

# William Power of Kilbolane Castle and Kilmore Estate Co.Cork.

By  
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John Power, 11<sup>th</sup> Baron Dunhill and Lord of Kilmeadan, Co. Waterford who flourished in 1471 was the father of Walter Power 12<sup>th</sup> Baron Dunhill, who in turn was the father of Nicholas Power 13<sup>th</sup> Baron. Walter died in 1529 and Nicholas died in 1576, having ruled his people for 47 years. Nicholas was father of Robert, who was Baron for only 11 years, and also father of Piers Power of Carrigphillip,<sup>1</sup>Co. Waterford. Piers, was dead by 1578 when his heir John became a ward of William Pierson<sup>2</sup>. John sued out the livery of his estates in 1587<sup>3</sup>, this suggests a birth date of 1566, and points to a birth date shortly after that, say 1568 for the second son, William, the subject of this article.

Piers Power was married to Isabelle Isham of Co. Wexford, the daughter of Sir George Isham. They had at least 6 children, John, the eldest son and heir, William, Pierce, Thomas, Ellen and Katherine<sup>4</sup>. Piers being a younger son would not have had a relatively large estate, so William's chances of getting a living from his father or older brother John were nil. This left William with the traditional options of, a military career, a church career or marrying an heiress. He would have been ready to leave home from the age of 15 to 18 at the latest. So it seems reasonable to assume that he sought a military life shortly after the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Desmond Rebellion in 1583. With the fighting over in Ireland he would have been, by necessity, forced to take himself to the continent. Where ever he got his experience from, he was perfectly acceptable to the Earl of Essex as a Captain of an 150 man infantry company in 1599.

The following letter written by William in 1624 bears out the accuracy of his career details, --- "He (William), having for 40 years followed the wars, and from gentleman of a company came by degrees to be a Lt. Col., desires one of the said companies or as the seven captains were nominated already, that he might have His Majesties letter for the next company that fell void in that Kingdom (Ireland)". William gave the names of 9 Earls and Viscounts as referees<sup>5</sup>.

By 1591 William had found his heiress, a young lady called Ellen Gibbon, the daughter of Edmund Gibbon, who was the son of one "Thomas ne Scartie", alias Thomas

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<sup>1</sup> Redmond G.O'C. An Historical Memoir of The Family of Poher, Poer or Power ( Dublin. 1891 ) P. 13.

<sup>2</sup> E.de Burca, Ed. The Irish Fiants of the Tudor Sovereigns. ( Dublin 1994 ) Fiant Eliz. 3284. P. 449.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., Fiant Eliz. 5089. P. 37.

<sup>4</sup> Redmond, op.cit., P. 13 ( note 25)

<sup>5</sup> C.W.Russell and J.P.Prendergast, Eds. Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland 1615-1625.

( Longman and Co. London. 1880. )

"Sir William Powers motives for a company", July 27<sup>th</sup>. 1624.

McShane McMorris of Kilblane<sup>6</sup> who was a freeholder to one “David na Corrig, Lord of the Great Wood, i.e. Kilmore, also known as David Gibbon<sup>7</sup>, a rebel who lost his vast estates in Co’s. Cork and Limerick when he was attainted with the followers of the Earl of Desmond. Apparently, Thomas, who died during the rebellion, had surrendered to the Earl of Ormond close to the end of the rebellion and consequently should not have lost his lands<sup>8</sup>. The mistake was known about in 1586 and Ellen’s suit was noted in December 1589 and again in the following February so it would seem that this is the time William and Ellen married. William now joined in the suit for the return of his wife’s estate and in 1591 Queen Elizabeth ordered the Undertaker Hugh Cuffe to surrender the lands of Kilbolane to Ellen and her husband William “for his Loyalty and good service to date”, the deed being so worded that Power’s heirs would inherit the lands<sup>9</sup>. This wording proves that the marriage was new and that they had as yet no children of their own to be their heirs. The lands of Kilbolane included almost the whole parish of Kilbolane plus more townlands in the northeast of the next parish of Shandrum and even Ballysallagh townland on the eastern side of the parish of Rathgoggin. William was now a wealthy landlord. ( see Civil Survey map. P. 16 )

William was at home in Kilbolane in August 1592, on which date he wrote to Lord Burghley complaining that when Cuffe had moved into the castle initially he had repaired it, to make it fit to be the home of his family but that his wife was now after pulling out all the timbers and other re-useable materials while he, Cuffe, was in England claiming monetary compensation for the cost of the repairs. As well as this Cuffe was also seeking to have his rents cut in half on account of loosing the 6000 acres of Kilbolane from his original grant of 12000 acres. William also informed Burghley that contrary to Cuffe’s claim, Cuffe still had almost 12000 acres remaining in his Seignory of Cuffe’s Wood.

Cuffe was sheriff of Cork County at this time<sup>10</sup>, Power being sheriff in 1594<sup>11</sup>. While William was sheriff he was ambushed when he was attempting to distrain some cattle for damages fezaunt by some gentlemen of the Plunkett family. They were brought to court and found guilty of assaulting William and wounding him. Captain Thomas Plunkett was fined £20, Richard FitzAlexander Plunkett was fined £10, Christopher Plunkett was fined £10 also and the rest of the gang were fined £3-6-8, each<sup>12</sup>. Now that William could live off his estate, it

<sup>6</sup> Graves J.Rev. Irish Archaeological Journal Vol .1. 4<sup>th</sup>. series. ( Dublin, 1878 ) Unpublished Geraldine Documents. P. 603.

<sup>7</sup> Brewer. J. S. and Bullen. W.Eds. Calendar of Carew Mss. (London 1868 ) Certificate (6) to Henry Ughtred. P.448.

<sup>8</sup> Hamilton H.C. Ed. Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland 1588 Aug. – 1592 Sept. ( London, 1885 ) P. 381  
as above 1586 – 1588 July ( London, 1877 ) P. 231.  
“The Names of the eight persons excepted out of the Act of Attainder of the Earl of Desmond.”

<sup>9</sup> Morrin J. Ed. Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery, Ireland. ( London 1862 ) Vol. 2. P. 203, Item 10.  
“ The Lords of the council in England to the Lord Deputy”.

<sup>10</sup> Hamilton. H.C. Ed. Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland 1588-1592. ( London 1885.) P. 574.  
“ William Power to Burghley” 17 – 8 – 1592.

Berry H.F. Irish Archaeological Journal Vol. 15. 5<sup>th</sup> Series. 1905. (Dublin 1906 ) P. 39.

“Sheriffs of the County Cork”. This gives Cuffe but omits Power.

<sup>11</sup> Hamilton. H.C. Ed. Calender of the State Papers relating to Ireland 1592 Oct. – 1596 June. ( London 1890 ) P. 254.  
“ Examination of Dudley Norton and William Power, Sheriffe of Co. Cork” 16<sup>th</sup>. June 1594.

