names has been modernised. A short title has been supplied.

The Civil Survey

Moving the erstwhile rebels and their sympathisers out of the way was only one strand of the movement of people which characterised the early 1650s. The removal of these families was inspired in part at least by the Government’s need to satisfy its debt to the investors, known as ‘Adventurers’, who financed the war, and to the soldiers who fought it. Where Limerick was concerned, it was decided, by lot, that the soldiers would be paid out of confiscated lands in the baronies of Clanwilliam, Owneybeg, Small County, Kilmallock, Coshlea, Coshma, the City and its Liberties. The Adventurers were to be repaid out of the baronies of Connello, Pubblebrien, Kenry, and Coonagh.

Before anyone could receive anything, however, it was necessary to find out just what land was available. It was therefore decided to survey every such property, to note who had held it in 1640, what were its bounds and extent and whether anyone had succeeded to it in the meantime. To that end, commissioners, aided by local juries, compiled what we know as the Civil Survey. It was completed in 1655. In what follows it is important to note that the alleged transplantations took place before the survey, yet there were people on the juries in 1655 who had been ordered to leave at the end of 1653!

The Civil Survey has been used here to illuminate Ms 219, with respect to both places and people. It has helped to decipher difficult readings of placenames, but, in the course of using it thus, it has become clear that the Certificates have townlands not contained in the Civil Survey and genuinely different versions of some placenames. Where people are concerned, it helps identify those old enough to have been proprietors in 1640, shows who had been replaced, and by whom, and enables us to

2 I am grateful to the Genealogical Office for permission to publish these extracts.

3 The Limerick volume was edited by Robert C. Simington, and published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission, Dublin 1938.
connect those transplanted to the correct family group in their native townland. The potential trap of identifying bearers of the same name in both documents as necessarily being the same person has been avoided, but rank, occupation, age and address combined to give grounds for certainty in many cases, and these people have been noted as present in or absent from the Civil Survey. Connections found are noted in footnotes, where the Civil Survey is abbreviated to CS.

**Transplantation**

One cannot engage in a comparison of the above two sources without continually wondering whether a given family moved or not. To try and establish how many of these people actually moved from their Limerick homes to somewhere in Clare or Connaught, I have consulted R.C. Simington's *The Transplantation to Connaught 1654-58* (abbreviated TC) and noted known transplantee destinations from it. The number of persons who actually moved to and stayed on in Clare or Connaught was quite small. A perusal of Simington’s book would suggest that, when due allowance has been made for repetitions, caused by some people being allocated land in more than one place, no more than about 70-75 householders actually moved there from Limerick City and County.

At first it seemed a simple matter to illuminate the certificates from the CS and TC, but things are rarely that simple. TC (as well as other sources) shows that Betham’s extracts do not represent the whole collection. It shows what land people were allocated and where, but it suffers from the disadvantage that it does not guarantee that they ever went. Sometimes, it gives no address thus rendering identification impossible. CS evidence suggests many did not go, and some are known to have quietly melted into more familiar surroundings nearer home.

The lists nevertheless do illuminate one another. If they sometimes raise questions rather than answer them, it only serves as a reminder that we can hardly expect an orderly picture where reality was closer to chaos and when the surviving records of the period are incomplete.

**Limerick City**

*Limerick City comprised the parishes of St Mary, St Munchin, St John, St Patrick, St Michael, St Nicholas, and St Laurence, and included the South and North liberties.*

*Of the seventy extracts hereunder, 31 families could be identified from the CS, while TC mentions 21.*

Arthur,

- Elinor (nee Stritch), widow, with children Stephen (10), Thomas (4), and Ellen.

Arthur,

- Thomas (32), Limerick, merchant, son of Garrett, with wife Catherine (26), and his brothers John (26) and James (14).

Arthur,

- John (36), son of Pierce, widower, with son Patrick (5).

Arthur,

- Pierce (40), merchant, Limerick. Accompanied by mother Margaret, wife Mary (28), and children Walter (18), Thomas (17), Jenny (16), and Ellen (5).


2 Prior to the 1650s, the Arthurs were among the most prominent families in Limerick City. The CS lists twelve families, but does not identify either Elinor or Garrett.

3 The CS confirms the existence of two Piers Arthurs: one in St John’s parish, the other in St Mary’s. TC shows that one of them was transplanted to Feakle, Co. Clare. One cannot determine which, as TC does not give parish addresses within the city.
Arthur, Thomas (40), Link, with wife Catherine (40), previously married to Woulfe, and a child Thomas Woulfe by her first marriage.

Arthur, Thomas (60), Link, M.D., with his wife Christian (50) and daughters Anstace (20) and Christian (16). Also Richard Arthur (40).

Bonfield, James (38), Link, burgess, with wife Catherine (38) and their daughter Bridget (8).

Bourke, Andrew (50), Link, burgess, with wife Joane (46) and children Thomas (under 12), David and Christian (11).

Comyn, John (32), son of the late Andrew.

Comyn, John (51), Limerick, son of Jasper, with wife Catherine (39) and children John (20), Jasper (12) and Catherine (13).

Comyn, Sir Nicholas (50), Link, and wife Catherine (35).

Comyn, Thomas (46), Link, merchant, with wife Christian (35) and children Nicholas (c.18), Thomas (c.12), Morris (c.8), John and George (6).

Creagh, Andrew (35), Link, merchant, with his wife Mary (25) and their children John and Elinor (both under 5).

Creagh, Andrew (68), Link, Alderman, with son Michael (15) and daughter (24), widow of John Sexton.

Creagh, Dominick (42), Link, merchant, and his wife Joane White (20).

7 The certificates mention two Thomas Arthurs - the doctor and an untitled one. CS adds a third - Alderman Thomas, - but in one instance the latter is referred to as 'deceased'. One gets the impression that his demise was recent, as the civil survey usually referred consistently to dead people as 'deceased', whereas this man was dead in only one of at least eight references to him. Indeed, one might be tempted to dismiss the one such reference as a mistake were it not for the fact that TC refers to the four Arthur sisters - Katherine, Margaret, Mary, Jennett - as daughters of 'Thomas Arthur of Limerick, deceased'. They are referred to both as receiving 72 acres in Quin, Bar, of Bunnarry Upper, and 528 acres in Kisely, in the barony of Tulla Lower, both in Co. Clare. They cannot be the doctor's daughters: he is given as receiving 2,538 acres in East Galway. Whether or not he took up his allocation of Galway land, he is known to have been living in Dublin in the 1660s. The untitled Thomas, who was removed to Kinvaradaroras, barony of Kiltartan, Co. Galway, was too young to have been his father. So, it would seem safe to assume they were the alderman's daughters. Confirmation of that is the fact that Nicholas Arthur (not mentioned in the Besham Ms) was also granted 500 acres in Kisely. CS refers to this man as Nicholas FitzThomas Arthur. In the circumstances, the probability is that he was the alderman's son.

8 Omitted by Betham, this man's certificate is quoted by J.P. Prendergast, op. cit., pp 249-50. The cert also mentions Gabriel,Geom, Anthony, and James Creagh, all children under eight years old accompanying the Bonfields. The CS shows that James (and also Robert and Thomas Bonfield) had been replaced in their four houses in and near Bunnary Lane, St Mary's parish. A suggestion here perhaps that Robert and Thomas had died. TC has no mention of them.

9 CS does not mention Andrew, but mentions a 'John Fitz Andrew' in St John's parish. By 1655, John's house had been taken by a Roger Humphrie. Although TC does not mention the transplantation of any of the nine or ten Comyn families listed in the CS, it is clear that some at least had been displaced; a Nicholas Comyn and his wife Christiana were among those restored by Charles II some twenty years later (see James Grene Barry's article, The Cromwellian Settlement of the County of Limerick, in the Journal of the Limerick Field Club, ii, 1901-4, p.263).

10 "Tenant to the Earl of Thomond, Rossmahgher, Bunnary Bar, Co. Clare." The CS mentions no Jasper.

11 The CS shows Sir Nicholas as proprietor of over 20 properties in the city and its environs. He would appear to have retained his interest in many of these. The certificate (as quoted in J.G. Barry, art. cit, i, 1900, issue 4, p.25) described Sir Nicholas as being 'mumb at the side of his body of a dead pinkey'. He and his wife, had one maid, Honor McNamara aged 20.

12 The CS shows that he had been replaced in his house in St Mary's parish by a Mr Owseudell.

13 The Creagh clan was even more numerous than the Arthurs in the City - at least twenty of them in the CS, and 13 certificates.

14 This Andrew is easily identifiable because of his title. He had a stone house in High St, St Nicholas' parish. TC shows he was given 85 acres in Kilmeacery, Bar, of Bunnary Upper, Co. Clare.
Creagh,

Dominick (65), with son Patrick (34), Limk, his wife Christian (35), formerly married to Stritch, and their children Thomas (12), Francis 10 and two young daughters.

Creagh,

Margaret (29), widow, and son William (3).

Creagh,

Nicholas (45), Limerick, and wife Elinor (33).

Creagh,

Pierce (50), Limk, son of Andrew, with wife Mary (35) and their children Michael (7), Patrick (c.4) and Gennett (3). Also Pierce’s sister Elinor Creagh (60).

Creagh,

Pierce (47), Limk, Alderman, son of Pierce, with his wife Elinor (27) and their children Patrick (15), Pierce (10), Symon (young), John (young), Catherine (20), and Bridget (9).

