

# **The Baldwins of Lisnagat: Work in Progress**

Alexandra Buhagiar

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# CONTENTS

**Tables and Pictures**

**Preamble**

**INTRODUCTION**

**Presentation of material**

**Notes on material**

**Abbreviations**

**Terms used**

**Useful sources of information**

**CHAPTER 1 Brief historical introduction: 1600s to mid-1850s**

**‘The Protestant Ascendancy’**

**The early Baldwin estates:**

    Curravordy (Mount Pleasant)

    Lisnagat

    Clohina

    Lissarda

**CHAPTER 2 Generation 5 (i.e. most recent)**

**Mary Milner Baldwin** (married name McCreight)

    Birth, marriage

    Children

**Brief background to the McCreight family**

**William McCreight**

    Birth, marriage, death

    Education

    Residence

    Civic involvement

**CHAPTER 3 Generation 1 (i.e. most distant)**

**Banfield family**

    Brief background to the Banfields

    Immediate ancestors of Francis Banfield (*Gen 1*)

**Francis Banfield** (*Gen 1*)

    Birth, marriage, residence etc

    His Will

    Children (*see also Gen 2*)

    The father of Francis Banfield

    Property

**Early Milners**

## **CHAPTER 4    Generation 2**

**William Milner**

**His wife, Sarah Banfield**

**Their children, Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah** (*Gen. 3. See also Chapter 5*)

## **CHAPTER 5    Generation 3**

**William Baldwin**

Birth, marriage, residence etc

Children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Corliss, Henry and James (*Gen. 4. See also Chapter 6*)

Property

**His wife, Mary Milner**

**Her sisters:**

Elizabeth Milner (married to James Barry)

Sarah Milner

## **CHAPTER 6    Generation 4**

**The children of William Baldwin and Mary Milner:**

**Elizabeth Baldwin** (married firstly Dr. Henry James Wilson and then Edward Herrick)

**Sarah Baldwin** (married name: McCarthy)

**Corliss William Baldwin**

Confusion over correct spouse

Property

Other Corliss Baldwins in County Cork

**Henry Baldwin**

**James Baldwin**

Birth, marriage, residence etc.

Property

His wife, Frances Baldwin

## **CHAPTER 7    Compilation of tree**

## **CHAPTER 8    Confusion of William Baldwin's family with that of 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork'**

**Corliss Baldwin** (*Gen 4*)

**Elizabeth Baldwin** (*Gen 4*)

**CHAPTER 9**    **The relationship between ‘my’ William Baldwin and the well documented ‘John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork’ family**

**CHAPTER 10**    **Possible link to another Baldwin family**

**APPENDIX**

1. **References to Table 8:** Property leased by descendants of James Baldwin in Lisnagat
2. **Notes on Elizabeth Baldwin’s daughter,** Julia Herrick (*Gen. 5*), who married Dr. Herbert Baldwin
3. **Lisnagat**

## TABLES AND PICTURES

- 1 Photograph of the back of Mount Pleasant House (2009)
- 2 Map showing location of Curravordy and Lisnagat
- 3 Map showing location of Clohina in relation to Lisnagat and Bandon
- 4 The Daniel O'Connell monument in O'Connell Street, Dublin
- 5 Ancestors of Mary Milner Baldwin: 5 generations:
- 6 Children of Wm McCreight and Mary (nee Baldwin): births and deaths
- 7 Map showing Timoleague
- 8 Property leased by descendants of James Baldwin in Lisnagat c.1850
- 9 Rent paid to William McCreight and family in mid 1800s
- 10 Pencil sketch of Kilmaloda House
- 11 Will of Francis Banfield, dated 24<sup>th</sup> May 1762
- 12 Descendant list for Francis Banfield of Corrane and his wife to 3 generations, including his brothers and sisters
- 13 William Milner and wife Sarah (nee Banfield) (*Gen 2*) and children
- 14 The five children of William Baldwin and his wife, Mary (nee Milner)
- 15 A section of the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' family tree
- 16 The two sister of Mary Milner
- 17 Kilgobbin Castle, Ballindec
- 18 The five children and grandchildren of William Baldwin and his wife, Mary (nee Milner)
- 19 Corliss Baldwins by estimated birth date and their marriages
- 20 James Baldwin: Letters of Administration 1858
- 21 Picture of Hewitt Baldwin Poole and his wife, Dorothea Morris (La Belle)
- 22 Initial outline of tree of Mary Milner Baldwin
- 23 Descendants, mainly to 3 generations, of William Baldwin and Mary (nee Milner), showing those mentioned in sale particulars of Lisnagat in 1857
- 24 A section of the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' tree
- 25 References for 'Descendant list for Francis Banfield (*Gen 1*) and his wife to three generations, including his brother(s) and sisters'
- 26 Sketch of map showing location of Lisnagat Cotton Mill and Mill Pond c.1850
- 27 Property leased by descendants of James Baldwin in Lisnagat c. 1850  
(This a repeat of table 8 above)

## **The Baldwins of Lisnagat: Work in progress**

### **PREAMBLE**

Firstly, I would like to thank the Bandon Genealogy website for agreeing to include this report on their site.

If you would like to reproduce any of the material in this report, other than for private use, please reference this paper by title, author and this site address: <http://www.bandon-genealogy.com>

What follows is not an easy read! It is less a narrative and more an outline of research findings, including references. I see it as work-in-progress and, as such, statements and findings are open to others to question and hopefully to augment. As the title implies, I would welcome any corrections, additions or comments, via the Bandon Genealogy email address [\*\*bandon.genealogy@gmail.com\*\*](mailto:bandon.genealogy@gmail.com)

Although a Baldwin family living in the Bandon area pre-1850s is the main focus of this report, many other families from County Cork are mentioned. Among these are the following: Banfield, Bernard, Greatrakes, Herrick, Hornibrook, McCarthy, Milner, Milner-Barry, O'Connell, Pead/Peed, Payne/ O'Neill, Poole and Sullivan. Also, the McCreight family, originally from County Down, are of particular interest.

As a shorthand way of distinguishing them from other families, I refer to the main subjects of this report as 'my' family. I am aware that this family is shared by many others, including my immediate relatives.

I would like to thank Pat Allen, James Baldwin and contacts made initially through the web, including Sara Baguley and Carol Redgrove, for their encouragement and help at an early stage with this research.

The following people and organisations have generously given their permission for me to share some original documents and photographs:

Cork City Libraries  
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Public Libraries (Local History Collection)  
Edward O'Mahony ("Michael Collins His Life and Times") and the Collins 22 Society  
Find My Past Ireland  
National Library of Ireland  
National Inventory of Architectural Heritage  
[many.coups.net](http://many.coups.net)  
OMS Services Ltd, Eneclann Ltd  
Paul Turner  
Rebecca Stumpf  
Registry of Deeds, Dublin

Alexandra Buhagiar  
2014

## INTRODUCTION

My mother was proud of her mother's Irish family – the Baldwins. She described them as particularly well-connected, being part of the landed gentry of Bandon, County Cork, but was very vague about names and dates. When describing the Baldwins' more ancient history, her account was unclear and sounded somewhat grandiose. She linked the Baldwins with William the Conqueror, then Henry VIII, and at other times Charlemagne. This did not fill me with much confidence or belief in any of her claims. However, she provided a couple of details that proved invaluable as a starting point when I eventually began to reach the Baldwins. She had told me that her Baldwin family resided in Bandon and her great grandmother, Mary Milner Baldwin, married William McCreight, a landowner<sup>1</sup>.

After exploring all the other branches of 'my' family in England, I turned with no high hopes to the Baldwins, only to find that they settled in County Cork in the 1600s and are well documented and researched by well-known genealogists, such as Bernard Burke and John O'Hart<sup>2</sup> My mother's references to Henry VIII etc. are outlined by others and are part of the Baldwin history<sup>3</sup>. I will not repeat this information here.

By piecing together information drawn from numerous sources and building on the hard work of others, it has been possible to trace my particular branch of the Baldwin family back to a William Baldwin, born in about 1737, and further back on the female lines to the Banfield and Milner family. William is linked, through the marriage of his niece, to the Clohina line of Baldwins.

Terence Kermodé in his paper, 'The Baldwins of Mount Pleasant'<sup>4</sup>, has provided an excellent overview of when and why the Baldwins came to County Cork and I would recommend his paper to anyone interested in the Baldwin family in Cork. He was unable to 'place' a number of Baldwins, and in his rigorous way listed these at the end of his paper. This list includes several members of 'my' family.

I have attempted to disentangle 'my' family from the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' tree and thereby to dispel the confusion introduced by John O'Hart, the 19<sup>th</sup> century Irish genealogist. I will refer to one as 'my' family' and to the other as the 'John Baldwin Mayor of Cork' family. Much of this confusion arises from the fact that he conflates these two Baldwin families. The families often shared the same forenames and sometimes similar birthdates. The tree of the latter family is outlined in Burke's 'A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Ireland'<sup>5</sup>.

As I will show in more detail later, there were three Baldwin families who owned or leased land in the relatively small area of Lisnagat – the Mount Pleasant Baldwins, 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' family (my title for this family) and 'my' family. Terence Kermodé, it should be noted, refers to the family that I call the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' family as the 'Lisnagat Baldwins'.

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<sup>1</sup>My mother also mentioned family names that I have been unable to relate in any meaningful way to 'my' family thus far; namely, the Crichton and Ruthven families. Given that the name Crichton/Creighton appears in the Irish branch of 'my' family, both in the UK and USA, it seems likely that it was once of some importance in the family

<sup>2</sup> Sir Burke Bernard, editor, (1958) 'Burke's genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Ireland', 4th ed. (London, U.K.: Burkes Peerage Ltd); John O'Hart (1887) 'The Irish landed gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland'; John O'Hart (1892) 'Irish pedigrees; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation', Vol 1

<sup>3</sup> See, for example, Terence Kermodé's paper 'The Baldwins of Mount Pleasant', on the Bandon Genealogy website <http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/bandon-family-trees.htm>

<sup>5</sup> p 48

Tracing my Baldwin ancestors has afforded a glimpse into the past and a foothold from which to explore Irish history. The roots of 'my' Irish family were in England and Scotland. They benefited from the colonial 'Plantation' policies that were introduced during the reign of Henry VIII and continued by future monarchs and Oliver Cromwell. Under such policies, land was stripped from Irish landholders and transferred to mainly Protestant 'settlers' from England and Scotland. This resulted in the displacement of the pre-plantation Catholic landholders and other Irish inhabitants. Laws were passed to restrict the religious, political and economic activities of Catholics and Dissenters. Edmund Burke referred to such laws as:

"a machine as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man"<sup>6</sup>.

As was the case with other 'settler' families, it would appear that 'my' family enjoyed a privileged way of life in Ireland, through land and property ownership, albeit against a background of social unrest. Many of these families suffered a decline in their economic and political power in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a result of the Great Famine and growing calls for emancipation by the Irish.

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<sup>6</sup> Burke, (First) Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe, on the Subject of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, in Works, 4:251.



## **Presentation of material**

**Chapters 1 to 6** give a brief historical introduction to the period covered in this report, followed by a description, by generation, of family members of ‘my’ Baldwin family of Lisnagat.

**Chapters 7 to 10** describe how information was pieced together to draw up ‘my’ family tree. The intention is to show the reasoning and evidence behind the compilation of the resulting tree. I am aware that this will be of limited interest, but, hopefully, it may be of use to some other researchers.

I will consider the relationship between ‘my’ family and the other, better documented, Baldwin family from Lisnagat that I have called the ‘John Baldwin Mayor of Cork’ family. Members of this latter family included John Baldwin, alderman and mayor of Cork, who married Elizabeth Warren in 1737<sup>7</sup>, and his son, Robert Baldwin of Summer Hill (1741-1816<sup>8</sup>), who emigrated with his family to Canada in 1799, and whose grandson became premier of that country<sup>9</sup>.

### **Notes on material**

For the sake of clarity, I repeat facts and references within the body of this paper.

Page numbers, referred to in the text, refer to pages at the bottom of page in this document.

Names Certain forenames were fashionable in the period covered. There are, for example, numerous Williams in ‘my family’ – William Milner, William Baldwin and William McCreight. Family names of wives (especially if seen as prestigious), as well as forenames, were also carried down through different generations.

Spellings were ‘flexible’ in earlier times, so Baldwin, for example, was variously spelt as Baldwyn, ‘Baudwin’ or O’Baldwin. The McCreight surname had many versions - McCrate, McCrieght, McCrea, McCreigh, McCright are just a sample!

Place names were similarly variable. Although I have adopted one spelling in each case, this does vary when quotations from old sources are given.

Maiden names Frequently, I refer to women by their maiden names, even if married, to make clear their identities.

Dates Until 1752 the beginning of the year in Great Britain was from March 25<sup>th</sup> (referred to as the Julian calendar or Old Style). A change to January 1<sup>st</sup>, in the new Gregorian calendar, was only put in place in 1752. Thus, a date of marriage shown as 1<sup>st</sup> March 1735, would be 1<sup>st</sup> March 1736 if using the New Style calendar. The dates in this report are shown as found in original documents because I was often unsure whether or not a calendar adjustment had already been made.

### **Terms used**

#### Land divisions:

Each county was divided into Baronies

Each Barony was divided into Parishes

Each Parish was divided into Townlands

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<sup>7</sup> Family Search website

<sup>8</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> The latter is subject of biographies, such as Michael Cross (2012), ‘A Biography of Robert Baldwin: The Morning-Star of Memory’; OUP, Canada

After 1838 Poor Law Unions were introduced. These were based on Irish electoral divisions that were themselves made up from townlands.

As an example, Lisnagat is a Townland in the Civil Parish of Templemartin. The Poor Law Union is Bandon. The Barony is Kinalmeaky and the county is Cork.

There were also ploughlands, which were smaller than townlands. P.W. Joyce says that one ploughland is equivalent to 120 acres, and 12 ploughlands make up one townland<sup>10</sup>.

### Memorial (deeds)

From 1708, land transactions in Ireland were registered at the Registry of Deeds, Dublin. Original deeds were not filed with the Registry but summaries were, and these were called 'memorials'.

### Freehold and leasehold

In fee: lands held 'in fee' were freehold tenures, derived from a grant from the Crown.

Lease for lives: lease remained in effect for as long as the person(s) named in the lease was still alive. Alternatively, leases were granted for a set number of years. The wealthy were sometimes granted leases of, say, 999 years, which amounted in all but name to 'ownership'.

### Acreage

Land in Griffith's Valuation is measured by statute acre, rood and perch. A statute acre was 4840 square yards, a rood was  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre (1210 square yards) and a perch was  $\frac{1}{40}$ th of a rood, containing 30 square yards<sup>11</sup>.