<sup>12</sup> Historical Mss. Commission. Report on the Manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont ( 2 Vols.) (London 1905 )  
Vol.1; P. 27.

can be taken that he did not have to continue his military career but after a few years had passed, fate dictated otherwise.

The outbreak of rebellion in Munster on October 6<sup>th</sup>. 1598, led to William loosing Kilbolane castle to the rebels. No mention is found of where he deposited his family for their safety but he himself travelled to England. There he attached himself to the Earl of Essex. He was obviously looking for an appointment as a captain of a foot company again. Early in December 1598 he was despatched from London with letters for the Earl of Ormond. Ormonds reply on the 18<sup>th</sup>. mentions William, “How general and dangerous the rebellion is, what treachery hath been used to surprise Her Majesties forts and several towns and castles of importance, you may perceive by a note, which I will this bearer, William Power, servant to the Earl of Essex, to show unto you”<sup>13</sup>. Ormond expands more on William in a second letter dated December 25<sup>th</sup>.<sup>14</sup> “I received your letters by this bearer Mr. William Power, who now returns. I am sorry I could not pleasure him; if there had remained any companies for me to dispose of, I would have presented him to one. He has endured mighty loss by this last accident in Munster, his castle of Kilbolane and all his lands being possessed (as I hear) by one Plounket to the use of the traitor Captain Tyrrell by the gift of their supposed Earl of Desmond, as a place of moment to be defended. I think your favour towards him may best be afforded by bestowing a company upon him”. One can assume from the dates on the letters above that William enjoyed Christmas at Kilkenny with the Earl of Ormond.

Unfortunately for William, his younger brother Pierce while making his way back home from the continent in October 1598, decided to visit the young James Fitzgerald in the Tower of London. Given the state of unrest in Ireland, at that time, the authorities had Pierce arrested and held for interrogation<sup>15</sup>. William had to use all his influence to rescue his young brother. He wrote the young man the following;---- 29<sup>th</sup>.April 1599, Dublin. “Brother, I have moved my Lord (Essex) so often for you that he has written over for your liberty. I have undertaken upon my credit that you will be an honest man and that upon your enlargement you would come straight to the army here to approve the same by your service to the Queen. And this I charge you do by the honour of our family, your own duty and my credit pledged for you. So may you atone for your faults which deserve death or at least perpetual imprisonment, rather than so great a favour as this enlargement. I wish that you make suit to Mr. Secretary for his passport and in your travel and always to shun evil or suspected places and company. I cannot send you any money to bear your charges hither because having lost all I had by this war, I have no means as yet to relieve myself. So wishing you may break your neck before you come hither if you be not an honest man, I rest, your brother”.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Atkinson. E.G. Ed. Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland Jan 1598 – Mar 1599. (London 1895) “The Earl of Ormond to Sir Robert Cecil”. 18-12-1598. P. 414.

<sup>14</sup> Historical Mss Commission. Hastings Pt. II. “Thomas Tenth Earl of Ormond to the Lords of the Council”. 25 – 12 – 1598.

<sup>15</sup> Historical Mss Commission. Salisbury Mss. Pt. VIII (1899) “Sir J. Peyton to Sir Robert Cecil”. 26 – 10 – 1598. P. 406.  
“W. Wade to Sir Robert Cecil”. 29 – 10 – 1598. P. 413.

<sup>16</sup> Historical Mss. Commission. Salisbury (Hatfield) (1899) Vol. 9.  
“William Power to Peter Power”. 29 – 4 – 1599. P. 148.  
“Florence McCarthy to Cecil”. 20 – 6 – 1599. P. 208.

William by now had command of a company of 150 Foot in the biggest English army ever seen in Ireland to that date under the command of the new Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland, the Earl of Essex. The Earls field army, including William Power, moved off from Dublin on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 1599.<sup>17</sup> They crossed the Barrow at Athy having captured the castle on the bridge there. Next they set their course through Stradbally intending to relieve Fort Protector as Port Laoise was then known. The army then swung south through the Pass of Cashel, fought their way through the rebels who resisted the passage ( The Pass of the Plumes ) and then proceeded to Kilkenny where Essex was royally entertained by Ormond. After this break they moved on to the siege of Cahir castle, then over the Suir at Golden to Limerick City. The next priority was to relieve Askeaton castle, then under siege, which they did after passing through Adare, fighting off the rebels at Rower and overnighting at Cappagh castle.

Conna castle seems to have been the next objective Essex had in mind, it being the home of the Sungan Earl, the Munster rebel leader. On this march they lost one of the leading officers, Sir Henry Norris whose leg was broken by a bullet, it was amputated, but resulted in his death shortly after. Henry's brother, Sir Thomas, the Lord President of Munster, also died shortly after Henry on the 22<sup>nd</sup>. of August 1599, from a wound he had received on the 1<sup>st</sup>. of June. A note on a muster list in the following January tells us that some of the soldiers of Henry's foot company were transferred to the command of William Power, and that most of Power's company were his own kindred. Henry's company of 50 horsemen was taken over by William Taaffe, Henry's lieutenant.<sup>18</sup>

William Power was receiving a salary of 6 shillings a day as the captain of 150 foot. He also received 8 pence a day for each of his soldiers and 1 shilling a day for his four officers or N.C.O.s as they would be called today. The point of noting on the muster list that William's men were largely made up of his own kindred was to hint at the notion that as Williams men were Irish, William was probably paying them at a reduced rate which the Irish soldiers were accustomed to and that William was making a very nice profit out of Queen's purse. Williams company appears on the Munster Army Muster list for September 1599.<sup>19</sup> Essex must have left this company as one of the reinforcing companies in Munster to bring the Munster army up to a strength of 3000 foot. Essex returned to England in September and his replacement, Lord Deputy Mountjoy arrived in Ireland in the following February and one of the first things he did was to review the Irish Officers and men serving in Her Majesties Army in Ireland. He immediately cast or discharged Captain William Power.

William protested straight away to Cecil in London with the result that orders were issued for Williams instant reinstatement.<sup>20</sup> The order had to be obeyed but Mountjoy restored William to a reduced company of only 100 foot. In spite of the salary cut of 33% and

<sup>17</sup> Atkinson E.G. Ed. C. S. P. I. Apr 1599 – Feb 1600 (London 1899 )

“Journal of the Lord Lieutenant's journey into Leinster. May 9<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>. 1599”. P. 37.  
Calendar of the Carew Mss.

“Proceedings of the Earl of Essex. May 21<sup>st</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> July 1599.” P. 301 – 12.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., P. 383/4

“William Jones to the Privy Council”. 9 – 1 – 1599/1600.

<sup>19</sup> Moryson. Fynes.