Creagh,

Pierce (80), accompanied by son David (43) of Cullyhanane, late of Limk, his wife Anne and their children Peter (12) and Ellen.

Creagh,

Richard (60), Moyfarta, Co. Clare, merchant, late of Limk, with wife Elinor and children Christian (11) and Ellen (10).

Creagh,

Stephen (24), Limk, merchant, 1655, with wife Joane and son Thomas.

Creagh,

Stephen (34), Limk, merchant, son of Christopher, and his wife Mary (22).

Donnell,

Edmond (34), Limk, merchant and wife Ellen (24).

Fanning,

Francis (51), Limk, Alderman, and wife Mary (31).

Fanning,

Nicholas (63), Limk, Alderman.

Fox,

Catherine (4).

Fox,

William (60), Limk, merchant, widower, and his son Nicholas (24).

Galway,

Elinor (26), widow of Geoffrey.

Grady,

Patrick (31), Limk, merchant with his wife Christian (30) and bro. Dominick (24).

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15 Two Dominic Creaghs are noted in the CS - Dominick fitz Vincent in St John’s parish, and Dominic fitz Christopher in St Mary’s. The former’s house was but a min in 1655; the latter’s taken by a Mr Warden. The latter appears in TC as receiving six acres in Killasoolagh, Bar. of Bunratty Lower.

16 His father’s name identifies this man as the Piers fitz Andrew who had a ‘great stone house’ in High St, St John’s parish. He received 1,167 acres around Killimhil, Bar. of Clandebar, Co. Clare (TC).

17 The title and father identify this Piers in CS as also living in St John’s parish and holding five properties in and around the city. To quote J.G. Barry once more, he was mayor in 1651 and was married to the daughter of McNamara of Crafooe Castle. He died in 1670 and his descendants continued to live in Dangan, Co. Clare, down to the 20th century. He received 891 acres in the Killorangan & Kilmoone area of the Burren, Co. Clare, and 500 near Quin in the same county (TC).

18 The third Pierce Creagh in CS is referred to as ‘Piers duffe’. His ‘stone house on the high street’ of St John’s parish was taken by a Capt. Robert Wilkinson (CS), but TC is silent about him or his son David. Perhaps the old man went to live with David in Coolyahanane in the South Liberties, whether he had already retired in those dangerous times.

19 Richard Creagh lived in a stone house in Creagh Lane. CS makes no mention of his being replaced there, nor does TC note a destination for him.

20 This man appears in CS as Edmond Daniel, merchant, in St John’s parish. No mention of displacement in CS or of transplantation in TC.

21 Francis held on to a couple of houses on Creagh Lane, but would seem to have lost property in St John’s parish to Christopher Sexton and others. Not in TC.

22 Nicholas lived in High St, St Mary’s parish, where he owned several houses. He is credited by TC with receiving land in several parts of Clare: 617 acres in the parishes of Doora, Quin and Inchiquin; 15 in Killimhil; and 266 in Feakle.

23 While not in TC, the impression one gets from the CS is that Nicholas lost his house in St Mary’s parish to a Mr Trammell. However, given his age, the CS may have been talking about an older Nicholas Fox.

24 William would appear to have retained possession of his cagework house in St Mary’s parish (CS).
Gromwell 25, Patrick, (47), Limk, merchant, his wife Catherine (24) and their daughter Elinor (12).

Hallurane 26, Morish (38), Limk, merchant, with wife Catherine (30) and children John (17), Ellen (5), Catherine (3) and Margaret (1).

Haly 27, Margaret (33), née Creagh, widow of John Esq.

Hannan, James (30) Limk, merchant, wife Joane (26) and children Robert and Catherine.


Kelly, Nicholas (36) Limk, with wife Anstice (40) and their son and daughter.

Mahon 28, James (60) Limk, burgess, with James White, son of his daughter Anne, and James White, son of Catherine (40), wv.

Morony, Piers (35) Limk, merchant, his wife Margaret (22), with children Edmond (2) and Mary (1), and his sister Agnes Morony (46).

Mullony, James (30) and wife Mary (26).

Rice 29, Bartholomew (46) Limk, merchant, with wife Margaret (40) and their children John (11), Joan (13), and Catherine (2). Stephen Ronane (5) travelled in the party.

Rice, Nicholas (40) Limk, merchant, his wife Phillis (30) and two young children. [also] Christian Creagh, niece to N. Rice

Rice, William (36) Co. Clare, late of Limk, and wife Ellen (18).

Riordan, Margaret, née Stritch (50), wv, with her son Robert Riordan, Limk (20) and his wife Christian (24).

Rochford, Andrew (28) Limerick, merchant.

Ronane 30, Nicholas (47) Limk, burgess and Cratloe, Bar. of Bunratty, with wife Elinora (40) and their children: David (17), Nicholas (13), Patrick (10), and Thomas (9).

25 CS shows that Patrick had been replaced in the house he had been leasing from Dominick Roche in what later came to be called Broad St in St John’s parish. TC’s silence and the continuing presence of the Gromwells in 18th century Limerick would suggest that Patrick did not move far.

26 There were no Hallurans mentioned in the CS for Limerick City. Morris, however, was transplanted to the parish of Kilraghtis (Bar. of Bunratty Upper), where he was given 60 acres. TC notes that the family were accompanied by two orphans named Margaret and Katherine Long.

27 Margaret Creagh Healy’s certificate is among the examples cited by J.P. Prendergast in his Cromwellian Settlement, p. 251. In Prendergast’s version, John Haly is spelled Heally. Margaret was accompanied by servants John Neal (28), Gennet Comyn (24) and Joan Keane (36), and the latter’s six-year-old daughter. Margaret was allocated 33 acres in Kilnasoolagh parish, Bar. of Bunratty L., Co. Clare.

28 The only James Mahon named in the CS had three houses in St Munchin’s parish. The CS gives the impression that he lost two, but held on to the third. Nevertheless, he is referred to in TC as having been allocated 59 acres in Kiltullagh parish (Bar. of Athenry), Co. Galway.

29 A neighbour of Sir Nicholas Comyn’s, with a lease from the Corporation to part of the Citadel in St John’s parish (CS). He and Lawrence Rice (curiously not mentioned in the certificates) were allocated 293 and 188 acres respectively in the parish of Kilmacduane (Bar. of Moyarta), Co. Clare (TC).

30 CS shows he had lived in St John’s parish, but that by 1655 his house was a ruin, his property waste ground owned by Morris Dillon. TC casts no light on where he might have gone.
Ronane,

William the Elder (80), Limk, with son William the Younger (43) and the latter's wife Catherine (28), and children Mary, Elinor, Catherine and infant son James.[With them:] Stephen Ronan (6) and William Ronan (1). James (40) Limk, burgess, with wife Mary (36), and children Elinor, Nan, and child of 9 months.

Sarsfield,

Patrick (60) Limk, with wife Elinor and children: William (18), Ignatius (14), Zaverius (13), Peter (11), Elinor (25), Gennett (17), and Christian (18), ww of James Galway, with her son James Galway (3). Edmond (28) and his wife Margaret.

Sarsfield

Nicholas (30) with his sister Catherine Meade (39), widow, and her children Anstace and Joane Meade.

Sixten,

James (37) Limk, burgess with his wife Ellis (26), children Simon (10) and Joane and his sister Anne (46).

Sixten

Stephen (40) Limk, burgess, his wife Ellis (32) and children: Edmond (14) Joan (12), John (10), Ellen (under 4) and Martha (under 4).

Skeolan

Bartholomew (34), Limerick, Esq. widower, with children James (10) 'red hair', Christian (8), Diphna (6), Arthur (2), and his brothers John (28) and Thomas (26).

Stackpole

Ignatius (11) and Catherine (8), orphans.

Stackpole

John (30), Limerick, merchant, with his wife Margaret Hanrahan (mother's name Joane) widow, and her siblings Nicholas (22), Ellis, and M... Hanrahan (9).

Stackpole

Andrew (27) Limk, merchant, his wife Mary and brother Michael (20). Also a Patrick (12), whose relationship to the others is not stated.

Stritch

Margaret (40), ww, with her dau. Ellen Creagh, by a first marriage, and two sons - John (14) and Michael (10) Stritch - by her second marriage.

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31 CS shows the garden he used to own south of Munget St, St John's parish; by 1655 it was in the hands of a Mr Newman. There is no mention of a house. TC shows that three Ronans from Limerick were allocated lands in Kilmacduagh: William, John, and James 200 acres in common, with a further 100 and 130 for John and James respectively.

32 CS would give the impression that Patrick was still in peaceful possession of his stone house on Ball's Bridge. TC shows he was allocated substantial lands on the borders of Counties Clare and Galway: 154 acres in Kilmoon parish, 726 acres in that of Killilagh, both in Co. Clare, and 895 acres in Balcarr, Co. Galway.

33 Most of these Sextons were too young for mention in CS, though James just may be the same who held a stone house at the Ball's Bridge end of St Mary's parish. Whether he was or not, he was certainly transplanted: 22 acres in the parish of Quin, Bar. of Bannartt U., Co. Clare.

34 He lived in the parish of St Nicholas. CS shows a Robert Cox in possession by 1855. Two further entries for this name in CS may refer to a different man; they omit the word 'Burgess'.

