

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF RONAYNE OR RONAN OF COUNTIES CORK AND WATERFORD

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I. 1999 Introduction

As I read through these Notes, I noticed every so often that I didn’t know what something meant, or I wondered who somebody was, or I was just curious about time frames. In those cases, I’ve added footnotes and reference material. I’ve (mostly) left things alone, except for “fixing” typographical errors (and, probably, adding a few of my own).

I’ve changed all references to Queenstown to the original Cobh; i.e., Cove of Cork. The town was renamed Queenstown after a visit by Queen Victoria in 1849, it remained so until 1922 when it was changed back to the original name.

Also, note that references to “... the current ...” or “... today ...” mean up to the publication date of the original notes; i.e., 1917, during the first World War, when Ireland still “belonged” to England. Don’t be too offended by the references to Irish men fighting in the British armed forces; the world was a bit different in those pre-multiculturalism days. Along the same lines, when Queen Elizabeth is mentioned, the reference is to Elizabeth I—Elizabeth II hadn’t been born when these Notes were written and published.

Appended is *Some Desmond Incidents and Notes on the Ronayne Family*, by Edward Camillus Ronayne, from the April-June, 1916 issue of the *Journal*. These *Notes* corrected some errors in the Knight *Notes* that were incorporated in this edition without comment.

Also appended is a translation of the 1333 “Grant of English Liberty” by Edward III to Philip Ronayne.

The illustrations of Gould, Ronan, Ronayne, and the combined arms of Ronayne, Meade, and Power borne by Richard Power-Ronayne are results from Robert L. Billard’s **Blazons! 95** computer program which draws arms based upon their description or blazon. See <http://www.blazons.com> if you are interested (if you don’t know what <http://www.blazons.com> means, you probably aren’t interested).

There are a number of—sometimes confusing—abbreviations used throughout these Notes; here are some of them:

- **d.c.e.**—Writ of diem clausit extremum; i.e., he has closed his last day.
- **d.s.p.**—decessit sine prole; i.e., died without issue.
- **d.v.p.**—decessit vitae patre; i.e., died in father’s lifetime.
- **i.p.m.**—Inquisition post mortem.
- **interalios**—among other people.
- **J.P.**—Justice of the Peace
- **j.u.**—jure uxoris; i.e., right of wife.

- **LL.D.**—Legum Doctor; i.e., Doctor of Laws.
- **M.L.B.**—Marriage License Bond.
- **MP**—Member of Parliament.
- **MS**—manuscript.
- **MSS**—manuscripts.
- **ob.**—died.
- **T.C.D.**—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin.
- **unkn.**—unknown.
- **unm.**—unmarried.

In particular you will notice that people lost their rights and property by being attainted. Attainder was the consequence of a judicial or legislative sentence for treason or felony, and involved the forfeiture of all the real and personal property of the condemned person and such “corruption of the blood” that he could neither receive or transmit by inheritance, or could sue or testify in any court, or claim any legal protection or rights. Another way of looking at attainder is that it refers to a person or family losing a noble title, plus any and all rights and privileges attached to it, due to treason; it can mean being deprived of lands and goods as well as precedence and title, and, possibly, life. In England, attainders are now abolished, and in the United States the Constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed; and no attainder of treason (in consequence of a judicial sentence) shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder was, of course, abused by people in power over people who weren’t, which is why it is expressly forbidden in the U.S. Constitution; those who had suffered in Europe did not permit that suffering to continue in the new country in North America. Recent practice of U.S. courts and agencies in confiscating the property of some “offenders” (even before they are convicted of anything) smacks rather loudly of attainder.

A note of thanks for supplying additional information about the “tedious Uniacke divorce” must go to Peter FitzGibbon who sent along details. Along the same lines, a note of thanks must also go to Mauriel Joslyn of the **Patrick Cleburne Society**, P.O. Box 130817, Birmingham, AL 35213-0817, Mailto:info@patrickcleburne.com for information about Patrick Ronayne Cleburne and other members of the Cleburne family. Mauriel is the author of *A Meteor Shining Brightly: Essays on Major General Patrick Cleburne* which is available at <http://patrickcleburne.com> (follow the links), and from Amazon.com.

These Notes have led me into some alleyways that I didn't know existed, perhaps they will you, too.
Enjoy.

II. 1916 Introduction

A short article, entitled *The Oldest House near the Lee*, and signed, "J. C.," appeared in the April-June, 1912, number of this journal. It consisted of a series of discursive notes, founded on Windele's *Cork and its Vicinity*, in which the writer gave some description of the old mansion of Ronayne's Court—a curious old house, still extant, on the banks of the Douglas river—as well as of certain members of the family from which the house took its name.

In a later number of the same publication (April-June, 1915) another article (continued in the July-September number) by the same writer, entitled Dr. Caulfield's *Records of the Sarsfield Family of the County Cork*, contained further references to the Ronaynes; and still further allusions appeared in the July-September number in an article by Mr. James Buckley (Council Member), headed *A Cork Branch of the Rochfort Family*.¹

A few extra notes which the present writer has collected may now prove of supplementary interest.

Some doubt seems to have existed in antiquarian circles as to whether the Ronaynes were really of Celtic origin, as was commonly supposed. Windele points out in his *Cork and its Vicinity* that in the 10th century, when Brian overcame the Danes of Cork, Waterford and Limerick, the Governor of Cork was Ruanon, a foreigner (presumably a "Dane")—the implication being that the Ronaynes were possibly of "Danish" descent, as the Coppingers and Goulds (Goolds) and one or two others of the ancient families of Cork and Waterford certainly were.

Other authorities have asserted that the Ronaynes and Ronans were two distinct families—the former being of Norman extraction, while the latter were of either "Danish" or Milesian² descent.³

Thus, the late W. A. Coppinger, LL.D., of the Middle Temple (of whom an obituary notice appeared in this *Journal* for January-March, 1915), while assuming the Celtic origin of the Ronans, remarks in his *History of the Coppinger Family* that "Coppingers had intermarried with Norman Roches, Rochforts and Ronaynes."

The late Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, was also of opinion that the Ronaynes were of Norman, or at least not of Celtic origin.

It is difficult to ascertain the grounds on which such an assumption could have been based. A well-established tradition derives the name Ronayne from the old equivalent of "roi" and an O.F. root signifying "native." But the descriptive "native king" would have been given not to a Norman but to an Irishman—unless we may suppose, by a stretch of imagination, that it was an epithet ironically applied by the Normans to one of their own original settlers who had become *Ipsis Hibernis Hibernior* and assumed chieftainship.

The Index Nominum to the *Four Masters* gives Ó Ronan, Ó Ronain, Ó Ronayne and Ua Ronain—a note to vol. 3, p. 11, pointing out that "the Ó is never prefixed in the Anglicized form, which is Ronayne in the South of Ireland." The above forms (with the exception of Ua Ronain") as well as Ronayne, Ronayn, Ronan, Ronain, Ronnon, Ronyon, Ronane, Ronaine, Roinane, and all these with the Ó, occur in old manuscripts (MSS), legal documents, state papers, local histories and records of all kinds. In the *Fiants of Queen Elizabeth*⁴ the Ó is used. The spelling, no doubt, was tradition. Ronan and Ronayne, as surnames, are the only forms now used. The old form Ronain, as part of a place-name, is still to be found in "Rinn-Ronain;" i.e., "Ronayne's Point," the name given to a residence near Rushbrooke, Cobh,⁵ formerly the property of Mr. Joseph Philip Ronayne, Member of Parliament (MP), and later of his widow, the daughter of Commander Stace-Wright, Royal Navy (RN)

Ó Hart, in his *Irish Pedigrees*, chapter 4, traces the Ronans or Ronaynes from Heremon, 7th son of Milesius of Spain, "from whom," he says, "were descended the Kings, Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdoms of Connaught and Leinster since the 5th century; of Ulster since the 4th century; and of England from the reign of Henry II,⁶ down to the present time"⁷

In this connection it may be pointed out that "a Ronan is one of the Ossianic heroes and an unmistakable Milesian"⁸

Ó Hart also refers to the Ó Ronans or Ronaynes as a clan (with McManus; Keon, Mackeon, or MacEwen; Ó Common or Cummins) in the County Roscommon,⁹ and derives them, with Carbery and others, from Colla da Chrioch; while Ó Dugan, in his *Topography of Meath*, mentions Ó Ronain or Ó

1. *Journal*, October-December, 1915, pp. 160, 176, 178, 179.

2. Milesian: Descended from King Milesius of Spain, whose two sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1300 B.C.; or pertaining to the descendants of King Milesius; hence, Irish.

3. A comparison of armorial bearings might be of use in this connection. See below.

4. *Fiant* is short for *Fiant litterae patentes*. *Fiant* were warrants to the Chancery authority for the issue of letters patent under the Great Seal. They dealt with matters ranging from commissions for appointments to high office and important government activities to grants of "English Liberty" and "pardons" to the humblest of the native Irish.

5. Originally Cobh, "Cove of Cork," it was renamed Queenstown in honor of a visit by Queen Victoria in 1849 and remained so until 1922 when the original name was restored.

6. Born 25 March 1133, Ascended 1154, died 6 July 1189.

7. Page 604, under "Nealan"—Ronan "ron"=Irish "hair," meaning "the man with a profusion of hair;" his son; a quo Ó Ronain, Anglicized "Ronan" in Connaught, "Ronayne" in Munster.

8. *Journal*, April-June, 1912.

9. Ó Hart: vol. 1, p. 854.

Ronayne as Chief of the district of Cairbre Gaura or Northern Teffia.

Some of the Ronaynes were Chiefs in the districts of Waterford and Tipperary and parts of Leinster, where we still find the place-names Kilronan (near Butlerstown), Kilronan (near Kilmainham), Rathronan, etc. The tribe fought all through the Danish wars; took a leading part in the struggles which followed the Anglo-Norman invasions; and long kept up a powerful anti-Norman connection in the Waterford district with the le Poers or Powers (then *Ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*), the Sherlocks and the Waddings.

Ó Hart¹ quoting from an old manuscript volume in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, enumerates the principal families in Ireland from the 11th to the end of the 16th century, of Irish, Anglo-Norman and Anglo-Irish origin, "Amongst these were: Fitz-Gibbon (White Knight), Cork; Galwey, Cork; Ó Callaghan (Lord), Cork; Ó Ronayne, Cork; Roche (Viscount), Cork; Sarsfield, Cork; le Poer, Waterford; Ó Ronan, Mayo; Plunket, Meath, Dublin; Ó Ronan, Longford."

In the civil history of Ireland, as well as in the early Irish hagiology,² the name Ronan is of frequent occurrence. Thus, in Ó Donovan's *Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland* (The Four Masters) we find the following references:

- AD 610 Ronan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died.
- AD 623 Ronan, son of Tuathal, Lord of the Aritheara, died.
- AD 664 A great mortality prevailed in Ireland this year, and ... St. Ronan ... died.
- AD 759 Ronan, Abbot of Cluan-Mic-Nois, died.
- AD 796 (recte 814.) The relics of Ronan ... were placed in a shrine of gold and silver.³
- AD 809 (recte 814.) Ronan Ua Lochdeivc, Bishop, died.
- AD 966 ... slain ... Ronan, and other nobles of Leinster.
- AD 1086 Ua Ronain, archinneach of Cluain-Dolcain, died.
- AD 1161 Ua Ronain, Bishop of Ciarraige (Kerry or Ard-fert), died.
- AD 1173 Kenny Ó Ronan, Bishop of Glendalough, died.

Hennessy's *Annals of Ulster* refers to several of above, as also does the *Book of Leinster*, while in the *History of Waterford*, we find that "Ronanus" was Bishop of Lismore in 763.

In the *History and Antiquities of Ireland*,⁴ by Walter Harris (Dublin, Robert Bell, Stephen Street, 1764), the following passage occurs:

"Thomian or Tomian Mac-Ronan, a Man of Noble Birth, was, upon the Death of Mac-Laifir, for his Learning and other Virtues, appointed the next Successor; or, as Colgan saith, was be general suffrage elected. It is said he was the most learned of his countrymen ... To this Prelate and to the other Bishops of Ireland was wrote that Epistle of the Roman Clergy in the year 639 ... concerning the Season for the Celebration of Easter; part of which is extant in the Works of the Venerable Bede ..."

1. vol. 2, p. 16.

2. The history or description of the sacred writings or of sacred persons; a narrative of the lives of the saints; a catalogue of the saints.

The reference in Bede is as follows:⁵

"Amongst these was a very bitter defender of the `True Paschal,' Ronan by name, Irish indeed by nation, but instructed according to the rule of the true Church in the parts either of Gaul or of Italy."

At the time of the first Anglo-Norman invasion, the Ó Ronaynes (with the Ó Brigans and Ó Lomasneys) were in possession of the whole of the Barony of Imokilly—old Cantred of Killeagh—the district between Youghal and the Great Island (Cobh), as may be seen from old maps of the tribes and tribal lands in Munster. After the Rebellion of 1691, Nicholas Ronayne, of Youghal and Limerick, was "attainted,"⁶ and forfeited extensive estates in this barony.⁷

An interesting old silver chalice, presented by this Nicholas to the old Catholic Church in Youghal, is now in the possession of James Ronayne, Esquire, of Ardsallagh. It bears the inscription:

I.H.S. Nicholaus Ronayne me fecit fieri, 1684.

Mr. Ronayne has also another old chalice with the inscription:

Thomas et conjux Horea ... gena duplex anno Dm 1637 Ronanus fieri monumentum fexit uterque.

(Thomas Ronayne of D'Laughtane, who married Margaret, daughter of Matthew Hore of Shandon, County Waterford, and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Coppinger, Knight, of Crosshaven.)

A third Ronayne chalice is, I believe, still in use in the church at Youghal.

The Ronaynes, Callaghans and Roches were at one time the principal owners of the whole of the Blackwater basin—the "Vale of Duhallow."

In 1333, Philip Ó Ronayne was granted by Edward III "free state and condition...ac ab omni servitudine Hibernicali."⁸ The translation of this Grant is reproduced below.

3. He is the patron saint of Druiem...(now Drumiskin), where according to the Irish Calendar, his festival was kept on November 18th.

There are twelve Irish saints bearing the name of Ronan commemorated in the Martyrology of Donegal; of these the most celebrated are: St. Ronan of Ulster, brother of St. Carnech, and grandson of Loarn, d. 11 January, 535; St. Ronan, son of Berach, a disciple of the great St. Fechin of Fore. He became first Abbot of Drumshallon, and d. 18 November, 665. St. Ronan Fionn is honoured as patron of Lan Ronan (Kelminiog) in Iveagh. His feast is celebrated on 22 May, both in Ireland and Scotland. St. Ronan of Iona is explicitly referred to by St. Bede as one of the protagonists of the Roman custom of celebrating Easter as against the Irish tradition, and he had a warm controversy on the subject with his countryman St. Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, 660. This controversy was ended at the Synod of Whitby, in 664, when St. Ronan's views were upheld. St. Ronan of Lismore was a distinguished successor of St. Carthage, and several Munster churches were built in his honour. His feast is celebrated on 9 February 763. Another saint of this name is best known by the ruined church of Kilronan, Co. Roscommon, where Turlogh Ó Carolan and Bishop Ó Rourke are buried. (W. H. Grattan-Flood, as transcribed by Christine J. Murray, *Catholic Encyclopedia*.)

Caulfield, in his *Council Book of Kinsale*, refers to Maurice Ronan of Kinsale (1462). The same Maurice is also mentioned in *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. 2, p. 214, in an historical account (also by Caulfield) of the family of Sarsfield of Doughcloyne, County Cork; in which account Mary Ronayne, heiress of Doughcloyne, is described as one of his descendants. And again, in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1846)—under “Cleborne”—we find Patrick Ronayne, of Annebrook, Cobh, referred to as “descended from Maurice Ronayne, who obtained from King Edward IV¹ a grant of the rights of Englishmen.”

This Maurice also held lands in Youghal district, and was owner of the island of Spike in Cork Harbor (opposite the Great Island).

The references in the Kinsale *Council Book* are:

- 1462, June 4. Maurice Ó Ronan.
- 1470, April 10. Maurice Ronan of Kinsale, and Nicholana Roche, his wife.
- 1490. April 25. Maurice Ó Ronan, of Youghal.
- 1462. One of the earliest deeds of the Ronan family, preserved in the Sarsfield Chartulary,² is the grant of a messuage³ in Kinsale to Maurice Ronan, attached to which is the seal (marked with a boar) of Eliza Gogh, 2 Edward IV.

In the *Sarsfield Manuscript* we find that in 1490 Thomas Pyke granted to Maurice Ronan of Kinsale certain property in Spike (Pyke) Island, which was then named Inispyk. The original words are given in the *Council Book*, viz:

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Thomas Pyk, dedi, etc., Maurice Ronan, omnia etc., ut supra...et in Inispyke, in Comte Cork...dat. apud Cork, xxvii. Aprilis, anno regni regis Henrici Sept., quinto.” (1502)

In some early charters relating to Kinsale which were in the possession of the late Captain Dominick Ronayne Sarsfield, D.L., of Doughcloyne, the following reference to Maurice Ronayne occurs:

“23rd April, 1488. Philip Copiner (Coppinger), vicar de Kinsale—remis' in perp' Maur' Ronan...de Kinsale.” (Re property in Kinsale district.)

4. This work may be seen in the Reading Room of the British Museum; 2,082, e.

5. Translation from *The Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation*, Lib. iii. Cap. xxv. — re Paschal Controversy. The Paschal Controversy has to do with the calculation of Easter dates.

6. In old law, to subject a person to the legal condition formerly resulting from a sentence of death or outlawry, pronounced in respect of treason or felony; to affect by attainder.

7. Inquisition in Exchequer, King's Old Castle, near Cork, 1694, August 15th—Report of Record Commissioners, vol. 3, p. 387.

8. *Journal*, April-June, 1912.

1. Born 28 April 1442, ascended 1461, died 9 April 1483.

2. A registry, or record, as of a monastery or church.

3. Messuage: a dwelling house and its adjacent buildings and the adjacent land used by the household.

This Maurice obtained from King Edward IV a similar privilege to that granted by Edward III⁴ to Philip Ó Ronayne (see above). This “charter of English liberty,” as it was called, conferred the right of bringing actions in any of the King's Courts—a privilege denied to “mere Irish” generally—as well as the power to purchase lands. The original charter granting this right to Maurice Ronayne is still preserved.

The *Council Book* contains also the following entries:

- 1446. Death of Dionsyus Ronayne.
- 1474. Anastatia Ronan, widow, of Kinsale.
- 1476. Richard Ronan, of Kinsale.
- 1523. Thomas Ronan, Provost of Kinsale, owning property in Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal.
- 1551. Thomas Ronayne, of Cork and Kinsale.
- 1562. James Ronayne, of Kinsale, son and heir of Thomas Ronayne. Property lately held by Philip Ronayne.
- 1570. John Ronayne, son and heir of Richard Ronayne, of Youghal. Lands in Kinsale district.
- 1615. The Petition of James Ronayne, Gentleman, to the Lord President of Munster, humbly showing that Thomas Bayly and John Williby, wardens of the Church of Kinsale, did distrain his several tenants inhabiting the long houses by the key (quay) in Kinsale, pretending that an annual rent is due unto the church out of said houses, &c. The defendants were nonsuited by order dated 10th April 1615, signed by Lord Inchiquin.⁵
- 1639. March 14th. Memorandum “That I, Thomas Ronayne of Cork, Alderman, have received at the hands of the Right Honorable Garrett Lord Baron of Courcy and Kinsale, in keeping a white leather purse sealed with his Lordship's seal, containing in gold and silver £100, to be delivered to him at his will and pleasure.”⁶
- 1667. Amongst the *Sarsfield Manuscripts* is preserved the Grant, dated May 12th, 1667, of the Burial ground of the Ronaynes in Christ Church, Cork.

The following entries are taken from Caulfield's *Register* of that Church:

- 1667. Mr. Ronayne, for burying his wife in the chancel, £0 13S 4d.
- 1646. Morise Ronan of C.C. and Joane Dogherty, married 15 January.
- 1655. Frances (sic.), son of Patrick Ronan and Joane, b. 13th, baptized 28th October.

In 1539 the de Cogans, who held a great part of the barony of Kerricurrihy (south east of Cork), conveyed their interest in the lands of Old Court (called in the *Sarsfield Manuscripts* “Shanna Cuir,” or “Antiqua Curia”), in the Rochestown district, to Thomas Ronan—probably the same Thomas who was Mayor of Cork in 1537. Later on the Ronaynes possessed considerable estates in this district—their lands in the barony of Kerricurrihy—Montfieldstown (Ronayne's Court), Roch-

4. Ascended 1327, died 1377.

5. *Sarsfield Manuscripts*.