An History of Ireland. ( Dublin 1735 ) Two Volumes.

“Muster List for Munster Army Sept. 1599”. Vol. 1. P. 98.

<sup>20</sup> Mahaffy. R. P. Ed. C. S. P. I. 1601 – 03. ( London. 1912. )

“William Power to Secretary Cecil”. 17 – 1 – 1601/1602. P. 288.

the embarrassment, William continued to serve as effectively as he could. In June 1600 Sir George Carew the new President of Munster, devised a plot to capture the Sungan Earl. He offered Dermond O'Conner, a high ranking officer in the rebel army and the new husband of the old Earl of Desmond's daughter, Margaret, a substantial reward and a pardon plus a commission in the English army if he would capture the Earl and deliver him into Carew's custody. Dermond demanded hostages from Carew, who then arranged for William Power and his brother John plus Redmond and Brian McGrath, two sons of the Archbishop of Cashel, to allow themselves to be captured at Ballyhoura as they travelled from Kilmallock towards Kinsale where Williams company was garrisoned. The prearranged ambush was sprung and the four hostages were taken in handlocks to Castlelishen where they were soon joined by the captive Sungan Earl. Dermond leaving the Sungan under guard in Castlelishen, took himself, wife Margaret and hostages to Ballyallinan castle. John Power was sent off to Carew with the good news. Unfortunately, the Sungan's other followers, suspecting treachery, decided to besiege Castlelishen and rescued the prisoner. William was then released to bring the bad news to Carew. For some reason the Sungan Earl when he first heard of the capture of the two Powers demanded that they be immediately executed by Dermond, who declined to do away with such valuable hostages who would fetch a large ransom for their release.<sup>21</sup>

Carew only had mediocre success with his schemes and plots and in the summer of 1600 he assembled his field army of 1700 foot and not above 175 horse, and moved to besiege Glin castle. After the capture of Glin, Carew marched back towards Limerick, many of the rebel strongholds surrendered to him in his progress eastwards and when he got near Limerick he divided his field army into garrisons at Lickadoon, Kilmallock, Askeaton and other smaller castles and strongholds. Gradually Carew and his well placed garrisons gained the upper hand in Munster and by July 1601 he felt secure enough, in his province, to send a regiment of his army, to help out in Connought. These 1000 men were under the command of Sir Francis Berkeley of Askeaton and included William Power's company.<sup>22</sup> William has left us an account of his adventures in a letter he wrote to Carew on the 15<sup>th</sup>. August 1601, The last paragraph reads "I have as your lordship knows never made suit to stay in any place except where you commanded me; but I must confess I should choose, if I might, rather to serve in Munster and under your lordship than under any other commander or in any other place. I am the most hated man in Ireland by those who love not the Queen; and hate me for what I did by your lordship's orders, in which I am supposed to be a greater actor than I was. But they would betray me if they could, so it behoves me to live under your lordship's protection. Pray let me know how you will dispose of me, and also favour my poor wife, who, I know, is much wronged in my absence by some of her neighbours."<sup>23</sup> It was the Gods of War who responded to William's plea, not Carew, for even as he wrote, news arrived in Ireland that the Spaniards were finally on their way. Carew sent orders post haste to Connought, for his regiments immediate return to Munster.<sup>24</sup>

William served at the siege of Kinsale without mention in the various accounts. The following April he set out from Cork with Carew to take part in the siege of Dunboy

<sup>21</sup> O'Grady. S. Ed. Pacata Hibernia. ( London 1896 ) Vol. 1. P.68/69.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., P. 227.

<sup>23</sup> Mahaffy. op. cit., "Capt. William Power to Sir George Carew." 15 – 8 – 1601. P. 38

<sup>24</sup> O'Grady, op. cit., P. 274.

which fell in June 1602. William gets only one mention at this siege. As the rebels were surrendering, in the cellar of the castle, one of them snatched a lighting candle, and staggered towards an open barrel of gunpowder with the intention of blowing everybody to kingdom come. William, jumping forward, pinioned the man in his arms and was holding him back, then some soldiers seeing his intention rushed upon the prisoner and slashed him to death with their swords and daggers.<sup>25</sup> In November 1602, William was still in Munster, at Macroom, under the command of Sir Samuel Bagnall, chasing down the last of the rebels. At the end of November they were ordered off to Ballyshannon but the companies must have only arrived there when orders were issued for the discharge of William and Sir John Dowdall.<sup>26</sup> Their men were to be used to strengthen other companies. That month saw the reduction of the English forces by a total of 4000 foot. At least eight other captains from Carew's Munster Army were discharged. Power and the others, resident in Ireland, remained on full pay as the authorities were intent on not loosing these local veterans in case they should be needed to respond rapidly in any future crisis.<sup>27</sup> In November 1604, William's pay of 4 shillings per day was regranted by King James as a pension of 4 shillings sterling per day, for life.<sup>28</sup> William wrote looking for an increase because of his great service.<sup>29</sup> He also requested that the pension be swapped for a grant of land instead. In 1606 his brother John was granted a pension of 2 shillings per day for his part in the apprehension of the Sungan Earl.<sup>30</sup> On the 24<sup>th</sup> of March 1610 William was knighted.<sup>31</sup> In 1615 William was allowed to surrender his lands so that they could be regranted thus copperfastning his legal ownership.<sup>32</sup> About this time Williams brother Pierce married Elizabeth, the sister of Sir Richard Boyle, the new owner of the vast estate which Sir Walter Raleigh had been granted by Queen Elizabeth. Boyle had leased Lisfinnan castle and lands to Pierce and once he was established as a land owner he was in a position to seek out a wife for himself.<sup>33</sup>

William lived to see the start of the next rebellion. His son and heir John predeceased him, so it's William and his grandson David who participated in the reported incidences at the beginning of hostilities. Edward Shynans, a warder at Liscarrol, reported in 1644 that, "a month before Christmas 1641, Sir William Power came to the Spittell Ford, near Liscarrol and pretended he would save Sir Phillip Percival's cattle, being his friend and raised men and stole some arms of the neighbours and robbed a great abundance of cattle of Percivals and others." Another statement dated April 1645 says that "Sir William Power of Kilbolane and David Power his grandson did much mischief against Liscarrol and were in the

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 2 P. 203.

<sup>26</sup> Mahaffy. op. cit., "Notes on the Discharges etc." P. 534.

<sup>27</sup> Russel. C.W. and Prendergast.J.P. Eds. *C.S.P.I. James 1. 1603 to 1606*

"List of lately Discharged Officers whose Entertainments are still continued to them." 30 – 4 – 1603. Pp. 109 – 111.

<sup>28</sup> Irish Mss. Commission. *Calendar of the Irish Patent Rolls of James 1.* ( Facsimile Edn., I.M.C., Dublin 1966 )

"The King to Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy." 18 – 11 – 1604.