Currency The sums referred to in this paper are in 'old' money - pounds, shillings and pence:

£1 = 20s (shillings)

1s = 12d (pence)

1d = 2 halfpence (ha'pence)

or 1d = 4 farthings

In the text, I have provided some estimate of changing money values over time.

Titulado refers to a person of standing in an area; for example, such a person could be of either sex, a nobleman, baronet, landowner, military officer or adventurer.

### **Abbreviations**

g = guess. It indicates an informed guess or is used when I have used data from other researchers who have not given a source for their information.

b = born; m = married; d = died

dob = date of birth; dod = date of death;

bur = buried

bap = baptised

c = circa (about)

aft = after

bef = before

IGI = International Genealogical Index

Gen = Generation

ibid = the same source as just mentioned

op. cit. = previously cited work

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<sup>10</sup> (1908) 'A social history of Ireland'

<sup>11</sup> I am grateful to the website <Origins.net> for these definitions of terms

## Useful sources of information

There is a wealth of information on-line, easily and freely accessible. Below, and in no particular order, are just a few sites that are of relevance to the families mentioned in this report. Other useful sources are cited in footnotes.

Bandon Genealogy Numerous records relating to families from Bandon and surrounding areas. It also includes reports on specific families. <http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/index.htm>

A paper by Terence Kermodé, (2001) The Baldwins of Mount Pleasant An excellent paper for anyone interested in the Baldwin family of Cork, and, in particular, in those living at Mount Pleasant in Currovordy. <http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/bandon-family-trees.htm>

Keith Winters has researched McCreight, Meredith and Baldwin families, amongst others, and he provides sources for his material; see, for example, <http://winters-online.net/shared-charts/meredith-mccreight.pdf>

John McCreight has researched the McCreight, Meredith and other families with useful notes and annotations. <http://johnmccreight.com/william/index.htm>

Radleys of Cork website This site covers a number of Cork families and includes a large collection of data, such as newspaper reports, about the Baldwin family. [http://www.radleysofcork.bigpondhosting.com/my\\_homepage\\_files/page9.html](http://www.radleysofcork.bigpondhosting.com/my_homepage_files/page9.html)

Landed Estates database: The Connacht and Munster Landed Estates project provides a comprehensive guide to landed estates and historic houses in Connacht and Munster, c. 1700-1914. 'The aim of the guide is to assist and support researchers working on the social, economic, political and cultural history of these provinces from c.1700 to 1914' <http://www.landedestates.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/index.jsp>).

Registry of Deeds Index Project Ireland provides details of wills, land transactions and other deeds from 1709 in Ireland. Many of these deed are very informative about family relationships. Interesting information is given on-line and copies of memorials of deeds can be ordered on-line from the Registry of Deeds, Dublin (see web address on next page). <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~registryofdeeds/>

John O'Hart (1892) Irish pedigrees; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation Vol. 1 Makes reference to 'my' family and to the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' family. **Note:** it contains inaccuracies. [http://archive.org/details/irishpedigreesor\\_01ohar](http://archive.org/details/irishpedigreesor_01ohar)

Sir Bernard Burke (1912) The Genealogical and heraldic history of The Landed Gentry of Ireland. This gives a comprehensive family tree for the various branches of the Baldwin family in Cork <https://archive.org/details/genealogicalhera00burkuoft>

John Burke (1835) Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland Vol 2, This book is now a Google digital book on-line and gives the family tree of the 'Clohina' Baldwins.

George Bennett (1869) The History of Bandon, and the Principal Towns in the West Riding of County Cork This is a splendid read and excerpts are available on-line: 'Excerpts from 'The History of Bandon etc.' <http://www.paulturner.ca/Ireland/Cork/HOB/hob-main.htm>

Cork Past and Present is a Cork libraries' website, providing directories, reports, guides and much more. <http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/>

Edward Marion Chadwick (1894) Ontarian families: genealogies of United-Empire-Loyalist and other pioneer families of Upper Canada This gives a brief background history of Baldwins and provides family tree details of the Baldwins who settled in Canada.  
[https://archive.org/stream/cihm\\_07684/cihm\\_07684\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/cihm_07684/cihm_07684_djvu.txt)

Family Search is a website that provides on-line access to the International Genealogical Index (for births, marriages deaths and suchlike) and other historical records. <https://familysearch.org/>

Rosemary ffolliott (1958) The Pooles of Mayfield and other Irish Families, published by Hodges Figgis & Co. Ltd., Dublin

Pamphlet by Rosemary ffolliott, The Herricks of County Cork in 'The Irish Genealogist', Vol. 3, No. 8, Oct 1983; pp 291-299

Casey, Albert Eugene (1952), O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland, ASIN: B0006ATOME. I found the summary of wills helped in identifying family members

Rev. Brother W.P. Allen (1970) The United Parishes of Murragh and Templemartin. Gives statistical information about these parishes as well as tables showing leases. As it says on the cover, the material is gathered from 'various sources'

Rosemary ffolliott (1969) Biographical notices (primarily relating to counties Cork and Kerry) collected from newspapers, 1756-1827,: With a few references, 1749-1755 (pub. R. ffolliott)

William A Spillar (1844) A short topographical and statistical account of the Bandon Union; with some observations on the trade agriculture, manufactures and tideways of the district. British Library Historical Edition (2011)

## CHAPTER 1 BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: 1600s to mid-1850s

### ‘The Protestant Ascendancy’

The general period covered in this report is from the late 1600s to mid-1850s in County Cork. This is an eventful period in Ireland. It began in the early 1600’s with the ‘Plantations’ in Ireland, when land, confiscated from Irish landlords and peasants, was ‘colonised’ by settlers from England and Scotland, and ended with the Great Famine in the mid 1800s.

Much of what is now County Cork was once part of the Kingdom of Deas Mumhan (South Munster), anglicised as "Desmond", ruled by the MacCarthy Mór dynasty. At the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after the Desmond rebellions were suppressed by the English, the wholesale settlement of Cork and other parts of Ireland began. Mainly Protestant ‘settlers’ from England were installed on land taken from Irish landlords.

To quote George Bennett:

Elizabeth ... sent Sir John Popham, her Attorney-General down to Somersetshire, to coax the gentry in that district to send over the junior members of their families as undertakers, and caused letters to be written to people of distinction in every shire in England with the same intent. To such as would come she offered the estates in fee, at twopence and threepence an acre. Rent not to commence until the end of the third year, and even then a half-year's rent was to be accepted in lieu of a whole for three years more. For every twelve thousand acres thus bestowed the undertaker was to plant eight-six English Protestant families upon the lands, and smaller or larger grants were to be peopled in the same ratio<sup>12</sup>.

The ‘undertaker’, Phane Beecher, was granted 14,000 acres<sup>13</sup> in County Cork and brought many colonialists, including Baldwins, to settle on the land. These families, some of whom were later associated with the Baldwins, included: Alcock, Bernard, Beamish, Carey or Carew, Cox, Greatrakes, Hewitt, Poole, Radley, Ware, Warren, Waring<sup>14</sup>.

A second group of ‘Puritan’ settlers came in 1620. According to George Bennett, they were principally from ‘...Taunton and Kingston, in Somersetshire, and brought with them their wives and families’<sup>15</sup>. Amongst many other families, were the following Allen, Aldworth, Browne, Banfield, Dawson, Franklin, Good, Hawes, Morris, Popham, Quarry, Shaw, Wilson, Wheeler, Whelphy.

Rebellions against colonisation resulted in repression. The replacement of the original Irish nobility was buttressed by the Penal Laws, which denied political and most land-owning rights to Catholics<sup>16</sup>. For example, anti-Catholic legislation in the 17<sup>th</sup> century restricted Catholics from owning land and, when granted, leases were typically for a limited number of years.

<sup>12</sup> Excerpts from ‘History of Bandon’ Chap 1: <http://www.paulturner.ca/Ireland/Cork/HOB/hob-main.htm>

<sup>13</sup> p.11, Robert Payne, 'A Briefe Description of Ireland: Made in this Yeare, 1589'. ‘There is a master Phane Beecher hath a greate parte of a proper country called Kenallmechie, about three myles from Tymoleague, and vi. miles from Kinsall, both market and hauen towns the farthest not a myle from the maine sea: through this country runneth a goodly riuier called Bandon wherein is great store of fishes of sundry sortes, especially Sammons, Troutes, Eales, and oft times seales. In this cuntrye is greate woodes the trees of wonderfull length which sheeweth the exelent fruitfulnessse of the soyle.’

<sup>14</sup> Excerpts from ‘History of Bandon’, Chap 1: <http://www.paulturner.ca/Ireland/Cork/HOB/hob-main.htm>

<sup>15</sup> *ibid* Chap IV

<sup>16</sup> In the 17th and 18th centuries, Irish Catholics were prohibited from owning land, leasing land, voting, holding political office, obtaining education, entering a profession, and more.

Terence Kermode provides a useful summary<sup>17</sup> of how the Baldwins and other families from England were granted estates in the 1600s, as part of Elizabeth I's expansion into Ireland.

Land ownership was concentrated in the hands of just a small percentage of the population. Such land was often rented or leased to tenants. Many tenants were also landlords, subletting to smaller landholders. More prosperous tenants secured the right to leases renewable 'for ever', or leases lasting for several hundred years which were freehold in all but name.

Large houses were built by wealthy landlords in the period from about 1720 to 1840 – the heyday of the landed estates. A typical 'big house' was a large three storey mansion, with a garden and demesne, and such houses underlined, in architectural form, the status of the landlord.

Marriage often took place in a semi-arranged manner and there was much intermarriage between the Baldwins and other 'settler' families over the period covered in this report, including, for example, the following families: Alcock, Bernard, Beamish, Franklin, French, Herrick, Hewitt, Kingston, Maskelyne, Newce, Poole, Travers, Ware and Warren. Over the years the 'settlers' doubtless identified themselves as 'Irish'<sup>18</sup> and also married into Irish families.

Many landlords were 'absent' and lived most of the year in England whilst drawing rents and profits from their lands in Ireland. The Baldwins, in contrast, do appear to have adopted County Cork as their home and many took an active role in civic life. However, there is no getting away from the fact that they were colonialists whose economic and social advantage was for the most part gained at the expense of the Irish incumbents. These families, including my own, formed a powerful elite who were educated, often wealthy and held positions of authority. Such settlers remained dominant politically and economically until the late 18th century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Great Famine in the 19<sup>th</sup> century resulted in starvation, disease and mass emigration. The Baldwin family was cushioned from the worst aspects of the Great Famine by their relative wealth and position, but nonetheless they could not escape the economic consequences of this disaster.

The subjects in this report were people with property and a relatively high standard of living. They were far from typical of the majority of the population. Some sense of the gap between rich and poor is given in the statistics provided by William Spillar in 1844 when he describes the differences in type of dwellings in the Bandon Union<sup>19</sup> He says that the highest number of the population (5716) lived in one-roomed mud cabins; 4,674 lived in a 'cottage' built of mud but with 2-4 rooms and windows; 3,466 lived in a 'good' farm house or, in towns, a house, having from 5-9 rooms and windows. 'First class' houses were occupied by 494 families (3.4 per cent of the total).

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<sup>17</sup> (2001) 'The Baldwins of Mount Pleasant' <http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/>

<sup>18</sup> My ancestors were always described by my mother and my aunts as 'Irish', never Anglo-Irish, as they could have been called, and I was completely unaware of their English origins.

<sup>19</sup> op. cit - Spillar 1844, p.25

## The early Baldwin estates

Terence Kermode gives a very clear and interesting account of those to whom land was granted in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and I will not repeat him here but recommend his work to those who would like to explore this period in more detail (Kermode 2001).

To set the scene, I will describe three main Baldwin estates in West Cork. The first two estates were established in the early 1600s by two brothers, Henry and Thomas Baldwin, and a third by Henry's grandson, James.

The three main estates and Baldwin family members were:

1 Curravordy (later Mount Pleasant) and Garrancoonig	Henry Baldwin
2 Lisnagat	Thomas Baldwin
3 Clohina/Cloghina	Col. James Baldwin

### **Curravordy**\_(later Mount Pleasant)/\_Garrancoonig

Henry Baldwin acquired Garrancoonig and a lease of Curravordy<sup>20</sup> from Giles Maskelyne in 1612. Maskelyne had previously been granted the freehold (fee farm) by Sir Bernard Greenville (the latter was the son of Sir Richard Greenville, MP).

Fee-farm lease dated 20 February 1612 by Giles Maskelyne to Henry Baldwin containing half a ploughland with 10 acres of the Mill Lands [of Killea] and part of the Lands of Garrancoonig containing half a ploughland<sup>21</sup>.

According to Terence Kermode, the Baldwins of Curravordy probably lived in a fortified mansion before residing at Mount Pleasant House:

It is possible that the present house at Mount Pleasant was developed from the fortified mansion. This development would seem to have occurred c.1800.<sup>22</sup>

The house still stands, but in a poor state of repair. In 2009, I was shown the ornate ceiling of the once fine ballroom, now in pieces on the floor. The photograph, taken by me in 2009, shows the back of the house.

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<sup>20</sup> Curravordy was leased originally to Thomas Pytt by Giles Maskelyne on 10<sup>th</sup> Sept 1614. 'Fee-farm lease dated 10th September 1614 by Giles Maskelyne to Thomas PYTT of the Lands of Curravordy containing One ploughland'. Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives: Sale of Rental:

<http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est096.txt>

<sup>21</sup> Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives, 'Sale of Incumbered estates', 1st March 1851. <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est096.txt>

<sup>22</sup> Op cit, Terence Kermode, page 12

## 1. Photograph of the back of Mount Pleasant House (2009)



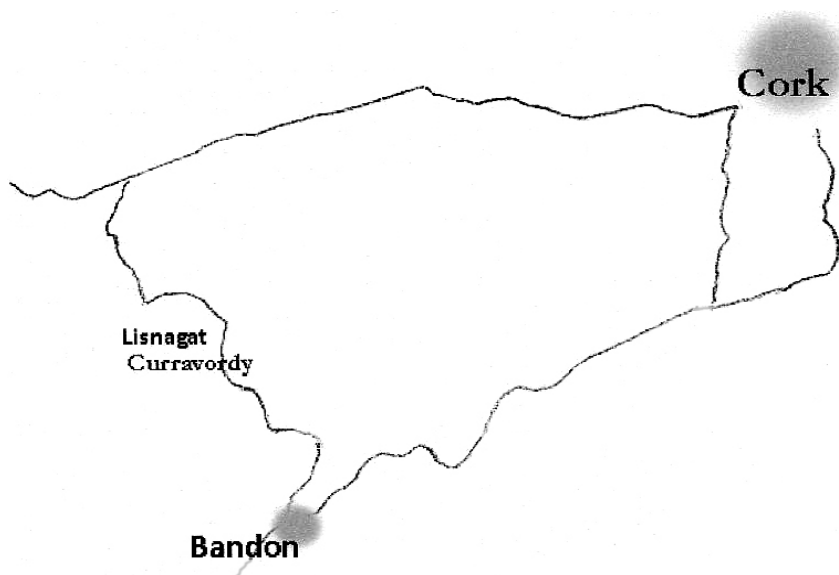
### **Lisnagat**

A foothold in Lisnagat was established by Thomas Baldwin, the younger brother of Henry Baldwin of Curravordy:

Fee-farm lease dated 22nd February 1612 by Giles Maskelyne to Thomas Baldwin of the Lands of Lisnegat containing half a ploughland with 10 acres of the Mill Lands and the North East part of Garrancoonig containing half a ploughland<sup>23</sup>.