6. Kinsale *Council Book*.

estown, etc.—having been conveyed to Maurice Ronayne in 1606 by “Patrick Roche Fitzmaurice Roche of Cork, Gentleman.”¹

Old Court remained in the Ronayne family till late in the 18th century, when it was purchased by the family of Gould (now Goold), Barts.

In Caulfield’s *Council Book of Youghal* (1610-1800) we find very frequent references to the Ronaynes who, amongst other posts of honor, held the office of Mayor of Youghal, from father to son, from the time of Queen Mary to that of William II.

Theobald Ronayne was MP for Youghal from 1634 to 1639 (Gibson’s *Cork*, 1861), while Dominick Ronayne (a poet of some repute), in more recent times was MP for the borough of Clonmel.

On p. xlii of the *Youghal Council Book*, we find an interesting declaration (15 May 1496) by the Earl of Desmond, in which we expresses his gratitude to King Henry VII² “for his superabundant pity” in granting him a pardon, and hands over his son and heir, James Fitz-Maurice of the Geraldines, into the custody of the Mayor of Cork. The declaration is signed and sealed by the Earl, the witnesses being Maurice (the Lord Roche) and Philip Ronan.³

This was the Philip Ó Ronayne who, in concert with the Geraldines, refused to receive Bishop McCarthy (Bishop of Cork, 1490-1492) on his return from Rome, though he had been appointed Bishop of Cork by Pope Innocent VII. A Bull of this Pope, dated “xv. Kalends⁴ of August, 1492,” states that His Holiness “has heard with much displeasure that certain sons of iniquity, namely Maurice Earl of Desmond, Edmund Maurice de Geraldine, besides Philip Ó Ronayne, Cleric of the Diocese of Cork,” had hindered Thaddeus (the Bishop) from taking possession of his diocese.

In 1625, Philip Ronayne, Gentleman, was admitted a Freeman of Youghal.

John Ronayne was Governor of Temple Mitchell, to the north of Youghal, in 1645.⁵

To him was addressed the curious letter⁶ signed (or addressed?) “Castle Haven Audley:

“You, Sir Governor, If you be not short of memory, you may remember that when yesterday I sent for you, you did not only refuse to come, but in my defiance flourished a sword on top of that castle. I tell you, Sir, for this, and for your presumption of staying the armies coming, I am resolved...to shoot you out of the cannon’s mouth...”
27 June, 1645.

This awful threat was the result of John’s refusal to surrender the castle when formally summoned to do so.

In 1690 (7th August) Thomas Ronayne was made Mayor of Youghal by King James II⁷ “to promote the interests of the Papists in this Kingdom.”⁸

From the Municipal Rolls we learn that in 1558 the principal families in Youghal and district were—Angus, Blewett (Bluett), Fforest, Gough, Portingale, Ronayne, Shryes, Unacke and Tobyn. The majority of these are now extinct.

A curious custom with reference to the “Town Bell” of Youghal deserves notice. It appears that in 1688-1689 Thomas Ronayne, who was then Mayor,⁹ distinguished himself by “soothing and composing the political animosities of the adherents of King James II and those of King William¹⁰ and Queen Mary.” In recognition of his good services in this connection it was decreed that “on his death, and on the death of any member of the Ronayne family for ever,” the “Town Bell” should be tolled. A local tradition says that in 1689 he saved the lives of some Protestants who were imprisoned in Tynte’s Castle and condemned to death; the above privilege being granted on the accession of King William and Queen Mary. This appears to be the explanation of the custom accepted by the present municipal authorities. Another tradition, however, states that the custom was initiated by Oliver Cromwell, who, on arriving with his troops at Ferry Point, was unable to secure a sufficient supply of boats for the transportation of his men, and was therefore compelled to march up the banks of the Blackwater as far as D’Laughtane, where the Ronaynes afforded him valuable assistance in his crossing of the river. Still another tradition maintains (and this is the explanation which has always been accepted by the Ronaynes themselves) that the privilege was first granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1558, to Philip Ronayne, who was then Mayor (the date 1558 is—incorrectly—given in Cusack’s *Cork*), for services rendered to the Protestant citizens. A portrait of Philip, which is now in the possession of his direct descendant, James Ronayne, Esquire, of Ardsallagh, Youghal, bears the inscription:

“Phillip Ronayne, mayor of Youghal, for whom Queen Elizabeth ordered the town bell to be tolled from time of death to burial, for him and his descendants for ever.”

The custom is referred to in Field’s *Annals of Youghal*, through there is no mention of it in either Hayman or Caulfield.

The bell is still tolled on the death of a Ronayne.

Cusack’s *Cork* contains the following entries:

- 1537. Thomas Ronayne, Mayor.
- 1549. Thomas Ronayne, Mayor.
- 1575. James Ronayne, Mayor.
- 1630 Thomas Ronayne, Mayor.
- 1665. Patrick Ronayne and

1. *Gentleman’s Magazine*, p. 501—article by Dr. Caulfield.

2. Born 28 January 1457, ascended 1485, died 21 April 1509.

3. “Officialis Episcopi Corke, Clone” (Cork and Cloyne).

4. The day of the new moon and the first day of the month in the ancient Roman calendar.

5. *Council Book*, p. 249.

6. *ibid.*, p. 533.

7. Born 14 October 1633, ascended 1685, reign ended 1688, died 6 September 1701.

8. *ibid.*, p. 379.

9. In the Appendix to the *Council Book*, the Mayor for 1688 is given as N. Ronayne.

10. Ascended 1688, died 1702.

- 1666. Sir Richard Aldworth, High Sheriffs for the County.

Above Thomas (Mayor in 1630) was of Ronayne's Court, and "died seized of extensive property in this neighborhood (Rochestown) as well as in the Great Island, in Youghal, Kinsale and Cork."¹

Possibly he was identical with the Thomas Ronayne mentioned on p. 315 of the same work—who is described as "of the City of Corke"—in a list of his "goods, credits and chattels, which since the death have come to the hands and possession of Alice Ronan, alias Meade, the relict² of the said deceased, and James Ronan, Cozen German of the said deceased...valued...by virtue of a commission out of his Majesty's Court of Prerogatives...the fifth day of June, anno dni one thousand six hundred ffortie and one..." The list contains entries of "silver quilted salters, silver wyne boules, silver beere boules, silver spoones and chaines, Gould signetts, Gould juells, drawing boards, stooles covered with Turkey cushions, Turkey carpetts, diap napkins, linen napkins, Duaske potts," etc., followed by a list of lands, agricultural produce, cattle, etc.

Cusack also gives the pedigree of The Ó Donovan, showing the marriage of Catherine Ronayne of Ronayne's Court— aunt of Mary Ronayne, wife of Morgan Ó Donovan, ancestor of the Ó Donovans of Montpellier—and Richard Ó Donovan, LL.D., MP for Baltimore.

Gibson's *History of Cork*, vol. 2, p. 1, points out that the Ronaynes were one of the twelve families from which during the period 1435-1610 the chief magistrate of Cork was chosen—the remaining eleven being those of Gould, Roche, Tyrry (Terry), Meade, Coppinger, Galway, Sarsfield, Morrogh, Skiddy (Scudamore), Walters and Lavallyn.

In vol. 1, p. 177, of the same work, Dorbye ne Royne (Darby Ronan) is mentioned. This Darby was Chaplain to the 15th Earl of Desmond.

The *Attainders of 1642* contain the name of Owen Ó Ronayne of Ballybeg, County Kildare. In 1646 Francis Ó Ronayne of Kilkenny was one of the Confederate Catholics there assembled. The name of James Ronayne appears in the "Inrolments" in favor of the "1649 Officers"—"the '49 Lots"—while the names Stephen Ronan and Patrick Ronane, both of Limerick, occur in the lists of persons "transplanted." (1653-1654.) This Patrick Ronane was probably son of the Patrick mentioned in Hamilton's *State Papers of Ireland in the Reign of Elizabeth—Dublin Castle Report* (1588) of news brought from Spain for the Right Honorable Sir W. Fitz-William, Knight, Lord Deputy:

"These Irishmen returned with the Army (Spanish) and are now in the Court of Spain, Cahil McConor" and Edmund Eustace. These Irishmen I know were lost in the Spanish army, Gerald Fitz-James Desmond, Thomas Desmond, son unto Sir John Desmond; Patrick Ronayne of Limerick."

Amongst the forfeiting proprietors under Cromwell were James Ronayne, owning property in Kinsale, Cork, Youghal,

Barony of Kerricurrihy (in which Ronayne's Court is situated); Barony of Kinalea; and in the Great Island.

The *Inrolments of the Decrees of Innocents* (under the Commonwealth) include the names of Ó Ronan (Melaughlin), Ronan, Ronane (Maurice), and Ronayne; while in the *Attainders of 1691* we find the names Lieutenant John Ó Ronayne of Hilltown, County Waterford; Nicholas Ronayne of Youghal and Limerick (extensive estates in Barony of Imokilly); William Ronayne of Kildadnett (Hodnettswood—now Marino, Cobh); Philip Ronayne of Carganassy (Carriganass, near Killeagh); James Ronayne of Ronayne's Court; William, his son; John of Youghal; Thomas (Governor) of Dungarvan; James and Stephen of Limerick³

Before proceeding with the Ronayne genealogy, we may notice a few of the more interesting family monumental relics in the counties of Cork and Waterford.

One of these may be seen in the old graveyard of Hackettstown, near Newcastle, County Waterford. It consists of an ancient tombstone with the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Jacob Ronan de Hackettstown, Medi...Celeb. ...Ob. xi. No...26 et ejus uxor Anastatia Deveruex defuncta x. 1, 1416 (1516?)"

In 1782 the church of St. Mary, Youghal, was pulled down. A large mound of earth and rubbish half covered two curious sculptured tombs. On the horizontal slab of one tomb is a cross fleury moribed in a wheel. At the sides of the shafts of the cross are two shields—the dexter bearing the arms of Coppinger, and the sinister those of Ronayne. Round the edge of the slab is the inscription:

"Hic jacet Eduardus Coppinger ...de Youghil...qui obiit 12 Julii, AD 1624.
Helena Ronane...uxor ejus, posuit."

This Helena Ronane is referred to in the following passage from *Some Old County Cork Families*, by R. G. FitzGerald Uniacke, B.A., F.R.S.A.⁴

"Johana Uniacke survived her husband, her will being dated 10 February, 1635, pr. February, 1637. In it she styles herself Joan Coppinger, alias Uniack, of Youghal, and mentions her niece, Joane Ronayne (sic), Ellen Ronaine (sic) alias Coppinger. Her uncle, Patrick Coppinger, was the ill-fated mayor of Youghal, who, in 1570, was hanged at his own door by the Earl of Ormonde for favoring the cause of the insurgent Geraldines. Her eldest brother, Edmond (sic) Coppinger...of Youghal was elected to represent that town in Parliament, 26 April, 1613...He married Helena Ronane, and died in 1624."

The Uniackes are a very old Youghal family, whose history is given at length in the number of this *Journal* referred to above (June, 1894, et seq). See also Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* under "Fitzgerald, Sir Robert Uniacke-Penrose, Bart."

Mr. Coleman's edition of Windele's *Cork* contains an illustration of the tomb of Thomas Ronan (in the churchyard of Christ Church, Cork), who was Mayor of Cork in 1537, and died in 1554; as also of his wife, Johanna Tyrry (Terry), who died in 1569. The Tyrry were an ancient Cork family, being descended from the first Danish colony which settled in that city. Dominick Tyrry, Rector of old St. Mary's, was, in 1536, elected the first Protestant Bishop of Cork.

1. *Journal*, April-June, 1912.

2. Relict, of relinquere to leave behind. A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

3. Ó Harts' *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*, 1887; and D'Alton's *King James's Irish Army List*, both in the British Museum.

4. *Journal*, June, 1894, et seq.

The same tomb is described in an article, signed “J.P.D.” (Dalton) in the *Journal* for February, 1894, entitled *With Pen and Pencil around Cork* (the illustration of the mensa below is from this article).



“This strange monumental stone is placed upright against the wall which forms the northern boundary of the graveyard to the rear of the church... The stone was discovered in the year 1815 buried at a considerable depth beneath the floor of the crypt. It is of limestone, and measures five feet eight inches in height

by three feet ten inches in width.” Of the many writers who have from time to time treated of Cork and its archaeological attractions only a very few seem to have had any acquaintance with the subject of these remarks. Among these the most prominent were John Windele and Richard Sainthill. The former, in his *Historical and Descriptive Notes of Cork*, published in 1839, makes a brief reference to it, afterwards reprinted in his *Olla Podridi*, published in 1844, from which the following extract is taken: “In the centre is a shroud, tied at top and bottom, but open in the middle, within which is a skeleton boldly cut in alto relievo. Above are the sun and moon, and below a star and a rose, with the letters T.R. At each corner was an emblem (in allusion to the evangelists). One is destroyed. The three remaining are a winged lion, an angel, and a winged bull. The remaining space is occupied by three inscriptions, one within the other, each extending the whole four sides of the stone—

- ‘Hoc in tumulo tegitur corpus gracious viri, Thome Ronan, quo’ da’ Maioris hu’ civitatis Cork, qui obiit in crastino Sa’cti Lamberti anno D’no 1554, cu’a—
- Ecia’ vult se sepeliri uxor sua Johana Tyrry: que obiit 5 Dece’ bris a’ o D’ni 1569, quor’ a’ i’ ab’ s p’picietur Deus. Amen. Pater, Ave, and Credo de profundis.
- Memor homo esto, q’ niam mors no’tardat, cum eni’ morir’ hereditabis serpe’ tes et bestias et vermes.’

A translation by Professor Ridgeway—then a C.H. and A.S. Council Member—follows:

- ‘In this tomb is buried the body of the Worshipful Thomas Ronan, formerly mayor of this city of Cork, who died on the morrow of St. Lambert¹ in the year of our Lord 1554,

on whose soul—

- Also his wife, Johana Tyrry, wished herself to be (here) buried, who died on the 5th of December in the year of our Lord, 1569, on whose souls may God have mercy. Amen. Pater, Ave, et Credo de Profundis.
- Be mindful, oh man, since Death tarries not; for when thou diest, thou shalt inherit serpents and beasts and worms.’

“This Thomas Ronan,” adds J.P.D., “was Mayor of Cork in the year 1549. The name also occurs in 1537; most likely the same person.”

C. J. F. MacCarthy, in a privately-published monograph *Thomas Ronan in Sixteenth Century Cork* (Cork, C. J. F. MacCarthy, 1990), presents current work on the Ronan mensa that improves on the work of Ridgeway done in the 19th century. Here is the complete Latin text, followed by Mr. MacCarthy’s translation to English:

- Hoc in tumulo tegitur corpus gracious viri Thome ronan quondam maioris huis Civitatis Cork qui obiit in crastino sancti Jamerti Anno Domini 1554.
- Cum quo eciam vult se sepeliri uxor sua Johanna Tyrry que obiit 1 decembris anno domini 1569: quorum animabus propicietur dues. Amen. Pater. Ave. et Credo. De profundis.
- Homo memor esto quoniam mors non tardat. Cum enim moritur hereditabis serpentes et bestias et vermes.

Mr. MacCarthy’s translation:

- In this tomb is covered the body of the gracious gentleman Thomas Ronan, formerly Mayor of this City of Cork, who died on the day after Saint Jambert’s Day [13 August] in the year of our Lord 1554.
- With whom there also wishes to be buried his wife Joan Tyrry, who died on the 1st of December in the year of our Lord 1569; on whose souls may God have mercy. Amen. Pater, Ave and Credo. De profundis.
- Man, be mindful, since Death does not tarry; for when he dies, you will inherit serpents and beasts and worms.

In the old churchyard of Marmullane, Passage West, is a Ronane tomb, with inscription. The Christian name of the deceased’s father is almost beyond deciphering, but a “rubbing” taken by Lord Walter FitzGerald for the *Journal* of July-September, 1911, would suggest “Nicholas.” The remainder of the inscription reads:

“Hic jacet Philipus Filius...Ronane De Corck qui obiit Pesti...lenciae, anno doii...”

A description of this tomb appeared in the *Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland*, vol. 3, no. 3, 1911. From Cusack’s *History of Cork* it appears that towards the end of the year 1605 “there was a most dreadful pestilence in the city of Cork.” Possibly the above Philip was a victim of that particular visitation, though the date on his tomb is illegible.

Marmullane continued to be the burial-place of the Rochestown Ronaynes down to the middle of the 18th century.²

1. This was incorrectly translated as *Lambert*; it is actually *Jambert*; see C. J. F. MacCarthy’s translation.

The old mansion of Ronayne's Court is described by Windele in his *Cork and its Vicinity*.¹

In styling it "the oldest house on the river" Windele adopts the usually-accepted view that the present building probably dates from the early part of the 17th century—an inscription on the mantel-piece containing the date 1627. Other authorities, however, have pointed out that the site of the present house is only a piece of reclaimed slob; that in the 17th and 18th centuries there were no roads in the vicinity; and that these drawbacks, as well as the constant liability to flood, would have made the site an impossible one for the erection of a house of any size or kind. Major Ó Connor, of Illane Roe, Rochestown² is of opinion that the mantel-piece must have been brought from elsewhere—a view which would seem to be supported by the testimony of architects who maintain that the manner in which the mantel-piece is set in the wall precludes the possibility of its being contemporaneous with the building. The story of "The Giant's Stairs" in Crofton Croker's *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland* is based on the assumption that the present house is the original of 1627. The story opens with a description of Ronayne's Court—"an old mansion on the road between Passage and Cork—easily—known from the stack of chimneys and the gable-end which are to be seen look at it which way you will." Here it is that Maurice Ronayne and his wife Margaret Gould, kept house, as may be learned to this day from the great old chimney-piece on which are carved their arms."³ And Gibson, in his *History of Cork* (Ch. xvii.), is of the same opinion. "There must," he says (p. 406), "be some foundation for the story... The Ronaynes lived at Ronayne's Court, on the banks of the Douglas river, within two or three miles of Carig-Mahon. The old gabled house, with its high-pitched roof and red-brick chimneys, is standing to the present day."

The legend is thus outlined by Gibson:

"Beneath Carrig-Mahon and Monkstown Pier are the "Giant's Stairs," or rather what is left of them, by the new and beautiful road which winds round the shore beneath Carrig-Mahon demesne and the castle grounds... The stairs led to a cave in which, tradition says, MacMahon confined young Ronayne, the heir to a large property in the neighborhood. The boy was liberated by a blacksmith, who boldly entered the cave, bearded the giant, and carried off the lad... Within a few yards of Carrig-Mahon, or Mahon's Rock, and three of four miles higher up the river, is Loch Mahon, and on its south-west shore is Rinn or Ring-Mahon. We hence conclude that some gigantic Irish chieftain named Mahon had his castle above this cave, and that he employed the cave as the Earl of Desmond did the "Murdering Hold" beneath Strancally Castle, as a prison or dungeon."

Some of the Ronaynes lived on the Great Island at the other side of the river, opposite Carrig-Mahon. The tradition is that the blacksmith who liberated young Ronayne "...crossed the river in a boat."

2. See below—Will, 6th October 1757, of Edmund Ronayne of Rochestown, which directs that he is to be buried in his "tomb in Marmullane old churchyard."

1. See also article in this *Journal* for April-June, 1912, with illustration of carved mantle-piece.

2. Author of *Elizabethan Ireland*.

3. Ch. xl.

The mantel-piece referred to is thus described by Professor Mary Ryan, of Queen's College, Cork, the present occupier of Ronayne's Court:

"The greatest width is about nine feet. It is of limestone, but some previous tenant painted it black! The inner framing of the fire-place is (I think) red Kerry marble. The carving is somewhat rude and not symmetrical. The inscription is in Gothic lettering, and runs straight along the top: 'Morris Ronayn and Margaret Gould builded this house in the yeare of our Lorde 1627, and in the 3 years of Kinge Charles.'⁴

In the centre are the letters I.H.S., with the words 'Love God and Neighbors.' The Ronayne arms are on the left, with initials M.R.; and those of Gould, with initials M.G., on the right."



The arms of Gould and Ronayne, as here emblazoned, are both incorrect—those of Gould showing three goldfinches in chief, but omitting the two in base (Gould, Barts., County Cork—azure, on a fesse or, between five goldfinches, three in chief and two in base, proper, three mullets, gules. The correct arms are shown here); while the Ronayne coat corresponds approximately with the (incorrect) description given in Burke's *General Armory* (1884)—Argent, a vine vert; thereon a tun, or, with a blackbird, singing, perched upon it.

The Ronayne and Ronan arms are:



Ronan (County Limerick; assigned and confirmed by Carney, Ulster, 1684, to John Ronan, Esq., of that place)—Ermine, a tun fessways between three escallops, gules, Crest, a blackbird, proper. Motto, "Ipse nos fecit."

The Ronans of Limerick are now extinct in that county, but are still represented by the well-known Stephen Ronan, K.C., of Dublin.