<sup>29</sup> Historical Mss. Commission. *Salisbury Mss. Pt. xvi.* ( London 1933 ) Pp 347 and 358.

"Two letters from William Power to Viscount Cranborne." 8<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1604.

<sup>30</sup> Irish Mss. Commission. *Calendar of the Irish Patent Rolls of James 1.* ( Dublin 1966 ) P.

<sup>31</sup> Brewer. J.S. and Bullen. W. Eds. *Calendar of the Carew Mss.* ( London 1873 )

"Knights made in Ireland since the coming to the Crown of James 1." P. 383.

<sup>32</sup> Irish Mss. Commission. *Calendar of the Irish Patent Rolls of James 1.* ( Dublin 1966 ) P. 270.

<sup>33</sup> Casey, A.E *O'Kief Coshe Mang Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland* (Birmingham, Alabama, 1966 ) Vol 6, P. 339.

fight in September 1642.”<sup>34</sup> David and indeed his father John before him resided at Cloghanughera castle in Shandrum parish while William lived in Kilbolane castle. Kilbolane castle still exists today but all that remains are two of the circular corner towers and one curtain wall connecting them. It was originally a large square shaped bawn with four large round corner towers connected together with four substantial curtain walls one of which contained the main entrance gate. The castle was surrounded by a moat on all sides but this only survives today at the base of the remaining curtain wall.

David was transported to Connought by the Cromwellians<sup>35</sup> but his involvement in the rebellion must have been of a very minor nature as he received 4200 acres on the other side of the Shannon. The lands he lost amounted to roughly 7000 acres in Cork alone. He also had small holdings in Co. Limerick and in Co. Kerry. David was restored to about 1000 acres in 1666 by the court of claims<sup>36</sup> but not to Kilbolane Castle. His son John returned to the area and is mentioned when one Richard Power an Arch-Tory was captured in John's house, one mile from Kilbolane on the Charleville road in 1685.<sup>37</sup> John was M.P. for Charleville in King James parliament the same year. This John died in 1693, his father David died in 1696 to be succeeded by another David, his grandson. This David was High Sheriff of Co. Galway in 1711. He had a daughter, Frances, who married a Richard Trench of Garbally and their son, called William Power Keating Trench, became Baron Kilconnell in 1797, Viscount Dunlo in 1801 and Earl of Clancarty in 1803.<sup>38</sup>

Kilbolane castle fell to the lot of one captain John Nicholls, a quartermaster in Lord Broghill's regiment, in 1654. He had accumulated enough money to buy out his fellow soldiers who had also received lands instead of wages in the vicinity of Kilbolane. He built up a large estate for himself but having no son to pass it all on to, he made a deal in 1659 when his daughter Mary married John Bowen, that if they would come and set up home for themselves in Kilbolane castle he would leave it all to the husband. Nicholls was true to his word and the Bowen family remained the owners of Kilbolane well into the middle of the Eighteenth Century. John Bowen was the eldest son and heir of Lt. Col. Henry Bowen who was granted the lands of Farrahy near Fermoy.<sup>39</sup>

When lands were being granted to the Undertakers, (on their undertaking to repopulate the area with English tenants), the boglands and mountains were not included in the total number of acres given. A number of the townlands are no longer shown on modern maps, probably because they were small and got absorbed into larger townlands. The size of some of the townlands has also changed with the passing of the years. Compare Fiddane, No. 38 with Cloonkeen, No. 85, today Cloonkeen is the bigger but in 1653 Fiddane was 207 acres compared to Cloonkeen's 159 acres. Number 6, Nomoyne, is probably just "the bogs" and as it is given with the Kilbolane lands, most likely refers to the bog townlands in a cluster around Kilbolane itself. Note also that although Coolasmuttane, and Aughrim were not mentioned in

<sup>34</sup> Historical Mss. Commission. Report on the Mss. of the Earl of Egmont. ( 2 Vols. ) (London 1905 ) Vol. 1, P.253.

<sup>35</sup> Historical Mss. Commission. Report on the Manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde. Vol. 2.(London 1899.) P. 173

<sup>36</sup> Casey. op. cit. Pp. 948, 951, 952.

<sup>37</sup> Historical Mss. Commission. Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquess of Ormonde. Vol. 7.( London 1912.) P. 381. "Primate Boyle to Ormond." 27<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1685. P.

<sup>38</sup> Redmond, op.cit. P. 47.

<sup>39</sup> Irish Mss. Commission. Anelecta Hibernia No. 15. Nov. 1944. The Bowen Papers. ( Dublin 1944 ).

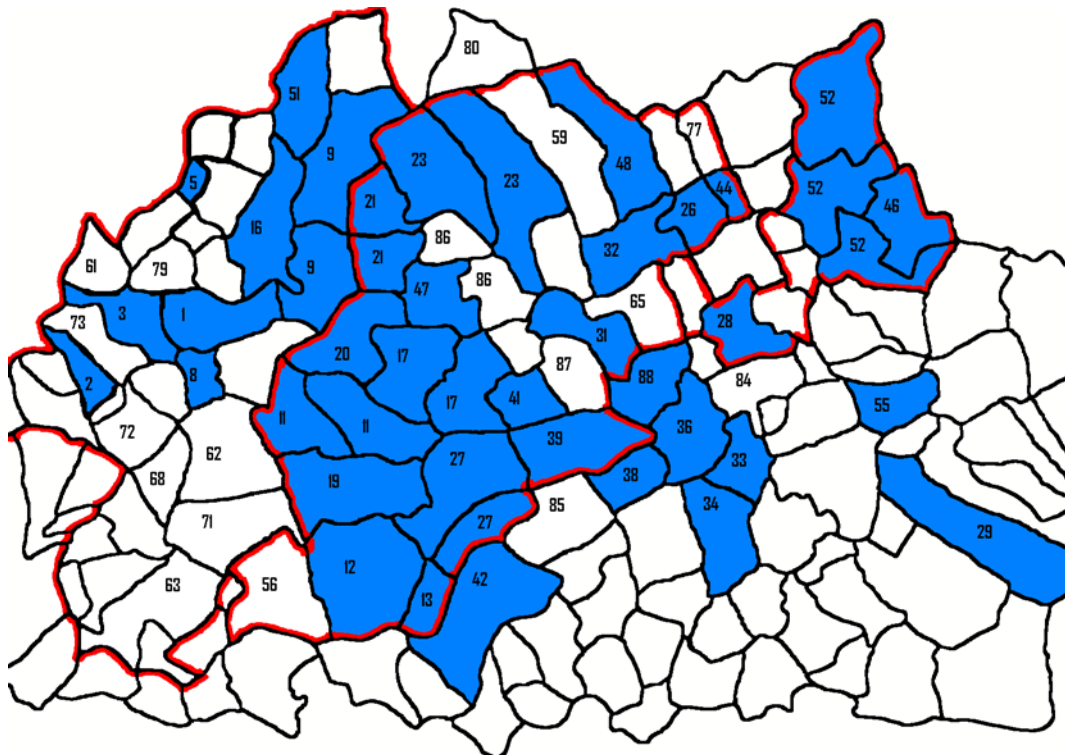
Fiant 5066, they were among the townlands returned to Power by Cuffe in 1591. It should also be pointed out that the name Kilmore, while being also specific to one townland can also be used to denote that vast territory known as “ The Great Wood”, which gave title to David na Corrig, Lord of the Great Wood also known as David-an – Chomhrac, son of John Oge, son of John FitzGibbon, Lord of Coill Mor who died in 1582 according to the Annals of the Four Masters. This man, a FitzGibbon, owned a far greater estate than the White Knight who today would be acknowledged as the head of the premier branch of the FitzGibbon clan in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