Lisnagat is 5 miles from Bandon, and Bandon is about 20 miles from Cork by road. Curravordy (Mount Pleasant) and Lisnagat are within a mile of each other.

## 2. Map showing location of Curravordy and Lisnagat



See Appendix (3) for further information about Lisnagat.

<sup>23</sup> Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives, 'Sale of Incumbered estates', 1st March 1851. Estate of Thomas Ware <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est096.txt>



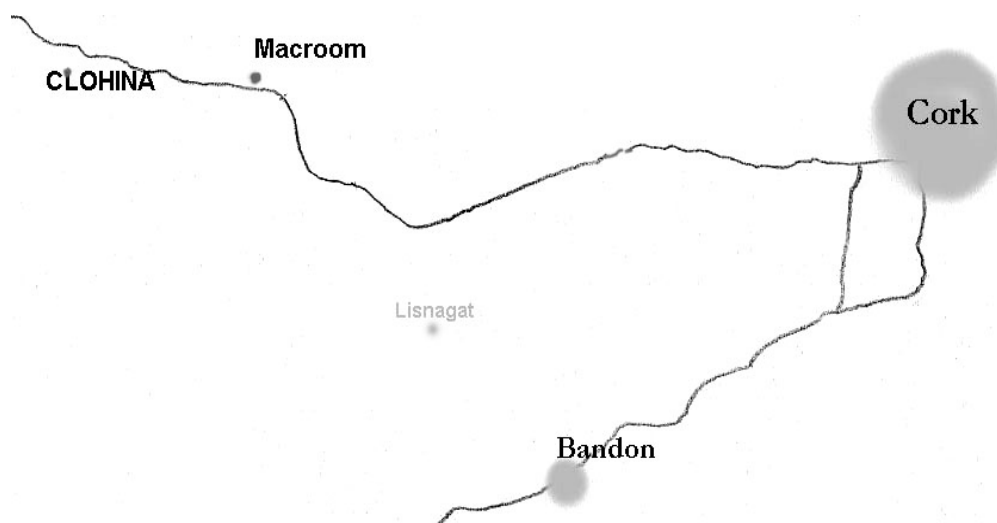
The third early established estate is:

**Clohina**<sup>24</sup> is in the parish of Kilnamartyra (Kilnamartery or Kilnamartra), barony of West Muskerry. Clohina is roughly 34 miles from Cork and 27 miles from Bandon. It was purchased later than the other two estates in 1678 by James Baldwin (grandson of aforementioned Henry Baldwin of Curravordy) from Valentine Greatrakes<sup>25</sup> of Affane, County Waterford<sup>26</sup>.

John Burke makes reference to this purchase as follows:

Colonel James Baldwin who, in 1678, purchased from the celebrated Valentine Greatrakes, the present family estate of Clohina ...<sup>27</sup>

### 3. Map showing location of Clohina in relation to Lisnagat and Bandon



I have found only one reference to a house lived in by the 'Clohina' branch of the Baldwin family; this is Clohina House<sup>28</sup>. It was occupied by Herbert Baldwin O'Sullivan in the mid-1800s (grandson of Dr. Herbert Baldwin<sup>29</sup>, M.P., through Herbert's daughter, Mary Ann (b 30 July 1811), who married John O'Sullivan on 16th April 1833<sup>30</sup>. It is likely that other members of the Clohina Baldwin family lived there before Herbert Baldwin O'Sullivan.

<sup>24</sup> Also spelt Clohenna, Cloghina

<sup>25</sup> Also known as Greatorex or 'The Stroker'; born 14 February 1628, died 28 November 1683

<sup>26</sup> The grandmother of Mary Milner Baldwin's husband William McCreight was from this Greatrakes family. Mary and William named one of their sons, Valentine Greatrakes [McCreight].

<sup>27</sup> John Burke (1835) 'Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland' Vol 2, pub. Henry Colburn. This is on-line

<sup>28</sup> Landed Estates Database: 'In the mid 1870s Herbert Baldwin O'Sullivan is recorded as the owner of 2,410 acres in county Cork. The return of landowners of one acre (1876) gives his address as Carrighooka, Macroom while Hussey de Burgh records it as Clohina House, Macroom' <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/estate-show.jsp?id=3719>

<sup>29</sup> 1782-1861. See Appendix (2)

<sup>30</sup> Radleys of Cork website: Southern Recorder newspaper.

[http://www.radleysforcork.bigpondhosting.com/my\\_homepage\\_files/page9.html](http://www.radleysforcork.bigpondhosting.com/my_homepage_files/page9.html)

Branches of the Baldwin family are often described with reference to these estates. Terence Kermode has provided a thorough, well sourced, study of the Curravordy/Mount Pleasant Baldwins (see 'Useful sources of information'). The 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' Baldwins of Lisnagat are the subject of 'The Baldwins and The Great Experiment' by a member of the Canadian branch of the family<sup>31</sup>.

In 2009 Pat Allen commented playfully to me in about these two branches, saying that the Lisnagat 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' Baldwins typically undertook civic duties whereas 'The Mount Pleasant' Baldwins were highly sociable, less full of civic pride<sup>32</sup>, and the family suffered in the end from 'fast women and slow horses!'

**Lissarda** The 'Lissarda/Brookfield' Baldwins are a significant branch of the 'Curravordy/Mount Pleasant' Baldwins. There is a memorial of a deed of 25<sup>th</sup> August 1709<sup>33</sup>, which shows that Henry Baldwin<sup>34</sup> of 'Garrancoonige' was granted the lands of 'Lissardahy' following their forfeiture.

The deed states that Donogh, Earl of Clancarty lost his lands having been 'attainted of treason'. He was Donogh McCarthy, the fourth Earl of Clancarty. To be 'attainted' was to be found guilty without a judicial trial under an Act of Attainder. The effect of such a verdict was to withdraw a person's civil rights, including the right to own property. The Earl had converted to Catholicism and supported James II, both by holding office and fighting in the Siege of Cork in 1690 against the William of Orange Commander, Marlborough. When captured he was sent to the Tower. His adventures had only just begun! But that is another story.

Returning to the Baldwins, his loss was the Baldwin's gain in so far as they were granted a small part of the Earl's extensive lands.

William Baldwin, born 1701<sup>35</sup> (the son of Henry (just mentioned) and Joanna (nee Field Travers) is the Baldwin whose name is linked by George Bennett to the Lissarda estate:

William [Baldwin], Bachelor of Law, progenitor of the Baldwins of Lissarda ... was a very eminent barrister [and] was succeeded by his son Henry, who married Miss Morris of Dunkettle<sup>36</sup>.

The family seat was Lissarda Castle. This is described in 1902 as an 'ivy-covered ruin, formerly the residence of the Baldwins'<sup>37</sup>. I believe that the 'Lissarda' Baldwins also lived at Lissarda House; an entry in the Landed Estates Database says:

The residence of William Baldwin<sup>38</sup> at the time of Griffith's Valuation [1848-1864], held by him in fee and valued at £20. There is still a house extant at this location<sup>39</sup>.

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<sup>31</sup> R.M and J. Baldwin (1969), Longmans Canada Ltd

<sup>32</sup> However, Walter Baldwin was an exception it would seem as he was High Sheriff in Cork in 1763

<sup>33</sup> Registry of Deeds Project: No. 1103, Vol 4, page 412, 25 Aug 1709

<sup>34</sup> I think that this refers to Henry Baldwin who married Joanna Field Travers in 1695

<sup>35</sup> Born 1701 at Mossgrove – see Rosemary ffolliott (1958). Family Search gives estimate of his birth as 1717 (probably derived from marriage date of 1734). Married Elizabeth French

<sup>36</sup> Excerpts from 'The History of Bandon' Chap 2: <http://www.paulturner.ca/Ireland/Cork/HOB/hob-main.htm>

<sup>37</sup> Adam and Charles Black (1902) Black's Guide to Ireland, page 57

<sup>38</sup> Family Search: Bap. 12th May 1823. Son of Franklin Kirby Baldwin and Barbara Morris Evanson (m 1822)

<sup>39</sup> Landed Estates Database: <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/estate-show.jsp?id=2789>

An auction of the outdoor property of Lissarda House was advertised in the Cork Examiner of 26th September 1865 by a Mrs. Baldwin:

...who is about to travel, to Sell ... the Entire OUTDOOR PROPERTY, consisting of Carriage Horses, Hooter, Harness and Farm Horses, Pony, Milch Cows, Pigs, Prime Hay, Oats, Potatoes, Turnips, Farming.

Although the Baldwins can be described with reference to the original estates they owned/leased, the estates did not remain 'intact' but were leased/sold in part to different 'branches' of the Baldwin family (as will be illustrated in relation to 'my' side of the Baldwin family). Further land was also added to these original estates by later generations.

Over time, members of the Baldwin family spread into different areas and owned or leased land across West Cork, including Skull and Skibbereen in the far west. Pat Allen claims that in the eighteenth century, the Baldwins' land extended unbroken between Bandon and Tipperary<sup>40</sup>. What is clear from surviving records is that their landholdings were considerable; see, for example, the database of the Connacht and Munster Landed Estates project (<http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/>).

In the main, the Baldwins were Irish Protestants (Church of Ireland), but the Clohina branch includes James Baldwin (married 1762) who, against the firm wishes of his father, converted to Catholicism and married the aunt of the Irish political leader, Daniel O'Connell, the 'Liberator' (6th August 1775 - 15th May 1847)<sup>41</sup>.

#### 4. The Daniel O'Connell monument in O'Connell Street, Dublin<sup>42</sup>



<sup>40</sup> Private conversation in 2009

<sup>41</sup> Mrs. John Morgan O'Connell (1892) 'The last colonel of the Irish Brigade : Count O'Connell and old Irish life at home and abroad, 1745-1833'

<sup>42</sup> Photo by kind permission of Jacqueline Banerjee: <http://www.victorianweb.org/sculpture/foley/7b.html>

Terence Kermode describes the Baldwins as a close knit family and says that ‘this certainly seems to be true of the Baldwins of Mount Pleasant and Lisnagat’ (Kermode 2001 p.8). There were also economic ties; for example, land deals between ‘my’ Baldwin family, the Baldwins of Mount Pleasant and the ‘John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork’ family attest to this. These Baldwin family members often leased land to the same tenants, such as members of the Dawson family<sup>43</sup>.

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<sup>43</sup> there are further mentions of the Dawson family members in this report; namely, John, James and William.

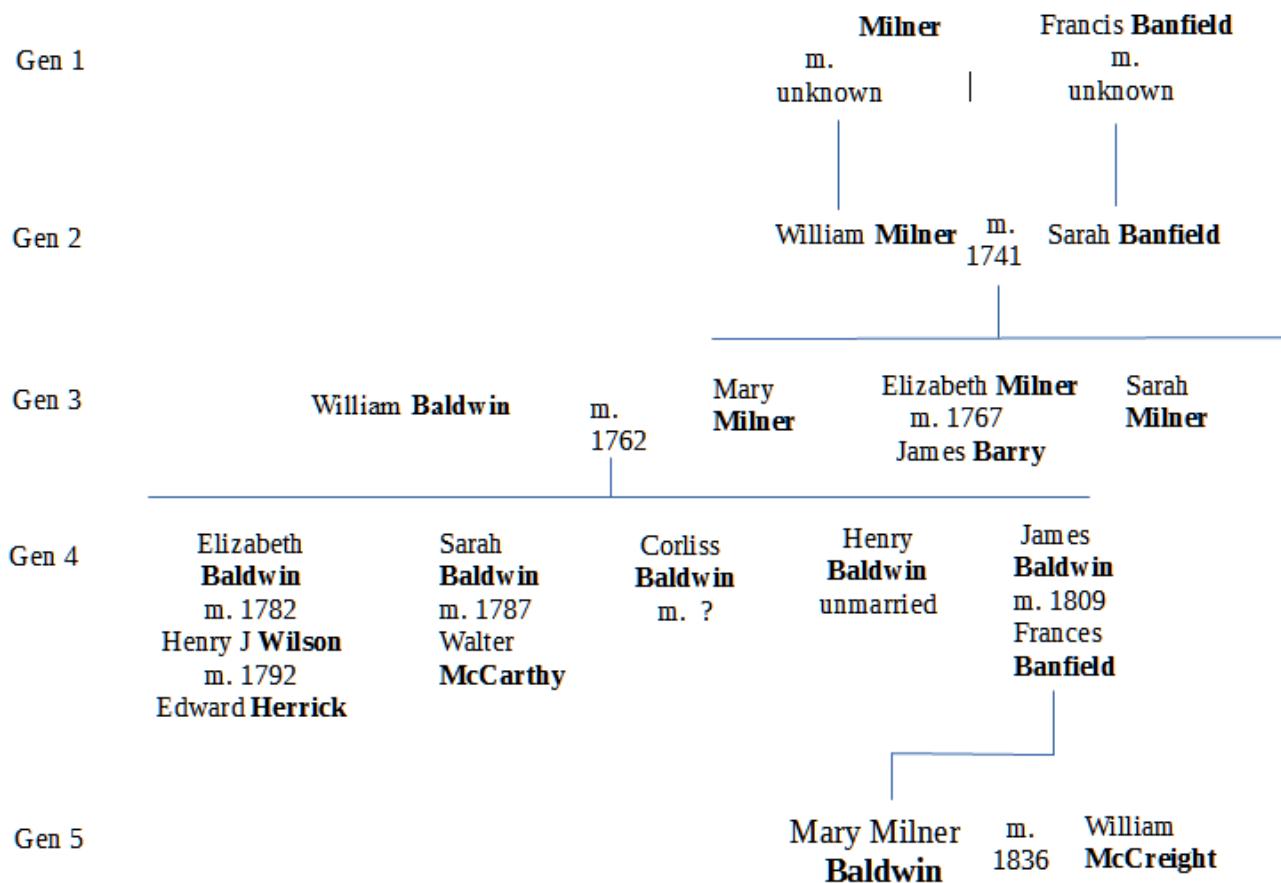
## **CHAPTER 2 Generation 5 Mary Milner Baldwin and her husband, William McCreight**

I will now look at 'my' family, who, as stated above, are described as 'of Lisnagat'. I will begin briefly with Mary Milner Baldwin and her husband, William McCreight (*Gen. 5*), before looking at the four generations that preceded Mary Milner Baldwin.