35 The only Stackpole family in Limerick City in 1641 was that of Bartholomew, who owned several properties, most of which he lost during the war. It is a fair assumption therefore that Bartholomew of Ms 219 was a son of his. Though it does not give an address for him, TC shows he was allocated 1,482 acres in the Co. Clare baronies of Tulla and Bannarty Lower. TC also mentions a Bernard Forwarding of Limerick, who was allocated 87 acres in Killfinnan (Bannarty L.); Bartholomew Stackpole is referred to as his guardian.

36 One has to tread very carefully with a family so numerous as the Stritches, or Stretches as they were then called; CS names twelve. Andrew looks like the eldest of a large family; so, he may be the son of the Andrew who had two houses and a forge in St John's parish. Both houses were confiscated. Andrew (of Ms 219) was allocated 80 acres in Moylough parish, in the Bar. of Tiaquin, Co. Galway. Though they are not mentioned in the collection of certificates represented by Ms 219, one notes that further scattering of this extended family included: William Stritch who (with his grandmother Elizabeth) got 844 acres in the parishes of Kivarradoons, Kilmacduagh and Ardara in Co. Galway, and Patrick Stritch who got 138 acres in Athlone. Lenihan, History of Limerick, pp 139-40 has some interesting footnotes on the Stritches, Whites and Creaghs.
Stritch\textsuperscript{37}, Thomas (45), son of James, a widower married to Eleanor (30), widow of ... Watters, and their two daughters Ellen (17) and Ellis (12). His sister Philis (26) accompanied them.

White, Ellen, wv, née Bourke, with her son Nicholas (18), Limerick, merchant.
White, Joane (48), wv, with her sons James, Limk, merchant (24) and John (20) and dau. Philis.
White, David (53) Limk, Burgess, with his wife Ellen (43) and daughters Gennett (16) and Catherine (9).
White\textsuperscript{38}, Sir Dominick (60) of Limerick, Kn, with Elinor White, daughter by his first wife Christian Bourke of Castleconnell, with his present wife Joane (40), widow, and her daughter Margaret Comyn (17) by her previous marriage.

White, Francis (39), Limk, M.D., his wife Mary (24) and their children Thomas (1) and Mary (5).
White\textsuperscript{38}, Laurence (44), Limk, burgess, his wife Ginnett (30), and their children John (12), Elinor (4) and Margaret.
White, Patrick (30) and his wife Ginnett (30).
White\textsuperscript{39}, Nicholas (30), son of Patrick, Limk, with wife Catherine (27) and two children.
White, Thomas (61), Limk, burgess, with his son Nicholas (27) and wife Anne Creagh.

Woulfe\textsuperscript{40}, David (48), Limk, merchant, his wife Ellen and their children: Stephen (13), Michael (10), Nicholas (9), Mary (11) and Ellen (7).

Woulfe, Thomas fitz Martin (43), Limk, merchant, wife Elinor and children: Andrew (under 12), Patrick and Catherine (not 11).

Woulfe, Richard fitz Patrick (24).

Younge, Thomas, orphan (14).

\textsuperscript{37} Thomas fitz James Stritch got 711 acres in Killaloe (TC). There is no mention of James in the CS.

\textsuperscript{38} With fifteen households (and several more houses) to their name, the Whites were among the really powerful families of Limerick City. Sir Dominick had two houses in St Mary's parish, which he lost to Col Henry Ingoldsby and Major Thornhill. But Sir Dominick does not appear among the Whites, or Whities, listed in TC.

\textsuperscript{39} Probably the man who lived in High St, St Mary's parish (CS), though the title 'Burgess' is absent. Laurence was allocated 755 acres, 123 in Kilnoe, Bar of Tulla U., and 632 in Quin, Bar of Bunratty U., Co. Clare. Or, there may have been two Laurences.

\textsuperscript{40} The CS is more informative than usual about this family. Patrick fitz James lived with his son Nicholas in St John's parish. His brother Nicholas White fitz James lived nextdoor. His brother Thomas lived nearby. While his brother Nicholas's place had been reduced to a ruin, and that of brother Thomas had another occupant, there is no mention of Patrick's house having been either damaged or confiscated. TC mentions none of the older generation, but it shows that two Nicholas Whites were transplanted out of Limerick: one, simply referred to as 'Nicholas White, Limerick City' was allocated 275 acres in Kilmaine, Co. Mayo; the other, called Nicholas fitz Nicholas, was allocated 66 acres in Kiltimmum, Bar of Bunratty, Co. Clare. We don't know whether the former was son of Patrick or son of Thomas; both had sons called Nicholas.

\textsuperscript{41} While neither David, Martin nor Richard Woulfe are mentioned in the CS, Richard's father, Patrick, is: he had a house from the Corporation in St Nicholas's parish. TC does not mention any Woulfe. Local tradition would suggest that some of the Woulfes and Whites took refuge in the Athea area of West Limerick.
Clanwilliam

The Barony of Clanwilliam, as then constituted, comprised one whole parish -Luddenbeg- and parts of seventeen others in the North East corner of Co. Limerick, namely: Stradbally, Killeenagarriffe, Clonkeen, Caherconnish, Dromkeen, Grean, Aglishcormack, Ballybrood, Rathjordan, Cahirelly, Inch St Lawrence, Carriagparson, Rochstown, Fedamore, Cahiravahally, Cahernarry, and Abbeyowney. CS lists 47 Irish proprietors in this barony. The certificates name 28 of them. TC confirms only three.

Arthur,
Dr Thomas (30), Ballynacarrig, with his wife Elinor (24), brother Pierce (21) and sister Margaret (18).

Bourke,
Edmond (48), widower.

Bourke,
John (30), Ballymacuse (Ballymacreee?) and his wife Mary (30).

Bourke,
John, Kilcullen, widower, with his son Richard (45), daughter-in-law Onora (33), their two sons and daughters, and a Thomas Bourke (40) whose relationship is not stated.

Bourke,
John (64), Luddenbeg, with his wife Kathann and offspring Edmond (20), William (26), Thomas (13).

Bourke,
Shely, Luddenbeg, widow, with son Walter (28) and daughter Ellis (20).

Bourke,
Shily (50), nee Haly, widow, with sons Thomas (26), Ballylosky, Edmond (18) and Ulick (24), and the latter's wife Ellis (24).

Bourke,
Theobald (65), Lord Baron of Brittas, with his wife Lady Margaret Bourke (dau. of the Earl of Clanricard), and her two daughters, Margaret (under 12) and Mary, by her previous marriage to Sir John Bourk.

Bourke,
Theobald (55), Ballyneguard, with his wife Ellen and their offspring: Redmond, John, William, George, Margaret, Ellis, Ellen and Honora.

Bourke,
Thomas (70), Cahiraranarle, and his wife Ellis (40), with children Thomas (20) and Cate (30) by his first marriage.

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42 This is not the man listed in CS as having property in Rochstown; he is too young. The Dr Arthur of CS is the famous Limerick City doctor of that name; he is referred to as 'of Limerick'. TC mentions a second Dr Thomas Arthur, who was allotted an undisclosed acreage in Co. Mayo. The coincidence of address suggests they were father and son. James G. Barry, *art. cit., N.M.A. J., ii. 1901-4, p. 263*, lists some heirs of Dr Arthur who got part of their Limerick estate back in the Restoration.

43 In 1640, Kilcullen Bourkes were represented by John and Redmond, both deceased by 1654. Redmond was represented by his widowed mother Margaret and his own widow Onora. John was represented by 'Margaret the relift of the sd Richard Bourke'. One expected the name 'John', especially as there was no sign of 'said' Rickard.

44 CS shows there was quite a group of Bourkes in Luddenbeg -Walter, John, John McEdmond, John McWilliam, and David McWilliam.

45 The proprietor of Ballylosky in 1640 was Richard Bourke, who had 60 acres. CS does not suggest he had died, so it would be rash to conclude that the above widow was his. In fact, TC would suggest that Richard was transplanted: Richard Bourke, Ballylasky, was allocated 50 acres in Killaloe.

46 The Bourke stronghold of Brittas Castle was famous in the 16th and 17th centuries. See M. Tierney, *Murroe and Boher, the history of an Irish country parish*, Dublin 1963, pp 27-29. This Theobald, who is shown in CS as having wide ranging properties, 'inherited' Brittas from his cousin Sir John, whom he had betrayed to the authorities in the time of James I. He subsequently returned to the Catholic Church and joined the Confederates. Though not mentioned in the TC, Prendergast, *op.cit*, p. 375, assures us that he was driven across the Shannon in 1654 and subsequently died in exile. For the Brittas and Castelconnell lines, see J.G. Barry, *The Bourkes of Clanwilliam* in *The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, 1889.

47 Theobald is listed in CS as having 328 acres in Ballinaagarde, and a further 56 in Lismolannbeg.

48 Cahernarry manor was partly in the South Liberties, and it is in that section that the Cahernarry Bourkes are listed in the CS. They were: Alderman John Bourke and William Bourke of Limerick, and Thomas Bourke FitzWilliam and John Bourke FitzRichard. Just where the above Thomas and William of the certificates fit in with that group is not immediately clear.
Bourke, William (74), Cahirinaree, widower, with his son Michael (44) and his family: wife Mary (30), son John (12) and daughter Mary (13).

Bourke William (26), Lord Baron of Castle Connell, and his wife Ellen (24).

Bourke William (24), Killonane, and his wife Christian (22).