Ronan (Kilkenny; Reg. Ulster's Office)—Gules, a tun or, Crest, a cock or, standing on a mirror, proper.

The Kilkenny Ronans are now extinct in the male line.



Ronayne (of Ronayne's Court; Confirmation to Thomas Ronayne, of Malaga, Spain, Esq., by Hawkins, Ulster, 1770)—Argent, a tun fessways between three escallops, gules. Crest, a blackbird, proper. Motto, "Ipse nos fecit."



Ronayne (of D'Laughtane, County Waterford; "descended from John Ronayne—ancestor of the Ronayne's Court family—who settled in the County Cork about the year 1139." Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1846)—1st and 4th Argent, a tun fessways between three escallops, gules (for Ronayne); 2nd and 3rd, gules, a chevron ermine, between three trefoils slipped, argent (for Meade); Impaling, Argent, a bend engrailed, gules, on a chief of the last, three escallops of the field (for Power).

These last three were the arms borne by the late Richard Power-Ronayne, Esq., J.P., D.L., of D'Laughtane, who mar-

4. Ascended 1625, died 1649.

ried (1811) Mary, daughter of Nicholas Power, Esq., of Snowhill, County Kilkenny.

The Meade arms are those of Meade of Tissassin, Kinsale (as borne also by Arthur Vesey Meade, Earl of Clanwilliam, and Baron Gillford).

The incorrect Gould arms referred to above may also be seen, carved on a stone slab, on the front of an old house in Liberty street, Cork, with the initials T.G. and P.F., and (in base) a vine (as in the incorrect Ronayne arms). The slab bears the date 1606. The initials probably stand for Thomas Gould, Mayor of Cork, who died in 1634, and Phyllis Fagan, his wife, daughter of John Fagan, of Cork.¹

Beneath this slab is another, with date 1782 and the inscription, "Ireland Rising—Liberty Street." An illustration of these slabs is given in Mr. Coleman's Windele's *Cork*, in which the lower stone is described as "a relic of the Volunteers."

Some years ago there were two fragments of Cork chimney-pieces of 16th century in the Museum of the School of Art. One of these bore in its central panel the date 1583. The other—which measured three feet by five inches—showed the date 1584 (also in its central panel), with the initials P.G. and M.R.² These stones were labeled "Fragments of Cork Chimney-pieces of the XVIth century. The initials have been identified as those of Patrick Gould and Mary Ronayne, the builders of Ronayne's Court, a mansion still in occupation."

The attention of the Museum authorities was called to the discrepancy between this labeling and the inscription in Ronayne's Court, and, no doubt, these interesting relics were then given some more accurate description.

The Goulds (now Goolds), formerly of Oldcourt, have long since severed their connection with Cork.³

The present representative, Sir James Stephen Goold, 4th Baronet, born 1848⁴, now resides in Gladstone, Adelaide, South Australia. He is the nephew of the late Sir Henry Valentine Goold, 3rd Baronet, son of Sir George Goold, and of his wife, the Lady Charlotte Browne, eldest daughter of Valentine, Earl of Kenmare, only child by his first wife, the Hon. Charlotte Dillon, sister of Charles, 12th Viscount Dillon.

The Goolds are, however, still represented in the female line in the South of Ireland by the descendants of Edwin

Windham Wyndham Quin, Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, who married Augusta Gould, daughter of Thomas Gould, Esq., a Master in Chancery, and of his wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Valentine Quin of Rosbrien—the representative of a junior branch of the Quins of Adare.⁵

Another representative is the present Hamilton Frederick Stuart Goold-Verschoyle, of Dromadda, and of Athea House, County Limerick; born 1874; assumed by Royal License, 10th March 1900, the additional surname and arms of Goold.⁶

1. Thomas married, secondly, Anstice, daughter of Wray Martell, Mayor of Cork—Ó Hart's Irish Pedigrees, vol. 2, p. 225.

2. A similar Gould chimney-piece may be seen in the School of Art. It bears the date 1585, and the initials M.G. (illustration in Windele's *Cork*).

3. The present Monkstown Castle was built by Anastatia Gould of this family. She was the wife of John Archdeacon, Esq. The castle was built in the 17th century. Anastatia's grave is still to be seen in the disused graveyard at Monkstown, close to the castle. At the west end of the church outside is an elaborate monument with coat-of-arms.

4. Sir James Stephen Goold, b. 13 October 1848, m. 8 February 1873, Bridget Mary (d. 28 January 1898), daughter of Patrick Jordan of Adelaide, and d. 8 August 1926.

5. See *The Quins and the Wyndhams*, by Caroline, Countess of Dunraven, Herald and Genealogist, vol. 3, p. 493.

6. See Burke's *Peerage*, under "Silgo, Marquis of."

III. The Ronaynes of D'Laughtane (County Waterford)

Figure 1: D'Laughtane (February 2000)



In a genealogy of the Ronaynes contained in Burke's *Landed Gentry of Ireland*, (BLG) edition 1846, the compiler states that "the earliest ancestor of whom we find mention is John Ronayne, who settled in the county of Cork about the year 1139."¹

This John was the common ancestor of the Ronaynes of Counties Cork and Waterford.

The following history of the D'Laughtane branch follows a more or less accurate pedigree of that branch contained in Sir William Betham's collections,² and is supplemented and corrected, as far as possible, by information derived from official documents in the Public Records Office, Dublin, family manuscripts, and other sources.

The Office of Arms pedigree is headed:

The genealogy of Thomas Ronayne of Malaga in the Kingdom of Spain, Esquire, descended from the Ancient and Honorable Family of Ronayne of Ronayne's Court, in the County of Corke and Province of Munster.

At the foot of this document is a declaration signed "William Hawkins, Ulster," as follows:

"To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, I, William Hawkins, Esquire, Ulster King of Arms of All Ireland, sendeth greeting, know ye therefore that I, the said King of Arms, by the power and authority to me granted by his present Majesty King George the Third, under the Great Seal of this Kingdom of Ireland, etc., do hereby certify that Thomas Ronayne of Malaga, Esquire, in the Kingdom of Spain, is lawfully descended from John Ronayne of the Great Island in the County of Corke and Kingdom of Ireland, Esquire, as in the above genealogy doth appear, who were seated there for many ages, and were possessed of a plentiful estate. In witness thereof I have hereunto put my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this seventh day of August One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy."

(Sd.) William Hawkins, Ulster

The declaration is accompanied by a description of the Arms of Ronayne—Argent a tun fessways between three escallops, gules; Crest, a blackbird, proper.

1. This genealogy of the family of Ronayne is based almost entirely on official documents (wills, deeds, inquisitions p.m., etc.) in the Public Record Office, Dublin. Extracts from and preecis of these—without which it would only have been possible to give a very inadequate account of the family—have been supplied by Captain Erskine West, of Dublin, to whom my best thanks are due. F.W.K.

2. Vol. ii., pp. 123-126, and vol. xix, p. 14, Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

This Office of Arms genealogy begins with:

A. JOHN RONAYNE OF THE GREAT ISLAND

John Ronayne, of the Great Island,³ "in the County of Corke, Esquire," who married "...daur. of ...Ó Keeff, County Corke," and had issue—

B. RICHARD RONAYNE

Richard Ronayne, who married "Catherine, daughter of Thomas Ronayne, of Youghal (D'Laughtane), County Corke, Esquire," and had issue—

C. MAURICE RONAYNE OF D'LAUGHTANE

Maurice Ronayne, of D'Laughtane, who married "Margaret, daughter of...Ó Callaghan, Esquire," and had issue—

D. RICHARD RONAYNE OF D'LAUGHTANE

Richard Ronayne, of D'Laughtane, who married "Anastice, daughter of...Martell, Esquire," and had issue—

E. JOHN RONAYNE OF D'LAUGHTANE

John Ronayne, of D'Laughtane, who married "Anastice, daughter of...Roche, Esquire of the Ancient and Noble House of Fermoy," and had issue—

F. RICHARD RONAYNE OF D'LAUGHTANE

Richard Ronayne, of D'Laughtane, who married "Margaret, daughter of...Galwey, Esquire," and had issue—

G. JOHN RONAYNE OF D'LAUGHTANE

John Ronayne, of D'Laughtane (died 1636), who married (1603) Catherine, daughter of Roger Bluett, Esquire.

The statement in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1846) that John Ronayne acquired the estate of D'Laughtane on his marriage is incorrect. The Ronaynes had been at D'Laughtane for generations before John's time. From family manuscripts and other documents it appears that Roger Bluett acquired from his friend, Sir Walter Raleigh, part of the D'Laughtane estate, which the Ronaynes had forfeited, and that John Ronayne, on his marriage with Catherine Bluett, recovered the forfeited lands. Previous to the Bluett marriage the Ronaynes lived at Ballyheeny Castle.⁴

On his marriage with Catherine, John removed to the site on which stands the house now known as D'Laughtane. This house is on the Blackwater, near Youghal. In 1856 it was sold in the Encumbered Estates Court, the purchaser being Mr. Samuel Allen. Mr. Allen disposed of the property some years

3. Not earlier than temp. Edward IV (born 28 April 1442, died 9 April 1483, ruled 4 March 1461 through 9 April 1483).

4. On the D'Laughtane estate, on the right bank of the river. The present D'Laughtane (House) is on the left bank.

afterwards to Mr. John Peddar Furlong, of Fermoy. In 1910 Mr. Furlong sold it to the Irish Land Commission, who let the house and part of the lands to Sir Edward Brown. After eleven years, he sold it to William Pope Good of Bandon and then in 1924 it was sold to Roger McGrath of Ballyheeny. Roger transferred it to his daughter, Mrs. Norris, before she in turn passed it on to her daughter, Mrs. Cora Smiddy. Cora, her husband Dominic and family, are the present occupiers of the D’Laughtane house. The remainder of the lands being divided up into various farms in the 1856 sale. The present house was build (circa 1811) by Mr. Richard Power-Ronayne, D.L., the original having been destroyed by fire.

Figure 2: The Area of Youghal and D’Laughtane



The townland of Laughtane—Clochtaine, or little lake— included all the district now known as the Board of Clashmore. An old Latin pedigree refers to Ronayne “de” (of) Laughtane. This “de” was confusedly read some generations ago as part of the name of the place, and the shortened d’ soon followed. Hence the present curious form.

John Ronayne had issue a son:

H. THOMAS RONAYNE OF D’LAUGHTANE

Thomas Ronayne, of D’Laughtane; married Margaret,¹ daughter of Matthew Hore, of Shandon, County Waterford (died July 10th, 1629), and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Coppinger, Knight, of Crosshaven, County Cork (Will, October 22nd, 1642; probated December 24th, 1642), by Catherine, daughter of ... Russell, brother of Sir William Russell, Bart (Will probated December 31st 1668).²

The Will (Prerog.) of Thomas Ronayne is dated 13 October 1634. It mentions his son and heir James; his sons John and Maurice; his daughter Anne; his wife Margaret Ronayne, otherwise Hore. The witnesses are—Edward Gough, of Youghal; Theobald Ronayne,³ John Ronayne, and Beale Ronayne. Testator to be buried in “his ancestors’ tomb in Our Lady’s Chapel, Youghal.”⁴

Thomas Ronayne had issue:

1. James, eldest son.
2. John.
3. Morris (unmarried in 1636).
4. Anne, who married Adam Coppinger, of Youghal.

I. JAMES RONAYNE OF D’LAUGHTANE

The eldest son and heir, James Ronayne, of D’Laughtane (died 1636), married Mary Galwey, and had issue:

1. Thomas, his heir, of whom presently.
2. John, married (before Jun 17th, 1636) Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hore (died 13 March 1634), of Shandon, 3rd son of Matthew Hore and of his wife Anstace, daughter of Thomas Whyte, of Waterford.⁵ He had issue:
 - 2.1 Thomas Ronayne, Governor of Dungarvan in the reign of James II; lost his property through his attachment to the House of Stuart. He married Johanna, daughter of Colonel Lincoln, of County Dublin, and had issue:
 - 2.1.1 Patrick Ronayne, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Plunkett, “of that ancient and Noble House of Killeen.”⁶

1. Margaret’s sister, Jane, married Robert, brother of Sir Nicholas Whyte, uncle of the Countess of Carlingford and of the Viscountesses Dillon and Galmoy. Her niece married Arthur Plunkett, 8th Earl of Fingall.

2. *Burke’s Landed Gentry*, 1838 (or *Historical Commons*); also *History of the Coppinger Family of Ballyvolane and of Barry’s Court, County Cork, and of Buxhall and Lavenhame, Suffolk*, by the late Walter Coppinger, LL.D., of the Middle Temple.

3. This Theobald was MP for Youghal in 1634-1639 (Gibson’s *Cork*) His name occurs in the Decrees of Innocency (Roll 8, folio. 2).

4. Funeral Entry, Ulster’s Office, 1636, signed by James, son and heir, mentions his four children.

5. *History of the Coppinger Family*; additional manuscripts, British Museum, 4820; and Funeral Entry—Thomas Hore died 13 March 1634—Ulster’s Office, dated 17 June, 1636; signed by widow, Anstace Hore.

- 2.1.2 Peter Ronayne, married “Margaret, daughter of...Gwin, Esq., niece to Sir John Gwin, Knt., and had issue, Patrick Ronayne, who married Catherine, daughter of Pierce Butler, of Bally-clogh, County Tipperary, and had issue

2.1.2.1 Andrew Ronayne, of Malaga, Spain.

James Ronayne died in 1636, and was succeeded by his eldest son:

J. THOMAS RONAYNE OF D’LAUGHTANE

Thomas Ronayne, of D’Laughtane;¹ appointed Mayor of Youghal in 1687 (August 7th) by King James II, “to promote the interests of the Papists in this Kingdom.”² He married (1686) Jane, daughter of Robert Meade, of Tissassin, near Kinsale, County Cork, and had issue:

1. Maurice, his heir.
2. Mary (born 9 April 1688), married John Macnamara, and had issue:

2.1 Timothy Macnamara, of Malaga, Spain, 1734.³

K. MAURICE RONAYNE OF D’LAUGHTANE

Maurice Ronayne, of D’Laughtane, succeeded his father Thomas. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Meade, of Castle Park, near Kinsale. He died in 1745. His Will is dated July 23rd, 1742; proved January 14th, 1746. In it he directs that his body is to be buried in St. Mary’s, Youghal. Mentions his three younger sons, Robert, Maurice and Sylvester; his daughter Helena Barritt; his son James and his (James’) wife; his nephew Joseph; his son Patrick, to whom he leaves, inter alia, “the chalices⁴ and all other necessaries belonging to the altar;” his cousins, William and Nicholas Nash; his sister Morris (sic); his daughter Catherine; his grandson Maurice, son of James; his granddaughter Margaret, daughter of Patrick. His

6. The descent in the 9th generation of this Margaret from Christopher Plunkett, Governor-General of Ireland, and Baron of Killeen, is shown in a Latin pedigree in Ulster’s Office (Vol. ii., pp. 187, 188). The same pedigree shows the descent of Plunkett, Lord Rathmore, from Christopher’s son, Thomas Plunkett (temp. Ed. IV.) and his wife Mariana, daughter and heir of...Cruse, of Rathmore, County Middlesex. “Eques Auratus.” The pedigree gives the marriage of Margaret and Patrick Ronayne, with issue, “Thomas Ronayne, of Malaga in Spain.”

1. Contemporary with Thomas was a Joseph Ronayne, of D’Laughtane, whose daughter, Christiana, married John Stoute, of Newton, and had issue Nicholas Stoute, of Newton, who married Catherine Purdon, daughter of Bartholomew Purdon (who d. 1773)—v. *Journal*, December, 1894 (*The Uniackes of Youghal*); for Purdon family v. Burke’s *Landed Gentry*. Another contemporary was Nicholas Richard Ronayne, of D’Laughtane, who was mayor of Youghal in 1689.

2. Youghal *Council Book*, p. 379.

3. Pedigrees, Office of Arms, Dublin, vol. vi, pp. 170, 171, in which Mary’s father, Thomas Ronayne, is described as “Praetor Urb. de Youchill, Anno 1687.”

eldest son, Patrick, appointed sole executor (who proved). Witnesses are—Maurice Power, John Power, and Thomas Macnamara.

Brady’s *Records* gives the following under Youghal:

“1683(?). Near this is another almshouse, built by Mr. Maurice Ronayne, of D’Laughtane, in the County of Waterford, for the support of six poor widows, who have a small stipend allowed them.”

An inscription on these almshouses reads:

“Maurice Ronayne of de Laughtane, in the County of Waterford, Esquire, built these habitable houses, D. (dedicated?) to St. A.O.P.D.A., for the settlement of six helpless and poor reduced widows, 1740.” V. also Lewis’s *Historical Topography of Ireland*, 1846.

Prerog. of Probate was granted to his son Patrick in 1746 (P.R.O.).

Maurice Ronayne had issue:

1. Patrick, eldest son.
2. James, second son.
3. Robert.
4. Sylvester; died in Spain. His body was brought home in a silver casket and buried in Clashmore. Will (Prerog.) dated 1787. Portrait in Ardsallagh, Youghal.
5. Maurice.
6. Helena, married Barritt.
7. Catherine, married Thomas Ronayne.

L. PATRICK RONAYNE OF D’LAUGHTANE

The eldest son Patrick Ronayne, of D’Laughtane, married Mary, daughter of Robert Power, Esq., of Dungarvan, County Waterford, and had issue:

1. Richard Ronayne; died young.
2. Margaret.

Patrick Ronayne (Will, Prerog., 1783) was succeeded by his brother James Ronayne, of D’Laughtane, who had issue:

M. MAURICE RONAYNE OF LONDON

1. Maurice Ronayne, of London; married Maria Power. He predeceased his father, and left no legitimate children.⁵

N. ROBERT RONAYNE OF D’LAUGHTANE

James Ronayne (Will, prerog., 1787) was succeeded by his brother Robert Ronayne, of D’Laughtane (born 1720, died

4. In times of persecution by the English, when the Catholics of Ireland were obliged to “practise” their religion in secret, the Irish gentry often kept clerical “tutors,” and private sets of chalices, etc., for the celebration of Mass in their own houses. Our illustration is one of the Ronayne chalices (for a description see above).

5. His Will (probated 1778—P.C.C. Warburton, Somerset House) directs that his body is to be conveyed to Youghal and interred in his “family burying-place.” His wife, Maria Power, residing at Cadiz, Spain, to whom he leaves one shilling only. His father, James Ronayne, of D’Laughtane; his uncle, Sylvester, of D’Laughtane.

before 12 March 1794), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Myles McCarthy, of Ballyannon House, County Cork, a lineal descendant of The McCarthy More, and kinswoman of Justin McCarthy, Earl of Mountcashel (who went with James II to France, and died of wounds received at Barege).

The following extract is from the Burial Register of St. Mary's, Youghal:

“Robert Ronayne, of D’Laughtane, Youghal, aged 74 years. Buried in the family vault, March 12th, 1794, in this church.”

O. RICHARD POWER-RONAYNE OF D’LAUGHTANE

He was succeeded by his only son: Richard Power-Ronayne, of D’Laughtane,¹ a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Waterford. He married (secondly, in 1811) Mary, eldest daughter and heir of Nicholas Power, of Snowhill, County Kilkenny; and on his marriage assumed the additional surname and arms of Power. He had issue:

1. Robert Power-Ronayne; emigrated to Australia in (circa) 1850, and died there in (circa) 1894 (s.p.).
2. Maria Rachel Power-Ronayne, of Snowhill.

He married (firstly, in 1797) Elizabeth Ó Connor, and had issue

1. Richard Charles Ronayne, of D’Laughtane; married (circa 1830) Minnie Jameson, and had issue:
 - 1.1 Richard; drowned in Youghal bay while saving the life of a fellow-student.
2. Charles Richard, M.D. (Leeds); married Elizabeth Richardson, of Halifax.
3. Justin Ronayne, died young.
4. Mary; married Dr. Hassell, of Newport.
5. Elizabeth; married Charles Allanson, J.P., of Harrogate.

P. RICHARD CHARLES RONAYNE

Richard Charles Ronayne married (secondly, in 1840) Maria, daughter of Jeremiah Ó Lomasney, of Peafield, and had issue:

1. Charles Ó Lomasney Ronayne.
2. Margaret Ronayne.
3. Elizabeth Ronayne.
4. Maria Christina Ronayne; entered a religious community.

1. The coffee-room of Studdy’s hotel (now a meat shop) in Youghal, is pointed out as the scene of a duel between this Richard Ronayne and Colonel Cleghorn (an Englishman who had the bad taste to sneer at the Catholic religion in Ronayne’s presence). Colonel Cleghorn was wounded in the hip and maimed for life. In all these duels between Protestants and Catholics (and they were many) it was said that the Protestants came off worst—which would seem to show that Providence, whatever else it may be, is at least a good Catholic.