The chart, shown overleaf, is simplified to indicate her direct ancestors. Because family members share forenames, it might be useful to refer to this chart, throughout the text, as a reminder of who's who and the generation to which he/she belongs.

Although Corliss married, I have not given a wife's name because of my uncertainty about her identity (see pages 54-56 in this document).

Direct ancestors of Mary Milner BALDWIN: 5 generations



**Mary Milner Baldwin** (*Gen 5*) was my mother's great grandmother. The latter carried the first name and family name of her grandmother, Mary Milner. I have estimated that she was born in about 1810. I have based this on the date of her parents' marriage in 1809. I do not know where she was born but it was probably Bandon. Mary's father (James Baldwin) was living in North Main Street in Bandon in 1817 and her mother, Frances (nee Banfield), was living in the same street in the mid-1800's<sup>44</sup>. This accords with my mother's claim that her ancestors lived in Bandon.

At age 22, she married William McCreight on 31<sup>st</sup> October 1836<sup>45</sup> at St. Mary's Church (Protestant/Church of Ireland) in Dublin<sup>46</sup>. The witness for William McCreight was James Baldwin. I assumed initially that this James Baldwin was the father of the bride, but her father had died many years before this (i.e. his will was probated on 15 Oct 1827<sup>47</sup>), so I do not know the identity of this other James Baldwin (see references to this James on pages 27 and 30).

According to John O'Hart, William McCreight was previously married to Mary Milner Baldwin's cousin, name unknown, who was the younger daughter of Corliss Baldwin (Mary Milner Baldwin's uncle). There were no children (d.s.p. - decessit sine prole) from this first marriage:

The second daughter of Corlis m. Mr. McCrate, and d.s.p.  
McCrate m. secondly to former wife's cousin— a daughter of James<sup>48</sup>

### **Children of Mary Baldwin and William McCreight**

From his second marriage to Mary Milner Baldwin, William McCreight and his wife had the ten children listed overleaf<sup>49</sup>. A Francis McCreight is mentioned alongside other children of William McCreight and Mary (nee Milner Baldwin) in a sale of land in the Landed Estates Court on 16<sup>th</sup> June 1870<sup>50</sup>. I have been unable to place this Francis; there is a strong possibility that he is another of their children but I have not included him in the table because to date I have found no corroborative evidence.

On the John McCreight genealogy website, the dates of birth of two daughters, Charlotte Hewitt McCreight and Anna Baldwin McCreight, are said to be 1833 and 1835<sup>51</sup> respectively, but no references are given. If correct, these dates would indicate that the children were born prior to their parents' marriage in October, 1836.

There are three obvious possibilities – the two daughters were illegitimate, the dates of birth cited are incorrect, or the two daughters were the offspring of William McCreight's first marriage. The latter is unlikely if O'Hart is correct when he says that the first marriage was 'without issue'. In census reports<sup>52</sup>, Anna Baldwin McCreight gave her date of birth as 1837. Censuses rely on

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<sup>44</sup>Bandon Genealogy website: [http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/bandon\\_leases\\_and\\_tenancies\\_1800s.htm](http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/bandon_leases_and_tenancies_1800s.htm); Griffiths Valuation of Ireland - Kilbrogan, County Cork; 1848-1864

<sup>45</sup> note: Family Search and some other sites have wrongly transcribed the date of the marriage as 1830. The original image of the marriage from the church records can be freely accessed <http://churchrecords.irishgenealogy.ie>

<sup>46</sup> According to Wiki it is now a pub and restaurant

<sup>47</sup> National Archives of Ireland: 'Ireland, Calendar of Wills and Administrations, 1858-1920'. His daughter, Mary Milner McCreight (nee Baldwin) was the beneficiary.

<sup>48</sup> John O'Hart (1892) 'Irish Pedigrees or the original and stem of the Irish nation' Vol 1, Fifth ed.

<sup>49</sup> re middle family names: The Greatrakes were ancestors of the McCreights and the name was passed through the McCreight side of the family (note Valentine Greatrakes gained a certain reputation as a healer – his picture and biographical details are readily available on the web). Hewitt and of course Baldwin, stem from the Baldwin side. I do not know the link to Ponsonby Carew, Foy or Creighton.

<sup>50</sup> Find my past Ireland: Landed Estates Court. Part of the lands of Glounacarney, Knockagarrane, and East Gully.

<sup>51</sup> Keith Winters also has dob as around 1832 but no source is given: <http://winters-online.net/shared-charts/meredith-mccreight.pdf>

<sup>52</sup> England and Wales Censuses for 1871-1911.

participants giving accurate information and therefore it cannot be assumed that this year is accurate. However, it does leave open the question of whether the dates of birth cited by others are correct.

#### 6. Children of Mary Baldwin and William McCreight: births and deaths<sup>53</sup>

<b>Name</b>	<b>Birth</b>	<b>Death</b>
Charlotte Hewitt McCreight	? <sup>54</sup>	1865 <sup>55</sup>
Anna Baldwin McCreight	1837 <sup>56</sup>	after 1911 <sup>57</sup>
Valentine Greatrakes McCreight	c1841 <sup>58</sup>	1914 <sup>59</sup>
Mary Baldwin McCreight	c1841 <sup>60</sup>	1908 <sup>61</sup>
James Foy McCreight		
Cecilia Frances McCreight	1839 or 1845 <sup>62</sup>	1918 <sup>63</sup>
Thomas Ponsonby Carew McCreight	1843? <sup>64</sup>	
John Creighton McCreight	28 Sept 1850 <sup>65</sup>	
William Henry Baldwin McCreight		
Frances McCreight		1845 <sup>66</sup>

Mary Milner Baldwin died at a relatively young age (estimated at around 52) on 28<sup>th</sup> May, 1862. Two Irish newspapers, the Cork Chronicle and the Cork Examiner, carry reports of her death. She is described as the ‘relict’ (widow) of the ‘late’ William McCreight.

The Cork Chronicle of 29<sup>th</sup> May 1862, reports:

On 28 inst. at her residence North Hill Bandon, Mary Baldwin relict of late William McCreagh esq and dtr of late James Baldwin esq Bandon.

<sup>53</sup> I am not sure of the birth order of their children but Mary Baldwin McCreight is described as their ‘third daughter’ in the Cork Examiner of 4th February 1868. She was born in about 1841 and so two of her sisters were born before this date. A marriage in 1836 would have allowed plenty of time for this.

<sup>54</sup> John McCreight website gives 1833 as dob but no source given.

<sup>55</sup> Cork Examiner, published 12 April 1865

<sup>56</sup> England and Wales Censuses for 1871-1911.

<sup>57</sup> 1911 England and Wales Census. Resident in Brighton

<sup>58</sup> England and Wales FreeBMD Death Index, 1837-1915. By the England and Wales Censuses for 1901, he has shed a couple of years!

<sup>59</sup> England and Wales FreeBMD Death Index, 1837-1915

<sup>60</sup> Ireland, Civil Registration Deaths Index, 1864-1958

<sup>61</sup> ibid

<sup>62</sup> John McCreight website gives 1839 but no citation. England and Wales FreeBMD Death Index, 1837-1915 gives estimate of birth as 1845 but this may well be inaccurate.

<sup>63</sup> Ireland, Civil Registration Deaths Index, 1864-1958

<sup>64</sup> John McCreight website: <http://johnmccreight.com/william/aqwg05.htm> But no citation given

<sup>65</sup> Bandon Genealogy website: Some Lisle baptisms from 1809 to 1862

<sup>66</sup> Bandon Genealogy website: Some Timoleague burials: “1845 Frances MCCREIGHT Daughter of William, Umera”



## William McCreight (born g. 1897)

### **Brief background to the McCreight family**

I will now briefly describe William McCreight's forebears, before returning to talk about William. The McCreight family tree is excellently presented, both on John McCreight's website<sup>67</sup> and on Keith Winters' site<sup>68</sup>. I will not repeat their research here, except to acknowledge that much of my information about the McCreight tree is based on their spade work.

Another source of information is a letter, dated November 2<sup>nd</sup> 1932, written by William McCreight's granddaughter, Mary Baldwin McCreight who was born in 1862<sup>69</sup>. This letter gives a brief outline of the early McCreights and can be found in an article entitled, 'Biography sketch of a family of noted pioneers: Andrew McCreight & Ann Sharp' by M.I. McCreight. The web owner has kindly informed me that she regards this as 'open source' material<sup>70</sup>,

The McCreights were members of the Tullylish Episcopal Church in Gilford Co. Down, and were church wardens at intervals from 1718 to 1853. In that church there are tablets to their memories, and tombstones in the church yard with their names. But in many of the riots in Ireland, the records of births, marriages and deaths were destroyed. There were no public records kept until 1864.

I got a copy of an entry regarding the McCreights, from McKerlie's Land & their Owners, in Galloway<sup>71</sup> - John McCreight and Mary Edgar, his spouse, sosine<sup>72</sup> of lands of Blackmark and Craiglowe, on Dec. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1674, and of upper and nether Cleughoulis on Oct. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1675. In the year 1700 there were no McCreights in Galloway so they must have crossed over to Ireland, so very near.

The McCreights in Ireland were land owners and professional men - seemed always to be in comfortable circumstances - they married into very good families, too. I was told by my people that the McCreights were always landowners in Scotland and that they were Freemen'.<sup>73</sup>

It would appear that the earliest McCreights in Ireland moved from Galloway in Scotland to Gilford, County Down, Northern Ireland at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. I assume that they were 'Settlers' and formed part of the Plantation of Ulster when thousands of Scots were granted lands, usually confiscated from their Irish incumbents. The McCreights owned and leased land in County Down, and worked in the linen trade, which, together with wool, had become a major industry at this time in Ireland. The known McCreight line began, according to John McCreight's website, with a William McCreight, born 1650, followed by three further Williams<sup>74</sup> before 'my' William who married Mary Milner Baldwin.

I have found no references to the involvement in the linen trade of either 'my' William McCreight (b.1897)<sup>75</sup> or his father (also William). It appears that they were solely land and property owners.

<sup>67</sup> John McCreight website: <http://johnmccreight.com/williammccreight.htm>

<sup>68</sup> Keith Winters website: <http://winters-online.net/shared-charts/meredith-mccreight.pdf>

<sup>69</sup> daughter of William Henry Baldwin McCreight

<sup>70</sup> email correspondence November 2013. The website is <http://manycoups.net/BiographySketchPioneers.html>.

<sup>71</sup> P.H. McKerlie (1877). 'The History of Lands and Their Owners in Galloway'; on-line

<sup>72</sup> I don't know if this is a transcription error but I cannot find this word in dictionaries

<sup>73</sup> M I McCreight (1953) 'Biography sketch of a family of noted pioneers: Andrew McCreight & Ann Sharp'. ' See also: <http://manycoups.net/BiographySketchPioneers.html>

<sup>74</sup> John McCreight website: <http://johnmccreight.com/william/index.htm>

<sup>75</sup> Keith Winters website: <http://winters-online.net/shared-charts/meredith-mccreight.pdf> The citation is his birth certificate

However, two of the uncles of the father of 'my' William McCreight had moved to Cork to expand the family linen production business there. They were John and David McCreight.

John McCreight, born 1710<sup>76</sup> in Loughans, Gilford, had moved to Innishannon in Cork initially and then joined two other linen manufacturers in Blarney:

John McCreight, born 1710, who has for many years conducted the linen business in Innishannon, has joined Thomas Forrest and John Donoghue, of the Blarney manufactory, for all linens; sheetings, diapers, and cottons, which are to be sold at Blarney, where all sorts of grey linens are taken in to bleach, or at their houses in Cork, having last season brought from Richmond Hill a sufficient quantity of the purest spring water to supply both wash mill and yard'<sup>77</sup>.

David McCreight (born 1719) also moved to Innishannon to work in a linen factory. He married Catherine Franklin, daughter of the mayor of Cork. The Franklins were originally 'settlers'. David McCreight's lineage was explored in the television programme, 'Who do you think you are?'<sup>78</sup>, featuring the actor Jeremy Irons. As well as exploring his connections with county Cork, he visited the old cemetery, adjoining All Saints' Parish Church in Tullylish in County Down, in which the 'first' William McCreight (in Ireland) is buried, together with twenty-eight other members of the McCreight family.

**William McCreight (Generation 4): the father of 'my' William McCreight.**

John McCreight's website says that he was born in 1753<sup>79</sup> but no source is provided. He is said to have married Ann Coates<sup>80</sup> in 1801 and indeed there is evidence for this in the IGI record. If the birthdate is correct, William McCreight would have been 48 years old at the time of his marriage. Also, if this marriage date is accurate, his son, 'my' William (*Gen. 5*), would have been born 4 years before the marriage. This is something that I would like to question.

There is evidence to suggest that the marriage of William McCreight and Ann Coates produced just a daughter. Thus, when William McCreight and Ann Coates (*Gen.4*) are mentioned in 'The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist'<sup>81</sup>, it is stated that their child was called Ann (who married John Drury). No mention is made of a son. The relevant paragraph is this (my underlining):

The daughters of Elizabeth Greatrakes, by Abraham Coates, Esq., were- 1.Isabella, unm. 2 Elizabeth, m. to Philip Fitzgibbon, R.N. 3. Cecilia, m. to Robert Brown, Esq., of Killmeens; 4 Ann, m. to William McCreight, Esq., of Waterford, by whom a dau. Ann, m. to John Drury, Esq.

It could be that William (*Gen 5*) was William McCreight's son by a different marriage. I have found an IGI record for the marriage of a William McCreight (*who would be Gen 4*) to a Margaret Fudge in 1796 in County Waterford. This marriage would accord more closely with the birth of William McCreight's son in 1797 in Waterford. It is possible that William McCreight (*Gen 4*) married twice, in which case it is probable that Margaret Fudge was William's first wife and is the mother of 'my' William McCreight, and Ann Coates is the mother of Ann McCreight.