Browne Edmond (24), Carrigmartin, ‘and tenant’.

Clanchy Connor (60), Ballybriskey.

Cornyn Laurence (24), Whitestown, with his wife Barbara (25) and sister Anne (16).

Creagh David (40), son of Dominick, Cahireelly, with his wife Elinor (50).

Creagh George (53), Cahireelly, and his wife Mary (67).

O’Hea Donogh (46), Carrigkille, with his wife Anstace, sons Morogh (18) and Mortagh (14), and six small children.

Hurley Sir Morish, Kilduff, ‘his tenants’.

O’Brien Tiegue (55), Lickadoon, widower, and his four young children.

Rawley Garrett (40), Ballyonacran, with his wife Joane (36) and their son Richard (13).

Roch David (64), Caher Ivalhally, with his second wife Margaret (25) and his offspring by the first marriage: Margaret (21) and Morish (24), and the latter’s wife Mary.

Roche George (50), Whitestown, with his wife Giles (39) and their sons Henry (17), James, Stephen and Patrick.

Ronane Denis (60), Ballyvary, widower, with his son William (30).

Ryan Daniel (24), Clonkeean, and his wife Anne (20).

Ryan John (26), Iverstown, and his wife Margaret (24).

Stritch Michael (35), Cahirivally, son of James, and wife Anstace (24).

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49 Extensive lands still intact in the CS. However, TC mentions Elizabeth Bourke ‘a daughter of Lord Bourke, Viscount Castle Connell’ as receiving 193 acres at Kildonan, near Loughrea, Co. Galway.

50 The CS shows William as having 600 acres in Killonan, though they were heavily mortgaged.

51 No Browes in Carrigmartin, which is under the County of the City in the CS.

52 The CS shows that Connor Clancy of Ballybrickien had shares in several properties, including Ballyvornen, mostly in Caherconlish parish. According to Tierney, op. cit., p.30, footnote 5, it was the Bourkes that brought the Clancys down from Co. Clare and gave them land in that area. Connor ‘of Ballyvornen’ was allocated land in three parishes in Connaught – Ballynakill and Abbeygormacan, Co. Galway, and Templemore, Bar. of Galen, Co. Mayo.

53 The CS shows Laurence still holding about 140 acres in Whitestown, split between two parishes. The above Laurence was far too young to have been there in 1640.

54 The CS shows that Dominic Creagh of Limerick had 62 acres in Srygane (Caherconlish). It does not mention his son David, or George of Caherelly.

55 Not mentioned in the CS. His address would suggest he was a tenant of Lord Bourke of Brittas.

56 Sir Maurice, variously referred to in the CS as ‘of Kilduff’ (Coomagh barony) and ‘of Knocklong’, had property in many parts of Co. Limerick. We shall deal with him under Coshlea, as Knocklong was the ancestral seat of this once prominent family. Here, it is only his tenants who are being referred to. I could find no reference in the CS to anyone in the barony being in any way thus connected with Sir Maurice.

57 Lickadoon is in the South Liberties of Limerick in the CS. There were no O’Briens there.

58 No Garrett Rawley in this barony, in the South Liberties or in Small County, in the CS. Nor does he appear among the Transplanters. More on the Rawleys under ‘Small County’.

59 Caherivally is in the South Liberties in CS. David Roch had 492 acres there.

60 No sign of George in CS, nor among those listed in TC.

61 Denis is not in Clanwilliam or in Small County or South Liberties in CS. Nor is he in TC.

62 Daniel and John Ryan were too young for mention in CS, but there were no Ryans in Clonkeean townland, and it does not even mention a townland called Iverstown.

63 Neither James nor his son Michael appears in CS (South Libs) or in TC. The Stritch presence in Caher Ivalhally consisted of Nicholas Stritch of Limerick, to whose family these must belong.
Owneybeg

Owneybeg barony comprised three parishes, namely Abbeyowney (mostly the present parish of Abington, with a little bit in the Tipperary barony of Owney & Arra), Kilmoelane (present Abington and Kilveley, Co. Tipperary), and Twogh (present Tuogh and Doon). CS for Limerick lists 28 Irish proprietors for this barony. The certificates name 8, of whom only 5 coincide with the CS. Nor did consultation of the Civil Survey for Co. Tipperary, vol. 1, p.196, for the part of Abbey Owney which lies in Co. Tipperary add to that. Whether any of the following are mentioned in TC is not immediately discernible; Briens and Ryans without an address are not easily placed.

Connor (37), Knocknegortnby, with wife Uny (25) and their two young sons Patrick and Dermott. Connor's sister Margaret was also in the party.
Maurice (51), Annagh, with wife Fynola (34) and their children: Daniel (12), Redmond (10) and Ellen (10).
Teige (60), Tuogh, Esq., with his wife Onora (65) and their offspring Turlough (16) and Margaret (19). Also in the party: Teige's nephew Turlough O'Brien (15) and his niece Elinor Galway (16).
Connor (50), Cappanahannahagh, with his wife Amy (50) and their children Daniel (13) and two younger than him.
Cormack (56), Moyfinne, and his wife Catherine (50). Also in the party: Anthony Ryan (30), wife Catherine (26) and two small children. Tigue Ryan, wife Joane and two small children.
Derby (40), Annagh, with his wife Margaret and children: William (7), Joan (20), Giles (12), and Margaret (17).
Teige (30), Annagh, and his wife Joane (26). Also in the party: William Ryan, with three small children.

Pierce (40), Abbey Oweny, with his wife Margaret (30) and children: Edmond (11), Pierce, Patrick, Robert, Lewis, Walter, and Catherine.

64 CS, shows Connor still in 'Cnocknagurtiny'.
65 CS, shows Teige with 1,590 acres in Tuogh parish. "Connor and Dermott Ryan shared 900 acres in 'Keapanahiny', as the CS calls it.
66 CS would appear to have some confusion as to whether this man's name is Charles (p.4) or Cormack (p.9) of Mongfune.
67 Annagh, a townland comprising 1,500 acres was the traditional headquarters of the local Ryan, or O'Mulryans, the chief family of this barony. The owner in 1641 was John. He was not dead in 1654, nor was he transplanted. However, it did have to give way to Col. Lawrence in 1656 (Tierney, op. cit., p. 33). Derby and Teige may well have been sons of his.
68 In CS, the Walsh family figured prominently in the Glenstal area, holding over 4,000 acres. Originally brought in there from Kilkenny by the Earl of Ormond in the 1550s, the two chief Walshes of 1640 were Col. Piers and Lewis. The latter was dead by 1655. Though not mentioned in TC, this family did suffer transplantation; Col. Pierce's wife Margaret was among those allocated 193 acres in Connaught in 1857 (Tierney, op. cit. p. 90, citing Ormond Mss. ii, 1899 p. 161). The certificate of which the above is an abstract is preserved in Irish Records Commission 15th Report, vol. iii, p. 282, and quoted by Tierney, op. cit., p. 90. In the pages immediately following p. 90, the author gives an interesting and well-documented account of the post Cromwellian shuffling of lands in this little barony.
Coonagh

Coonagh Barony runs along both sides of the Tipperary-Limerick border. It comprised the parish of Oola & Cluggin, together with parts of Kilcornan (really part of the former), Templebredon, Doon, Killeely, Castletown, Aglishcormack, and Grean. Templebredon, Doon and Castletown straddled the county boundary.

The certificates name only five of the 91 Irish proprietors listed in the Limerick CS for this barony. Nor did the Tipperary part of the parish add any. TC names none of those mentioned in the certificates, but it adds the Butlers of Pollardstown in the parish of Oola. CS mentions that the late James Butler had 500 acres there in 1641 and that his widow Mary was still there in 1654. TC names a James, and wife Mary, no address, being transplanted to two different parts of Clare. While the Butler sisters — Margaret, Ellice, Mary and Ellen of Pollardstown, co-heiresses of Thomas Butler, accompanied said Mary’s husband Donough Dwyer of Pollardstown to various parts of East Galway. One feels TC is reflecting a variety of sources which, between them, credit Donough with more land than there was in Pollardstown. CS does not mention any Dwyers in the whole of Coonagh Barony.

Browne70, Robert (50), Milltown, with his wife Amy and their offspring Patrick, Nell, Cate, and Margaret.

Brien71, Ellen (40), nee Magrath, widow, and her sons Turlogh McBrien (22), Cloghdalton, Connor (17), and Kennedy (8).

McBrien72, Morgan (50), Ballytarsney, widower, with his daughters Margaret (7) and Mary (4). A child called Kennedy Brien (8) accompanied them.

McBrien73, Turlough (46), Ballyneclough, with his wife Joanne (32) and son Turlough Jr (16). Also his brother Connor (44) and wife Doretie (30).

Ryan74, Teige (55), Doone Camogh, with his wife Sona (41) and their children Donagh (7) and Catlin (4).

Costlea

The Barony of Costlea comprised the parishes of Gailbally, Ballingarry & Laraghly, Ballylanders, Ballyscadane, Athneasy, Doone and Long (i.e. Knocklong), Kilcreedy Major, Ballingaddy, Kilcoane (pily in Cork), the Union of Kilfinnane, Darragh and Particles, and part of Efin, which had a foot in Coshna.

The certificates name only nine of the twenty-seven Catholic proprietors of this Barony.

Blackwall, Nicholas (26), Ballynasingdane, and his wife Grace (20).