Q. CHARLES Ó LOMASNEY RONAYNE

Richard Ronayne’s son Charles Ó Lomasney Ronayne, of South Abbey, Youghal, holds the degree of M.D. (Hon. Causa) in the National University of Ireland, and is also L.R.C.P. and R.C.S.I.; L.M. (Dub.); L.M. (Edin.); L.A.H.I.; Double Gold Medalist; Double First Class Prizeman, C.U.I. Born at Youghal, 14th June, 1845. Educated at Catholic University, Ireland (R.U.I.), and at Trinity College, Dublin. Volunteered for service during last France-Prussian War, and was Chirug-Adjoint, No. 1 French Ambulance; served at Sedan.²

Dr. Ronayne is the possessor of some very valuable and interesting manuscripts, including the original warrant of Queen Elizabeth I—with the Queen’s seal and sign manual—granting an annuity and estate “to my well-beloved cousin, Elenor, Countess of Desmond.” Sir John Pope Hennessy, late Governor of Mauritius, consulted this document when writing his very interesting book, *Raleigh in Ireland*. The Desmond family appears to have shown favor to the D’Laughtane Ronaynes from very early times. It is said to have been through the friendly intervention of Sir John Fitzgerald of Dromana that the Ronayne-Bluett marriage was arranged, though which the confiscated D’Laughtane property was recovered; and in more recent times (1811) the appointment of Richard Power-Ronayne to the office of Deputy Lieutenant was due to the favor and influence of the late Lord Stuart de Decies. Through this long-continued intimacy the Ronaynes became the possessors of many interesting Desmond papers of various periods. Some of these were consulted by Lady Muir Mackenzie, previous to the publications of her book, *Dromana*. The Ronayne alluded to in that book is the present Dr. Charles Ronayne.

He married (1872, in University College Chapel, Dublin) Helen, second daughter of John Fitzgerald, of Mallow, County Cork, and had issue:

1. Richard Charles Louis Ronayne, Lieutenant Colonel R.A.M.C.; winner (yacht “Wasp”), in 1912 of the Gold Cup presented by the late King Edward to the Gibraltar Yacht Club, and of the Silver Cup presented by Admiral Pelham. This was the first occasion on which the Gold Cup was won by an Irishman.
2. Edward Camillus Ronayne, B.L., Lieutenant R.N.

2. Decorations: Franco-Prussian War Medal (Croix Rouge Francaise) and Medaille Militaire. Chairman of Youghal Municipal Commissioners for six years; J.P., County Cork; summoned as witness before committee of House of Commons on “Salmon Fisheries, Ireland;” also on “Sunday Closing, Ireland;” personally solicited by Charles S. Parnell to become M.P. for Mallow; deprived of J.P. for authorizing William Ó Brien, M.P., to hold a public meeting of distressed tenants. Now M.O.H., Youghal; Med. Inspector, Board of Trade; Factories Surgeon; U.S.A. Examining Surgeon; Medical Officer in charge of Troops, Youghal; District Medical Officer. Publications: *On Reproduction*, 1870; *The Laryngoscope in defining the Falsetto Voice*; *University Education*, 1879; articles on medical and other scientific subjects to various periodicals.

3. Eily, entered a religious community.
4. Geraldine, married John Macnamara.

IV. The Ronaynes of Ronayne's Court (County Cork)

A. MAURICE RONAYNE OF KINSALE

We begin our account of the Ronaynes of Ronayne's Court with: Maurice Ronayne, of Kinsale, County Cork (1462), supposed to have been either the great-grandson or grandson of John Ronayne of the Great Island, ancestor of the Ronaynes of D'Laughtane. There are apparently no records of the Great Island estates from the time of John Ronayne down to that of Thomas Ronayne, grandson of Maurice. The first records refer to Great Island lands held by James Ronayne, great-grandson of Maurice, in 1572. Maurice, however, as we have seen held the island of Spike, close to the Great Island. No doubt he also held lands on the main island itself, inherited from above John.

He married Nicholana Roche, of Kinsale,¹ and had issue:

B. PHILIP RONAYNE OF CORK AND KINSALE

Philip Ronayne, of Cork and Kinsale, who had issue:

C. THOMAS RONAYNE OF OLD COURT AND KINSALE

Thomas Ronayne, of old court, near Cork, and of Kinsale, Sheriff of Cork in 1526;² Mayor of Cork³ in 1537 and again in 1549. He died "on the morrow of St. Jambert," 13 August 1554, and was buried in Christ Church, Cork.⁴

Figure 3: The Area of Old Court



Old Court, which he acquired from the de Cogans in 1539, is situated a few miles to the south of Ronayne's Court.

By his wife, Johanna Tyrry (Terry), who died 1 December 1569, he left a son:

1. Kinsale *Council Book*
2. *Council Book* of Cork, under "Thomas Ronayne Fitz-Philip."
3. In almost every case the Mayor had previously been Sheriff.
4. For description of tomb see above.

D. JAMES RONAYNE OF OLD COURT AND CORK

James Ronayne, Mayor of Cork in 1575 (Cusack's *Cork*). Born ?, died 31 May 1585.

In an Inquisition p.m., taken at the Tholsell, in the County of the City of Cork, on 21 September 1626, it is set out that:⁵

"James Ronayne, late of the City of Cork, Gent., deceased, held in fee the lands of Ballynvilly (Monfieldstowne or Ronayne's Court) ... the lands of Ballynrostig (Rochestown) ... the lands of Knocknamullagh ... the lands of Shanna Cuir (Old Court) ... and the lands of Doghlin (Doughcloyne);" also house property in Douglas and in the City of Cork. "He died on the last day of May, 1585. Maurice Ronayne is his son and next heir, and was aged 40 years, and was married at the time of his father's death."

All the above lands were held from Queen Elizabeth *in capite* and by military service, except Doughcloyne (which was held as of the manor of Beavor in County Cork), and the house property in Cork, which was held in free burgage.

The above Inquisition relates only to land within the County of the City of Cork. The Inquisition relating to lands in the County of Cork does not appear to have been preserved. The lands are identified from the Inq. p.m. of his son Maurice in 1626, in which the above aliases are set out.

In addition to the Kinsale property and that mentioned above, he held the lands of Ballinroche, Intanny Court, and Kilvorriyomillane—in the Barony of Kerricurrihy (in which Ronayne's Court is situated)—and the lands of Garryna Quirky, Ballinwaterige (Walterstown), Ballymacshaneroe, Ballyknockane, Ballygowley, and Coscwynny (Cuskinny), all in the Great Island.⁶

From Hamilton's *State Papers of Ireland in the Reign of Elizabeth* (under the date 1558) it appears that

"James Ronayne of Cork and James Hore of Cork" claimed that "the lands of Rochestown, Knocknamullagh, and Monfieldstown ... belonging to James Ronayne ... and the lands belonging to James Hore, all situate in Kerricurrihy in County Cork, were free from the burdens and exactions unduly found by an Inquisition taken at Cork, October 17th, 28th Elizabeth." Decision: "There lies no petition, traverse or montrans de droit, and the Queen's Counsel affirm the lands to be the Queen's Majesty's."

As James, the Mayor of Cork, died in 1585, we must take it that the above claimant was the Mayor's "brother" (in-law?), James, to whom he granted part of his estate in 1583.⁷

James Ronayne, of Old Court, had issue:

1. Maurice Ronayne (born 1545, died 1625), son and heir.
2. Elizabeth; married Richard Galwey, of Dungannon, son of Edward Galwey, of Lota, and of his wife, Anastatia, daughter of Stephen Coppinger, M.P. for the City of Cork in 1559 (great-grandfather of Sir Walter Coppinger of Coppinger's Court and of Ballincollig Castle, County Cork, and of Sir Robert Coppinger, Mayor of Cork in 1644).⁸

5. The statement in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (v. above, p. 60) that Ronayne's Court was acquired in 1606, from Patrick Fitmaurice Roche, is obviously incorrect. No doubt a subsequent grant of land was made at that date.

6. Caulfield's *Records* (1572-1583).

7. *V. Journal*, October-December, 1915, p. 179.

8. Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1846, under *Galwey of Lota*, and genealogical chart, *History of the Coppinger Family*.

E. MAURICE RONAYNE OF RONAYNE'S COURT

On the death of his father, Maurice Ronayne, of Ronayne's Court, succeeded to the property. This was the Maurice referred to in the inscription on the old mantel-piece in the present Ronayne's Court. His age was given as 40 years at the time of his father's death in 1585 (thus he was born in 1545). As he died in 1625 (Inq. p.m., at Cork, 21st September, 1626), we must conclude that the building in Ronayne's Court was continued by his widow, and completed in 1627—the date of the inscription. He married Margaret Gould, and had issue

1. Thomas Ronayne, eldest son.
2. Patrick Ronayne (who predeceased his brother Thomas). He had issue:
 - 2.1 Anstace, only child, and heir of her father; heir-apparent of her uncle, Thomas Ronayne in 1639. She d.s.p. 26 September 1639.
3. John Ronayne; died 1630, married (1614) Katherine—who took out Admin. to her husband, 22 May, 1630 (Cork Dio. Admin. Bonds)—daughter of Edmund Roche. John died in 1630, leaving issue a son:
 - 3.1 James Ronayne, who succeeded his uncle Thomas in 1640.
4. William Ronayne; died 1656, leaving issue a son:
 - 4.1 Edmund Ronayne.

The story of "The Giant's Stairs" in Crofton Croker's *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland* states that Maurice Ronayne and Margaret Gould had an only son, Philip—the hero of the story. This is incorrect. The Philip of the legend must have been either the great-grandson or great-great-grandson of Maurice (see below).

The eldest son:

F. THOMAS RONAYNE OF RONAYNE'S COURT

Thomas Ronayne, of Ronayne's Court, succeeded to the property on the death of his father, Maurice. He was born in 1586; died 26 May 1640; Mayor of Cork in 1630 (Cusack's Cork); Freeman of Youghal, 23rd October, 1635;¹ married (before 20th September, 1626) Ellis (Alice) Meade (who survived her husband); d.s.p., 26 May 1640 (Inq. p.m. 25 August 1640).

G. JAMES RONAYNE OF RONAYNE'S COURT

Thomas Ronayne was succeeded (under the terms of Trust Deed, dated April 1st, 1639) by his nephew: James Ronayne, of Ronayne's Court; born 1621; died circa October, 1692; married the daughter and heiress of the last of the Hodnets of

Belvelly Castle² in the Great Island³ who then resided at Hodnet's Wood, near Belvelly.

Figure 4: The Area of Hodnet's Wood or Marino



The Hodnets came originally from Shropshire, where there is still a village named Hodnet, not far from Market Drayton. The principal residence there is known as Hodnet Hall. Sir William de Hodnet died in 1288, and was succeeded in the Shropshire estate by his daughter, Matilda, from whom the property (in the family from 1066) descended to the present owner, Mr. Percy.

Lord Philip Hodnet, of Belvelly Castle, ancestor of the Hodnet's Wood family, was slain in battle by the Barrys in 1329. The Great Island then passed completely into the hands of the Barrys, and was known as Barrymore. "The Hodnet's, however, still held property in the Great Island in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1573 a large part of the island—that west of Belvelly— was called Hodnet's Wood."⁴

During the so-called Rebellion of 1641 James Ronayne was "attainted" and dispossessed of his estates, on the ground that he had "failed to show constant good affection to the Parliament of England." Through the friendship of Ó Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, however, he managed to retain Hodnet's Wood—the Earl "passing" it for Ronayne in his own name.⁵ On petitioning Charles II⁶ "as one of the ancient natives and inhabitants of Cork, who during that war and ever since had expressed their loyalty, services and sufferings for his royal father and line, he was restored to his estates."⁷

His name appears in the "Inrolments" in favor of the "1649 Officers"—"the '49 Lots."

In 1691, however, he lost his Kinsale estates, which were then granted to Sir Robert Southwell, of Kinsale.⁸

2. One of the square towers of the Castle is still standing and in good preservation. Gibson's *Cork*; also *Journal*, July-September, 1915.

3. *Journal* April-June, 1912, p. 107, and July-September, 1915, p. 106.

4. *Journal*, July-September, 1915.

5. *Journal*, October-December, 1915.

6. Claim, 6 November 1662.

7. *Journal*, April-June, 1912; see also "Decrees of Innocency," Roll 5, folio 58.

1. Youghal *Council Book*.

James Ronayne had issue

1. Philip Ronayne, eldest son; died September, 1690, married, between July 15th and October 19th, 1678, Catherine, daughter of Pierce Power, of Knockalahir, County Waterford, by his wife Grace Osborne, daughter of Nicholas Osborne, of Cappagh, in the same county, and sister of the Honorable Sir Thomas Osborne, 4th Bart., of Ballintaylor. He had issue

- 1.1 Grace Ronayne, eldest daughter; married, in 1697, Hamilton Montgomery, of Dublin.¹

A “deed of release,” dated September 3rd, 1708, between “Hamilton Montgomery, of Dublin, Gent., Grace Montgomery alias Ronayne, his wife, and Philip Ronayne, of Hodnettswood, Gent.,” mentions John Waters, Roger Power, Pierce Power the younger, Andrew Morrogh, Patrick Roche, Richard Power, Philip Ronayne of Hodnettswood, grandson of James, and William Ronayne, second son of James. Lands of Ronayne’s Court, Ballynacrushy (Great Island), etc. Witnesses to this and subsequent deeds—Robert Haly of Cork, Gent.; Philip Roche” of Dublin, and Maurice Roche” of the same, Gents.; John Gamble” of Old Court, Gent.; Benjamin Roberts” of Cork, Gent.; William Galwey” of Cork; John Drolevoux” of Cork, and William Doyle” of the same, Gents.; James French, Edward Hoare, Christopher Crofts, Benjamin Roberts.

- 1.2 Anastatia Ronayne; married, firstly, about 2 August 1703, James Uniacke² of Corneveagh (near Killeagh, 2nd son of Thomas Uniacke, of the same place.³

For description of a lawsuit between Anastatia and the Uniackes with reference to the fortune left her by her father, see *The Uniackes of Youghal*, this *Journal*, September, 1894.⁴

By his wife Anastatia, James Uniacke had issue

- 1.2.1 Maurice; born 1705.
- 1.2.2 James; married 18 November 1729, Mrs. Mary Cardiff.
- 1.2.3 Philip
- 1.2.4 Hellen; married (?) Mr. Pendergast.

Very little seems to be known of the subsequent history of James Uniacke’s children. “The second son, James, is said to have married Mrs. Mary Cardiff, a wealthy widow, on November 18th, 1729, and to have emigrated afterwards to Port Morant, Jamaica, where his children and grand-children are said to have resided for many years. Philip, the third son,

and Helen, his only daughter were living in 1734, the latter being then the wife of a Mr. Pendergast.”⁵

Anastatia Uniacke, nee Ronayne, married secondly, in February, 1713, Gibbon Fitz-Gibbon, of Clashmore, White Knight, son of Maurice Fitz-Gibbon of Clashmore, Captain of Foot under James II by his wife (married 1693) Ellen, daughter of Philip McCrath of County Waterford and grand-daughter of Sir Walter Butler, of Polestown, Bart.⁶

An Inq. taken at Cork, 30th March, 1693 recites: “Indre, dated 27th April 1680, recites the marriage articles of 15th July, 1678, made before the marriage of Philip Ronayne, eldest son of James Ronayne, of Ronayne’s Court, with Katherine, daughter of Pierce Power the elder, of Knock-

4. An August 1998 note from Peter FitzGibbon: “Concerning the acrimonious, if tedious litigation between Anastasia Ronayne” and the family of her deceased first husband, James Uniacke: the story is covered in detail in Samuel Hayman and James Graves (eds.) *Notes to the Unpublished Geraldine Documents*, (vol. 2, Sept of the Old Knight; Dublin: University Press, 1870).

The dispute centered on the fears of the Uniacke family (guardians of Anastasia’s four children by her first marriage) that James Uniacke”’s meager estate might fall into the hands of her second husband, Gibbon FitzGibbon. They retained part of it in settlement of money they claimed she owed them, not least in meeting her wish to have her husband buried in a handsome and, to them, unnecessarily extravagant manner. In an action brought by Anastasia, the principal defendants were Thomas Uniacke” of Barnagully/Corkbegg (brother of James Uniacke” and guardian of the four children), John Uniacke” of Curraheen, James Uniacke” of Coolegona and Anastasia’s first cousin, Philip Ronayne.

The claims and counter claims of both parties are contained in two Equity Exchequer Bills (1714 and 1715) which are published in full. Anastasia seems to have made some form of promise to pay the funeral expenses in full but it would appear this was never fulfilled. She was certainly living in 1730 when signatory to a deed lodged by Gibbon FitzGibbon” in the Irish Registry of Deeds. In 1734, he commenced a lawsuit against the Lord of Cahir in respect of lands in Tipperary he claimed had belonged to his grandfather, David FitzGibbon” (who lived to a great age and was best remembered as the defender of Ardfinnan Castle before surrendering it on honorable terms to Cromwell’s General Ireton in 1649.

Gibbon and Anastasia had (by my count) six children. Maurice, the eldest son, of which nothing is known except that he was an office in the Revenue.

John (second son) who was a merchant in Lisbon (with issue)

Margaret (married)

Ellen (married)

Katherine (who married the noted Decies poet, Pierce FitzGerald” of the Knight of Kerry lineage) and who died by 1755, leaving issue, a daughter.

David, of which nothing is known except that he served as an office in the marines.

8. “Attainders” of 1691; see also “King James’ Irish Army List, 1689.”

1. M.L.B., Cork and Ross.

2. Marriage Settlements by Thomas Uniacke of Corneveagh, 2 August 1703, set out in *Pedigree of Uniacke*, Sir Bernard Burke’s *Collections*, volume xxxix, folio 158.

3. Will, May 7th, 1712.

alahir, County Waterford, Gent. Creation of estate for life to James Ronayne, then to Philip, his eldest son, and his sons in tail male, whom failing to William the second son and his sons in tail male, who failing to Maurice the fourth and youngest son and his sons in tail male, whom failing to Richard Ronayne fitz-Philip, Gent., and his heirs male, whom failing to Patrick Ronayne fitz-Philip, Gent., his brother and his heirs male; whom failing to David Ronayne fitz-Thomas, Gent., and his heirs; whom failing to Thomas Ronayne fitz-James of Youghal, Gent., and his heirs male; whom failing to John Ronayne fitz-Thomas of Youghal, Gent., and his heirs male; whom failing to Nicholas Ronayne fitz-Theobald of Youghal, Gent., and his heirs male; whom failing to the right heirs of the said James Ronayne for ever. The Inq. further states that Philip Ronayne, the eldest son of James, had died without male heirs.

2. William Ronayne, 2nd son, who s. his father in 1692.
3. Anthony Ronayne, 3rd son, described in his Will (Dated August 15th, 1727, with a codicil dated May 11th, 1729, pr. Cork Diocese, June 9th, 1729). as "of Dufcluone (Doughcloyne), Gent." He directs that he is to be buried "where my sister Anstace and David Gould are buried." The legatees include Dr. Waters and his brother, Patrick Waters; his nephew, James Gould, Catholic clergy of Cork, Philip Ronayne, Betty Gould, Keathy (Catherine) Morrogh, Keathy Sarsfield, Edmond Ronayne, Catherine Poor alias Morrough, and others. Mentions "the mortgage that Dr. Donovan had of Doughcloyne." Children of Dominick Sarsfield appointed residuary legatees of two-thirds, and those of Francis Morrough fitz-Andrew of one-third of his estate. His nephew, Dominick Sarsfield (father of residuary legatees) to be executor. Witnesses, Patrick Cronyn, Joan Sarsfield, and Humphrey Geany. The Will is sealed with a seal bearing the following arms and crest: A tun fess-ways in base, in chief a bird on the branches of a vine; Crest, a mermaid's head affrontee.
4. Maurice Ronayne, 4th and youngest son, of whom nothing further is at present known.
5. Anstace; (?) married David Gould, and had issue a son, James, living in 1727.
6. Catherine; married Richard Donovan, Doctor of Laws (University of Toulouse); M.P. for Baltimore; ob. 1694.¹ She left issue
 - 6.1 Richard Donovan.
 - 6.2 Three other sons.

5. *Uniackes of Youghal*.

6. For issue see this *Journal*, January-March, 1912—*Pedigree of the Fitz-Gibbons, White Knights*. See also *Landed Gentry*, 1894, under Fitz-Gibbon of Crohana, County Kilkenny; Unpublished Geraldine Documents (Sept of the Old Knight); *Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, volume iv, 4th series, 1876-1878; *Journal of the R.S.A.*, 1879-1882; *Genealogical Chart of the FitzGerald, Earls of Desmond*, this *Journal*, November, 1984.

1. *Pedigree of The Ó Donovan*, Cussack's *Cork*.