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<sup>76</sup> *ibid*

<sup>77</sup> Journal of the Cork Historical & Archaeological society. Vol XI, 2nd Series, 1905. 'Dr Caulfield's notes on Cork in 1769 and 1781'

<sup>78</sup> Monday, 16th October 2006

<sup>79</sup> John McCreight website (see 'Useful sources' at beginning of this paper)

<sup>80</sup> Ann Coates was the daughter of Abraham Coates and Elizabeth Greatrakes. The Greatrakes family included Valentine Greatrakes (1628-1683), who gained much fame in Ireland and England as 'The Stroker', on account of his supposed gift of healing people by stroking them

<sup>81</sup> J.R. Smith The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist, Volumes 5-6 (on-line) 1865

A close connection between the Fudge family, the Greatrakes and the McCreights, under discussion, is evidenced in the following story<sup>82</sup> of how a ring was passed down through four generations of women (all called Anne!) from the Greatrakes and McCreight families, including an Anne Fudge (nee Greatrakes).

Description of a gold wedding ring given by Mrs. Ann Drury, nee McCraight, to Capt. and Mrs. Grove White (nee Constance FitzGibbon<sup>83</sup>), about August, 1880. Plain gold ring with the following description:—" J u l y 21, 1742. n.G.A."

Mrs. Anne Drury died 19 March, 1881, at Clonegal, Ireland. She stated it was the wedding ring of Anne Greatrakes, nee Bagge of Ardmore, Co. Waterford, when she married Valentine Greatrakes of Affane-Quarter, Cappoquin. It had been in possession of four generations of ladies of the name of Anne, viz. :—

Anne Greatrakes, nee Bagge

Anne Fudge, nee Greatrakes<sup>84</sup>.

Anne McCraight, nee Coates.

Anne Drury, nee McCraight.

It may be useful to refer to Keith Winters' outline tree to follow the family connections:

<http://winters-online.net/shared-charts/meredith-mccreight.pdf>

I do not know the parentage of Anne Fudge (nee Greatrakes); she could have been a younger daughter of Anne Bagge and Valentine Greatrakes and aunt to Anne Coates but this is pure speculation.

Given the incompatibility of William McCreight senior's marriage date with the birthdate of his son and evidence of a marriage four year's earlier of a William McCreight, also of Waterford, to a Margaret Fudge, it may be worth considering whether William McCreight senior married twice. There is also the point that there is no mention is made in the 'Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist' of a son born to William McCreight and Anne Coates.

Returning to William McCreight (*Gen. 4*), he was a Justice of the Peace and lived with his wife at Ballingowan<sup>85</sup> House, Ballingowan East, Co. Waterford, where, I assume, their two children were raised. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) lists Ballingowan House, North and South<sup>86</sup>. The Landed Estates database (available on-line) says of Ballingowan South that 'A house still exists at this site'<sup>87</sup>. I tried to find the house in 2009 but, even by today's standards, it is quite remote, the roads narrow and signposts few, and I ran out of time. From the current aerial map, there would appear to be buildings on the site of both houses (probably working farms).

William died intestate in 1810<sup>88</sup>, which may indicate that his death was unexpected. His 'will' is thus described as 'Admon'<sup>89</sup>. In such cases, it was possible for a family member to apply to the Probate Court for Letters of Administration (Admons) which gave permission for the disposal of the estate.

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<sup>82</sup> p.242 Journal of the Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society, July to September 1906

<sup>83</sup> The cousin of Ann Drury (nee McCreight).

<sup>84</sup> Although Ann does not appear on Keith Winter's chart, she **may be** another daughter of Valentine Greatrakes and Anne (nee Bagge) and the aunt of Anne Coates, which would account for her inclusion in the line of 'inheritance' of the ring.

<sup>85</sup> Sometimes spelt Ballingorm or Ballingown. In Irish it is Baile an Ghabhann Thoir

<sup>86</sup> <http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/cgi-bin/viewsite.cgi?siteid=620>

<sup>87</sup> Landed Estates Database: <http://www.landedestates.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/property-show.jsp?id=4346>

<sup>88</sup> References by Keith Winters on his website: 'Wills relating to Waterford' by Julian C. Walton: Old Waterford Society, Vol XX 1982, page 52

<sup>89</sup> Old Waterford Society Vol XX 1982 'Wills relating to Waterford' by Julian C. Walton; page 52

William McCreight was a lieutenant in the Blarney Volunteers in 1782<sup>90</sup>. As mentioned above, two of his uncles had worked in Blarney and one might speculate that William had a particular connection to the place by virtue of this family link. In 1845, Thomas MacNevin wrote 'The history of the volunteers of 1782' (this can be found on-line) and he describes an upsurge in the number of semi-military groups from 1777 until their consolidation in 1780 into a united army. MacNevin draws a distinction between the volunteers, just described, and 'independent' groups, such as the Blarney Volunteers. On page 80, he says:

These independent corps were raised to meet the recurring threats of invasion, and other dangers of different kinds; but they were for the most part only incorporated for a local or occasional purpose, without any view to general organization.

The Blarney volunteers were thus an independent company; it was set up by Col. George Jeffreys<sup>91</sup> on June 13th, 1778 and shared, with other volunteer corps, a taste for colourful uniforms; in their case, 'scarlet, faced black, white buttons'<sup>92</sup>.

I will now return to **William McCreight (b. 1797) of Generation 5.**

### **Birth, marriage, death**

William was somewhat older than Mary (nee Milner Baldwin) and was around 39 years of age at the time of their marriage. He was a widower when he married (he had previously been married to his wife's cousin). According to the register of students etc. at Trinity College, he was born in 1897<sup>93</sup> in County Waterford (probably at his parents' home, Ballingowan House – see previous page).

I do not have a death date for William McCreight although he pre-deceased his wife, who died in 1862. His son, William Baldwin McCreight, is witness at Anna Baldwin McCreight's wedding (the latter's sister) on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1859 in Dublin and it could be assumed that he performed this role in the absence of his father who might have died<sup>94</sup>. However, the wedding certificate gives Anna's father's profession as 'Esquire' and there is no note on the certificate to indicate that her father, William McCreight had died.

William McCreight was one of two children and, as indicated in the previous section on his father, his sister, Ann (date of birth unknown), may have been his half sister. She married John Revell Drury in 1836<sup>95</sup>. The latter is said to be 'of Clonegal', County Carlow. He and his wife are mentioned in property particulars for a sale in the Landed Estates Court on 19<sup>th</sup> January 1866. Anne Drury (nee McCreight) is described as the owner of the rentals of considerable lands and properties situated in the counties of Cork and Waterford and towns of Youghal and Clonmel<sup>96</sup>. I assume that she inherited these assets from her father (William McCreight *Gen. 4*) and mother.

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<sup>90</sup> Charles Bernard Gibson (1861)'The history of the county and city of Cork' Vol. 2. On-line

<sup>91</sup> p.48, John Angel (1781), 'A general history of Ireland: in its ancient and modern state'. Reprint. London: Forgotten Books, 2013. On line.

<sup>92</sup> Thomas MacNevin (1845), 'The history of the volunteers of 1782', Appendix p. 247. On-line

<sup>93</sup> Alumni dublinenses: a register of the students, graduates, professors and provosts of Trinity college in University of Dublin (1593-1860)

<sup>94</sup> Although Landed Estates Court files indicate the years in which his land was sold, one cannot assume that he was alive at such times (albeit the entries are in his name)

<sup>95</sup> Family Search: International Genealogical Index (IGI)

<sup>96</sup> Find my past Ireland: Landed Estates Court, Estate of Anne Drury 19<sup>th</sup> Jan 1866.

## Education

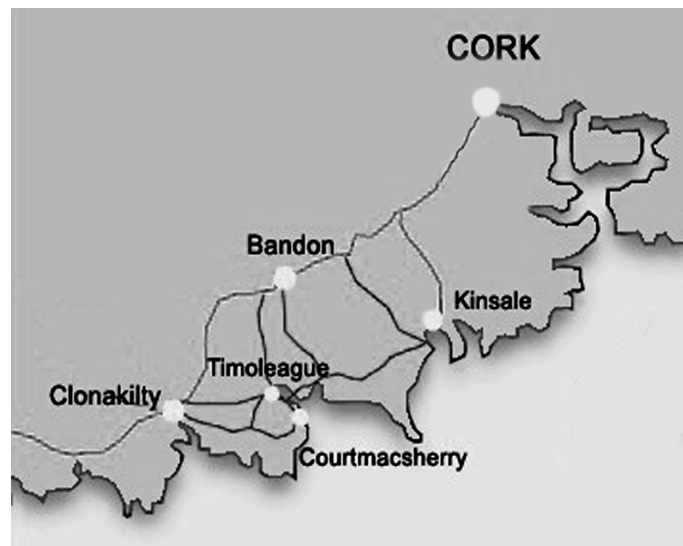
William McCreight attended Trinity College (as did his father) from June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1815 ('aged 18') to 1821<sup>97</sup>. He gained a BA degree in the summer of 1821 and was described as 'Pen'. This term is an abbreviation of 'Pensioners', which referred to the payment of a fixed annual sum for education<sup>98</sup>. A page on Rootsweb<sup>99</sup>, without citations, claims that he lived at 14 Portland Place Dublin (I assume this was whilst studying)<sup>100</sup>.

His granddaughter, Mary Baldwin McCreight, wrote a letter dated November 2<sup>nd</sup> 1932, from which I have already quoted. In the final paragraph, she refers to William McCreight's scholarship.

Many McCreights graduated from Trinity College, Dublin -- they were very literary people. My grandfather was a Fellow of Trinity -- was regarded as an authority on the Gaelic Language."<sup>101</sup>

**Residence:** William McCreight is described in deeds as a 'Gentleman' of Umera<sup>102</sup>, Timoleague, County Cork.

### 7. Map showing Timoleague



In 1837 Samuel Lewis described the house as "a beautiful house on the banks of the river"<sup>103</sup>. I imagine that the river is the Argideen River. According to the Landed Estates Database<sup>104</sup>, Umera House can still be found today, near to Timoleague, south of Bandon.

In the Cork Post Office Directory for 1841-1844, William is shown as living at Umera, but, in a letter he wrote on behalf of the Famine Committee in 1846 (see next page), he gave his address as Umera Park rather than House. It could be that by that date, 1846, he was no longer living in the house itself. Certainly this conjecture is given some support by William Spillar in his book of 1844 when he states that William McCreight was no longer in residence at that time:

<sup>97</sup> 'Alumni Dublinenses: a Register of the Students, Graduates, Professors and Provosts of Trinity College in the University of Dublin (1593-1860)'

<sup>98</sup> <http://www.dennisonzone.com/iknoDrupal/content/alumni-dublinenses>

<sup>99</sup> <http://genforum.genealogy.com/mccreight/messages/51.html>

<sup>100</sup> When Wm McCreight's daughter, Anna Baldwin McCreight, married in 1859, she was living at 12 Portland Place, Dublin. Marriage certificate.

<sup>101</sup> M I McCreight (1953), 'Biography sketch of a family of noted pioneers : Andrew McCreight & Ann Sharp'. <http://manycoups.net/BiographySketchPioneers.html>

<sup>102</sup> Also, spelt Tewera

<sup>103</sup> Samuel Lewis (1837) "A topographical dictionary of Ireland : comprising the several counties ..." On-line

<sup>104</sup> <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/estate-show.jsp?id=3320>

The gentlemen's seats are – Timoleague House, the residence of Mrs. Travers; Barry's Hall (surrounded with extensive plantations) of J. Lucas, Esq.; Umera, late residence of W. McCreight, Esq.; and the Glebe House, where the Rev. Rector resides'<sup>105</sup>. (*my underlining*)

A clue to where William McCreight was living is given by the birthplace of one of his sons, John Creighton MccCreight, which was Courtmacsherry. This is a picturesque seaside village, three miles or so, along the coast from Umera. There is evidence from Griffiths Valuation that William rented a 'house, office and small garden' in Courtmascherry from 'The Ladies Boyle' for £8.50 shilling at this time.

A list of property holders in Bandon in 1837 shows William McCreight living at 65 North Main Street, Bandon (estimated annual value said to be £15)<sup>106</sup>. It could be that he and his wife had an 'in town' address as well as one some distance from Bandon at Umera<sup>107</sup>

**Civic involvement:** William McCreight undertook civic duties and served, for instance, on a committee established to provide relief during the Great Famine. Thus, on May 12<sup>th</sup>, 1846, as a member of the Timoleague [famine] Relief Committee, he sought clarification of the conditions attached to government grants to relief committees. He is unsure whether the relief committee is obliged to direct the funds to public works or whether they can give 'gratuitous' relief. The letter is addressed to William Stanley<sup>108</sup>.

Sirs,  
As a member of the Timoleague Poor Relief Committee I shall feel obliged for any information you may be kind enough to afford to the following –

1<sup>st</sup> whether in course of receiving Government assistance to aid our local funds we are Strictly bound to expend both or either on public works with occasional gratuitous relief as would appear by the 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph of instructions to Relief Committees –

We require this information the more as our local subscriptions are likely to be wholly inadequate (even with a proportional grant from Government) to allow any expenditure in works on gratuitous relief. The only alternative apparent being the purchase of provisions to be given out either at first

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<sup>105</sup> p. 112, 'A short topographical and statistical account of the Bandon Union ...'

<sup>106</sup> Bandon Genealogy website: 'Bandon property holders 1837'

<sup>107</sup> As an aside, a reference to another William McCreight who lived in Bandon is given in a Parliamentary paper in 1837 on a proposed municipal boundary of Bandon. This William was no longer alive at the time of the publication: "thence towards Bandon along the New Road to Clohnaikilty to that Point thereof (5) which is nearest to the Eastern Pillar of the Gate of Mr. Bowen's (late McCreight's) House; thence in a straight Line to the said Eastern Pillar". The son of David McCreight and Catherine Franklin was called William. He lived from 1771-1836; this date of death would accord with the reference to the 'late McCreight'.

<sup>108</sup> see Ancestry.co.uk. Follow links to McCreight and famine relief

cost or at a very trifling loss. The chief advantage being in that case the reduction of market prices of provisions –

Should it however be imperative on us, on receiving Government assistance to apply such together with our local funds to public works or tasks as appears to the general construction of the 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph of Instructions to Relief Committees, it would be questionable how far we should seek Government aid with our small funds deeming it as we do absolutely necessary

to keep these funds undiminished until the season of distress is likely to come to a close –

I have the Honour to... *illegible couple of lines*

W: McCreight

Umera Park, Timoleague

Although I have no further information about this specific famine relief committee, it was almost certainly formed as a result of government instructions in February 1846. These were issued with the purpose of arranging for the Lieutenant of each county to oversee the formation of local relief committees. Previous to this, the Bandon Union, consisting of 23 electoral parishes or divisions, was formed in February 1839 ‘for the relief of the destitute poor’<sup>109</sup>. Timoleague was one of the 23 parishes.

This letter touches on the social and political values of the government at the time. For example, public works, such as road laying, were introduced at this time as a condition for receiving food, so that ‘gratuitous’ payments, referred to by William McCreight were discouraged. Also, there were deliberations in government about the price at which corn should be sold and, in June 1846<sup>110</sup>, it was decreed that the price of corn should be sold at the local market price rather than at cost price (this was a different decision to the one given in the note below).