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70 A Catholic, he shared Milltown with the Rev. Rickard Bourke of Dromkeen.
71 Judging by her son’s address, Ellen’s husband must have been related to Connor McBryne of Cloghdalton. She could hardly be his widow, as he seems to be alive and well in 1655. TC has a Connor ‘O Bryan’ of Cloghdalton being allocated 53 acres in Cloghdalton. Tiaquin Bar., Co. Galway.
72 CS calls the man in Ballytarsney Murrogh, an interesting example of how these two names were sometimes used interchangeably.
73 In CS the McBriones of Ballyneclough are represented by Turlough and Mahon.
74 The CS noted no Teige Ryan in the Limerick part of Doon parish, nor does it contain a denomination called Doone Camogh. There was at least one Teige in the Tipperary part of the parish, but, again, no such address.
Gibbon (87), Doonemoone, widower, with his son’s widow Ellen (40), and her children: Gibbon, Gerald, John, James, Edmond, Thomas, William, Martin, and Mary.

John (30), Ballynascadden, with his wife Catherine (30) and their children: Garrett (5), Ellen, Mary, Anne, Elinor, Helen, and Ellis.

Miles (45), Baldseanboy, with his wife Honora (52) and their offspring George (16), Laurence and Cecily.

Mathias (50), Ardevalane, with his wife Joane (30) and their children William (13), Joane and Nan.

Nicholas (44), Tyremore, with his wife Catherine (35) and their children William, Robert, Joan, Genett, Christian, Alice.

Mary (50), widow, was accompanied by her son James (30), Mitchelstown, his wife Una (25) and their two sons Connor and Thomas, and also James’ siblings Mary (23), Giles (19), Thomas (24) and John (20).

Lettice (60), widow of Sir Thomas, Knocklongy, and her daughters Mary (20) and Elizabeth (18).

Turlough (22), Mooreston, and his wife Giles (16).

Small County

The Barony of Small County comprised the parishes of Ballinloghy, Hospital, Kilrush, Glenogra, Ainy, Kilkilane, Ballymoneymore, Ballynard, and the part parishes of Kilteely, Athenasy, Uregare, Tullobracky, Manisterenanagh, Fedamore, Kilpeacon & Cahircorney, Bruree. The certificates name 9 of the 29 Catholic 1641 proprietors in this barony, a connection with families from the area can be established for many more. Evidence of transplantation was available for only 6.

Gibbon held sizeable properties in the vicinity of Knocklong. He received lands in Templemaley, Co. Clare (155 acres), and/or Tuam, Co. Galway 702 acres. TC refers to him as Gibbon FitzMorris Gibbon of ‘Dunmore’.

The John who appears in the CS was a close kinsman of Gibbon’s, being joint owner with him and Sir Maurice Hurley of two townlands. The above John was more than likely a son of his. He is not mentioned in TC.

Miler FitzHarris of CS had over 2,000 acres on the Limerick-Cork border. None of this family, originally from Co. Wexford, would appear to have been transplanted.

Mathias is referred to in CS as ‘of Kilmallock’, but he owned 150 acres in Ardevalane. He is not mentioned in TC.

Nicholas Haly of Tworeen (near Croom in the barony of Coshma) was one of Limerick’s largest proprietors, with property in several parishes, and in more than one barony. The Tiermore property mentioned here was just a small part of his holdings. Not mentioned in TC.

The Heffernans are not mentioned in CS, but James of Mitchelstown was transplanted to Clare and given 191 acres in the Doona, Kilmaley, Quin area.

Sir Thomas, son of the Maurice (d. 1634) and Grace Thornton, and father of the Sir Maurice of Kilduff, mentioned in many places in CS, resided at the family seat in Knocklong. He had died by 1654, but the property in CS is not in the hands of the above-named widow, but of his son, Sir Maurice. This family was the subject of a long article by Denis Hurley in J. C. H. A. S., ser. 2, vol., xi, 1905 pp 105-23, 179-83 and vol., xii, 1906 pp 26-33, 76-88. In it, the author claimed that Sir Thomas was married to Joan, daughter of John Browne of Camaus, but TC agrees that her name was Lettice: his son, Sir Maurice of Kilduff, was transplanted to Doone, near Ahascragh in Kilconnell Barony, Co. Galway, with his wife Margaret O’Dwyer and his mother Dame Lettice. He was granted over 2,200 acres there, as well as smaller parcels elsewhere in Clare and Mayo. He died there in 1688. His son lost all of this after the Siege of Limerick (1691) for his support of King James II.
Sir David (65), Kilpecon, Knt, and Lady Catherine (58), with their offspring Oliver (38), Edmund (36), Patrick (30), and David (26).

Francis (36) and his wife Catherine (34).

James (85), Tullyhurley.

Thomas (45), Camasse, and his wife Mary (35).

Connor (60), Ballyharlan (?), with his wife Catherine and their offspring John (under 16), Connor, Margaret, Joane, Mary.

Richard (40), Hierondstown, with his wife Mary and their fifteen year old son.

Edmond (40), Bullygyddyne, with his wife Margaret and their numerous progeny: Ellen (22), with her husband James Fox (23), Laurence (18), Edmond (13), James (12), Patrick, Thomas, Margaret, Bridget, Mary and Ellen.

John (20), Gormanston, and his wife Joane.

Donogh (80), Killballyowne, with his second wife More (40), Daniel (30), a son by his first marriage, his wife Rose (28), their daughter Shyly (12) and six young children.

James (40), Any, with his wife Catherine and their two daughters Ellen (16) and Catherine (15).

O'Grady
Owen (32), Ballydea, widower, with three young children.

Tigue (50), Any, with his wife Ellen, daughter Margaret and six other young children.

John (42), Logh Gur, and his wife Catherine.

Edmond (25).

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82 Sir David of 'Killintane' was allocated 227 acres in Doora parish, Bar. of Bunnarty Upper. CS has no townland of this name; Sir David's 1000 acre estate lay in the townlands of Kilpecon and Kilmorrismore. James G. Barry, art. cit., pp 25-26, quotes from Sir David's original certificate. Interestingly, his reading of the certificate varies from Betham's for several of the above given ages: Sir David 64, Edmund 37, Patrick 35, and David 28. Like Betham, he omits the list of 'followers and servants'.

83 In CS, Thomas Browne of Camas shared 1,000 acres with Patrick Lysaght and Ellen Browne. None of the Brownes appears in TC.

84 Surprising to find Connor Clancy mentioned as living in this barony; he lived in Clarwilliam (see note 50 above). The CS does not credit him with any property in Small County, but it is odd to find a second certificate for the same man, same age. Whatever the explanation, one feels we are dealing with only one man here.

85 CS shows this was Richard Dundon of Howardstown; he shared the townland with Margaret Dundon, his mother (?). TC shows he was removed to Co. Galway, where he was allocated 79 acres in the parishes of Kilbegnet and Dunamain, Ballymoe Barony.

86 Edmond Fox of Bulgaden owned land in both Bulgaden itself and Gormanston. One can hardly doubt that John was his eldest son and had been set up in the Gormanston property. No evidence of removal.

87 Donnogh Grady, Killballowen, was a member of the Jury in charge of the survey of the Barony of Small County in 1655. So were several others of this distinguished family of the Lough Gur and Croc Aine area of Limerick: Daniel of Ballinravy, James of Atiny, Roger of Lough Gur, and Mahon of Ballinscoda. Yet, Killballyowne is not mentioned in CS as a property, nor Donnogh as a proprietor! If I understand the CS correctly, it would appear that the late Thady Grady of 1641 had been succeeded by his two sons James and Darby in the Kilkillane property, where his widow Ellen still lived. James remained a Catholic, Darby (aka Dermott) became a Protestant. The latter had property in Ballinscoda and Ballinravy as well, which makes one wary of jumping to the conclusion that Daniel son of Donnogh is to be identified with Daniel of Ballinravy. One would suggest that Tigue of Any mentioned above was another son of the late Teigue; he had 40 acres in Kill Donnogh Dufne. TC doesn’t mention any of them.
John (53), Rathmore, and his wife Honora.
Thomas (50), Kilkillane, with his wife Catherine (36) and their offspring
William (16), Morish (4), Margaret and Nell.
Patrick (40), Camass, wife Margaret (27) and two small children, and his
sister Catherine White (30) and her 'two small children'.
Edmon (50), his wife Una ny Daniel and their offspring Garrett (24),
Patrick (15) and four children under ten.
William (37), his wife Joane (26) and their five daughters.
Teigue (54), Lackadoone, with wife Sarah and four young children.
Margaret (40), widow, her married son Edmon (21), Rawlystown, and
other children Maurice, James, Garrett and Ellis.
Edmon (30), Ballynemony, accompanied by a Mary Rawley (26), whose
relationship to him is not stated.
William (21), Squle, with his wife Shyly (16) and sister Mary.
Patrick (40), Carnafee, with his wife Elinor (32) and their young
dughters Jane and Anstace.
Henry (30), Ballinalley, and his wife Elinor (30).

"The CS does not mention a Thomas Hurly in this barony, but it may be significant that Sir Morish of Knocklong had three
properties in it. Sir Morish's father, Sir Thomas, was dead at this time, and it is true that none of the afore-mentioned three
properties was in Kilkillane, but a family connection is likely. The above Thomas did, after all, have a son Morish!