The eldest son, Philip Ronayne, having predeceased his father, circa September, 1690, without male issue, James Ronayne (who died circa October, 1692) was succeeded by his second son:

H. WILLIAM RONAYNE OF RONAYNE'S COURT

William Ronayne, of Ronayne's Court (Hodnett's Wood), etc. He married Mary, daughter of Edmund Kearney, of Garrettstown, Kinsale, County Cork,² by his first wife, Helena Roche, of Trabolgan, of the house of Fermoy.³

In 1700 William Ronayne claimed an estate in fee under the atnuptial articles of July 15th, 1678, and two deeds made pursuant thereto, dated respectively, October 19th, 1678 and April 12th, 1680, Lands of Rochestown, Doughcloyne, Old Court, Knokmullagh, Ardmore and Kilmurrymullane, Monfieldstown (Ronayne's Court), Ballynakrushky and Cuskinny (Great Island), Ballinmirrig, Garrynakirky, in the Baronies of Kerricurrihy and Barrymore; City and Liberties of Cork; towns of Youghal and Kinsale. Late proprietor, James Ronana (sic). Claim allowed.⁴

Figure 5: The Area of Cuskinny



At the same time the claims were allowed of Hamilton Montgomery and Grace Ronayne, his wife (see above), and those of Anstace, Elizabeth and Margaret, minors (claims made by their guardians).

"As previously stated⁵ the last of the Hodnetts married one of the Ronaynes, whereby (?) Kilhodnet or Hodnet's Wood became known as Ronayne's Grove... Dr. Caulfield records that in the time of Cromwell ... Ó Brien, Earl of Inchiquin...passed Kilhodnet in his own name for the Ronaynes in trust. In his (the Earl's) will he left 'the best riding nagg in my stable to my friend Mr. William Ronayne of Kilhodnet' ... The Ronaynes lived at that time at Ronayne's Court."⁶

In 1641 Kilhodnet was put in trust by Maurice Ronayne for Catherine Roche, wife of his son John, by deed of feoff-

2. The Kearneys of Garrettstown are extinct in the male line.

3. Kearney of Garrettstown, *Landed Gentry*, 1871; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1862; Dalton's *King James's Irish Army List*; Sir William Betham's *Wills, New Series*, volume xxiii, pp. 138, 139, Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

4. Chichester House Claims, re Forfeited Estates, No. 72.

5. *Journal*, April-June, 1912.

6. *Journal*, October-December, 1915.

ment of February 13th, 1641; Walter Coppinger of Cork and John Arthur, being the trustees. (Documents would seem to show that Maurice Ronayne of 1545-1625 married twice; his first wife being a Miss Hodnett, and his second Margaret Gould, who survived him.)¹

On April 29th, 1733, Mary Ronayne “recanted” in the parish church of Marmullane, Thomas Somerville, curate, being witness.²

The “Convert Rolls,” Egerton MSS., No. 77, British Museum, give: “Mary Ronayne, Diocese of Corke, spinster, ‘conformed’ on 29th April, 1733.”

By his wife Mary Kearney, William Ronayne had issue:

1. Philip Ronayne, eldest son, of whom presently.
2. Edmund Ronayne, of Rochestown, 2nd son; married, in 1728, Anastatia Haly (who died circa 1756),³ and had issue:
 - 2.1 Philip of Rochestown; living in 1798; died circa 1820.
 - 2.2 James; died 2 August 1756.⁴

The *Rochfort Notes*, mentioned above, give July, 1756, as the date of his death; while a tombstone in the old graveyard of Marmullane gives “James Ronayne, died August 2nd, 1756.”)
 - 2.3 Elizabeth Ronayne, eldest daughter; married (August 27th, 1753) John Cavendish, of Mallow, County Cork⁵ son of William Cavendish, of Doveridge, Derbyshire, and of his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Shotover Park, Oxfordshire, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of the Most Reverend James Usher, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland. He married (1stly) Mary (ob. int. ad. to her husband, 2nd May 1752) daughter of ... Lovell.⁶ John Cavendish was the only brother of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart.,⁷ M.P. for Lismore, who accompanied William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, into Ireland in 1737.

By his wife, Elizabeth Ronayne, he had issue:

- 2.3.1 Henry Cavendish
- 2.3.2 John

1. See Addenda.

2. See *The Town of Passage West and the Parish of Marmullane*, this *Journal*, January-March, 1907.

3. Betham’s *Wills*, vol. xxiii, pp. 138, 139.

4. *Gentleman’s Magazine*, 1862.

5. Will January 31st, 1759; pr. 1760.

6. Betham’s *Wills, New Series*, vol. viii, p. 307, and vol. xxiii, pp. 138, 139; M.L.B., Dio Cork, 1753; *Gentleman’s Magazine*, 1862; this *Journal*, July-September, 1916, under *Castles of North-East Cork*, and July-September, 1915, under *A Cork Branch of the Rochfort Family*. For Cork Cavendishes, see *Peerage*, under Waterpark, Baron.

7. Additional manuscript (Betham), British Museum, No. 23,686, contains “a more perfect account (sent) from Cork by some person unknown, to William Betham, Esq., 6 Clifford’s Inn, 1806) of the 1st Bart., his marriages and issue.”

2.3.3 William

- 2.4 Mary Ronayne; married in 1774, David Rochfort, eldest son of Patrick Rochfort, and of his second wife (married January 22nd, 1737), Lucy, daughter of James Kearney (son of Edmund Kearney and Helena Roche, mentioned above), and of his wife, Mary Sarsfield, of Sarsfield’s Court, daughter of Dominick Sarsfield and of his wife, the daughter of Sir Peter Courthope, of Little Island, County Cork, and sister of Colonel Courthope, who was killed at the siege of Namur, August 20th, 1695, to whose memory there is a monument in St. James Church, Westminster.

Patrick Rochfort’s first wife was Mary Coppinger, of Ballyvolane, County Cork, aunt to the first wife of the 12th Duke of Norfolk,⁸ which first wife is mentioned in an inscription of the Howard tomb in Dorking Parish Church.

By his wife, Mary Ronayne, David Rochfort had issue an only son,

- 2.4.1 James David Kearney Rochfort, who died 5th April, 1777.⁹

- 2.5 Anastatia Ronayne (who died December 20th, 1798); married (without consent of parents) Captain Hatton Conran¹⁰ (who died 1781), of Grange, Douglas, County Cork, ancestor of the present Edmund Ronayne Conran of Grange, Hatton Ronayne Conran, of Mayfield, Sussex, and of Stanley Ronayne Conran, of 44 Hyde Park Gate, Westminster.¹¹

Edmund Ronayne’s Will (Prerog.) is dated 6 October 1757. Admin., c.t.a., 18 November 1762, to Mary and Anstace Ronayne, spinsters, daughters of deceased. To be buried in his tomb in Marmullane old churchyard. Settles the town and lands of Kilpatrick (Grange?), Barony of Kinalea, County Cork, on his youngest daughter Anstace (sic) and her issue in tail male; which failing, her issue female; which failing, on his son Philip Ronayne, with the like remainders; which failing on his second daughter Mary with like remainders; which failing, on his eldest daughter Elizabeth Cavendish. Trustees—Morgan Donovan, of Hodnettswood, and Dominick Sarsfield, of the City of Cork, Esquires. Refers to his marriage articles of 31 October 1728, with his wife, now deceased, and his lands of Rochestown. Appoints his cousin, Francis Kearney, of

8. See *Peerage*.

9. *Gentleman’s Magazine*, 1862, *Cork Branch of the Rochfort Family, History of Coppinger Family*, M.L.B., 1774.

10. He is mentioned in the will of Arthur Conran of Leicester Square, Westminster, 1769, which also mentions Thomas, Edward, and Arthur Gibbings, of Givvings’ Grove, County Cork; the Hon. Richard Ponsonby (Executor); Lieutenant General Daniel Webb; Arthur Pomeroy; the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke, K.B.; Christopher Carleton, of Sunday’s Well, County Cork, and John of Woodside, his son; Mary Nugent, Lands of Ballincollig, Cork; lands in Tipperary; Ballyleary, in the Great Island, County Cork.

11. *Gentleman’s Magazine*, 1862.

Garretstown, and William Norris, of Old Court, County Cork, Executors and Governors of Mary and Anstace. In 1762 Francis Kearney and William Norris “renounced,” and admin., c.t.a., was granted as above.

The name and description, “Edmund Ronayne, of Rochestown, County Corke, Gentleman,” appear in the Convert Rolls (Ireland). On 23 December 1737, he “recanted” in the parish church of Marmullane, Edmond Mollor, minister, acting as witness.¹ He “conformed” on 23 December 1732.²

3. Catherine Ronayne; married, 1712, Dominick Sarsfield, eldest son of Dominick Sarsfield, of Sarsfield’s Court, County Cork, and had issue:³

- 3.1 Dominick Sarsfield, eldest son; d.s.p., 1769.

- 3.2 Thomas Sarsfield; married, 1768 (M.L.B., Cork and Ross), his first cousin, Mary Ronayne (see below) and had issue

- 3.2.1 Dominick Ronayne Sarsfield; married, 24 January 1793, Mary Bruce, only daughter of James Bonwell (for issue see *Landed Gentry*).

- 3.2.2 Philip Ronayne Sarsfield; died unmarried, 13 June 1835.

- 3.2.3 Mary Anne Ronayne Sarsfield (died before 26 April 1823); married Adam Perry.

- 3.2.4 Isabella (died intestate, 1823); married Captain Thomas Head (who died intestate 1816), and had issue

- 3.2.4.1 Thomas Sarsfield Head (died 9 February 1868).

- 3.2.4.2 Mary.

- 3.2.4.3 Sarah.

- 3.2.4.4 Isabella (who ob.juv.).

- 3.3 Edmund; Col., Irish Brigade; d.s.p., in France.

4. Mary Ronayne; married, 1733 (M.L.B., Cloyne), Colonel Morgan Donovan, of Ballincallagh (Poulhole, near Union Hall), County Cork (described in his wife Mary’s will as “late of Ronayne’s Grove, otherwise Hodnettswood”); B.A., Oxon.; J.P.; born 1687; son of Cornelius Donovan and of his wife (who was also his first cousin) Helena, only child of Colonel Daniel, The Ó Donovan⁴ by his first wife, Victoria Coppinger, daughter of Captain Coppinger, of Cloghan, County Cork; died at Ronayne’s Crove, March, 1760, aet. 73.

Mary Donovan’s will (Dio. Cork and Ross), 4 June 1768, pr. 16 April 1771, describes her as “widow of Morgan Donovan, late of Ronayne’s Grove, in the County of Cork, Esquire.” Her body to be “privately interr’d with my dear husband in the Toomb at the Church in the Great Island.”

1. Certificate taken at Cork, 28 January 1733, and filed in Roll’s Office, 2 February 1733.

2. Egerton MSS., No. 77.

3. *Herald and Genealogist*, March, 1864; *Wills* (Betham), vol. xxiii, pp. 138, 139; this *Journal*, April-June, 1915. For Sarsfield family see *Landed Gentry*, and *Peerage* (under Lucan, Earl of).

Her son, Morgan Donovan, Esquire, heir to his father’s estate; legacies to her son-in-law, Warden Flood, Esquire; her daughter Anne Flood, wife of the said Warden; her grandsons, Warden Flood and Francis Flood; her grandchildren Henry Becher, Mary Becher, and Anne Becher; her grand-daughter, Mary Towgood Donovan; her daughter-in-law, Melian Donovan. Her son, Morgan sole executor. Witnesses, John Roberts and Richard Shien.

By his wife, Mary Ronayne, Colonel Morgan Ó Donovan had issue:

- 4.1 Morgan Donovan, his heir; s. his father in 1760; married in 1766, Melian Towgood (who died 1813), daughter of Savage French, Esquire, of the City of Cork, and later of Marino. (Hodnettswood was leased by Thomas Sarsfield of Doughcloyne, 27 January 1775 to Savage French, Esquire. See below.) He had issue:

- 4.1.1 Reverend Morgan Ó Donovan; born 1769; M.A., T.C.D.; Rector of Dunderrow, County Cork; s. as The Ó Donovan on the death of General Richard Ó Donovan (ancestor of the present Colonel The Ó Donovan) in 1829. He married, November, 1795, Alicia, daughter of William Jones, Esquire, of Cork, and had issue two sons (for whom see Burke’s *Landed Gentry*) and a daughter, Eleanor, who married, 1839, William Lemuel Shuldham, son of Arthur Lemuel Shuldham, of Dunmanway, County Cork, and of Deerpark, County Devon (Kings’ Dragoon Guards; Lieut.-Colonel East Devon Yeomanry Cavalry; D.L. for County Down), and of his first wife, Catherine Maria, daughter of Sir William Anderson, 6th Bart., of Broughton, and Lea Hall, County Lincoln.

- 4.1.2 Savage Donovan; married Miss Jagoe, but d.s.p. in 1807.

- 4.1.3 Philip; died unm. in December, 1837.

- 4.1.4 Sampson Towgood; d.s.p. 1809.

- 4.1.5 Henry Becher, Lieutenant 28th Foot; died 1799 at Minorca, unm.

- 4.1.6 Mary Towgood Donovan; married in 1811, as his 2nd wife, William Augustus Kellett (brother of Sir Richard Kellett, Bart.), son of Richard Kellett, Sheriff of Cork in 1769, and of his wife (married 1758), Jane Susannah, daughter of Richard Laulhe and niece of Abraham de Castres, envoy extraordinary at the Court of Portugal.

4. The present Colonel William Morgan (The) Ó Donovan, D.L. (for whom see *Landed Gentry*), has issue:

Morgan John Winthrop, born 2 May 1893; Captain 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Military Cross, February, 1917.

Miles Henry, born 26 June 1895; 4th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers; gazetted Captain 29 July 1916; killed in France, 21 June 1916.

Victor Teige, born 20 June 1897; 2nd Lieutenant, 1914, Service Battery, R.F.A.

Eleanor Melian Frances, born 18 June 1894.

- 4.1.7 Mary Towgood Kellett; d.s.p., December, 1824.
- 4.1.8 Melian Donovan; married, 1819, Nathaniel Evanson, of Roaring Water Bay, County Cork, and d.s.p. in 1813.
- 4.1.9 Anne Becheer Donovan.
- 4.2 Mary Donovan; married John Townsend Becher, of Annesgrove, County Cork (M.L.B., Cloyne, 1755), and had issue
- 4.2.1 Henry Becher, of Creagh, County Cork.
- 4.2.2 Anna Becher; married (Settlements dated 1 May 1786) James Lombard, of Ballygriffin, County Cork; Major, North Cork Militia; killed by the rebels near Wexford in 1798. By his wife, Anna Becher, he had issue:
- 4.2.2.1 Mary Anne Morrison; died unm., September, 1851, aet. 62.
- 4.2.2.2 Elizabeth; d. unm.
- 4.2.2.3 Helean Trydell; married 1 January 1820, James Lawrence Cotter, who s. his father in 1829 as 3rd Bart., of Rockforest.¹
- 4.2.2.4 Henrietta Georgina; married, 26 September 1820, James de la Cour, of Bearforest, County Cork, and had issue.
- 4.2.3 Mary Brecher; married Colonel William Wrixon, of Ballygiblin, County Cork, and had issue
- 4.2.3.1 Sir William Wrixon, 1st Bart., of Ballygiblin and of Creagh; born 31 July 1780; assumed additional surname and arms of Becher in obedience to testamentary injunction of his uncle; cr.Bart., 30 September 1831; married, 18 December 1819, Eliza Ó Neill, the celebrated Irish actress—"a younger and better Mrs. Siddons"—who appeared on the London stage a little over a century ago; i.e., about 1816. On her marriage she left the stage forever. She died in 1872, leaving issue (for whom see Burke's *Peerage*).²
- 4.2.4 Anne Donovan; married Warden Flood, Esquire, of Paulstown Castle, County Kilkenny, LL.D., M.P.; Judge of the Court of Admiralty (Ireland), 1790-1794; son of Francis Flood, Esquire, of Paulstown Castle and of his wife Miss Hatton, daughter of Henry Hatton, Esquire of Great Clontard, M.P. for Shire of Wexford, by his wife the Lady Anne Jane Gore, daughter of Arthur, Earl of Arran.³ By his wife, Anne Donovan, Warden Flood had

issue.⁴

We now return to William Ronayne's eldest son:

I. PHILIP RONAYNE OF HODNETT'S WOOD

Philip Ronayne, of Hodnett's Wood; born c. 1683; died 23 April 1755, aet. 72, married, as his 1st wife, Mary Hearne, and had issue a son:

1. Thomas Ronayne, of Ronayne's Court, of whom presently.

Philip Ronayne married, as his second wife, in 1733,⁵ Anne (who died about 1739), daughter of ... Callinan (Ó Cullinane).⁶ and had issue

1. Philip Ronayne; ob.juv.
2. Anne.
3. Mary Ronayne; married (1768) Thomas Sarsfield (see above).

This Philip Ronayne (son of William) was said to have been the original of the hero in Crofton Croker's *Fairy Legends* (Newby, London, 1861).⁷ He was also supposed to have been the real author of the *Voster (Arithmetic)* referred to in Smith's *Cork*, which was so popular in the south of Ireland at the time when Smith wrote (1861), though he magnanimously allowed the reputed author (Voster, a Dutchman, who kept a school in Cork) to reap all the credit and profit accruing from its publication. His *Algebra*, to which Smith also refers as having been "much read and esteemd by all the philomaths of the present day," was entitled: *A Treatise of Algebra, in Two Books*, 2nd Edition, by Philip Ronayne, Gentleman. It was "printed for Wm and John Innys, at the West End of St. Paul's, London, MDCCXXVI," and was "Dedicated to His Excellency, Alan Lord Broderick, Baron of Midleton, one of the Lords Justices, and Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom of Ireland." A preface to the first edition was written in "Corke, August the 2nd, 1717."⁸

"Ronayne's Island," in the Upper Lake of Killarney, takes its name from Philip Ronayne, who appears to have made use of it very frequently for sporting purposes. He was popularly supposed to have practised magic, and a story is told⁹ of how, by means of the "black art," he brought about the wreck of a vessel which was passing Marino Point on its way to Cork City.

"He was descended maternally from the last of the Hodnets, of Belvelly Castle, who was a Miss Hodnet ..."

Till a few years ago two tall gate pillars on Ballard Hill, now partly knocked down, marked the entrance to the avenue, long since disused, which led to this Philip Ronayne's residence on the Great Island (Old Court, a former Sarsfield residence, of which a gable remains). The public road and the

1. See *Peerage*.

2. The present Baronet, Sir Eustace Wrixon-Becher, has issue, a son, born 7 September 1915.

3. Burke's *History of Commoners*, 1833.

4. See *Landed Gentry*.

5. M.L.B., Cloyne.

6. Egerton MSS, No. 77.

7. See also Gibson's *Cork*.

8. From copy of 2nd edition in the British Museum.

9. See this *Journal*, March, 1914.

railway now run between the site of Old Court and the Marino property...”¹

Philip Ronayne was a personal friend of Sir Isaac Newton, with whom he corresponded for a considerable time. Sir Isaac’s letters were preserved, and passed by inheritance to the Sarsfields of Doughcloyne, but are said to have mysteriously disappeared some few years ago.

His name appears in the “Convert Rolls” (Ireland), in which he is described as “of Hodnettswold, Parish of Clonmell, Diocese of Corke”² The name of his wife, Anne, appears in the same Rolls.³

By a deed dated April, 1734, Philip Ronayne sold the lands of Rochestown to Edmund Ronayne, his younger brother, in which deed it was set out that on his (Philip’s) death his property was to descend:

1. To Thomas Ronayne and his heirs male, failing which
2. To son Philip and his heirs male, failing which
3. To his brother Edmund and his heirs male, failing which
4. To his own right heirs for ever.

Philip’s will (Prerog.) is dated 11 June 1739, pr. 27 September 1755. In it he directs that he is to be buried with his “mother and wife decd. in the same tomb in the Parish Church of Clonmell” (Cobh). Lands of Hodnettswold, Old Court (alias Shanacomb) in the County of the City of Cork. Lands, Houses, tenements and hereditaments in the south suburbs of the City of Cork and in Kinsale. His brother-in-law, Morgan Donovan, of Poulhole, County Cork, Esquire, and Mary Donovan, alias Ronayne, his wife. His three younger children, minors and unmarried, Mary, Anne, and Philip; his niece, Mary Donovan, eldest daughter of Morgan Donovan aforesaid; his deceased broth-in-law, Dominick Sarsfield and his issue; his son and heir, Thomas Ronayne; his nephew, Dominick Sarsfield, of Doughcloyne; his brother, Edmund Ronayne. Will proved by Morgan Donovan, sole executor.