The following is a note made by those reviewing William McCreight’s letter:

There is no obligation to employ their funds in Public Works, but they must not use gratuitous relief except on the terms stated in Rule No. 7 and when those indigent persons cannot be received in the Workhouse – They are fully authorised to purchase provisions, and retail the same at or under cost price –

Done

16/5/41

*illegible initials*

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<sup>109</sup> op. cit - Spillar 1844, p.2

<sup>110</sup> The Irish Historian website: <http://www.irishhistorian.com/>

William McCreight was also a signatory with other well known Cork families of a letter in 1833 to Lord Paget, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,<sup>111</sup> reported in the House of Commons Parliamentary Papers for 1834<sup>112</sup>. They opposed the threatened withdrawal of the Peace Preservation Force from their area.

This rudimentary paramilitary police force, set up by Robert Peel in 1814, was designed to provide policing in rural Ireland. There was much unrest in Ireland at the time this letter was written, stemming partly from the resistance of Catholic Irish peasants to paying tithes to the Church of England. Also, under the Act of Union of 1801, the parliament in London became the government for Ireland. The impression was created that King George III's rule would lead to reform but in Ireland it resulted in greater repression. A rebellion in 1803 by a group of Irish nationalists aimed to secure Ireland's independence from the United Kingdom but was crushed by military force. Unrest persisted and it was fear of civil disorder and insurrection that I imagine prompted this letter.

The main signatories are Protestant Cork families – landowners, magistrates and the like.

To His Excellency Henry William, Marquess of Anglesey, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Bandon, having learned with surprise and concern that it is proposed to withdraw the Peace Preservation Force, under the direction of Captain Vignoles, from further duty in this Riding, hasten, in the first place, to record, for Your Excellency's information, our high and heartfelt estimation of the character and conduct of Captain Vignoles, and our adequate sense of the signal services rendered to this town and neighbourhood by that chief magistrate and exemplary force under his orders. Arriving amongst us at a season of fearful outrage and convulsion, Captain Vignoles has succeeded in allaying alarm and restoring comparative security to life and property in this portion of the Riding, by employing the means at his command with a combination of promptitude and vigor, humanity and moderation, as eminently creditable in motive as successful in effect; and it may not be irrelevant to add (under the peculiar circumstances of this country) that a spirit of impartiality has been as conspicuous in the proceedings of Captain Vignoles as the energy and judgement he has invariably displayed in the discharge of the responsible and invidious duties confided to his execution.

Entertaining, there, a well-founded confidence in the protection afforded by this highly efficient force, the contemplated removal of which occurs at the moment of its complete equipment at the expense of this Riding, and having reason to believe that the inference upon which the propriety of its withdrawal has been founded, namely, the permanent re-establishment of the peace of this district, is at least premature, we venture most respectfully to solicit Your Excellency to suspend for the present the instructions for the removal of an establishment which we deem essential to the maintenance of tranquillity during the approaching winter.

Bandon, August 31<sup>st</sup> 1833

The signatories are shown over the page:

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<sup>111</sup> Lord Paget lost his right leg in the Battle of Waterloo. Rather bizarrely, a separate monument to his leg was erected at Waterloo, and the bones were later disinterred and put on display. Wikipedia: Henry Paget, 1st Marquis of Anglesey

<sup>112</sup> H.M. Stationery Office, 1834: Cork Magistracy, p.3.



Bandon		Henry C. Power	Somers Payne
Bernard		St John A. Clerke	John Wheeler, Junr.
Henry	Boyle	Robt K. St Lawrence	Edw. Doherty
Bernard		W. McCreight	J. Baldwin
Jn Swete		Fras Hayes, M.D.	Jn Tresilian
A. O'Driscoll		Chambre Corker	Henry Gillman
F.B. Sweeny	Wm L.	Robert Travers	John Beamish
Bernard		Thomas Lucas	William Connor
E.B. Kenney			

At the time of writing I am unsure of the identity of the signatory, J. Baldwin. This could be the James Baldwin who was a witness at William McCreight's marriage to Mary (nee Baldwin) and also the witness at a baptism (see pages 18 and 30). But there are other possibilities<sup>113</sup>.

It was signed by 441 other people in addition to the above. The signatories included William Bernard, provost of Bandon, 8 magistrates, 10 clergymen and "one hundred and forty eight of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood"<sup>114</sup>. As a result of this appeal, the Peace Preservation Force was allowed to remain in Cork until the following Spring<sup>115</sup>.

**Property ownership** William McCreight possessed land and property, some of which was for his own use (and that of his family), and some was sub-let. In most cases, I do not think he was the original 'owner' of the land but, rather, held the land as 'freehold' (fee farms) under lengthy leases of, say, 995 years, which amounted in practice to 'ownership'.

According to my mother, William McCreight owned an estate on which he employed William Pyne Flynn as an estate manager. The latter married William McCreight's daughter, Anna Baldwin McCreight<sup>116</sup>.

William McCreight would have benefitted from the income derived from his deceased father-in-law's land in Lisnagat (i.e. James Baldwin). Despite the ravages of the Famine in Ireland at this time, it would appear that my family, even if prices were depressed, would have lived comfortably.

I have drawn on three main sources to obtain information about the possession of land and income by 'my' family; there are deeds, the sale of property in the Courts in the mid-1800s and Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864. Statistical information is also provided in a booklet in Cork County Public Library by the Rev. Brother W.P. Allen<sup>117</sup>, to which I will refer.

I will look firstly at Griffith's Valuation which give details of some of the income generated in around 1850 through the leasing of houses and land of the late James Baldwin (*Gen. 4*) in Lisnagat. I would like to thank OMS Services Ltd, Eneclann Ltd, and the National Library of Ireland for permission to reproduced table that follows overpage:

<sup>113</sup> There is a John Baldwin mentioned by Kermod (2001), who died in 1882 and is buried in Templemartin with other members of the Mount Pleasant (Currovordy) family. Terence Kermod stated that, apart from this gravestone, he had not appeared before amongst the Mount Pleasant Baldwins, and his name, John, suggested that he came from the 'Lisnagat' line. I think that he could also be one of the Mallowgatton Baldwins (see Chapter 10 of my report); Mallowgatton is a parish next to Currovordy and might account for John's burial in Templemartin graveyard.

<sup>114</sup> Richard Cannon (1838) 'Historical Record of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Foot ; Or Connaught Rangers; Containing an Account of the Formation of the Regiment in 1793, and of Its Subsequent Services to 1837'.

<sup>115</sup> H.M. Stationery Office, 1834: Cork Magistracy, p 4. Letter from Sir William Gosset to the Earl of Bandon

<sup>116</sup> William Flynn's sister, Cecilia, married William McCreight's son, William Henry Baldwin McCreight (see John McCreight's site: <http://johnmccreight.com/william/index.htm>)

<sup>117</sup> (c. 1970) 'The United Parishes of Murragh and Templemartin: notices of the union collected from various sources'

## 8. Property leased by descendants of James Baldwin in Lisnagat in c. 1850<sup>118</sup>

Name		Description of Tenement	Area (acres)	Net Annual Value					
Townlands and Occupiers	Immediate Lessors			Land £ s d	Buildings £ s d	Total £ s d			
William Dawson	Reps. James Baldwin	House, offices and land	137..1..25	56 10 0	2 10 0	59 0 0			
James Dawson	Reps. James Baldwin	House, offices and land	120 3. 32	57 10 0	2 15 0	60 5 0			
James Dawson	Reps. James Baldwin	House, offices and land	102 1 9	65 15 0	10 0 0	75 15 0			
Unoccupied	James Dawson	House	-	-	0 15 0	0 15 0			
Unoccupied	James Dawson	House	-	-	0 15 0	0 15 0			
Thomas Murray	Reps. James Baldwin	House, offices and land	12 2 2	6 0 0	0 10 0	6 10 0			
John Dowden	Reps. James Baldwin	Land	10 0 30	7 5 0	-	7 5 0			
John Wheeler	Reps. James Baldwin	House, offices, mills and land	9 2 22	6 15 0	26 15 0	33 10 0			
		Waste at mill & pond	2 2 0	-	-	-			
Unoccupied	John Wheeler	House	-	-	1 5 0	1 5 0			
<b>Total</b>			395 2 0	<b>£199 15 0</b>	<b>£45 5 0</b>	<b>£245 0 0</b>			

According to Griffith's, 'a tenement is any taxable property (building structure and land) that is held for any time period, whether owned, rented or leased for not less than year to year'. One person may hold several different tenements and more than one person may hold one tenement

Comparing money values from different times and countries is a rough and ready matter. To give at least some idea of the inflation in the value of money since the mid-1800s, I have used the currency converter developed by the National Archives in Kew (this does not refer specifically to Ireland)<sup>119</sup>. A rough estimate of the worth of £245 in 2005 is £14,339.85. A more sophisticated series of measurements, provided by another on-line site<sup>120</sup>, shows that in 2012 the relative value of £245 ranges from £22,180 to £657,900. This is considerably higher than the first estimate.

The James Baldwin (*Gen 4*) referred to in the above table is the father of Mary McCreight (nee Baldwin). Mary and other family members offer 'seven ninth parts of the lands of Lisnegat' for sale in the Landed Estates Courts in 1857<sup>121</sup>. The total value of the rental from the estate is estimated to be £243 8s 4d (before deductions) and the net profit is £121 19s. 2½d.. The tenants are William and James Dawson, Mathew Drummy, Thomas Murray and 'reps'. of Thomas Walsh. The particulars of the sale refer to the original lease made in 1771 between Robert Baldwin and William Baldwin (Mary's grandfather) – see page 48.

The table below is part of a larger table that shows that, apart from these 80 acres leased to William Dawson (including 'House, land, and offices'), there were a further 202 acres earning a rent of £231 for current (1850s) family members and those closely linked to them.

<sup>118</sup> Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864, OMS Services Ltd. [www.origins.net](http://www.origins.net)

<sup>119</sup> see on-line <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/currency/results.asp#mid>

<sup>120</sup> <http://www.measuringworth.com/ukcompare/result.php>

<sup>121</sup> Find My Past Ireland website: Sale of seven ninth parts Lands of Lisnagat. 15<sup>th</sup> October 1857. 'William McCreight' etc. Note spelling. Also, Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives: <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt>

9. Rent paid to William McCreight and family from lease of 80 acres to William Dawson of Lisnagat, formerly belonging to James Baldwin (William's father-in-law) in mid 1800s<sup>122</sup>

Rent is paid in half-yearly as follows to:-

Mr. McCreigh (sic)	£12.06.2	
Miss Waring	14.15.4	
Walter McCarthy	7.07.8	Yearly Rent <b>£73.16.10</b>
Mat. Taylor (Cork) and Reprs. of Herrick	2.09.3	

Total for half year **£36.18.5**

Miss Waring (later married name, Henessey) is closely associated with the family and is executor of Henry Baldwin's will<sup>123</sup>. Walter McCarthy is first cousin to Mary Milner McCreight (nee Baldwin) – see Table 18, page 51. As will be shown later, Mary's aunt (*Gen 4*), Elizabeth Baldwin (born c. 1764) married into the Herrick family when she married Edward Herrick 'of the Island, Currovordy and Belmont'. Their daughter, Julia Herrick (*Gen 5*), married Dr. Herbert Baldwin, MP. It is likely that 'Reprs. of Herrick' refers to this line (i.e. Edward 'of the Island' Herricks).

Mat. Taylor's relationship to 'my' family is unclear to me but there are a couple of records of interest<sup>124</sup>. Thus, a baptism record for the son of a Mathew Taylor and a Julia Herrick in 1836 in Kilbrittain shows that the two 'sponsors' at the baptism were a James Baldwin and Johana Herrick. It would appear that Mat. Taylor, if this is the correct person, is linked by marriage to the Herricks. His wife, Julia, is different to the one mentioned in the last paragraph (who married Herbert Baldwin) but, apart from this, I know no more about her. I have not found any records for a Johana (Joanna) Herrick; I would like to link these two women into the Herrick family tree because this would give a more accurate idea of the identity of the 'Reprs of Herrick'.

The James Baldwin mentioned is also a mystery, as was the James Baldwin, witness to the marriage of William McCreight and Mary Milner Baldwin in the same year, 1836 (see page 18) He could well be one and the same person and someone closely connected to the family.

William McCreight and Mary became entitled to land previously owned by Mary's mother's side of the family – the Banfields. Thus, William McCreight, his wife, and Martin and Jane (nee Waring) Hennessey became entitled to the land in Glounacarne (also known as Glanycarne)<sup>125</sup> after the lands were 'seized and possessed' from Francis Banfield<sup>126</sup>. I understand this to mean that Francis Banfield had ownership previously in fee simple (full title to real property). This land contained over 437 acres. Although comprising mainly mountain, it is stated that 'there are considerable portions of arable and pasture land'.

By the time of its sale in 1858, the estate was held in fee-simple by John Canniffe, 'assignee'<sup>127</sup> of William Banfield Bernard, said to be 'insolvent'. I imagine from the context and name that the latter is part of 'my' family but I have to date been unable to place him. The Landed Estates Database

<sup>122</sup> Rev. Brother W.P. Allen (c 1970) 'The United Parishes of Murragh and Templemartin: notices of the union collected from various sources', (from Cork County Public Library)

<sup>123</sup> Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives: <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt>

<sup>124</sup> Family Search: IGI 'Baptism of Edwd Taylor ...'. The couple are mentioned again at the baptism of their child Bartholomew in Cork City (different sponsors – Cors O'Leary and Mary Wall)

<sup>125</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Sale of Encumbered estate, 'Rental etc.' (Lot 3), 24<sup>th</sup> March 1858. John Canniffe

<sup>126</sup> I do not know if this is Francis Banfield of Generation 1 or his father, also Francis.

<sup>127</sup> a person to whom property is transferred

says that in 1858, almost 1000 acres belonging to William Banfield Bernard was offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court. He was among the principal lessors in the parishes of Kilmocomoge and Fanlobbus, barony of East Carbery, at the time of Griffith's Valuation<sup>128</sup>. He married Charlotte G. Halburd on 7th August 1845 at St Pauls, Cork City<sup>129</sup>. He was imprisoned for debt in 1850 at age 32 and for being drunk and disorderly in 1858<sup>130</sup>.

In this same sale (24<sup>th</sup> March 1858), a portion of the lands of Knockegarrane and East Gully<sup>131</sup>, held under a fee-farm grant by William and Mary McCreight (nee Baldwin) and others was also advertised. The portion of the Knockegarrane, described in Lot 2, was situated about one mile west of Bandon and comprised good arable and pasture land. East Gully, which was also for sale, comprised mainly dwelling houses and gardens.