Patrick Lysaght, as we have seen in note 83 above, shared 1000 acres with Thomas and Ellen Browne of Camas. That may
have been the above man's father, of course, but whichever it was, the Patrick Lysaght who had property in Camas was
removed to Co. Clare and allocated sizeable farms in various parts of the county. If one took the allocations as being actually
what he received, it would have been well worth his while to move!

One is perhaps surprised to find a man with a name like William Marshall as a Catholic proprietor in 1641. Yet, there he
was, proprietor, with Margaret Marshall, of 500 acres in Cloghaville and member of the above-mentioned Jury. There is no
evidence that he was transplanted. One would hazard a guess that the two men mentioned in the certificates were sons of his.

The certificates deal with the younger generation of the Rawlys of Rawlystown and Ballynemoneymore. CS gives us the
earlier generation. In 1641, and unchanged in 1654, Redmond, Margaret and Ellen Rawly, 'Irish Papists', shared the
townlands of Rawlystown and Ballingooly (1000 acres) in Cahercorney parish, while Edmond, Richard and Morrish were
the joint owners of Ballynemoneymore and Ballincurry (1000) in Ballynemoneymore parish. People dispute whether these
Raleighs or Rawleys were descended from Sir Walter Raleigh or derive from Rahilly. In the previously cited series of articles,
which effectively form an edition of the Books of Survey and Distribution, James G. Barry reported the opinion that James
Rawley who was a freetholder on the Fitzton estate in 1592 was an uncle of Sir Walter's. TC mentions only an Ellinor Rawley
among those transplanted, but gives no Limerick address for her. She was allocated 200 acres in Inchiermonan, Barony of
Bantry Upper. According to J.G. Barry, Ellinor was one of the Bruff Lacy's, was the widow of Richard Rawley of
Rawlystown, and mother of Edward and Margaret.

In Small County in 1641, the Stritches, 'late of Limerick', were represented by Elizabeth and William of Cahirguillamore
and Skoole near Fedamore. This pair must be the 'William Stretch and Elizabeth grandmire', for whom TC has no Limerick
address, who were allocated over 600 acres near Kinvarra, Co. Galway. Those mentioned in the certificate must, by virtue of
both name and address, be the younger generation of this family.

While Henry Verdon is too young for mention in the CS, it is likely that he would have been of the family of the only
Verdon mentioned in it for this barony: James Verdon, who had a relatively modest 210 acres in Ballycallow. As the CS
contains no townland called 'Ballinalley', it may well be a misreading of Ballycallow in Bulgaden.
Kilmallock

The Parish of Sts Peter & Paul comprised the town and liberties of Kilmallock. It remained independent of the division of the county into baronies. It was, so to speak, a single parish barony. While sixteen certificates were issued for the transplantation of the undermentioned, TC makes no mention of any of them. The only person from Kilmallock mentioned in TC is not among the people listed below. He was Lord Viscount David Sarsfield of Kilmallock, who was allocated just over 1,10 acres in Co.s Galway, Roscommon and Mayo.

Anster, Stephen (30), Kilmallock, with wife Antstace and their three sons and three daughters, 'all young'.

Bluett, James (40), Kilmallock with wife Alson (40) and children: William (18), Ellis (under 8), Joane and Mary.

Bluett, Robert (45), Kilmallock, widower, with a son and daughter.

Creagh, Francis (30), Kilmallock, with wife Ellen (18) and son Andrew. Also Creagh, Pierce, and son Pierce (14).

Fox, Ellis (50), nee Kearney, widow, Kilmallock.

Gould, John (60), Kilmallock, with wife Joane (44) and their children: John (20), James (7), and Ellen (24).

Gould, George (36), Kilmallock, merchant, with wife Alson (27) and son John (10).

Kearney, Jasper (60), Kilmallock, with son Paul (18), daughter Martha (35), her husband Michael Herr and their three young children.

Lowes, David (40), Kilmallock, and his wife Ellis.

Meade, Patrick (24), Kilmallock, wife Margaret, their two children Christian and Mengan. Also Patrick's brothers Joseph (14), Abraham (13), David (young) and sister Anstace (15).

Meade, David (58), son of Dominick, Kilmallock, with his wife Margaret and four small children under 8.

Meade, John (40), Kilmallock with wife Christian Conway and their three small children.

Meagh, Robert (31), Kilmallock, Merchant, widower, with his brother James (30) and wife Christian.

Verdon, James (70), Kilmallock, widower, with son Christopher (28) and wife Catherine. Also in party Thomas Verdon (50) and wife Margaret.

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94 This Stephen Anster seems too young to be the man mentioned in the CS, who had several small properties in and near Kilmallock.
95 James and Robert Bluett had several properties in and near Kilmallock in the CS.
96 The CS lists eight Creagh Catholic proprietors in Kilmallock. Two of them were Limerick City Creaghs. All of them would appear to be older than the two men mentioned here.
97 There were several Goulds in the Kilmallock area, none of whom would appear to have been disturbed.
98 The CS shows Jasper and five other Kearneys still in situ in 1655.
99 This name is 'Lewis' in CS. The name David recurs seven times, mostly referring to a David fitz Edward deceased.
100 Meagh and Meade are the same name; there was a large clan of them in Kilmallock. Patrick Meade, very likely the father of the above, and David Meagh fitz Dominick were next door neighbours, and showed no sign of having been disturbed in their possession.
101 James Verdon, owner of very modest property in Kilmallock, was still there in the CS. The text of James's certificate is another that has partially survived. As quoted in Rev. Denis Murphy S.J., The de Verdens of Louth, in J. R. S. A. I., vol., v. 1895, p.12, 'James, aged seventy yeares, gray haire, Christopher Verdon, aged twenty-eight yeares, flaxen haire, Thomas Verdon, aged fiftie yeares, red haire, middle stature, his wife Margaret Verdon, aged fiftie yeares, black haire, Eleanor Verdon aged eighteen, with four children. His substance three cows, eight hogs and garans, eight and one half acres of corn.'
Coshma

The Barony of Coshma comprised the parishes of Athlacca, Bruff, Dromin, Tankardstown, Kilbreedy, Athnid, as well as parts of Effin, Kilpeacon, Ballingaddy, Croom, Adare, Manisier, Dunnaman (now pt of Croom), Drehidtarsna, Tullabracky, and Uregare.

Of the ten certificates, six of the families were identifiable in the CS, but only two were mentioned in TC.

Grady, Hicky, Lacy, Leo, O Brien, Russell, Skelton, Supple, Thornton,

Donogh (40), Ballyvollane, and wife Anabell.
More (70), Tworine, widow, with her son Edmond (45), Tworin, his wife Catherine, and their children Donnell and Margaret.
Pierce (44), Athleckenga, with wife Slany and their son John (8).
Ellis (60), with her sons James (26), Ballycullan, and Bartholomew (18), and James's wife Ellis.
Edmond (60), Tulvine, with wife Joane and their offspring: Richard (18), Kathrin, Barbara, and Bridget (30).
Dermott (48), Ballyneeney, widower, with his offspring: Barnaby (20), Turlough, More, and two children under twelve.
Thomas (55), Carraghvenoge, and his wife Margaret.
Anthony (45), with his wife Elinor, son James (13) and daughter Mony (?).
Philip (70), Philis postpone, and his wife Elizabeth (60). This party also included: Edward Supple (35), widower, with three children, and John Supple (26) and wife Ellen (30).
George (28), Donnemeen, with wife Catherine and a large family of young children: Daniel, Murtagh, Thomas, Margaret, Martha, Grace, and Johanna.

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102 Ballyvollane (parish of Uregare) is not in the placename index in the CS, nor will one find it as an address for any of the Grady's among the proprietors. But we are told (p.17) that one of George Thornton's holdings was mortgaged to James Grady of Ballyvollane. Perhaps Donogh, not mentioned in TC, was a son of his.

103 Twoeen is in Croom parish. Here Edmond Hickie owned 60 acres, the interest of his widowed mother, More Hickie, is mentioned (CS).

104 The only Lacy in Athlacca townland, in the parish of the same name, was the family of the late David. The CS tells us he was survived by his widow Annabel Browne (a Protestant) and son Robert. They had 600 acres. TC mentions an Annable Lacy, widow, no address given, being allocated 300 acres in the Barony of Clonard in West Clare.

105 The Leos were relatively numerous in this barony. Ellis was most likely the widow of the late James Leo of Ballyculline. CS mentions a second James of same place, who was probably the son mentioned above; he had two farms totalling 90 acres. Edmond Leo of Tulkwine held 80 acres adjoining one of James's farms. TC mentions a James Leo, without address, being assigned 60 acres near Túin, Co. Galway, while a Walter Leo of Athlacca was allocated 120 acres in Rahoon, Bar. of Moycullen, Co. Galway. The latter, not mentioned in the above certificates, must be the man mentioned in CS as holding 150 acres, with Marcus Leo, in Tuirlevy, Athlacca. All of these Leos were tenants of the Earl of Kildare.

106 In CS Thomas Russell had 50 acres from the Earl of Kildare. Not mentioned in TC.

107 Given his age, one would have expected to find Philip Supple in Phillipstown, as stated, but the CS gives only George Earl of Kildare as proprietor of Phillipstown and adjoining townlands in Croom parish. Nor does TC cast any light on the subject. The only Supple in TC is a Garrett, for whom no address is given.