The 6 maps given are to show the townlands in the northern section of the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, Co. Cork, including the three parishes of, Kilbolane on the left, Shandrum in the centre and Rathgoggin on the top right.

**Map 1:-** Hugh Cuffe’s grant. 1587. **Map 2:-** What Cuffe returned to William Power. 1591.

**Map 3:-** Power’s lands, surrendered and regranted. 1615. **Map 4:-** The lands David Power lost. 1653. **Map 5:-** The lands Henry Slingsby lost. 1653. **Map 6:-** The townlands as they were on the Down Survey Map, 1656.

Henry Slingsby was the son of Hugh Cuffe’s daughter, Elizabeth and her husband Sir Francis Slingsby. Cuffe’s only other daughter Dorethea and her husband Capt. Charles Coote having already sold her share of her fathers estate to Lord Audley, whose heir later sold the lands on to the Earl of Cork, Richard Boyle, who did not lose any of his vast holdings, thanks to being an ardent Cromwellian.



**Map 1. Fiant 5066 to Hugh Cuffe, 1587.**



## THE TOWNLANDS IN FIANT 5066.

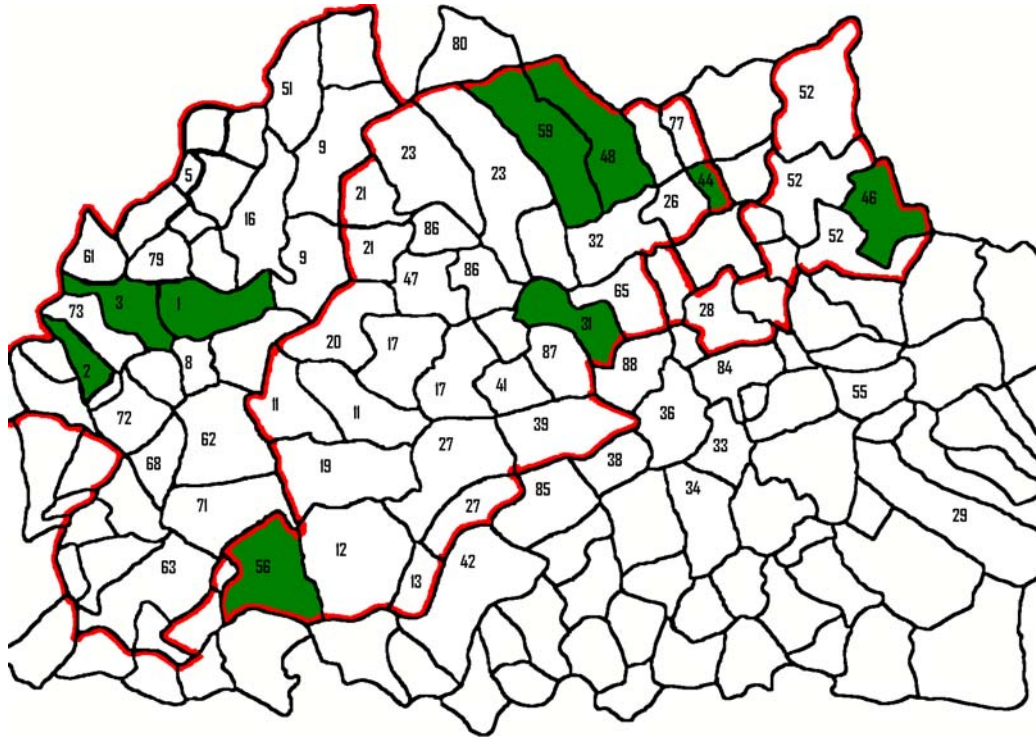
	OLD SPELLING	MODERN SPELLING
1	The Castle of Kilbolane and appurtances of Thomas Neskarty.	Kilbolane
2	Delegan beg.	Delliga
3	Downye	Doony
4	Aghaluske	
5	Kintyre	Kinteera
6	Nomoyne	
7	Carrigholagh	
8	Tierwhirrye	Teeracurra
9	Means	Maine
10	Farrenwater	
11	The Castle and lands of Castle Nekylly and appurtances.	Farthingville
12	Tyvynye	Teeveeney
13	Ardaghe	Ardagh
14	Clonelowra	
15	Schahadesane	
16	Caragh	Laragh
17	Clonnybro	Curragh Cloonabro
18	Kyldonadaravy	
19	Dromyna	Dromina
20	Craghglas	Curryglass
21	Cloynlaghe	Cloonleagh
22	Ballynytybrod	
23	Ballinekyllly	Ballynakilla
24	Glanetempan	
25	Garronyglynnye	
26	Lyssyhollane	Liscullane
27	Kylbra abbey and appurtances.	Kilabraher
28	The moiety of Ballynygronon alias Garrynygronan	Garrynagronoge
29	Ballehosgorogh	Ballycoskery
30	Kylbally Valleishey	
31	The castle and lands of Cloghonora of Thomas Neskarty	Cloghanughera
32	Shanedrome	Shandrum
33	The castle and lands of Ballenowran with appurtances	Ballynoran
34	Kulcam	Coolcaum
35	Nygarron	
36	Kullynagh	Cooliney