In the sale description of Lot 2, it is said that these lands were held under lease 'for lives renewable for ever, dated the 5<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1712', and had been owned by Francis Banfield. An Anne Bernard was also mentioned. I do not know for certain who she was, but a daughter of Francis Banfield called Mary (*Gen. 2*) had married (1739<sup>132</sup>) into the Bernard family (see Table 12, page 38). The lands in 1858 are held under a fee-farm grant bearing the date the 31<sup>st</sup> day of October 1857, made between the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Bandon (Francis Bernard) and William and Mary McCreight, Martin and Jane Hennessy (nee Waring) and John Canniffe. The sale includes 'All that and those the lands of Knockegarrane, containing 103 acres; a parcel of land, houses and grist mill in East Gully, containing 17 acres ... together with the weirs, watercourses, millstreams, millponds, and appurtenances, excepting all mines, minerals, quarries ... The rent reserved is £41 12s 7d sterling per annum.'<sup>133</sup>.

William McCreight owned other property which did not appear to be linked to previous ownership by his wife's family.

Thus, the Landed Estates database states that 'Over 500 acres, owned by members of the McCreight family and Josias Tresilian Sullivan with Elizabeth Tresilian as petitioner<sup>134</sup>, were offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court<sup>135</sup> in June 1870. The estate was in the baronies of Kinalmeaky and East Carbery'<sup>136</sup>. Josias Tresilian<sup>137</sup> Sullivan was a solicitor and friend of James Baldwin of Mount Pleasant (b.1834), who made Josias one of the trustees of his will, initially signed in 1868<sup>138</sup>.

Griffith's Valuation (1848 and 1864) shows that, although William (spelt by them as M'Crate which probably reflects its phonic spelling) had a house to lease at 8 shillings in Knocknacurra (to the west of Cork City); it was unoccupied at the time. In the same area he was leasing just over 44 acres comprising land, a house and office from Benjamin Gillman. The annual rent was £44 and 15 shillings.

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<sup>128</sup> Landed Estates Database

<sup>129</sup> IGI

<sup>130</sup> Find my Past Ireland website: William Banfield Bernard

<sup>131</sup> Some of the land in this sale (e.g. in East Gully) had been leased to tenants by William Banfield Bernard (see previous footnote)

<sup>132</sup> Cork Past and Present website: Index to Marriage License Bonds diocese of Cork and Ross

<sup>133</sup> Find my Past Ireland website: Sale of Encumbered Estate (Lot 3), 24th Mar 1858. John Canniffe

<sup>134</sup> I am grateful to the Special Collections Librarian at James Hardiman Library, National University of Ireland, for the following explanation:

'the person who petitioned the Court to have the estate put up for sale. In some stances the petitioner appears to be the person to whom the owner was very heavily indebted. In other cases that I have seen, the owner is also the petitioner'.

<sup>135</sup> Superseded the Encumbered Estates Court in 1852

<sup>136</sup> Estate Tresilian: <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/estate-show.jsp?id=3073>

<sup>137</sup> For information about the Tresilian family, see Catherine FitzMaurice (pub 2013), 'The Tresilian Family of County Cork: Landowners and Bandon Merchants'

<sup>138</sup> Kermodé 2001, p. 41-42; Also, Family Search: Calendar of Wills and Administrations: 1874-1875.

In addition, Griffiths Valuation indicates that William McCreight leased seven properties, comprising houses, offices and yards in Baldwin Street, Mitchelstown in the parish of Brigown. Baldwin Street is still named as such today. The annual income from these houses etc. was £57 10 shillings. Mitchelstown is some 30 miles north of Cork City and at some considerable distance from Courmacsherry where, as I have indicated above, William McCreight was living at the time (although he may also have resided in Bandon at the same time). William McCreight had further property in the Mitchelstown area, notably at Kilfinane. He leased houses, offices and land to Amelia and Edward O'Brien for the sum of £59.

Griffith's Valuation also indicates that William McCreight's wife, Mary (nee Baldwin), was a lessor as well as a lessee in Lower Cork Street, Mitchelstown. Thus, she leased a house, offices and gardens from the Earl of Kingston for the sum of £4 15 shillings (i.e. 10 shillings for the land and £4 5 shillings for the house etc.) At the same time she let a house and yard to Terence Ahern for £1 10s. In George's Street, Mitchelstown, Mary McCreight was a lessee, renting a house and yard from the Earl of Kingston for £15 shillings.

On 11<sup>th</sup> May 1880 their properties in Mitchelstown and Cork were for sale in the Chancery Division of the High Court<sup>139</sup> by three of William and Mary's children and one grandchild. The three children were Anna/Anne Flynn (nee McCreight) and her husband, William Pyne Flynn, Valentine Greatrakes McCreight and Thomas Ponsonby Carew McCreight. William Henry McCreight (born 27<sup>th</sup> March 1772)<sup>140</sup> is described as a minor.

In Mitchelstown, the properties for sale<sup>141</sup> included 'dwelling-houses and Premises; in Alley Lane, Cork Street and Baldwin Street. In Cork, the sale included part of the lands of Gardiner's Hill (to the west of Cork City) held under Fee-farm Grant, dated 23<sup>rd</sup> day of December, 1710'. Also for sale was a house and 'premises' which formed part of 'the Queen's Old Castle'<sup>142</sup> on Grand Parade. Griffiths Valuation shows William McCreight leasing a 'house, office and yard' at 82 Grand Parade, Merchants Quay in Cork City to Humphrey Haines for £48 per annum

William and Mary McCreight's reasonably high standard of living was under threat by the mid-1800s owing to a number of factors, one of which was the an economic slump which followed the ending of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 and the other, of course, was the Great famine. Bandon, like other parts of Ireland, was badly hit. I am not sufficiently well read to give an account of this terrible period, but am grateful to Edward O'Mahony and the 'Collins 22 Society' for permission to quote a paragraph about the Bandon workhouse, giving just a glimpse into the horrors experienced by so many.

The written records of Bandon Workhouse make chilling reading. In the third week of March, 1845 (before potato blight had struck) the number of inmates was 338. By the following December, the Workhouse contained 1,066 destitute people with a weekly death rate of thirteen. In the third week of March, 1846 there were 1,088 inmates and fifty-nine died. People without food or shelter huddled at the gate trying to get it and in May, 1849 the number housed in the Workhouse reached 4,200 and the weekly death rate reached seventy-eight<sup>143</sup>.

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<sup>139</sup> the Landed Estates Courts had been superseded in 1877 by the Land Judges Court, part of the Chancery Division of the High Court

<sup>140</sup> Son of William Henry Baldwin McCreight and his wife, Cecilia Pyne Flynn. She is described as 'guardian ad litem'.

<sup>141</sup> Find my Past Ireland website: Sale of Encumbered Estate, 11<sup>th</sup> May 1880. 'William Henry M'Creight'

<sup>142</sup> A history of this spot can be found on Cork past and present website:

<http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/places/grandparade/queensoldcastle/>

<sup>143</sup> Edward O'Mahony (1996), 'Michael Collins His Life and Times 1890-1922'

[http://www.generalmichaelcollins.com/pages/Michael\\_Collins.html](http://www.generalmichaelcollins.com/pages/Michael_Collins.html)

The Baldwins were privileged and, unlike so many, did not face starvation and were less likely to succumb to disease, although Protestants in Bandon were not exempt<sup>144</sup>. However, the large number of encumbered (bankrupt) estates offered for sale in the 1850s and beyond attest to changed financial position of many landlords. Without an income from tenants, either through lack of funds, death or emigration, many landlords were unable to meet the financial demands made by their creditors, so estates, or portions of estates, were sold off to pay their obligations. In order to deal with the huge number of foreclosures, the Encumbered Estates Acts of 1848 and 1849 were passed. The Encumbered Estates Court was replaced in 1852 by the Landed Estates Court and later in 1877 by the Land Judges Court, which was part of the Chancery Division of the High Court. These courts facilitated the sale of Irish insolvent estates and in the short period from 1850 to 1858 approximately 8,000 estates changed hands<sup>145</sup>.

As indicated above, in the mid to late 1800s William McCreight and Mary (nee Baldwin), and other family members, appear in the courts selling land and property, often leased to them originally by other Baldwins.

Although 'my' direct ancestors moved to England,<sup>146</sup> many from this generation of the Baldwin/McCreight family did not emigrate. It appears that the McCreights continued to own land for at least 20 years after 1857; thus, according to the Landed Estates Database 'over 500 acres, owned by members of the McCreight family and Josias Tresilian Sullivan<sup>147</sup>, with Elizabeth Tresilian as petitioner, were offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court in June 1870'<sup>148</sup>. The lands were in the baronies of Kinalmeaky and East Carbery.

I will now jump back in time to the great-grandparents of Mary Milner Baldwin and work down the generations from Generation 1.

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<sup>144</sup> Cormac Ó Gráda (2000) 'Black '47 and Beyond: The Great Irish Famine in History, Economy, and Memory'. "Among Bandon's Protestants the death rate was almost three-fifths above its immediate pre-famine level", p 86

<sup>145</sup> Roots Ireland.ie website: <http://www.rootsireland.ie/index.php?id=othersources>

<sup>146</sup> The author's mother claimed that her grandmother, Anna Baldwin McCreight, left Ireland when she married William Flynn 'to escape the Troubles'

<sup>147</sup> He died in 1881 in Bandon, aged 37: Bandon Genealogical website [http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/bandon\\_related\\_bmd\\_elsewhere.htm](http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/bandon_related_bmd_elsewhere.htm)

<sup>148</sup> Landed Estates Database. <http://www.landedestates.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/search.jsp?q=estates>

## CHAPTER 3

### **Generation 1 Francis Banfield**

#### **Early Banfields**

From the seventeenth century, the Banfield family had connections with the Kinsale and Bandon areas of county Cork<sup>149</sup>. George Bennett, in 'The History of Bandon' lists them as 'Puritans'. Speaking in general terms, he suggests that one group of Puritans came to Ireland and the other sailed on the Mayflower to America. He describes the former as 'not so austere and unrelenting in their religious and political views ...'<sup>150</sup>.

The earliest Banfield that I have found in Cork is a 'John Bonfielde', born 1576. He is described as a 'gentleman' from Bandonbridge, County Cork. In 1641, aged 65, he provided a witness testimony concerning his experience of the 1641 Irish rebellion. Such testimonies documented 'the loss of goods, military activity, and the alleged crimes committed by the Irish insurgents, including assault, stripping, imprisonment and murder'<sup>151</sup>. He claimed that a 'Daniell Mcffenine Carthy'<sup>152</sup> of Artulley Castle of Glanakogh, Kerry, was in 'Actuall Armes'<sup>153</sup> and had kept him captive at Glanakogh. I do not know if he is a direct ancestor of 'my' Banfield family; the forename 'John' is not one that I have come across in this family.

#### **Immediate ancestors of Francis Banfield of Generation 1**

The father of Francis Banfield (*Gen 1*) was also called Francis. A memorial of a lease of 1734 (see page 39) between Joseph Armitage and a Francis Banfield mentions his two children – Francis (*Gen 1*) and William<sup>154</sup>.

I estimate that Francis, the father of Francis of Generation 1, was born in about 1678 (although it could have been earlier<sup>155</sup>) and he may be the subject of the following tale which is related in George Bennett's 'History of Bandon'. Certainly this branch of the Banfield family is invariably referred to as 'of Shinagh'.

In 1690, Colonel Charles MacCarthy, with a strong force of men, made a surprise assault on the citizens of Bandon:

Another party surprised the house of Mr. Francis Banfield, of Shinagh. Finding the door unfastened, they easily obtained admission, and rushed in. They found him standing near the kitchen-fire, talking to his wife, and immediately ordered him "to come along." The poor man hesitated, not well knowing what to do, upon which one of the marauders presented his musket at his head, and would most assuredly have stained his hearth-stone with his brains, had not his wife bounded forward, and, throwing her arms around him, received the discharge in the upper portion of the left arm, which not only shattered the bone, but tore open the entire shoulder, and no small portion of the chest. They then dragged him outside the door. But, leaning forward to take one last look at her who had

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<sup>149</sup> Landed Estates Database: Estate: Banfield

<sup>150</sup> Excerpts from 'The History of Bandon etc.', Chap IV <http://www.paulturner.ca/Ireland/Cork/HOB/hob-main.htm>

<sup>151</sup> The 1641 Collaborative Linguistic Research and Learning Environment website: <http://139.133.6.133/items/show/42052>

<sup>152</sup> Also Finghin, anglicised to Fineen. A distinguished Irish family.

<sup>153</sup> I am not sure of the meaning of this term; it may mean that Daniel McCarthy had literally taken up arms against, say, the ruling elite.

<sup>154</sup> Further evidence that Francis Banfield of Generation 1 had a brother, William, is evidenced in the will of 1762 of Francis of Generation 1 (see page 37).

<sup>155</sup> Bandon Genealogy website, 'Leases and Tenancies in the 1600s', reveal a Francis Banfield renting property 1679. This could be the Francis just referred to in the text or another family relation.



probably lost her life in order to prolong his, he perceived her lying near a chair; her pale face, and the white-washed wall against which she lay, being smeared with her blood. He implored the leader to be allowed to whisper but one affectionate farewell yea, to breathe but one word into her ear, before they were separated, probably, for ever; but his reply was a stroke of a halberd, which laid open his face from the cheek-bone to the chin, and covered him with blood. His cattle were all driven away, his effects destroyed, and he, who rose up that morning in affluence and in happiness, closed his weary eyelids that night a disconsolate husband and a beggar.

One might suppose that the wife of Francis Banfield was killed, but this is not actually stated and, given the emotive language of the piece, I imagine that, as he is not described as a widower at the end, she may well have survived. Of course, if she died, she is unlikely to be the mother of the Francis Banfield described in the next section below! The account is a reminder of the fact that life, although privileged, was not without fear and difficulty for the original ‘settlers’ and their descendants. That there was considerable unrest and grievance amongst the indigenous Irish population should not surprise and at times it erupted into open rebellion.

### **Francis Banfield (Generation 1): Birth, marriage, residence**

Given the age at which two of his older children were married, I have guessed his birth as around 1697 and his marriage as around 1718. Unfortunately, I do not know the name of his wife or anything about her.

**Children (Gen 2):** Their four children were all girls:

**Mary Banfield** (born c. 1718<sup>156</sup>) m. Philip Bernard in 1739<sup>157</sup>.

**Sarah Banfield** m. William Milner in 1741<sup>158</sup>, and died after 1782<sup>159</sup>.

**Susanna Banfield**<sup>160</sup> m. Thomas Aldworth<sup>161</sup>, date unknown.

**Ann Banfield** m. Edward Peed in 1745<sup>162</sup>.

Francis Banfield (g 1697) and his wife lived near Bandon<sup>163</sup>. He is referred to as ‘of Currane’<sup>164</sup>. This area comprises mainly farmland, situated a couple of miles south of Ballinnee, between Bandon and Dunmanway.