Philip Ronayne had a “cousin;” i.e., kinsman, Joseph Ronayne, of Cork, who married (M.L.B., 1706) Catherine Coppinger,⁴ daughter of Thomas Coppinger, of Ballyvolane, County Cork, and had issue, interalios:

1. Catherine Ronayne, married (M.L.B., 1725) Francis Stackpoole,⁵ Esquire, of Cork, and had issue
 - 1.1 George de Stacpoole, Esquire, of Paris, born 1740; cr. Count of France by Louis XVIII, ancestor of the present George, 4th Duke de Stacpoole, of Mount Hazel, County Galway, and 24 Cadogan Square, S.W., born 21 Jun 1860.⁶

Philip Ronayne died 23 April 1755, aet. 72, and was succeeded by his eldest son:

1. *Journal*, April-June, 1912, and October-December, 1915.
2. Certificate taken at Rathcormack, 4 October 1709, and filed 12 December in the same year.
3. Certificate taken at Hodnettswold, 24 January 1733, filed 29 January.

J. THOMAS RONAYNE OF HODNETT’S WOOD

Thomas Ronayne of Hodnet’s Wood, who (apparently) never married.

During the lifetime of Philip Ronayne, son of Edmund, Thomas Ronayne sold his reversionary interest in the lands of Rochestown, then in the occupation of Philip. His right to do this was disputed (some forty years after his death) by the Conrons of Grange, and others, on the strength of the deed of 1734. The action having passed through several courts was finally carried to the House of Lords, where it was decided in the favor of the representatives of Thomas.

On 13 December 1773, the following notice appeared in Flynn’s *Hibernian Chronicle*: “To be let from the 1st of May next ... for a term of years, or five lives, the North Quarter of the lands of Quosiquinny (Cuskinny), part of the estate of Thomas Ronayne, Esquire, ... land on which is a good dwelling house, offices ... a good orchard, kitchen garden ... large lough, well stocked with fish. These lands lie in the Great Island, within half a mile of the town of Cobh ... Also to be let the lands of Garryna Quirkey ... in the centre of Ashgrove, in the Great Island.”⁷

On 27 January 1755, Thomas Sarsfield, of Doughcloyne, leased the lands of Ronayne’s Grove, otherwise Hodnet’s Wood, otherwise Marino, containing ... 354 ac. 3 r. 9 p, for three lives renewable for ever, to Savage French, Esquire, of the City of Cork, at a rent of £381 0 s., 0 d., reserving to Thomas Ronayne, the head landlord, “all woods, timber, mines, minerals and sporting rights.” The three “lives” were Dominick Ronayne Sarsfield, Philip Ronayne Sarsfield, and Mary Anne Ronayne Sarsfield, three of the children of the said Thomas Sarsfield.

On the same day Thomas Ronayne and Thomas Sarsfield “conveyed” or “released” the woods and timber rights to the said Savage French, Esquire.

4. Catherine was the sister of Stephen Coppinger of Ballyvolane, grandfather of Marian Coppinger, who married 27 July 1767, the Honorable Charles Howard, heir-apparent to the Dukedom of Norfolk, and afterwards 12th Duke. She was interred in the Howard tomb in Dorking Church, Surrey, on which tomb is the following inscription: “Near this place are interr’d the Honorable Charles Howard of Greenstock Castle, 4th son of Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel, &c ... And also Henry Charles Howard, who died 10 June 1720, and Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of John Aylward, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Esq., descended of the Wylwards of Waterford, who died 7 October 1747. Near this place is also interr’d the body of Mary Ann Howard, the late wife of Charles Howard, Junior, Esq., who dyed in Child Bed on her first child, 28 May 1768, in the 23rd year of her age. She was daughter of John Coppinger, Esq., a gentleman of a very Ancient Family of the Kingdom of Ireland.”

For Aylward inscription in church of Ballyclough, Mallow, see this *Journal*, April-June, 1907.

5. Previous to confiscations extending from Elizabeth I to the defeat of James II, the Stackpooles owned a great part of the Barony of Kerricurrihy, between Cork and Kinsale.

The head rent of Marino is now (12 January 1915) paid to Captain Thomas Ronayne Sarsfield of Doughcloyne.

In 1770 (21 May) Thomas Ronayne, “late of Ronayne’s Cove, County Cork, and now of the City of Cork, Esquire,” leased to Thomas Sarsfield, of Doughcloyne, the lands of Knocknamullagh in South Liberties of the City of Cork, for 999 years, from 1 May 1770, at a rent of £70 per annum.

On 5 July 1775, Thomas Ronayne, “heretofore of Ronayne’s Grove, County Cork, and now of Tone Street, in the Parish of Saint Clement Danes, County Middlesex, Esquire,” leased to “Edward Minton, of Bridge Street, Parish of Saint Margaret, and Liberty of Westminster, lands of Ronayne’s Court, Carryduff, Scregane, Old Wood (Old Court), Killalaloon, Monarogue, the mill and mill lands, mansion house, and the island called Goat’s Island ... in the Barony of Kerricurrihy, Parish of Carrigaline ... containing 407 ac. 2 r. 38 p., ... bounded on the East by Rochestown and Old Court, on North partly by the strand, partly by Douglas, and partly by the road from Douglas to Passage ... for 900 years, from 1 May 1800. Rent £302 (Irish).”

In 1806, Savage French, Esquire, (elder brother of the above Thomas French, Esquire), acquired Cuskinny, which was subject to two rents—one (for Cuskinny South) being paid to Sarsfield, of Doughcloyne, and the other to Philip Sarsfield (father of Dominick Sarsfield of the junior branch).

Old Court, as before stated, passed by sale, late in the 18th century, from the family of Ronayne to that of Gould.¹

An old lease (in possession of the present writer) between Thomas Ronayne and Francis Gould, mentions the names of several Cork families, lands, etc., and may therefore prove of interest to Cork readers. It is dated 1 May 1792, and runs, in outline as follows:

“...between Thomas Ronayne, late of Ronayne’s Court (Grove?) orse Hodnettstown in the Great Island in the County of Cork, Esquire, but now of Ghant (sic) in Flanders, of the one part, and Francis Goold of the City of Cork, Esquire, of the other part ... the said Thomas for the sum of five shillings ... hath bargained and sold ... unto the said Francis Goold, all that and those in the Messuages, Holdings, Tenements, Lands and Hereditaments following ... the Holding and Tenements in Knockershole in the North Suburb ... the Lands of Doughcloyne, ... now or lately in the Tenure of the Representatives of Thomas Sarsfield, ... the Lands of Knocknamullagh in the South Liberties of the City of Cork in the Tnure of (the same) ... the Lands of Ardmore in the County of Cork, now or lately in the Tenure of John Roberts ... that part of the Lands of Ballynacrushy ... in the Tenure of Patrick Ronayne, Junior ... that part of the Lands of Quosquinny (Cuskinny), ... now or lately

in the Tenure of Cornelius Connell, ... the Lands of Garrynaquirky, ... now on lately in the Tenure of John Rogers, ... the Lands of Ronayne’s Grove, ... in the Tenure of the Representatives of Thomas Sarsfield, ... all Houses, Edifices, Buildings ... and the Reversions, Remainders, Yearly and other Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, bargained and sold ... unto the said Francis Goold ... during the term of one whole year ... bringin at the Feast of Saint Michael the Arch-Angel, next ensuing, the rent of one pepper corn only (if demanded) to the Intent that ... by force of the Statute for transferring Uses into possession ... the said Francis Goold may be in the actual possession of all ... the said Premises and be thereby enabled to take of a Grant or Release ... to him his Heirs and Assigns to and for the ends intents and purposes therein to be declared. (Signed, sealed and delivered by Thomas Ronayne in presence of James MacMahon, N. Ackerman” and John Gerard)”

Thomas Ronayne corresponded for some time with the Reverend Doctor Birch, D.D., of Clerkenwell, Secretary of the Royal Society of London. On of his letters (dated 17 June 1763) is preserved in the “Add MSS (Sloane), No. 4,317, British Museum. It is addressed from “Corke in Ireland,” to “the Reverend Thomas Birch, D.D., Sec. R.S. of London,” and is signed “... wth. sincere respect, your most obedient humble servt., Thos Ronayne.” There is no envelope, but the back of the letter bears the details “Cork, pd. 10d, P.D., 27/iv.” The seal (in wax) is broken, but the arms are evidently—“Arg., in front of a vine, on which is a blackbird, a tun, fesseways.” The letter deals with experiments in electricity, which had been carried out by the writer—apparently under difficulties, as his concluding paragraph would suggest:

“I more than once sent to London for Pere Beccaria’s Italian Book, but could not get it. I would greatly desire to know what are those Rockets he uses. For I saw an extract from his Book in a Foreign Review. Tho’ I did and will (Please God) do what I can, yet I can’t prosecute those experiments wth. sufficient accuracy for want of a correspondent who might communicate anything new to me; or at least a curious Neighbor who might by signals communicate to me and I to him yr. particular state of Electricity with regard to each of us.”

Amongst other letters in the same collection is one from Richard Pocock, of Dublin (June, 1753), which mentions “Mr. Drury, of Cork.”

Thomas Ronayne’s will (Prerog.) is dated 17 June 1798; pr. 19 September 1800. In it he is described as formerly of Ronayne’s Grove, County Cork; afterwards of Saint Peter’s Hill, in Ghent, Flanders, but now of Judd Place,² Somerstown, Parish of Saint Pancras, Middlesex.” The executors were “his cousin, Hatton Conran, of Grange, Cork, Esquire, and Francis McMahon, late of Corlequerim, County Monaghan, Gentleman.”

Lands of Doughcloyne, Knocknamullagh, Ballynacrushy, and its subdenominations Quoskinny (sic) and Garrynaquirky; Hodnettstown orse Ronayne’s Grove. Freehold estates in the City of Cork, and his premises, etc., in the towns of Youghal

6. *Peerage* (Foreign Titles of Nobility); Cork Diocese Grant Brooks (Grant of Admon. to “George Stacpoole, Esquire, nephew to Philip Ronayne;” Prerog. Grants, Dublin, 1770; *History of the Coppinger Family*, this *Journal*, February, 1893.

7. Proposals to be made to Thomas Sarsfield, of Doughcloyne.

1. *Gentleman’s Magazine*, p. 501—*Will of Edmund Gerald*.

2. There is now no Judd Place in the Somerstown district anywhere near the present Judd Street.

and Kinsale. His cousin Philip Ronayne, of Rochestown, to whom he leaves an annuity of £200. His sister “Mistress Mary Sarsfield, widow of the late Thomas Sarsfield, of Doughcloyne.”

V. The Ronaynes of the Great Island (County Cork)”

A deed (mortgage) dated 16 April 1842, recites that on 21 April 1789, “Thomas Ronayne, of Ronayne’s Grove ... now of the City of London, Esquire,” demised¹ “for 999 yrs.” to “Patrick Ronayne, of Ballynakrushy, in the County of Corke, and Monevillin ... called the East Division ... and also that part called the West Division,” where were then held by the said Patrick. To this lease “Thomas Sarsfield, Esquire, by virtue of a power of attorney, put the hand and affixed the seal of the said Thomas Ronayne.” Witnesses, Reverend Thomas Stanistreet, of Cobh; John Roche, Junior, Cobh, Gentleman.

In a further lease of 8 October 1794, the said Thomas Ronayne demised to Patrick Ronayne, Junior, “that part of the lands of Ballynakrushy known as Frankfield, ... then in possession of said Patrick Ronayne, Senior, to hold for the lives of Elizabeth and Mary Anne Ronayne, and of Patrick Ronayne the younger (living in 1842), children of the said Patrick and for 900 years after their decease.” In 1811, by and under a decree of H.M. Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Patrick “did by his trustee, James Byrne, Esquire, purchase all the estate fee and inheritance of the said Thomas Ronayne of and in the lands demised by the two afore-mentioned leases of 21 April 1789, and 8 October 1794, and obtained a conveyance thereof, dated 30 July 1811.”

The above lessee:

A. PATRICK RONAYNE OF BALLYNAKRUSHY

Patrick Ronayne (described in his Will as “of Ballynakrushy, in Barry’s Great Island, Corke, Gentleman”), married (as his 2nd wife?) Jane Cashman. Her Will is dated 12 June 1794, she being then a widow. The trustees were Garrett Barry, of Ballinacurra, and Forward Rumley (son of Thomas Rumley² and Elizabeth Ronayne). Executors, her sons, Peter and John; mentions her grand-daughter, Jane Sullivan. Patrick Ronayne’s will is dated 28 April 1789; pr. 19 May 1802 (he died between 28 April 1789 and 12 June 1794). Executors, Thomas Sarsfield, of Doughcloyne, who died before 1802 (son-in-law and nephew of Philip Ronayne, of Hodnettswood), Margaret Browne, orse. Ronayne, his daughter, and Patrick Ronayne, his son. By his wife, Jane Cashman, he had issue

1. Patrick Ronayne, eldest son, of whom presently.
2. Philip, married (M.L.B., Diocese Cloyne, 1785) Mary Anne Cane.
3. Peter (a minor in 1789).

1. In law, to convey, as an estate, by lease; to lease.

2. Described in his Will as “Thomas Rumley of Dunleary, Gentleman.”

4. John.
5. James, died a minor, unm.
6. Margaret, eldest daughter; married (M.L.B., 1778) Thomas Browne, of Castle View, Macroom, County Cork, but had no issue.³
7. Elizabeth; married (before June, 1794) William Jagoe.
8. Jane; married (before June, 1794) ... Thornhill. She married secondly (before 8 March 1832) James Burke.
9. Anne; married (before 12 June 1794) Edward Verling, Staff Captain, R.N. (who served with distinction in the Peninsular War, 1808-1814),⁴ son of Bartholomew Verling, of the Great Island, and of his wife Anne, daughter of Edmond Callinan (or Ó Cullinane) by Helen, daughter of ... Kearney, of Kinsale.

By his wife, Anne Ronayne, Edward Verling had issue:

- 9.1 Bartholomew Verling, Naval Surgeon, of Oxclose, Newmarket, County Cork; formerly of Heathfield Towers, near Youghal; born 1797; died 1893; married (1st) Mary (who died 18 January 1844, aet. 30 years), daughter of Thomas Walsh, of Youghal. A tombstone in the North Abbey, Gneeves, Newmarket, bears the inscription “Erected by Bart. Verling, of Gneeves, Newmarket, in memory of his wife Mary and infant son Bartholomew.”

By his wife Mary, he had issue:

- 9.1.1 Bartholomew; ob. juv.
- 9.1.2 Catherine; ob. juv.
- 9.1.3 Mary; married Francis Power, of Roskeen, near Mallow.

He married (2nd wife) Sabina daughter of Walter Hervey Kavanagh, of Ballyhale, County Kilkenny (who died 1853), son of Morgan Kavanagh, of Ballyhale, and of his wife, the Lady Francis Butler, and great grandson of Morgan Kavanagh, of Castle Morres, County Kilkenny.⁵

By his wife Sabina he had issue

- 9.1.4 Walter Kavanagh Verling, M.D., of Oxclose, who married Mary, daughter of ... Malpas, Esquire, and had issue nine sons and one

3. Lewis’ *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (1837) states that “another school in the parish of Macloneigh (near Macroom) is aided by a bequest of £10 per annum from the late Mrs. Margaret Browne, of Castle View.”

4. Peninsular War: conflict between France and Great Britain on the Iberian Peninsula, growing out of the efforts of Napoleon I to control Spain and Portugal. When a palace revolt in Madrid (March, 1808) deposed the pro-French Charles IV, Napoleon invaded Spain and made his brother Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain (June). Both Spain and Portugal then revolted, and the British sent a force, under the future duke of Wellington, to aid the rebels. Portugal was quickly won, but the fighting in Spain went on for years. By the time Napoleon abdicated, however, the British had won all of the peninsula and had penetrated France as far as Toulouse.

5. Burke’s *Landed Gentry*.

daughter.

9.1.5 Arabella, died young.¹

10. Mary Ronayne; spinster in 1794; apparently the younger daughter.

B. PATRICK RONAYNE OF ANNBROOK

The eldest son, Patrick Ronayne, of Annbrook (townland of Ballynakrushi), married (as his 1st wife) in 1786, Mary Byrne (M.L.B., Diocese Cloyne), but had no issue. He married secondly, at Aghinagh, 5 June 1788, (M.L.B., Diocese Cloyne), Ann, (born 1765, died 1837, Admin. Diocese Cloyne), daughter of William Crooke,² J.P., of Derreen, County Cork (described in her M.L.B. as “of Woodville, in the Diocese of Cloyne, spinster”).

An indented deed of 5 June 1788, “between Patrick Ronayne the younger of the Great Island in the County of Cork, Gentleman, of the first part, Ann Crook, spinster, youngest daughter of William Crook, late of Derreen in the county, Gentleman, deceased, of the second part, and Patrick Ronayne, the elder of the Great Island aforesaid, Gentleman, and William Crook, of Derreen, aforesaid, Esquire, of the third part,” recites that the said Ann Crook had become entitled to the one-third part share of house property in South Cork, “whereof the said William Crook was seized in fee simple,” and also to one-eighth part of the lands of Nadrid, Clonteadbeg, and Upper Carrhue in the County of Cork; also to certain charges upon the lands of Pluckanes and Upper and Lower Derreen ... that “a marriage was intended to be solemnized between the said Patrick Ronayne and Ann Crook,” and that the said Ann, in consideration of the said marriage, did assign upon trust all the said lands and said charges to Patrick Ronayne the elder and William Crook. Witnesses to this deed—Epenetus Crook of Derreen, Thomas Brown of Macloineigh. Witness to the Memorial—Robert Travers, of the City of Cork, Gentleman.³

Annbrook is supposed to have been built shortly before or shortly after the marriage of Patrick to Ann Crook (Crooke), from who it took the first part of its name.

By his wife, Ann, Patrick Ronayne had issue

1. Patrick, eldest son, of whom presently.
2. James, 2nd son, of Berry Hill (in townland of Ballynakrushi); married (Marriage Settlements dated 1 June 1831), at Canavoe Parish Church Elizabeth Longfield, daughter of Robert Longfield Conner, of Fort Robert, and granddaughter of Robert Conner of Connerville, and of his wife Anne Longfield, sister of Richard, Viscount Longueville.⁴

She was the widow of her cousin (married 21 October 1820), George Roger Conner (who died 1829), son of Roger Conner, of Connerville, and of his second wife, Wilhelmina, daughter of Nicholas Bowen, of Bowen’s Court,

by which George Roger Conner she had issue an only daughter and heiress, Anne Elizabeth Conner (see below), who married (Marriage Settlements 31 November 1841) Captain Henry Thorne-Coppinger, RN.

James Ronayne d.s.p. in 1863 (Will 27 October 1861; pr. 31 (sic) September 1863.

His widow, Elizabeth Longfield Ronayne, nee Conner, died 1869.

3. John Crooke Ronayne, of Berry Hill, and (later) of Castle View, Macroom—a place which he inherited from the Brownes. He d.s.p. before 31 December 1839.

4. Thomas Ronayne; baptized 10 February 1794.⁵

5. William Crooke Ronayne; married at Glanmire Parish Church, 1830 (M.L.B., Diocese Cork), Catherine Carr, daughter of Osborne Savage of Cork, and had issue

5.1 Anna Ronayne (who died 1865); married Major Jasper Lucas (for which family see *Landed Gentry*), and had issue

5.1.1 John Thomas Rashleigh Lucas, J.P.; born 1863; married in 1900, Grace Ellen, daughter of Charles Donovan (who died 17 June 1915 aet. 74), J.P., Bengal C.S. (retired), son of the late Reverend Charles Donovan,⁶ Rector of Ballinadee, County Cork, and great-grandson of Richard Donovan and of his wife, the daughter of The McCarthy Reagh.

5.2 Elizabeth Edwardes Ronayne; married (1864) the Reverend Samuel Thomas Harman, M.A., T.C.D., Rector of Rathcormack, and afterwards Canon of Saint Fin Barr’s Cathedral, Cork, who died on Good Friday, 21 April 1916, at Woodbank, Cobh, aet. 77 years, after more than 50 years service in the Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.⁷

By his wife, Elizabeth Edwardes Ronayne, he had issue

5.2.1 Samuel Henry Ponsonby Harman, B.A., T.C.D., Rector (in 1900) of Carrigaline, County Cork, now Rector of Mallow; married, in 1877, Angelina Stopford, 2nd daughter of the late Captain Dominick Ronayne Sarsfield, D.L., of Doughcloyne (who died 1892), and of his wife Mary Elizabeth Helena, daughter of James de la Cour, of Mallow, by Henrietta Georgiana, daughter and co-heir of Major James Lombard, of Ballygriffin, County Cork.