37	Kyltaveny	
38	Nefeddane	Fiddane
39	Arglas	Ardglass
40	Kyllyearthlane	
41	Boyleard	Boolard
42	Nomoyge	Moyge
43	Kylbryde	
44	Kyppane	Kippane
45	Kylcolman	Kilcolman
46	Ballysillagh	Ballysallagh
47	Kilmagoragh	Kilmagoura
48	Cloinmore	Cloonmore
49	Cowlin village	
50	Ballintredin village with all the lands called	
51	Kylmore alias the great wood of David Incorig: Kilmore	
	Bounded by these waters,	
	Southwest-----Awglanashancourte	
	Northwest-----River Maye	
	South-----Awlacky	
	East-----Awbegg	
	<u>Total of 11020 acres.</u>	
52	The castle and lands of	
	Rathgoggan of David encorig M’Gibbon	Rathgoggan
53	Nagra	
54	Rahatemple, of the Earl of Desmond.	
	Bounded by,	
	West-----Broughill	
	East-----Ballyhola	
	North-----Croughane	
	South-----Garrinegrenagh	
55	The broken castle called	
	Does castle	Castleharrison
	In the town and parish of Ballyha.	
	<u>Total of 80 acres.</u>	
	All the above amount to a grand total of 12000 English acres.	
	Including the headrents of the Freeholders of,	
88	Ballinvollin-----6/8, six shillings and	
	eight pence, Halface	Milltown
	Delligmore -----3 marks, halface	
72	Ballynegarrogh---20/-, halface.	Beallagharea
	<u>Total £4-8-10 plus one halfpenny, English.</u>	

All these townlands are shown on a modern townland map to build up a picture of the lands that Thomas neSkartie held and to which his heir was entitled to. The lands are first listed in Hugh Cuffe’s grant and from this one has to work backwards to identify the lands Power was to control. Power seems to have had a better understanding of his townlands when

he surrendered them for regranting in 1615 and Kilbolane Estate had grown even bigger by the time the Powers lost there estates in 1653. By showing Power's and Slingsby's lands on the Civil Survey map one can immediatly see that Power owned 99% of Kilbolane Parish as well as the great curve of townlands sweeping round into Shandrum and Rathgoggin Parishes and we can be confident that he held all of these places from 1591.

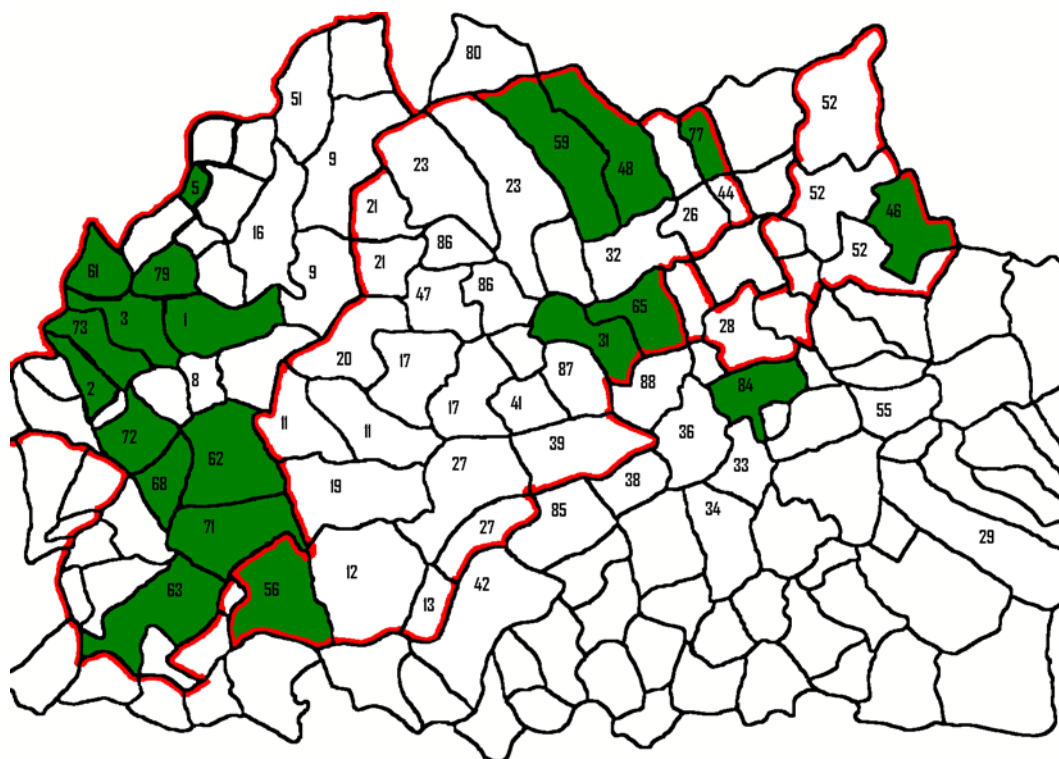
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**Map 2. Fiant 5535 to William Power returning Kilbolane estate to him and his wife on the 26-2-1591.**

1	The castle and lands of Kilbolane and the lands known as the Island of Kilbolane	Kilbolane
48	Cloenmore	Cloonmore
56	Aghram	Aughrim
31	The castle of Coghenorie	Cloghanughera
58	Lysletrim	
45	Killcollman	Kilcolman
46	Ballesallagh	Ballysallagh
44	Kippan	Kippane
59	Cowlesmuttan	Coolasmuttane
60	Henries land	
4	Aghaluske	
3	Townye	Doony
2	Delliggyerraghe	Delliga

Note:- # 4, Aghaluske adjoined #61, Coolnagour on the Cork / Limerick border.