108 This man is too young to be the George Thornton of Doone Meane, son of Elizabethan Undertaker Sir George, who joined the Confederate Catholics in 1642 and appears in CS as owning land in several townlands across the barony; but he seems most likely to have been a son of his. Not mentioned in TC.
Kenry

The Barony of Kenry consisted of the following parishes or part parishes: Ardconn, Kildimo, Kilcoran, Adare pt (the remainder being in Coishe), and Askeaton pt (remainder in Conello). CS mentions 7 of the 27 people mentioned below. TC mentions none of them.

Bourke\textsuperscript{109}, Thomas (43), late of Linn, now of Ballynoe, with wife Anne and children: Nicholas, James (young) and Oliver (young).

Creagh\textsuperscript{110}, David, second husband of Joane, with their son William (30), late of Limerick, now of Beathy, William's wife Ellen Nihil, their daughter Joan and infant son David.

Fitzgerald\textsuperscript{111}, David (60), Ballycahane with wife Honora and their children Edmond (18), Nell (24), and Elinor (16).

Fitzgerald\textsuperscript{112}, David (24), Dromartin, with his wife Bridget and brothers John (20) and Edmond (21).

Fitzgerald\textsuperscript{113}, David (70), son of the late Philip, Kildimo, widower, with his son John (30), daughter Ellen (50). They were accompanied by a Catherine (30) and Philip (20) Fitzgerald, whose relationship to the family is not stated.

Fitzgerald\textsuperscript{114}, Edmond (30), Killassaragh, with wife Sarah and their five children. Fitzgerald, Francis (17), Ballymony.

Fitzgerald, Garrett (54), Ballynoe, with wife Giles and their children Margaret (23), Ellis (17), and Emond (12).

Fitzgerald, Garrett (60), Cornmynvose (?)\textsuperscript{115}, with wife More (50) and their children Garrett (21), Margaret (16), and Ellis (14).

Fitzgerald\textsuperscript{116}, Honora (46), Mullane, widow, with her children John (8) and Catherine.

Fitzgerald, John (44), Ballyvarune (?), with wife Margaret and their children David, Thomas, Joane, and Ellen.

Fitzgerald, John (25), Kildimo.

Fitzgerald, John (60), Ballyognaassy\textsuperscript{117}, with wife Joan, son Theobald (20), with wife Joan (20), and son John (16).

Fitzgerald, John (25), Clogheane, and wife Shyle (22).

Fitzgerald\textsuperscript{118}, Maurice (47), Ballynamony, with wife Margaret and family: Thomas (12), James (11), Joane (20), Honora (11), and Mary (17).

\textsuperscript{109} Thomas is not in the CS for either Kenry or Limerick City.

\textsuperscript{110} Possibly the David fitz Nicholas who lived in the Watergate area (St Michael's Parish) of the city, and had by 1654 been replaced by Mr Frewin. In Ms 219, the year 1633 is written after the widow Joane's name; year of marriage, perhaps?

\textsuperscript{111} The Fitzgerals were still represented in Ballycahane by a John fitz Gerrall, 'English interesi, being a protestant'.

\textsuperscript{112} CS mentions no Fitzgerald in Dromartin.

\textsuperscript{113} 'David McPhilip Gerrall' of Kildimo was still in possession of his Kildimo property in 1655.

\textsuperscript{114} The owner of Killassaragh Middle and Killassaragh South in 1641 was a John fitz Gerrall, who by 1854 had been succeeded by Edmond McShane; said Edmond also holding Killassaragh North. Quite possibly the same man.

\textsuperscript{115} CS has no placename even vaguely resembling this. Nor is there a Ballyvarune.

\textsuperscript{116} Mentioned in CS as the widow of Morrish, who had shared Mullane with Garrett Oge.

\textsuperscript{117} This place is rendered Ballycagahassy in CS. Two Fitzgerald families dominated this 'townland' - Garrett son of Maurice and John son of Theobald (Tibbot). The latter was still there in 1655.

\textsuperscript{118} The Ballynamoney Fitzgerals would appear to have given way to Sir Hardress Waller.

46
Maurice, Ballynemony, with wife Anne and their five children.
Theobald (26), with wife Elinor and four small children.
Thomas (20), Ballynecurty, and his wife Ellen.
Thomas age (52), Ballyvarune (?), widower, with married son Edmond
(23), and unmarried offspring John (16), Ellen, Pheby and Ganet.
Patrick (31), Ballynoe, with wife Bridget and son Andrew (7).
Patrick (67), Craggane Neiry, and his wife Joane.
James (30), Killoruckane, with wife Slany and four children under 11.
John (30), Kilkeiny119, Co. Limm, with wife Bridget and three children
under five.
Mahon (29), Two[g]h, wife Mary and four children under ten.
Rory, (40), Dromaher, with wife Joan (38) and a daughter aged 11.
John (35), Ballyrone, with wife Margaret and son Philip Fitz John (10).
John (50), with wife Ellen (40) and offspring: Moelmurry McShane (19),
James (15), Shyly, Ellis, and Ellen.
Hellin (60), widow, son James, Ballynoe (37), with wife Catherine and
their offspring: Patrick, David, Edmond, James, Elinor, Mary, and Hella.

Pobble Brien

The Barony of Pobblebrien comprised the parishes or part parishes of Ballinloghy, Kilteely, Hospital,
Kilfrash, Ainy, Athneassy, Uregare, Tullybracky, Manister, Glenogra, Fedamore, Crecora, Kilpeacon-
Caherconnel, Kilkillane, Ballynamonymore, Ballynaden, Rathgoggin, and Bruree.
The CS names 29 Irish proprietors. The certificates name 28 heads of family, not the same people. TC
names but one.

Arthur,
Barkley121,
Binnie,
[Bourke],

Patrick, Clonana.
Francis (26), Dromloghan, and his sister Anne (18).
Walter (39), Knockdrum, and his wife Ellis (34).
Margaret (70), Lady Dowager, Castleconnell, accompanied by Henry
Bourke (40) and his wife Annabelle (30). The relationship of the latter to
couple to the Lady Dowager is not stated.
James (24), Instry.

Casey,
Casey224,

William (56), Clonana, with his wife Amy, their older daughter Honora,
wife of Thomas Purcell, and three much younger children.

119 This reading is quite clear, but John Lysaght's address is given in the CS as 'Kilkerrilly'.
120 A Dermott McMahon was still in possession in Togh in 1855; he was a tenant of the Earl of Kildare. TC mentions a
Matthew McMahon of Togh as being allocated 377 acres in Doona-Killarghis, Bunnarty Upper.
121 No mention of Rory in CS, but Dromeher More and Dromeher Beg were both still Fitzgerald properties; so his absence is
more likely to do with his age.
122 No mention in CS of either of the last two named. Moellurnine is presumably Mulryan. Ballynoe appears in CS as two
townlands—Ballynoebeg and Ballynoemore. There was a David Nihill 'late of Limerick, Burgess' in the former.
123 Francis Barkley, a Catholic despite his surname, had 172 acres in the townlands of Dromloghan and Ballycahan.
124 William, owner of 109 acres in Clounanna, was transplanted to Kilkeedy in Inchiquin Barony, Co. Clare, where he was
allocated 42 acres.
Clancy, Dermot (36), Garrane, with his wife Cicely (40) and daughter (5).

Fox, Peter (44), Tirenec, with his wife Christian (35) and three daughters under eleven.

Giltinane, Teigue (70), M.D., Tirenec, with wife Joane (50) and offspring William (15), Peter (20) (lame), Catherine (16) and Bridget (4).

Hurley¹²⁵, Grace (71), nee Thornton, Miskinett (?), widow of Maurice Hurley.

Lacy, Elinor, Mackoush.

McMahony, Daniell (24), Kilneacally, and his wife Elinor (20).

McMahony, Dermott (90), widower, with son Connor (54), Kilte[m]pleane, his wife Amy (50) and their children Dermott (12), Daniel (10) and Honor (14)

McMahony¹²⁶, Mahon (70), Dune, with his wife Ellis (60) and son Mahon oge (20).

McMahony¹²⁷, Donogh (36), Grag, with his wife Kathann (32) and sons Turlogh Mahony (15) and Margaret Mahony (13).

Mahony, Donogh (25), Ballyaghagh, with his wife Kathann and two children under seven.

O’Brien¹²⁸, Margaret (66), widow, with son Dermot (40), Knocknegransy, his wife Frances (24), and four children under ten. Also Margaret’s two dau.s Slany (30) and Mori (25).

O’Brien¹²⁹, Donogh (50), Doonyne, widower, with his son Morogh (15) and several younger children.

O’Brien, Turlough and Brien, two sons of Morogh, with their respective families, namely: Turlough O’Brien (52), Anaghrack, with his wife Phillis (40) and their children Margaret (20), More (17), Slany (15) and Morogh (8); Brien McMorogh (40), widower, with ten children under ten.

O’Brien, Morogh (40), Killoghnohan, with his wife Shylee, their son Mahon (13) and 4 sons and 5 daughters under 12 years of age.

O’Brien, Morogh (52), Rathallagane, with his wife Ellen (40) and their children Mahon (10), Margaret (12), Mary (7) and two other small children.

O’Brien, Purcell¹³⁰, Teigue (49), Graigue, with his wife Ellis (38) and son Mortagh (17).

Sexton, Garrett (35), Ballinrighane, with his widowed mother Ellis, nee Dundon, his wife Ellen (28), 5 young children under 9 and his brother Francis (30).