5.2.2 William Crooke Ronayne Harman, J.P., of Blackrock, Cork.

1. See this *Journal*, April-June, 1916.

2. Present representative, Thomas E. Crooke, Esquire, J.P., of Old Town, Coachford.

3. Memorial registered 6 May 1790.

4. See under Conner, Burke’s *Landed Gentry*.

5. Cobh Parish Church Register.

6. brother of the Reverend Edwin Sandys Donovan, B.A., T.C.D., Rector (1887) of Timoleague, County Cork; married 1883, Dora Arabella, only daughter of George Lucas, J.P., of Ballinadee, by his wife Mary, daughter of the late Henry Longfield, of Waterloo, Mallow. (Cole’s Records; also Longfield, *Landed Gentry*.)

7. Records of the Church of Rathcormack.

- 5.2.3 George Uniacke Harman, M.A., T.C.D.
- 5.2.4 Raymond Edwardes Harman, Captain, R.A.
- 5.2.5 Frank de Winton Harman, B.A., T.C.D., Major, Norfolk Regiment D.S.O. (attached Egyptian Army); married, 22 May 1916, at St. Peter's, Sheringham, Norfolk, Evelyne Mary, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Gully, late Norfolk Regiment, of the Croft, Sheringham.
- 5.2.6 Anthony Ernest Wentworth Harman, of 19 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.; late 3rd Dragoon Guards, Staff Captain, 1900, at Cairo; Major, 1912, 2nd Dragoon Guards ("Queen's Bays"); British Expeditionary Force, France, 1914 (wounded); temporary Lieutenant Colonel (attached 18th Hussars), 1916; decorated by the President of the French Republic (Legion of Honor, *Croix d' Officier*), 1916; married, 25 September 1902, Dorothy, younger daughter of Mrs. Ricardo, of London, and has issue a daughter, born 31 December 1914.
- 5.2.7 Kathleen, married Wilson Weekes, Lieutenant R.E.
- 5.2.8 Marie Antoinette; married 28 July 1903, the Reverend Hugh Berry, B.D., (then) Rector of Kanturk; now Rector of Templebrady.
- 5.3 Sarah Ronayne; married, firstly, 12 August 1862, Robert James Martin, of Dublin (who died 10 January 1865), son of Aylmer Richard Martin, of Vernon Mount, Cork, High Sheriff of Cork in 1831, and Chamberlain of the City till the time of his death. By his wife, Sarah Ronayne, he had issue
- 5.3.1 Reverend Aylmer Caulfield Martin, M.A., T.C.D.; born 7 August 1864; Rector, in 1900 of Kilroan, County Cork; Rector of Timoleague in 1902; Rector of Kanturk, 1905; now Rector of Mitchelstown; married 5 August 1897, Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of Thomas Strangeman, of Kinwith, County Cork, and has issue
- 5.3.1.1 Charles; born 28 March 1906.
- 5.3.1.2 Catherine Lydia Caulfield; born 1 October 1898.
- 5.3.1.3 Rudinge Caulfield; born 8 September 1901.
- 5.3.1.4 Sarah Louisa; born 2 April 1909.

Sarah Ronayne married secondly, in 1868, Charles Oliver Aldworth (who died 1896), of Poulacurra, Glanmire, County Cork, son of the Reverend John Aldworth, Rector of Glanworth, and great-grandson of Boyle Aldworth of Newmarket Court, County Cork, brother of Saint Leger Aldworth, 1st Viscount Doneraile.

By his wife Sarah Martin (nee Ronayne), Charles Oliver Aldworth had issue¹

- 5.3.1.5 John Charles Oliver Aldworth, of Newmarket; born 1869; succeeded his cousin, Robert Aldworth, of Westlake,

West Coker, Yeovil, Somerset, and Newmarket Court, County Cork, son of Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, and of his wife, the Lady Letitia Hare, second daughter of Richard Hare, Viscount Ennismore, and of his wife (married 3 July 1863), the Lady Mary Henrietta Catherine Bernard, daughter of the Right Honorable Francis Bernard, 3rd Earl of Bandon.

John Charles Oliver Aldworth married, in 1901, Lena Stephanie Cecil, elder daughter of the late John Stephen Collins, of Ardnalee, County Cork, and has issue.

- 5.3.1.6 William Ronayne Aldworth; born 1874; of Sunny Hill, Mallow, County Cork.

6. Elizabeth Ronayne; died before 1842.
7. Jane Ronayne; married William Woodley (see below),² of Frankfort, Curraglass, Tallow, County Waterford, 3rd son of Francis Woodley, of Leades, County Cork,³ and of his wife Anne Christiana, daughter of George Bowles, of Mount Prospect, County Cork; but had no issue.⁴
8. Mary Anne Ronayne; born 1792;⁵ died October, 1829, married (as his 1st wife) Dr. Joseph Cleburne, b. 4 July 1792, Rock Castle, Tipperary, m. 13 September 1823, Cobh Church, eldest son of William Cleburne, of Annaharig, and of his wife Phoebe Sharpe. Dr. Cleburne arrived at Ovens, near Ballincollig, County Cork, in 1822. He started a country medical practice and met Mary Anne Ronayne. They settled at Bride Park Cottage near Ovens, where they lived until 1829 when Mary Anne Ronayne, weakened by a series of pregnancies, returned to her parent's home, Annbrook, for the birth of her last child, Joseph, b. 18 May 1829, named for his father. She continued to weaken and ultimately died there in October, 1829; she was buried in the family plot on the Great Island.
- Dr. Joseph Cleburne, hired a neighbor girl, Isabella Jane Stuart, born 1811, the 19 year old daughter of a Presbyterian minister, as governess for his four young children. They married December, 1830. He died 27 November 1843 and was buried at St. Mary's Athnowen Church, Ovens. He represented the Cleburnes of Cliburn (County Westmoreland), Kollerby (Yorkshire), Saint John's Manor (Wexford), and Ballycolitan Castle (County Tipperary);

1. *Landed Gentry*, under "Martin of Wiche" and "Sarsfield;" this *Journal*, July-September, 1912, under "Clifford—Pedigree of Mansergh;" Walford's *County Families*, 1911, under "Aldworth;" Burke's *Peerage*, under "Doneraile, Viscount," and "Brandon, Earl of."

2. For references to William Woodley and to George Bond-Lowe (son-in-law of Francis Woodley, of Leades) see this *Journal* for July-September, 1912, "History and Topog Notes."

3. Will 16 July 1826; pr. 24 December 1827.

4. For Woodley family, see Walford's *County Families*.

5. Cobh Parish Church Baptismal Register.

was 23rd in descent from Bardolph, A.D. 1076, and on the "spindle" side, through the Curwens, 27th from King Malcolm II of Scotland. By his wife, Mary Anne Ronayne, he left issue

- 8.1 William Cleburne, born 1824 at Bride Park, eldest son; married Eliza Thomasina, daughter of Wellington Rose, 4th Dragoon Guards, of Foxhall, County Tipperary, and of his wife, Julia, daughter of Edward Ó Grady, of Mount Prospect, County Limerick, niece of Standish Ó Grady, Viscount Guillamore.
- 8.2 A miscarriage, 1825.
- 8.3 Anne Cleburne; born 1826 at Bride Park, married James Sherlock, Esquire, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has issue
 - 8.3.1 James.
 - 8.3.2 John.
 - 8.3.3 Mary.
- 8.4 A miscarriage, 1827.
- 8.5 Patrick Ronayne Cleburne was born Bride Park in Ovens Township, County Cork, Ireland on March 16, 1828. The second son of Dr. Joseph Cleburne, the only physician in the locale, and his wife, Mary Anne Ronayne. Patrick grew up in comfortable, middle class surroundings and privilege. However life was not without its tragedy. His mother died when he was eighteen months old, and by the time the boy reached age fifteen, his father had also died. He pursued the family tradition of studying medicine, but failed the entrance exam to Trinity College in February 1846 due to his lack of learning Latin. Pride and his sense of honor led him to enlist in the 41st Regiment of Foot of the British Army to escape his failure. Three and one half years later, in 1849, he bought his discharge and came to America with his two brothers and sister. He settled in Helena, Arkansas, in 1850, first as a druggist until he became a naturalized citizen. In 1856 he began the practice of law, and was senior partner with Cleburne, Scaife and Mangum by 1860.

Cleburne joined the Yell Rifles of Phillips as a private, and was soon elected Captain of the company. From this position he rose swiftly in rank, through the early months of the war and became Colonel of the 1st Arkansas. When General William J. Hardee was put in command of Confederate troops in Arkansas, he quickly recognized the gem he had in an officer, and secured Cleburne's promotion to Brigadier General on March 4, 1862.

Shiloh, the Kentucky Campaign and Murfreesboro were ahead for Patrick Cleburne. He was severely wounded in the mouth at Richmond, Kentucky, on August 30, 1862. Returning to duty in time to participate in the Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862, he proved his capability in a charge on the field that led to Confederate victory. After the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee December 31 and January 1, 1863, Cleburne was promoted to Major General.

Through the campaigns of 1863, Cleburne became more outspoken along with his superior and mentor William J. Hardee on the incompetence of General Braxton Bragg. After the Battle of Chickamauga and the Chattanooga Campaign, Cleburne achieved lasting military fame for his defense of Tunnel Hill on Missionary Ridge in Tennessee and at the Battle of Ringgold Gap in North Georgia. His brilliant tactical command in the use of his small force, and strategic utilization of terrain remain among the most compelling in military history to study.

Always pensive and observant, he realized the deplorable state of morale in the army, and the straitened conditions of the Confederacy in general were working against the goal of independence. He had a solution which he earnestly believed would turn the tide in favor of the South, both militarily and politically, and on January 3, 1864, he met with General Joseph Johnston and other high command personalities in Dalton, Georgia to read his proposal on emancipating the slaves and enlisting them in the Confederate army. His concept was shocking to some, endorsed by others, but ultimately rejected by President Jefferson Davis at the urging of his military advisor in Richmond, Braxton Bragg.

Patrick Cleburne accepted his superiors' suggestions to suppress his proposal on enlisting slaves, and accompanied his friend William J. Hardee as best man to Hardee's wedding in Demopolis, Alabama. Cleburne met Susan Tarleton, the 24-year-old daughter of a Mobile, Alabama planter, and was love-struck. He proposed to her before his ten-day furlough was up, and she agreed to become engaged to him. The spring of 1864 began military operations, which culminated in the Atlanta Campaign. Patrick Cleburne fought valiantly at every battle, from the opening shots at Rocky Face Gap until the end at Jonesboro in August. He received no other promotions, though vacancies occurred for corps commander. He was distressed when Hood replaced Joe Johnston as commander-in-chief of the Army of Tennessee, and marched his division north with the army in the Tennessee Campaign. In a desperate assault on Union breastworks at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864, Patrick Cleburne was killed in action beside his men. He was buried at St. John's Church near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee. In April 1870, his remains were disinterred and brought back to Helena, Arkansas, where he was reburied in an impressive ceremony in Evergreen Confederate Cemetery. His fiancée Susan Tarleton, married a classmate of her brother's, but died of a swelling of the brain on June 30, 1868.

The above courtesy of the Patrick Cleburne Society, P.O. Box 130817, Birmingham, AL 35213-0817, info@patrickcleburne.com.

A inscription similar to the one on his grave marker may be seen under the east window in the chancel of the parish church of Cliburn, County Westmoreland, in which church is also a window to his memory, presented by his first cousin, Vice-Admiral Christopher James Cleburne, born Edinburgh, Scotland, 16 December 1838, died 2 October 1909, buried Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, of the United States Navy (USN).¹

8.6 Joseph Cleburne, born 1829 at Annbrook.

By his second wife, Isabella Jane Stuart, he left issue:

8.7 Isabella, born December 1832 at Bride Park.

8.8 Edward, born 1833 at Bride Park.

8.9 Robert, born 1837 at Grange House.

The eldest son:

C. PATRICK RONAYNE OF ANNBROOK AND BERRY HILL

Patrick Ronayne, of Annbrook and Berry Hill, baptized 24 March 1791,² married Marianne (who died before 1842), daughter of John Love, Esquire of Castle Saffron (now Creagh Castle), Doneraile, County Cork, and of his wife, Mary Ball Nelson, of Norfolk, a relative of the famous Admiral, Lord Nelson. John Love was the son of William Love, of Castle Saffron (Will, 1813), and great-grandson of Herbert Love, (Will, 1728), who married (M.L.B. 1682) Judith³ daughter of Colonel Randall Clayton, of Mallow, by Judith, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Percival, of the ancient Norman house of Vvry, ancestor of the Earls of Egmont. John Love was the last of the male line who resided at Castle Saffron. Pursuant to the will of William Love, in 1813, the Castle Saffron estates descended in the female line to the Vincents of Summerhill (John's nephews), now represented by Berkeley Vincent, Major, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, who married 18 September

1. Son of Christopher Cleburne, born 1793 (International Genealogical Index, Film 177927, Page 319, Reference 12423) of Annahanarig, County Cork, and his wife Jane Reilly, and brother of Dr. Joseph Celburne, of Bride Park. Christopher James Cleburne married, 1861, Jane Elizabeth Parker of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having issue eight children.

A series of letters from the Admiral to the Reverend Burton, Rector of Cliburn, is preserved in the archives of the church, as is also a photograph of the Admiral taken in Nice while he was visiting his cousin, the Baroness Von Hoffman. The church also contains windows to the memory of various members of the Cleburne family who flourished from 1150 to modern times. The unique Jerusalem cross on the altar was also presented by Admiral Cleburne. It was supposed by Capriani to be the most perfect specimen known. There are various bronzes in the church with inscriptions in memory of members of the Cleburne family of Wexford and Tipperary, and one in memory of the ancestors of the Major-General's "Virginian Cousin," William Claiborne (sic), Chief Secretary of Virginia, qui vixit MDCXXXVI.

2. Cobh Church Register.

1906, the Lady Kitty Edith Blanche Ogilvy, eldest daughter of the 8th Earl of Airlie.⁴

By his wife, Mary Anne Love, Patrick Ronayne had issue

1. Patrick Ronayne, of Annbrook, J.P., eldest son, of whom presently.

2. James Crooke Ronayne, of Brook Lodge, Riverstown, County Cork; born 17 March 1834; married 28 March 1867, in the Parish Church, Cobh, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Henry Thorne-Coppinger, R.N.,⁵ by his wife, Anne Elizabeth" (Marriage Settlements 3 November 1841), only child and heiress of George Roger Conner, of Fort Robert, County Cork; granddaughter of Roger Conner" of Connerville, and of his wife, Anne Longfield, sister of Richard, Viscount Longueville, and niece to the famous rebel, from 1796 part of the "United Irishmen" rebellion, Arthur Conner" (Ó Connor), who was exiled to France, became a Major-General in the French service, married, 1807, Elisa de Caritat de Condorcet, only child of Jean Antoine Nicholas, Marquis de Condorcet, by Sophia de Grouchy, his wife, sister of the celebrated Marshal Grouchy, and died (23 April 1852) at the Chateau de Bignon, Loriet, leaving issue.⁶

The above Anne Elizabeth Conner's mother, Elizabeth Longfield, married, as her second husband, James Ronayne, of Berry Hill (see above).⁷

By his wife, Elizabeth Thorne-Coppinger, James Crooke Ronayne had issue

2.1 James William Ronayne, B.A. (London); born 19 July 1870; formerly Canon of Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs; now Canon of Saint Paul's, Walsall, Staffs; married 5 October 1907, his first cousin, Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late William John Knight, LL.D., of Cork (see below).

2.2 Anne Ronayne, born March, 1872; married 14 March

3. She was aunt to Courthope Clayton, Colonel, Grenadier Guards, and First Equerry to George II, son of Lawrence Clayton, of Mallow, and of his second wife, Anne, 4th daughter and co-heiress of Sir Peter Courthope, of Little Island, County Cork. Her sister, Mary, was the wife of Adam Purdon, son of Sir Nicholas Purdon (great grandson of Sir Gerald Fleming, Knight, younger brother of James Fleming, Lord Baron of Slane.) (*Uniatcke's of Youghal.*)

4. Burke's *History of Commoners*, 1838, under Hingston; Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*, 1789; Caryle's *Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell* (Methuen, 1904); *Pedigree of Love*, this *Journal* (Hist. and Topog. Notes), July-September and October-December, 1913; *Landed Gentry*, under Vincent of Summerhill; Marriage Settlements, 18 September 1817, between Patrick Ronayne the elder, of Annbrook; Patrick Ronayne the younger; John Love, and Mary Anne, his daughter, spinster; David Sherrard; and John Crooke Ronayne. Patrick the elder, Anne, his wife, and Mary Anne Ronayne orse. Love, all dead before April, 1842.

5. Captain Henry Thorne took the additional surname of Coppinger, pursuant to the will of his uncle, John Rye Coppinger, of Forest, who married the daughter of Henry Leader, of Mount Leader, and died without issue. (*History of the Coppinger Family.*)

- 1895, Thomas Daniel Arthur Harries, and has issue.
- 2.3 Harriett; born 26 December 1876; married 31 October 1904, at Capetown, South Africa, Cecil J. Dale, C.E., of Sagua la Grande, Cuba.
 - 2.4 Elizabeth Longfield Ronayne; born 1 May 1879.
 - 2.5 Mary Maude Coppinger Ronayne; married 14 April 1909, Henry Bragge, of Rhodesia, South Africa.
 - 2.6 Henrietta Thorne Ronayne.
3. William Sherrard Ronayne, of Woodpark, Mallow, County Cork (who died 14 February 1913); born 5 March 1831; married 13 April 1858, Persis (who died 30 January 1913), daughter of Nicholas Warburton White, M.D., of Macroom, and aunt to the present Reverend John Bernard White, M.A., Rector of Castle Lyons, County Cork. He left issue
 - 3.1 Patrick Sherrard Ronayne, of Mount Boyle, Frankfield, County Cork; born 20 June 1859; married 16 June 1892, at the Parish Church, Saint Luke's, Cork, his first cousin, Frances Anne (Rose), daughter of William John Knight, LL.D., and had issue
 - 3.1.1 William Sherrard; born 8 March 1894.
 - 3.1.2 Charles Standord; born 1 July 1896; ob. juv.
 - 3.1.3 Edward Forsyth; born 26 July 1898.
 - 3.1.4 Louisa Frances (Lulu); born 18 March 1893.
 - 3.2 Charles Stanford Ronayne; born 8 January 1863; married at Ballyclough Parish Church, 20 February 1903, Mary, 2nd daughter of William Sullivan, of Kilnagross, County Cork, granddaughter of William Sullivan, of Castletown-Kinneigh, and of his wife Charlotte Leader, of Keale, sister of John Leader, of Keale (grandfather of the present representative, Captain John Leader, of Keale, who married, in 1909, Evelyn Maude, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable John Pleydell-Bouverie, 17th Lancers).¹ Charles Stanford Ronayne had issue
 - 3.2.1 John Warburton; born 13 March 1908; died the same year.
 - 3.2.2 Charles Stanford; born 11 June 1911.
 - 3.2.3 Mary Persis; born 20 November 1903.
 - 3.2.4 Ruth; born 27 February 1906.
 4. John Love Ronayne; enlisted in the Army; died of exhaustion in India at the time of the Mutiny (1857-1858),² shortly after (through the influence of friends at home) he had been nominated for a commission.
 5. Michael Ronayne; murdered in America.
 6. Thomas Croke Ronayne; d.s.p.

6. The certificate of his marriage, which took place at the Embassy, is preserved by the Conners of Manchester.

7. *History of the Coppinger Family; Landed Gentry*, under Conner and Leader; *Dictionary of Landed Gentry* (Supplement), 1846, under Coppinger; *Dictionary of National Biography*, under Conner, etc.

1. *Peerage*, under Radnor, Earl of; *Landed Gentry*, under Leader and Sullivan.

7. Louisa Love Ronayne (who died at Clifton, Bristol, 15 September 1911); married as his second wife, 6 January 1867, William John Knight³ (who died at Bath, 14 May 1909, aet. 85), B.A., LL.D., T.C.D., of Cork, eldest son of William Knight, of Adelphi, Strand, London, and of Australia, and of his wife Mary Veale (later Vaile) of London. By his wife, Louisa Love Ronayne, Dr. Knight had issue
 - 7.1 Robert Bruce; born 24 February 1868.

2. The Indian Mutiny of 1857-1858: Its Causes and Consequences

By Tara Fallon.

Under the administration of the Marquess of Dalhousie (Governor-General 1848-56), the last of the independent Indian states, including the wealthy Muslim state of Oudh, were annexed by the British. To consolidate this new territory, some degree of Westernisation was introduced: an Indian railway and road system was developed and the first three Indian universities were founded, creating a tier of higher-caste men educated according to the British system but not fully incorporated into those careers of civil service and army awaiting them. Child marriage and the practice of suttee previously had been abolished and, in 1856, a regulation was passed requiring sepoy to serve overseas thereby losing caste. Both the annexation and consolidation heightened tension between government and population and mutiny was inevitable when the Indian section of the army was allocated cartridges smeared with the fat of cows and pigs, unclean to both Hindu and Muslim elements.