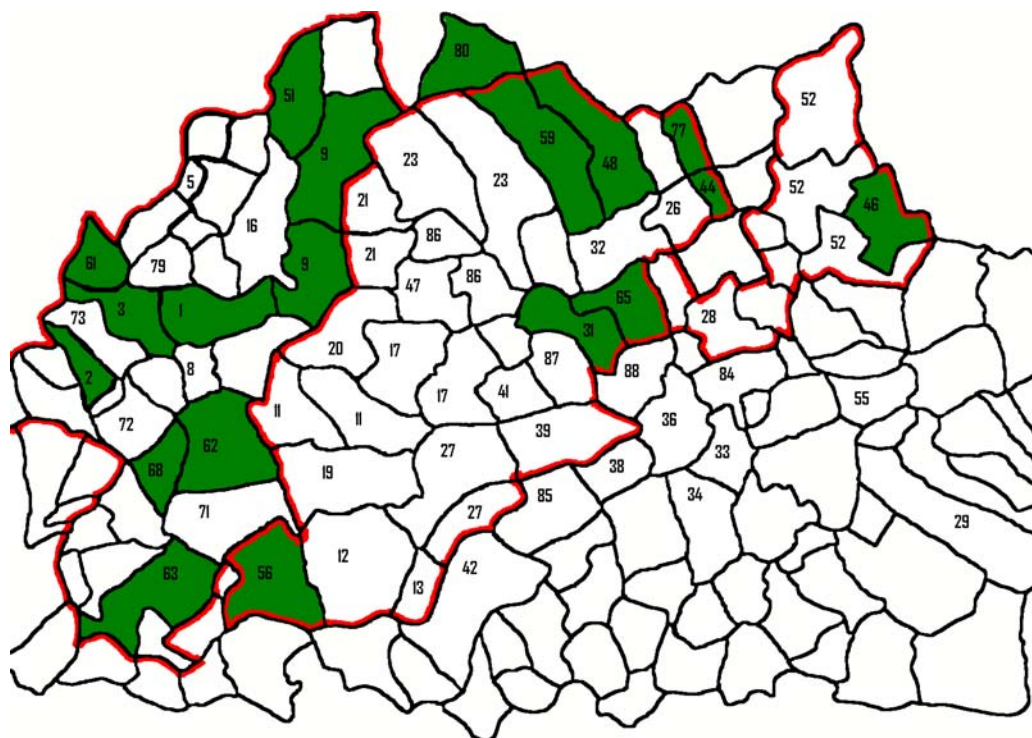


**Map 3. The lands surrendered by Power for regrant to him in 1615.**

1	Kilblane	Kilbolane
2	Delliggyearagh	Delliga
3	Downie	Doony
4	Aghaluske	
5	Kinteere	Kinteera
10	Farren-Walterfinn	
31	Cloghynahirie	Cloghanughera
44	Kippan	Kippane
45	Kilcolman	Kilcolman
46	Ballesallagh	Ballysallagh
48	Clonemore	Cloonmore
56	Aghram	Aughrim
57	Barneforirie	
58	Listletrim	
59	Cowlismuttan	Coolasmuttane
60	Henrie's land	
61	Cowlenegowir	Coolnagour
62	Proohishe	Prohust
63	Ballinlae	Ballinla
64	Dromore and Drombeg	
65	Killure	Killree

66	Gortnapallice	
67	Ballinae	
68	Trienearagh	Trienieragh
69	Coolnedorenorie	
70	Killeballinlaghtie	
71	The Dromogues	Cromoge
72	Beallagharea	Ballagharea
73	Sronepookine	Shronepookeen
74	Srongloggin	
75	Gortenowlart	
76	Caharrowgarrove	
77	Coolneskeagh	Gortskagh
78	Kilpatrick	
79	SkartMcLeny	Skart.
84	Rathnecally ( Chief Rent )	Rathnacally

Note:- # 57. Barneforrire was near the castle of #31 Cloghanughera.



**Map 4. The lands taken from David Power, William's grandson and heir, by the Cromwellians in 1653.**

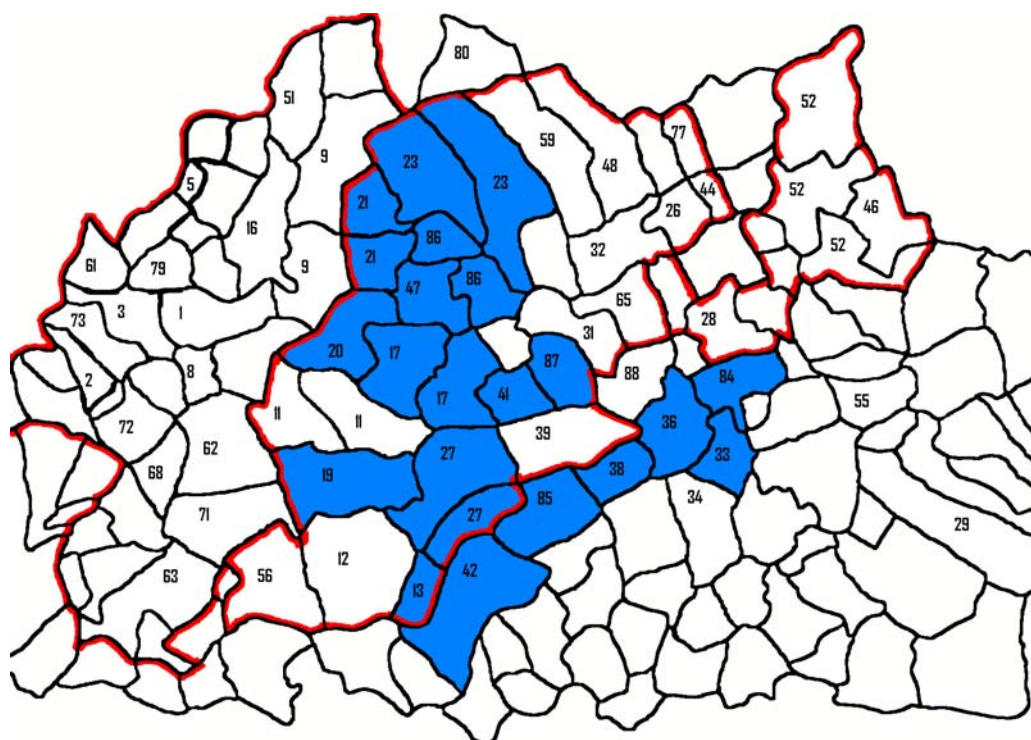
<b><u>Rathgoggan Parish</u></b>			
46	Ballysallagh	176 acres	Ballysallagh
<b><u>Ballyhay Parish</u></b>			
45	Kilcolman	184 acres	Kilcolman

**Kilbolane Parish**

1	Kilbolane	855 acres	Kilbolane
80	Ballyrushing	447 acres	Rusheen
81	Balligarra	362 acres	Beallagharea
9	Mayne	554 acres	Maine
3	Doneene	152 acres	Doony
61	Coolygoure	139 acres	Coolnagour
62	Prohust	62 acres	Prohust
2	Deligagh	208 acres	Delliga
63	Ballinlagh	296 acres	Ballinla
68	Traneragh	504 acres	Trienieragh
64	Dromore and Drombeg	107 acres	
51	Kilmore	745 acres	Kilmore

**Shandrum Parish**

58	Listletrim	83 acres	
31	Cloghomora	161 acres	Cloghanughera
65	Killure	428 acres	Killaree
48	Clonemore	420 acres	Cloonmore
59	Collismuttane	414 acres	Coolasmuttane
77	Gortskeagh and		Gortskagh
44	Kippane	182 acres	Kippane
56	Aghram	390 acres	Aghrim.