Stackpole, John (41), late of Limk, now of Clonana, with his wife Catherine (30) and 3 small children.

¹²⁵ See note 81 above.
¹²⁶ CS shows Mahon McTeige McMahonie owning 10 acres in Doon, Kilkeedy parish. Hardly worth transplanting!
¹²⁷ The McMahoins of Cragbeg were represented by Donogh in 1641 and 1654. He had 72 acres and would not appear to have been disturbed.
¹²⁸ Turlogh and Morogh O’Brien of Knocknagransha had a 1,000 year lease of 266 acres in this townland from Henry Barkley. A member of what must be the same family, Dermot (aka Derby) of Knocknagransha, had 40 acres in Lislinemore (Clonanna parish). His mother was a widow called Margaret. The certificate may be hers.
¹²⁹ In CS, Teige O’Brien of Graigue had 150 acres in Graigue and Dooneen. Donogh must belong to the same family, but it is not clear how. It is impossible to say whether Teige is mentioned in TC, as it gives no address for either of the two Teiges it does mention.
¹³⁰ The CS shows that Garrett of Ballyanrahannmore was the son of John who held 67 acres there.
Nicholas (70), with his wife Mary (50) and their son John (32), Craga, widower, with two small children. Also in the party James Stritch (28), Richard (64), Knockanavoda, with his wife Joane (50) and their offspring James (21), William (20), Luke and Nell.

Connello

By far the largest barony, Connello, subsequently divided into Connello Upper, Connello Lower, Glenquin, and Shanid, then comprised the parishes of: Abbeyfeale, Ardagh, Askeaton, Ballingarry, Bruree, Cloneely, Clooncagh, Corcomohide, Clooncarhy (now Colmanskwell), Cappa, Croagh, Clonshir, Clonagh, Dunmoylan, Doondonnell, Grange, Killeedy, Killaghlehanic, Kilfinny, Kilbradran, Kilscahill, Kilmoyle, Kilsogher, Lismakeery, Loghill, Mahoonagh, Monagea, Nantinan, Newcastle, Rathkeale, Rathronan, Robertstown, Shanagolden, Tomdeely & Morgans. In other words, the whole of West Limerick.

Though only two of the families in the thirty-four certificates below appear in TC, that source adds a Brureeman whose certificate is not in the present collection. This was John Haly, late of Limerick, who had 100 acres in Ballynaclough. He was allocated 16 acres in Lickerrig, Dunkellin Bar., Co. Galway. He and nine others can be identified in the CS.

Collane

Daniel (65), Colaneenagh, widower, with sons Daniell (16) and Philip (13). [Also in party:] John Roe Collane.

Coughlane

Edmond (36). Cappagh, widower, and his two year old son.

Creagh

Catherine (65), Aghnish, nee White, widow, with offspring: Paul (27), James (24), Catherine (17), and Gennett (15).

Fitzgerald

Garrett (34), Ballypholline, with wife Catharine (24) and children Ellen and Thomas (4).

Fitzgerald

John (30), Funterstowne, wife Sarah (26), and children David (4), Joan (under 2), and Mary (under 2).

Fitzgerald

Thomas (30), Barnamulacky (?), with wife Margaret and son Francis (5).

Fitzgerald

William (20), Tiritunally.

Fitzgibbon

James (63), Gortskin, widower, with his son John (22), daughter Margaret (28) and married daughter Ellis Kennedy.

13 Nicholas had 150 acres in Cragane and a further 30 in nearby Knockbrack. He is not among the Stritches recorded in TC.

14 Richard Wall had a house in Rathkeale and 10 acres in a townland called 'Knockbavey' in CS, which would appear to be the same as that called 'Knockanavoda' above.

15 This is Daniel O Colaine of Clucneenagh in the parish of Corcomohide (CS).

16 One Fitzgerald property in Ballypholline, or Ballyfoyle, was split three ways: a third (40 acres) each to John Fitz Edmund, a Protestant, Garrett and William (RC). All three were tenants of Sir Edmund Fitzgerald of Cloineglaise (O.S. Clande), who had extensive if scattered holdings in the south and south west of the county. The above Garrett may not be the Garrett referred to in the CS, but this is the family he belonged to.

17 John Fitzgerald and family are a further example of a tranplanation certificate in Prendergast, op. cit., pp 250-251. Prendergast gives his age as 35 and address as Finnestonstown. The certificate shows that the group also included: Edmund Fitzgerald, tenant, 30, his wife Ellen, 40, and daughters Eleanor, Margaret, and Eliza -all under four; David Wolfe, gent, 24; Mauria Manning, 26; Dermod Halpin, 24; Donough McCarty, 36; and Ann McNamara, servant, 40. The CS shows a John Fitzgerald in Finnisterstown and Ballyfoyle, Kilfinny parish. He too, owed chief rent to Sir Edmund. John was a Catholic, which is a salutary warning not to regard all the Fitzgeralds of Ballypholline as brothers.
Gavan, Richard (36), Ballingarry, with wife Christian Stritch and children Martin (8) and Margaret (9).

Gromwell, Nicholas (30), Tormquilly, late of Limerick, and his wife Margaret (24).

Herbert, James, Cullisorry (54), with wife Elinor and their offspring John, Ellis (13), and Catherine.

Hicky, William (46), with wife Margaret and son Connor (20).

Homone, John (50), Newcastle, with wife Mary, son John (22) and daughters Maura (18), and Honor (15).

Hunt, James (29), Amogan, with wife Elinor and sons George (8) and Thomas (4). Margaret Hunt, a relative of James, and widow of Maurice Lacy, accompanied the above family with her daughter Eidy (20).

Kennedy, Donagh (80), Graagle, widower, with sons Donnell (40), Donagh Oge (30), the latter’s wife Mary (38), and their children: Mahone, Ellis, Onora, Mary, and Kate.

Lacy136, Una (60), widow, Conigar, with sons Edmund (30), John (28), and David (21).

Lacy, Thomas (80), Miltown, with wife Amy and son Ulick (40).

Lacy, William (36), Ballingarry, with wife Anastace (34), dau. of ... Clancy by Ellis his wife. They were accompanied by a William Lacy (53), whose relationship to his namesake is not stated.

Lacy137, William (90), Ballingarry, widower, his son Robert (60), Ballingarry, with wife Shyly (50) and their offspring: William (20), Ellen (18), Mary (13) and Grace (10).

Lowe, John (30), Doumonmeane (?) and wife Catherine (30).

McConnell, Daniel (40), Newcastle, and wife Joane.

Mac Mahon138, Murtagh (30), Carraig, and wife Joan (19). Also brother Brian.

Mitchell, Thomas (28), Newcastle, and his wife Christian.

Nash139, Joane (60), widow, Ballinshonagh, with son James (40), widower, and his children: James (13), David (12), John (8), Cate and Margaret.

Nash140, Maurice (50), Ballykenane, widower, with son John (18). Also sister Anastace (50), wife of White, and her daughter Catherine.

O’Brien, Donogh (48), Moybanye (?) and his wife Ellen.

Purcell, John (32), Ballinvory, and his wife Margaret (24).

136 The Lacy’s were the only Catholic proprietors mentioned in the CS for Lismakeery parish. They were three, and lived in adjoining townlands - James in Creeves, Edmund in Conigar, and Thomas in Miltown. The CS notes that Capt'n George Burgess had been awarded half of the latter’s 80 acre holding.

137 William was one of the main proprietors of Ballingarry parish; he held 500 acres (CS). TC shows he was allocated a total of 563 acres in Co. Galway -527 in Kilconnell and 36 in Tuam. The allocations may, of course, have been to two different William Lacy’s of Ballingarry.

138 This is the man listed as Mortagh Mahon of Craig (O.S. Craggs) in Kilmoylian parish. He had 40 acres.

139 The address would suggest this family was that of Edward Nash of Ballyshoneen (index), or Ballyhomyne (text) in Askeaton parish (CS); he had 60 acres.

140 Maurice Nash would appear to be Morrish of East Ballykeevane, Ballingarry, a Catholic tenant of ‘the Colledge of Dublin’.
Nicholas (36), Rathkeale, with wife Nell, dau. of ... Stritch and Anstace his wife.
James (65), Ballingarry, with wife Margaret and son Redmond (14).
Walter, Rathkeale, and wife Julian Mortell.
Morogh (40), Glangoss, with wife Ellen and offspring: Brian (22), Manus,
Elinor, Anna and Shyly (11).
Edmond (27), Kiltiny, and his wife Mary (22).
Richard (30), Ballyveighcen, with wife Amy (25) and son Thomas (2).
Philip (50), his nephew Dominick Trant (25), Newcastle, with latter's wife
Barbara and two children under four.

\[\text{[14]} \text{The only Stephenson in this barony in the CS was Richard of Dunmoylan, who had at least twelve properties scattered around the barony. One of these was in Kilkeene, Croagh parish, where he is referred to as 'late of Dunmoylan', suggesting perhaps that he had moved there. Thus Edmond could be a son of his. One of Richard's properties was Ballyvoghane, Rathronan parish. It seems likely that the Richard Stephens following the above entry is a synonym for Stephenson and another son of Richard's. A young Richard Stephenson, Ballyvoghane, was transplanted and allocated 314 acres in Killadysept, Bar. of Clonderlaw, Co. Clare (TC).}\]