The mutiny lasted thirteen months: from the rising of Meerut on 10 May 1857 to the fall of Gwalior on 20 June 1858. The sepoy were quickly joined by large numbers of civilians supporting the reinstatement of both a Moghul and a Maratha emperor and by landlords, particularly those of Oudh, penalised by the new administration and its policy of exporting raw materials for manufacture in Britain. Historians agree that the mutiny was characterised by violent reprisals on either side but, at least in British historical tradition, the most significant events are the massacres at Meerut, Cawnpore and Lucknow; post-mutiny literature dwelling on the fate of women and children especially.

The mutiny, regarded by many as India's first War of Independence, was to have important consequences and the structure of British India was to be re-organised extensively. Increasingly, India came under direct Crown rule as the British East India Company was dispossessed of its functions and, in 1877, Queen Victoria was crowned Empress. Despite the severity of European reprisal as each territory had been regained and its subsequent defensive proposals of military alteration, a measure of conciliation had been introduced to administrative policy. Integration of the higher castes and princes was now considered important, land policy was revised and plans for radical social change were shelved. The attitude of British India and the Metropolitan was now dual: on the one hand, a sense that the conservative mistrust was justified and, on the other, that the alienation between the two cultures must be lessened if government was to be maintained. Both parts of this duality are explored in the colonial literature of Britain and British India and in Colonial Representations of India in Prose Fiction.

- 7.2 Frances Anne (Rose); born 25 January 1869.
- 7.3 Frederick William (author of these Notes); born 27 September 1870.
- 7.4 Kathleen; born after 1871 (see above).
8. Jane Ronayne; married, in the Parish Church, Cobh, c. 1866, Francis Maybury, son of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Maybury, of Lakelands, County Kerry, and of Avonmore in the Great Island, had had issue an only child
- 8.1 Frances Kate Evans (Fanny), who married, 22 September 1891, John Hilliard, Esquire, and has issue
- 8.1.1 Richard Marmaduke.
- 8.1.2 Francis Maybury.
- 8.1.3 John William.
- 8.1.4 Robert Patrick.
- 8.1.5 George Christopher.
- 8.1.6 Brendan.
- 8.1.7 Philip Cecil.
- 8.1.8 Ellen Franklin.
- 8.1.9 Jane Ronayne.
- 8.1.10 Frances Kathleen.
- 8.1.11 Robina Mary.
- 8.1.12 Elizabeth Rose.

Jane Ronayne married, secondly, Henry Browne Sandham, who d.s.p.

9. Mary Love Ronayne (Minnie), married Francis Hannan Woodley, Esquire (who d.s.p. 10 January 1917, aet. 94), of Heamont, Carrigtwohill, County Cork, son of Joseph Woodley (who died 1833), of Northesk, County Cork, and of his wife, Ellen Hannon, of Tallow, and grandson of William Woodley, of Northesk (who married Isabell de Vere Bowles, Marriage Settlements 18 September 1802, of

3. He was the original founder of what is now "The Cork Grammar School;" a past President of the Cork Literary and Scientific Society; for many years a constant contributor on astronomical and other scientific subjects to "The Cork Constitution;" Honorary Secretary (Science Section), Cork School of Science and Art, and one of the chief promoters of the Free Library, Cork. His first wife was Bithia Gulliford, of London, by whom he had issue

Charles Frederick Knight, M.D., M.Ch., &c, of Mount Charles, Portobello, and Changers Street, Edinburgh, formerly Clinical Assistant, N. and S. Infirmaries, Cork; Governor Mercer's Hospital, Dublin; J.P. for County Midlothian; Freeman of the City of London.

Lousia Knight; married Robert Brandshaw, Esquire, 4th son of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Brandshaw, B.A.M.C. (who died 1911), of Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, and had issue

Frances Alice; married 1 June 1908, at St. George's Church, Carrick-on-Shannon, the Reverend John Beresford, of Craig-dhu-Varren, Portrush, County Antrim, and of Glena Moyle Lodge, County Londonderry.

See Burke's *Peerage*, under Waterford, Marquess of; also this *Journal*, July-September and October-December, 1913, Pedigree of Love.

Mount Prospect, Tallow), half brother of Francis Woodley, of Leades and Frankfort, whose son, William Woodley, of Frankfort, married Jane Ronayne" (as above).

10. Elizabeth Ronayne; d.s.p.

11. Sarah; died circa 1886.

12. Margaret; d.s.p.

Patrick Ronayne married, secondly,¹ Frances, daughter of Nicholas Warburton White, of Macroom (who died 1878) but had, by her, no issue. He died 1 February 1872. His eldest son, by Mary Anne Love:

D. PATRICK RONAYNE OF ANNBROOK AND BERRY HILL

Patrick Ronayne, of Annbrook and Berry Hill, J.P. for the County of Cork; married, at the Parish Church of Caragh, 8 March 1844, Kate Amelia (who died 5 January 1914), daughter of Robert Evans, of Maulnaskehy, County Cork. Patrick Ronayne died 17 January 1883, leaving issue

1. Patrick James Ronayne, eldest son, now in America.
2. Major the Reverend Robert William Ronayne, born 5 January 1869; M.A. (Trinity College, Dublin); late Rector of St. Peter's, Cork; Chaplain (temporary) to the British Expeditionary Force in France, 4th Class, 2nd Cavalry Division, 1915; 3rd Class, December, 1916; Brigade Chaplain, Salonika, 1917; married Isabella Sandes, of Dublin.
3. Anne Evans Ronayne; now of Berry Hill; married William Lombard, of Hoe Lodge, Bandon, who d.s.p.
4. Kate Amelia Evans; married 1882, Albert Cave, now of The College, Mitchelstown, County Cork, and has issue
 - 4.1 Kathellen Amelia Evans.
 - 4.2 Letitia Anne Evans; died, as the result of a burning accident, 1916.
 - 4.3 Dorothy Evans; married J. Witham, Esquire.
5. Mary Evans (Minnie), now of Berry Hill.
6. Robina Evans; married Herbert Bowker, Captain (V.), British Expeditionary Force, France.
7. Sarah Evans; married, in the Parish Church, Cobh, Abram Jagoe Beamish, J.P., son of Richard Beamish, J.P. of Abbey Mount, Leap, County Cork, and has issue
 - 7.1 Richard Ronayne Beamish; born 17 May 1890, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, India.
 - 7.2 Patrick Ronayne Beamish; born 1 January 1896; Canadian Bank of Commerce, Canada, 1912.
 - 7.3 Kate Amelia Beamish; born 22 August 1893.

The last of the Great Island property (part of Ballynacrushy) was disposed of some few years ago by the Reverend Robert William Ronayne. Ardsallagh, which is all that remains of the County Waterford property, was inherited by its present owner, James Francis Ronayne, Esquire, from his father, the late John Ronayne, Esquire, who inherited from his sister, Mary Ronayne, to which Mary it was willed by Dominick Ronayne, M.P., of a junior branch of the D'Laughtane family. James Francis Ronayne is descended from that family

1. Marriage Settlements, 25 October 1844.

both paternally and maternally. Another representative of this branch is the present James Uniacke Ronayne, Esquire (first cousin of the above James Francis), of Summerfield, Youghal, whose only son, Lieutenant James Andrew Ronayne, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, was killed at Loos, France, 25 September 1915.¹

With the exception of Ardsallagh, there are now none of the original estates of Counties Cork and Waterford in the hands of the Ronaynes.

1. James Uniacke Ronayne died 27 April 1921 at the age of 75; Elizabeth Helen, his wife, died 24 August 1912. James Uniacke Ronayne, Elizabeth Helen Ronayne, and James Andrew Ronayne are buried at St. Mary's (C of I), Youghal.

VI. Some Desmond Incidents and Notes on the Ronayne Family

Edward Camillus Ronayne

The *Notes on the Family of Ronayne or Ronan* by the Rev. F. W. Knight are most interesting and exhaustive. A memoir of some of our other County Cork families who have played a conspicuous part in the history of Munster by some such illuminating pen would be very acceptable reading in our *Journal*. To these Ronayne notes I can add some others, and amend a few of Mr. Knight's from personal and authentic knowledge.1

There has always been some controversy whether the name is Celtic or Norman, but the frequent occurrence of the name in Irish events five hundred years before the Norman invasion settles that question. So far back as 610 AD--the Four Masters mention Ó Ronans as Bishops, Abbots, and Chieftains. In 639 AD was addressed that Roman letter respecting the Easter observance to the Prelate Ronan. The supposition that the two names Ronayne and Ronan are those of distinct families I consider wrong; they are merely variants of one family, varying at different times and places according to custom or chance. The name is spelled Ronayne, Ronan, Ronain, and Ronane, indifferently and interchangeably, but almost always with the "O."

Although the Ronaynes intermarried into Celtic and Norman chiefs, especially the Poers and Powers of Waterford, and migrated to different parts of Ireland, particularly Kerry, Leinster and Connaught, where the name is found to this day, still Imokilly (Youghal) was always the habitat of the family. In Tudor times they definitely settled at D'Laughtane, on the marriage with Catherine Bluett, heiress of that name, though they were there centuries before that, and there down to the death of the late Richard Ronayne, J.P., D.L., the last occupant of the name. D'Laughtane was sold out in the Encumbered Estates Court in 1850 like so many other county families at that time.

The Ronaynes of D'Laughtane were always Catholic. They never converted from the old faith to preserve their estates, as many of the gentry did at the Reformation, even when their powerful friend and neighbor, Geraldine of Drogheda did. In the same way they loyally stood by the Stuart cause, and in consequence much of their lands was confiscated and their lives jeopardized. Cromwell had them on his list of "Forfeiting proprietors," and they were attainted after the defeat of James the Second, but so high was their character and so great their influence with the people that they were allowed to keep quiet possession of D'Laughtane as "Innocent Papists." Richard Ronayne, the last Ronayne owner and occupier of D'Laughtane, fought some remarkable duels in defense of the old faith, as is well known in Youghal, and so interestingly told by Reverend Mr. Knight.

Ó Hart, in his *Irish Pedigrees*, 117, says "that Ronayne of D'Laughtane married Elizabeth, daughter of Myles McCarthy, Esq., of Ballyannon House, and the representative of Justin McCarthy, the last Catholic Earl of Mountcashel, who forfeited his estates through adherence to the Stuart cause, and entered the French Army (Mountcashel's Brigade)." Louis

XIV commissioned him as Lieutenant General of all the Irish troops in France. He fought through all the engagements of the Irish Brigade, was severely wounded, and died at Barege. This Ronayne of D'Laughtane had only one child, the late Richard Ronayne, JP, DL, and his mother (Elizabeth McCarthy) was the last Ronayne buried in St. Mary's from D'Laughtane, with the usual torchlight procession down the river to Youghal. He was always considered the direct representative of that last Catholic Earl of Mountcashel.

Mr. Knight writes that "in the Sarsfield chartulary at Doughcloyne is an ancient deed, 1462, a grant to Maurice Ronan." I have seen a much older deed with Dr. Charles Ronayne, preserved with his family records, dated 1394, Richard Second, with the ancient Provostry seal of Youghal attached. This is the oldest deed in existence connected with the town of Youghal; and is historically interesting as showing the marriage between De Clare and a daughter of the Desmond, with whom the Ronaynes were connected.

I have also seen the old MS that Mr. Knight mentions, of the Ronaynes being Mayors of Youghal from father to son from Queen Mary to William III, but there are breaks. Dr. Ronayne has also in his possession an inlaid old box in which are some interesting ancient family records, and some accounts of romantic Ronayne marriages, along with old maps and rentals of D'Laughtane.

Mr. Knight mentions that "in 1625 Philip Ronayne was admitted a Freeman of Youghal," probably the first on the roll. It is a strange coincidence that Dr. Ronayne should be now the custodian of that roll and the Creator of Freeman under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. A remarkable incident in connection with this roll was the return of Mr. John Ó Connell in 1835 as M.P. for Youghal by a majority of only 7. His father, Daniel Ó Connell, came to support his son's candidature. Before the close of the poll the Freeman voted as their names were called out from the roll. Mr. Jenkins, the Town Clerk, could not find the roll that he had in his possession a short time before. The freemen, who would have voted to a man against Mr. Ó Connell, could not vote, and the Sheriff had to declare Mr. Ó Connell elected. The election was petitioned against in Parliament. Lord John Russell was chairman of the Committee, and the election was upheld. It was afterwards pretty well known that Mr. Ó Lomasney was for the moment temporary custodian of the roll that his grandson is now the appointed custodian of. Dr. Ronayne's mother was the only daughter of that Mr. Ó Lomasney of Peafield, the representative of that clan whose family still retain part of the lands of Imokilly that their ancestors possessed a thousand years ago, as Mr. Knight mentions in his notes.

In referring to the Ronayne chalices, Mr. Knight says that two of them are in possession of Mr. James Ronayne of Ard-sallagh, son of Mr. Dominick Ronayne, formerly M.P. for Clonmel, the one illustrated being that of Nicholas Ronayne. These chalices and the Ronayne oil paintings at Ardsallagh evidently belonged to D'Laughtane obtained by Mr. Dominick Ronayne at the sale of D'Laughtane in 1850. Maurice Ronayne, who built the Ronayne almshouse here in 1740, in his will bequeathed to his son Patrick "the chalices and all

necessaries for the altar." The other chalice that Mr. Knight "believes is still in use at the church in Youghal" is in the possession of the Right Reverend. Monsignor. Keller, PP, to whom it was presented by the donor, together with vestments and missal for the celebration of Mass. The missal was printed in Antwerp in 1631, on one of the leaves of which is this inscription, "Dono dat Mauricio o Ronain, Patricius O Ronain alumnus Burdigalensis canonicus Lismorensis et P-bbanus Dungarvensis, ora pro nobis 1720." These, though nearly three hundred years old, are in very fair preservation.

The tolling of the town bell on the death of a Ronayne of D'Laughtane is of well-known and authentic origin, notwithstanding the one or two different versions that have been concocted by prejudiced persons. Some years ago the following account was given in the London Sketch by its travelling correspondent:

"Deep-rooted regard for 'the good ould families' is still a healthy sentiment in Ireland. I had occasion to pass through the ancient town of Youghal, once the home of Raleigh, and the happy hunting ground of Spenser, later a thriving port, where merry mayors ruled the roast, and ships in plenteous company sailed over the Bar, now a long main street and far-stretching strand, where its people cross the Atlantic as its long billows encroach upon its homes. The measured melancholy clamor of a bell from an ancient clock tower arrested my attention by its insistent piteous note. 'Will that tolling bell never stop?' I asked the cheerful waiter. 'Och no, not until she's buried, God rest her sowl,' and Pat flicked away an intruding fly with his napkin. My curiosity was aroused, but knowing the genial race, I only allowed myself an interrogative exclamation. 'It's this way thin,' said Pat with a confidential arrangement of his features, as he settled the cloth, 'in ould ancient times there was throuble with them beyant," and he nodded Englandwards, 'an ourselves. The bhoys had hould of the ould castle yonder, where some of Cromwell's people were waiting for their trial, and begor the bhoys wouldn't wait, but would have set fire and burned them up body and bones but for Mr. Ronayne, who was misinclined and wouldn't allow them. Well, sir,' continued Pat as he deftly arranged my plate, 'they let thim off at his command, and when pace was made the ould Corporation made a bye-law, or whatever it was called, granting to Mr. Ronayne and to all of his after the honor of the tolling of the ould town bell while they lie above ground, and shure one of the family died yesterday, rest her sowl; an will your honor be takin the praties mashed or fried.' I questioned the landlord, and found that Pat was absolutely correct in his town lore. When a Ronayne dies, and whilst a Ronayne lies unburied, the ancient bell of old Youghal's historic township proclaims together the passing of a soul and the unforfotten memory of its ancestor."

This is truly the correct version of this old time rite. Dr. Ronayne has in his possession a memorandum, which I have seen and read, verifying this.

The oil painting of Philip Ronayne mentioned by Mr. Knight, in possession of Mr. James Ronayne, son of Mr. Dominick Ronayne at Ardsallagh, was evidently of the D'Laughtane collection. The inscription on this Philip Ronayne portrait, that Queen Elizabeth ordered this town bell tolling, is undoubtedly spurious, and a later addition, the preserved tradition in the D'Laughtane family as to this bell tolling, is as above. Mr. Knight makes a strange mistake in saying, "there is no mention of this in Hayman's or Caulfield's books." Caulfield's is merely a transcription from the *Council Book*, but the Rev. Mr. Hayman, the genial, scholarly and careful historian of Youghal, mentions it at length in his interesting "Annals of Youghal," at page 55 of 3rd series, and in a footnote gives a curious personal verification of himself as a living

link with that event. Reverend Mr. Knight may not have seen this edition of the series.

Mr. Knight mentions the journey of "Darby Ronayne, the Earl of Desmond's chaplain, on a mission to Queen Elizabeth, and his failure to see the Queen, and then of his journey to Flanders to see the Pope's Legatee to get a dispensation for the marriage of Onoria, the Earl's daughter, to MacCarthy Mor." This Reverend Darby Ronayne played a varied part in the checkered career of this last Earl of Desmond. He was also his envoy to the King of Spain, to procure armed assistance in his so-called rebellion, this rebellion being merely his gallant but hopeless attempt to defend and preserve his vast estates and rights from the plottings of that greedy gang of Elizabethan "Planters and Discoverers," the Perrots, Carews, Raleigh, Spenser, Boyle, etc., who, as Lecky admits, "scandalously plundered and devastated the lands of the native chiefs and people, and sometimes used the most corrupt means to deprive them of their titles," and of whom Queen Elizabeth complained to Lord Burleigh of their "incitements, extortings and cruelties."

Mr. Knight makes a mistake in confusing the issue of Richard Ronayne, J.P., D.L., with his son Richard Ronayne, M.D. The following is the correction:

Richard Ronayne, J.P., D.L. m. 1st Elizabeth Ó Connor; had issue:

1. Richard C. Ronayne, M.D.
2. Charles R. Ronayne, M.D., Leeds m. Elizabeth Richardson.
3. Justin Ronayne, died young.
4. Mary Ronayne m. Dr. Hassell of Newport.
5. Elizabeth Ronayne m. Charles Allanson, J.P., Harrogate.

Richard Ronayne, M.D. m. 2nd Maria Ó Lomasney; had issue:

1. Charles Ronayne, M.D. m. Helena Fitzgerald.
2. Margaret Ronayne.
3. Elizabeth Ronayne.
4. Maria Christina Ronayne, entered Religion.

Charles Ronayne, M.D., possesses some interesting documents of D'Laughtane and of his grandfather, the late Richard P. Ronayne, JP, DL, the last of the name who lived in D'Laughtane, where his ancestors ruled and wassailed for centuries.

VII. 1333 Grant by Edward III to Philip Ronayne

Phillipum Ó Ronane de hibernia nacione

EDWARD BY GRACE OF GOD king of England and France and Lord of Ireland to all his Bailiffs and faithful to whom these present letters shall come, GREETING. Be it known to you that we are willing to impart our gracious favor unto Phillip Ó Ronane of the country of Ireland, have out of our Special grace and by the assent of our beloved cousin THOMAS, EARL OF DESMOND, the Deputy of our dear brother GEORGE, DUKE OF CLARENCE, granted to the same Phillip that he and all his issue, begotten and to be begotten be of free State and condition and from all manner of Irish Servitude free and exempt, and that they may use English laws in and by all things and enjoy them in the same manner that the English men within said land hold and enjoy and use the same and that they answer and be answered in any of our Courts whatsoever, of our heirs and Successors, and that they be qualified to acquire and to hold and to enjoy all manner of lands tenements rent-services offices and other possessions whatsoever for themselves their heirs and assigns for ever. AND to succeed in the same and to inherit the same, and also to be promoted to any ecclesiastical benefice whatsoever as well Dignities and other benefits [benefices?] and to have receive, possess, and Enjoy them in like manner as the English men within the said land have enjoyed and use the same without any let or impediment in the part of Us, our heirs, Successors, officers, or Servants whatsoever No Irish Laws or any statutes, ordinances, promises, or privileges past before this time, withstanding. So that the same Phillip and his issue aforesaid be our faithful subjects towards our heirs, and us and hold and conduct themselves our faithful people from time to time to time. IN WITNESS THEREOF WE HAVE CAUSED THESE OUR LETTERS PATENT TO BE MADE IN THE PRESENCE OF THE AFORESAID DEPUTY AT BREE ON TWELFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER AND IN THE SEVENTH YEAR OF OUR REIGN.

Prendergast.

By a petition endorsed by the same deputy and sealed with his private seal and for six shillings and eight pence paid into our hamper and in consequences of the said authority of Parliament being granted. [Translation of Latin test.]