**Map 5. The lands taken from Henry Slingsby, grandson and eventual heir to half of Hugh Cuffe's seignory of Cuffe's Wood. Confiscated in 1653.**

**Liscarrol Parish**

42	Moige	359 acres	Moyge
	Killbreedy and Ballinalta	213 acres	Part of Moyge

**Cooliney and Aglishdrinagh Parish**

36	Cooliney	259 acres	Cooliney
84	Ranocally	158 acres	Rathnacally
89	Farrenshenenkin and Parke	85 acres	
33	Ballynorane	161 acres	Ballynoran
38	Fedanes	207 acres	Fiddane
85	Cloonkeene	159 acres	Cloonkeen

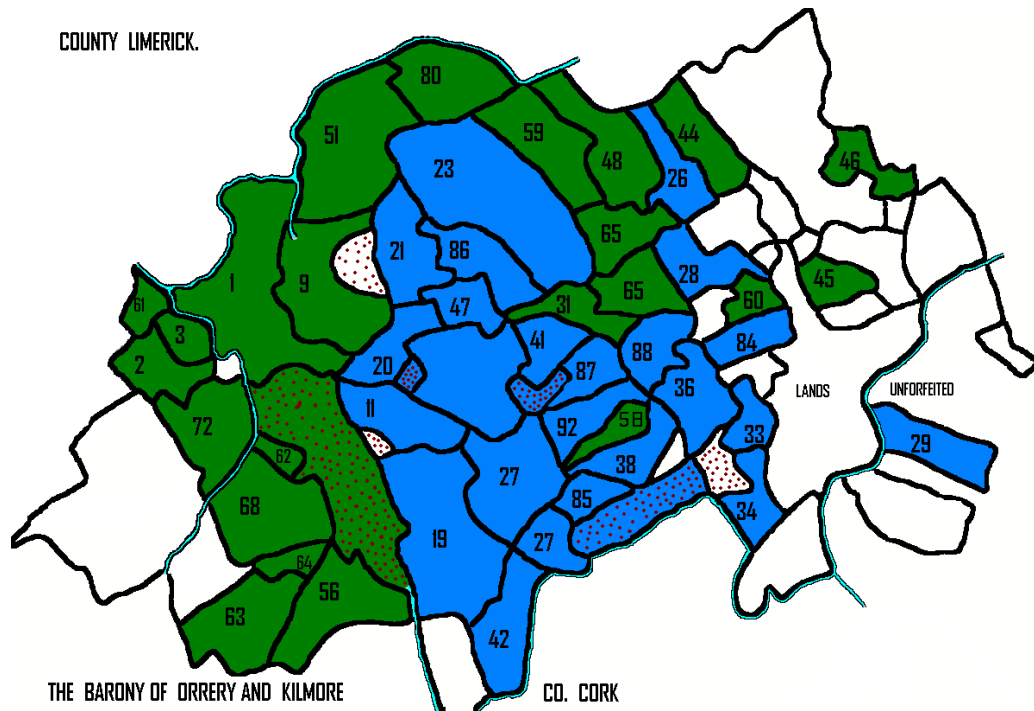
**Shandrum Parish**

23	Ballynakilly	955 acres	Ballynakilla
86	Newtown	283 acres	Newtown N&S.
47	Killinegare	169 acres	Kilmagoura
21	Clonlee	430 acres	Cloonleagh N&S.
20	Carriglass	255 acres	Curryglass
17	Curraghclonbroe	537 acres	Curraghclonabro
90	Clonbriny	380 acres	Farthingville
19	Druming		Dromina
13	Ardagh	799 acres	Ardagh
41	Ballard	151 acres	Boolard
87	Claderagh	203 acres	Clyderragh
27	Kilbrey	183 acres	Killabraher N&S.
	Kilbreyer		-ditto-
	Knocknashelling and Knocknamather	468 acres	-ditto-
91	Killelane and		
92	Killieshane	192 acres	

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**Note:** - When Cuffe surrendered Kilbolane to William Power and his wife, Cuffe moved into Castlenekilly which he fled from in October 1598 at the outbreak of the Munster rebellion. There have been a lot of arguments about the location of this place but a check on the list of Townlands granted to Cuffe and an examination of the Down Survey map highlights the modern Townland of Farthingville as the place referred to.





**Map 6:- The Townlands as they were in 1656, Traced from the Down Survey Map of the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.** (The dotted areas are bogs)

**Map 6** shows the location of the following townlands:-

- 58 Listletrim
- 45 Killcolman
- 92 Killieshane
- 60 Henrie's land ( Ballyhendry ).
- 64 Dromore.

If one looks at the position and shape of Kilbolane and Kilbolane bog beneath it on the above contemporary map one can appreciate the futility of trying to reconcile the old lists of townlands with modern maps. At best, a modern map will give an accurate feeling and understanding of the general locations involved and start the enquirer in the general direction needed to build up an accurate as possible picture of what the old lists are conveying to the reader. The Majority of the townlands on the left of the map were sold by Cuffe to Lord Audley who was soon after elevated to Earl of Castlehaven and were by his descendants sold to the Earl of Cork and his son Lord Orrery. The lands on the east were granted to Sir George Isham, in the year 1597, Sir William's grandfather and included Castlelিশen and Cloonsillagh etc.

David Power, who died in 1696, was the father of , **1.** Ellen, who married Richard Power, **2.** John, who died in 1693 and was married to Sarah Bowen, and **3.** Major James Power. John and Sarah were the parents of David, the last heir male of Sir William's line.<sup>40</sup> David's daughter Frances married Richard Trench and they were the parents of William Power Keating Trench, the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Clancarty. (Second creation).

<sup>40</sup> Irish Mss. Commission.

Anelecta Hibernia 25. The Power Papers.



Nicholas Power  
 D. 31 Aug 1596

Sir George Isham  
 of Wales

John S&H  
 B. 1566

Piers Power  
 (Carrigphillip)

Isabell

John Power  
 Eldest son  
 Grandfather  
 to Milo who  
 D. sp. 1677

William Power  
 Kilbolane

Ellen Fitzgibbon  
 Only daughter  
 & heir to Edmund

Piers Power  
 Carrickeleen  
 co. Cork.

Elizabeth Boyle  
 Sister of Richard,  
 Earl of Cork.

John Power = Helen McCarthy  
 Daughter of  
 Cormack of  
 Muskerry

Roger  
 of Corbinny  
 and Knocklehan

Miss Mansfield

Capt. David Power = Bridget Thornton  
 Kilbolane and  
 Ballynaglahan  
 Co. Clare

daughter of Thomas,  
 Granddaughter of  
 Sir George Thornton.

Pierce = Miss Anketel  
 Richard  
 William  
 Julia = James Bagot  
 Ellis = William Dugan

Pierce  
 Knocklehan  
 W. 11/12/1694  
 Pr. 4/12/1701

Grace Courtrop  
 sister of  
 Sir Peter.

Col. John Power = Sarah Bowen  
 D. in France at  
 St. Germain  
 in 1692.

Daughter of  
 John Bowen  
 of Bowenscourt.

Roger Piers Milo Richard Mary Margaret = John Power  
 Clashmore

David Coureen = Elizabeth Keating  
 B. 1685 Lissenhall  
 Co. Kilkenny

William Bridget Mary Ellen Julia  
 all 5 died unmarried

Richard Trench = Frances Power  
 Garbally  
 Co. Galway

William Power Keating Trench =  
 Lord Kilconnel  
 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Clancarty

Richard

The Mss Reading Room of the National Library of Ireland have a letter written by Sir William to the Earl of Cork circa 1630. It survived amongst the Lismore Papers.