His elder brother, William (born g 1696) who married Anne Poole of ‘Mayfield’ on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1732<sup>165</sup>, was known as William Banfield ‘of Shinagh’ as were his children.

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<sup>156</sup> Family Search: source not given and probably based on date of marriage minus 21 years.

<sup>157</sup> JCHAS, Index to marriage license bonds, p 12.

<sup>158</sup> JCHAS, p 7 Index to Marriage license bonds.

<sup>159</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 240 126, year 1782.

<sup>160</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 97891, Vol. 144 Mentioned as daughter of Francis Banfield.

<sup>161</sup> Davison family tree on Ancestry (unsourced) but given weight by Francis Banfield’s will which mentions his ‘Aldworth’ grandchildren.

<sup>162</sup> JCHAS, Index to the marriage license bonds, p 7.

<sup>163</sup> The database states that, although later owned by H. Becher, Esq., Aughadown House near Skibbereen was the original home of the Banfields. They state that Taylor and Skinner’s map of 1777 marks Aughadown with the name of Banfield. However, I think they are in error because close reading of the map shows the name is Bousfield, not Banfield. I am grateful to William Casey, who has researched Aughadown House for pointing this out to me – December 2013.

<sup>164</sup> Carrune/ Corrane/ Carrane/ Corraun

<sup>165</sup> Rosemary ffollott (1958)



Frances Banfield of Generation 4, who married James Baldwin, was the grandchild of William and Anne (nee Poole) Banfield.

Shinagh<sup>166</sup> (variously spelled Shinnagh, Shinnah, Shannagh) is just to the west of Bandon. Shinagh House was still occupied by a Banfield (Thomas) in 1851<sup>167</sup> and the Banfield family was one of the main landholders in Shinagh, along with the Duke of Devonshire, at the time of Griffith's Valuation in the mid-1800s. Thus, Thomas Banfield was leasing nearly 105 acres to others and was himself the occupier of 177 acres, leased from the Duke of Devonshire. According to the Landed Estates Database, the house had disappeared by the 1890s to be replaced by another, shown some distance from the site of the original house.

William Banfield (g. 1696) of 'Shinagh', is mentioned in Burke's 'Irish Family Records' in relation to his own son, another William, who married Mary Beamish in 1765, one of the Kilmaloda Beamishes<sup>168</sup>. The home of William Banfield junior and Mary Beamish was Kilmaloda house, a few miles from Timoleague and, according to the Landed Estates Database, it still stands and is occupied<sup>169</sup>. Cork City library kindly granted me permission to use the following image from their website<sup>170</sup>.

#### 10. Pencil sketch of Kilmaloda House



**His will:** Francis Banfield (*Gen 1*) made a will in 1762<sup>171</sup> and died the same year in 'Carrane' (Carrune). Probate was completed on 18th November 1762<sup>172</sup>. The summary of this will (see next page) makes reference to a number of family members, including his grandchildren and his brother William's children. Anne, his sister, is also mentioned by her married name of Hornibrook (I assume that Edward Hornibrook, 'deceased', was her husband). Reference is also made in the will to three nephews, with the surname Hardway – John, Thomas and Banfield; these are the

<sup>166</sup> From sionnach meaning fox

<sup>167</sup> Landed Estates Database: Estate: Cavendish

<sup>168</sup> Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd, editor (1976) 'Burke's Irish Family Records'. London, U.K.: Burkes Peerage Ltd. p 97.

<sup>169</sup> <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/property-show.jsp?id=2813>

<sup>170</sup> <http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/irishbuilder/kilmalodahouse/>

<sup>171</sup> Detailed abstract of will of Francis Banfield of Corrane, Co. Cork 1762. Format: Manuscript Dublin: National Library of Ireland, Genealogical Office: Ms. 139, p. 80.

<sup>172</sup> *ibid.*

children of another sister, unnamed, and Moore Hardway. A descendant list is provided in Table 12 on page 38.

One of the four adults shown at the top of the will is a John Banfield. I do not know John's relationship to the family; he could be another brother (if he were without children, this might account for his absence from the main body of the will).

I do not know the identity of William Heard, another beneficiary, nor his relationship to the family. Unfortunately, the full will, like so many other wills and probate records in Ireland, has not survived.

Witnesses to the will were a Joseph Armitage and a Christopher Hornibrook<sup>173</sup>. A later generation of Banfields married into the Hornibrook family and in the mid-1800s, William and Mary McCreight were living in North Main Street, Bandon, next door to members of the Hornibrook family, all of which suggests an ongoing close family connection.

Francis' wife does not appear in the will of 1762 and I assume therefore that she had predeceased him.

The somewhat odd layout and spelling in the will below is faithful to the original. The transcript is reproduced by courtesy of the National Library of Ireland<sup>174</sup>.

11. Will of Francis Banfield, dated 24<sup>th</sup> May 1762<sup>175</sup>

Transcription of Abstract of the Will of Francis Banfield of Carrane (i.e. Currane), Co. Cork, 1762.

Francis Banfield of Carrane, Co. Cork	==
Gent, Will dated 24 <sup>th</sup> May 1762,	
p <sup>d</sup> [proved] 18 Nov 1762	
_____	
John Banfield	Mary = Philip Bernard
Wm Banfield	Anna Pead

Brother Wm Banfield  
Grandchildren Jonas Bernard and Jane Bernard  
Grandchildren Mary Milner, Eliz<sup>h</sup> Milner Sarah Milner  
Grandsons Francis Alworth & Joseph Alworth spelt afterward (Plural) Aldwords  
John Hardway & Tho<sup>s</sup> Hardway sons of Moore Hardway  
Grandson James Pead & his father Edward Pead —Test<sup>rs</sup> [testator's] sister  
Anne Hornibrook  
Banfield Hardway — nephew, bro<sup>r</sup> of above John & Tho<sup>s</sup>  
Thos Banfield son of bro<sup>r</sup> Wm  
Wm Heard  
Brother Wm<sup>s</sup> son Wm Banfield  
Richard Hornibrook which is a cripel son of Edw<sup>d</sup> Hornibrook dec<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>173</sup> I have not explored the Hornibrook family but a John Thomas Hornibrook made a will dated October 16<sup>th</sup> 1873 that mentions a number of Hornibrook family members.

<sup>174</sup> National Library of Ireland, Genealogical Office, Ms. 139, p. 80

<sup>175</sup> Will was proved on this date. Detailed abstract of will of Francis Banfield of Carrane, Co. Cork 1762. Format: Manuscript Dublin: National Library of Ireland, Genealogical Office: Ms. 139, p. 80.

Highlighted in blue are family members mentioned in Francis Banfield's will in 1762.

12. Descendant list for Francis Banfield of Carrune and his wife to three generations, including his brothers and sisters See Appendix for citations/sources.

<b>Name</b>	<b>born</b>	<b>married</b>	<b>died</b>
1-William BANFIELD of Carhue and Shinnagh	(g 1696)	1 Jan 1732	aft. 1762
+Anne Poole	Dec 1705	ditto	
... 2-William BANFIELD of Shinnagh		1765	
.....+ Mary Beamish of Kilmaloda		ditto	
... 2-Thomas BANFIELD		1770	
.....+ Elizabeth Kingston		ditto	
<b>1-Francis BANFIELD Carrune</b>	<b>(g 1697)</b>		<b>1762</b>
+Unknown <sup>176</sup>			
... 2-Mary BANFIELD	c 1718	1739	
.....+Philip BERNARD		ditto	
..... 3-Jonas BERNARD of Carhue, Bandon		1768	17 Sep 1831
.....+ Penelope Frances Gillman		ditto	
..... 3-Jane BERNARD	c 1745	1766	by 1781
..... + Jonas Lander (Landor)		ditto	
... 2-Sarah BANFIELD		1741	aft 1782
.....+William MILNER		ditto	bef 1767
..... 3-Mary MILNER		1762	bef 1781
.....+William Baldwin of Lisnagat		ditto	c 1782
..... 3-Elizabeth MILNER	c 1746	1767	1821
.....+James Barry of Kilgobbin & Hanover Hall	1732	ditto	1804
..... 3-Sarah MILNER			living 1881
... 2-Susanna BANFIELD	---		
.....+Thomas ALDWORTH	---		
..... 3-Francis ALDWORTH	---		
..... 3-Joseph ALDWORTH	c 1750		
... 2-Ann/Anna BANFIELD		1745	
.....+Edward PEED	---	ditto	
..... 3-James PEED	1748	24 Oct 1775	
.....+Olivia Foott		ditto	
..... 3- Male PEED <sup>177</sup>			
[1-John BANFIELD]? <sup>178</sup>	---		
1-Anne BANFIELD	---		
+Edward HORNIBROOK	---		bef 1762
... 2-Richard HORNIBROOK	---		
1-Unknown female BANFIELD	---		
+Moore HARDWAY	---		
... 2-Banfield HARDWAY	---		
... 2-John HARDWAY	---		
... 2-Thomas HARDWAY	---		

<sup>176</sup> A Francis Banfield married Mary Cox in c. 1726 in Ballymartle, Cork, but working backwards from dates of his descendants, this would be too late a marriage to 'fit' Francis.

<sup>177</sup> Bandon Genealogical website: leases and tenancies. James Peed is described as 'eldest son' so I assume there was a younger one!

<sup>178</sup> He appears at the top of the Will with Francis' brother, William. I have guessed that he is Francis' brother, but no corroborative evidence of this to date

The families into which the children married were Anglo-Irish; that is, descendants and successors of the Protestant Ascendancy, many of whom are documented elsewhere.

**Property ownership:** Francis Banfield (*Gen 1*) was a tenant of William Cavendish, the Duke of Devonshire, in 1750s in ‘Carroon’<sup>179</sup> (Currane) and was granted a lease of 500 acres of land for 1000 years in East Carbery from Joseph Armitage of Glanmacarney on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1734. In this deed Francis was described as a ‘Gentleman’, indicative of his status as a landholder. One of the witnesses was another member of the Hornibrook family, Christopher (who was also a witness to the will of Francis Banfield). A summary of the memorial of the deed is given on the Reocities website<sup>180</sup>:

Armitage of Glanmacarney Co. Cork gentleman to Francis Bonfield (sic) of Carrune, Co. Cork, gentleman, Armitage’s interest in a lease of 1000 years to him by Robt. Warren of Killbarry<sup>181</sup>, Co. Cork, dated 2nd June 1725, of Glanmacarney, 500 a(cres) in East Carbery Barony, Co. Cork.

Witnesses - Christopher Hornibrook of Cork City, Daniel Sullivan of Cork City, Wm. Banfield and Francis Banfield, sons of said Francis Banfield.

The retention of land ownership/rental within a family is a common feature of agricultural life. This estate remained in the family over several generations. Glanmacarney is spelt ‘Glounacarney’ in a sale of land on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1858<sup>182</sup>. The land is said to lie six miles from Dunmanway, west division of East Carbery. At this point the land for sale has increased to just over 765 acres and is described as consisting mainly of mountain but with a sizeable portion of arable land and coarse pasture. The ‘net profit’ rent is just over £31 p.a. The ownership of the land by the time of the sale has been transferred (assigned) to John Canniffe by William Banfield Bernard; the latter is described as ‘insolvent’.

I imagine from the context and combined names of Banfield and Bernard that William Banfield Bernard is part of ‘my’ family<sup>183</sup>. He may well be the grandson of Jonas Bernard whose mother was Mary Banfield<sup>184</sup>, sister of Sarah Banfield – see Table 12) The ‘late’ Jonas Bernard is mentioned in the particulars of the sale of rentals in Cripple Hill (Knockmartella) along with William Banfield Bernard and this supports the idea of a close familial connection between the two<sup>185</sup>.

By 1870 just over 437 acres of Glounacarney were in the hands of William McCreight, Mary (nee Baldwin), his wife, and Martin and Jane Hennessy (nee Waring). This land was let at that time to James and Bridget White, Michael and Bryan Kelly, and Mary Mahony for the sum of £57 6s. 0d per year<sup>186</sup>.

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<sup>179</sup> Bandon genealogy website. Tenants of Duke of Devonshire in 1750s. Francis Bandfield (sic) Carroon (sic).

<sup>180</sup> see <http://reocities.com/Heartland/plains/9389/armitage2.htm> Deed: No.53631, Vol. 75, p. 410, 19 June 1734.

<sup>181</sup> Robert Warren’s daughter, Elizabeth (c 1716-17 Sept 1787) married John Baldwin (c.1705-1767) Mayor of Cork, ‘of Lisnagat’.

<sup>182</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Sale Encumbered Estates, Rental and particulars of lands. John Canniffe, assignee of William Banfield Bernard

<sup>183</sup> The Landed Estates Database says that in 1858, almost 1000 acres of William Banfield Bernard’s land was offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court. He was among the principal lessors in the parishes of Kilmocomoge and Fanlobbus, barony of East Carbery, at the time of Griffith’s Valuation (Landed Estates Database). He married Charlotte G. Halburd on 7 Aug 1845 at St Pauls, Cork City (Family Search). He was imprisoned for debt in 1850 at age 32 and for being drunk and disorderly in 1858 (Find my Past Ireland website: William Banfield Bernard).

<sup>184</sup> married Philip Bernard in 1739 (Family Search)

<sup>185</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Sale Encumbered Estates, Rental, Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary and Cork 14 Nov 1846

<sup>186</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Landed Estates Court Rental and particulars: Glounacarney and parts of Knockagarrane and part of East Gully 16 June, 1870

Francis Banfield also held a long lease of 999 years, granted by Joseph Hoare to both himself and William Milner, for land in Togher (about 4 miles north of Dunmanway) which comprised just over 661 acres at a yearly rent of £46<sup>187</sup>. This lease is dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 1745. I assume that William Milner was the son-in-law of Francis Banfield, having married Sarah Banfield four years' earlier in 1741. When this land was for sale over a hundred years later, on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1855<sup>188</sup>, it was still owned/rented by 'representatives of Francis Banfield and William Milner'. It was the same acreage as before and interestingly the rent had now reduced to just over £42, a reduction over the 100 years.

Another example of the transfer of land from one Banfield family member to others is given in the lease of land in East Gully in the borough of Bandon (mainly town lots, with dwelling houses and gardens). This exchange involved the nephew of Francis Banfield (*Gen 1*). This fee-farm lease dated 11<sup>th</sup> March, 1768<sup>189</sup> was for a small portion of land granted to George Sealy by William<sup>190</sup> Banfield (*Gen 2*), son of William Banfield (*Gen 1*, born g 1696). The last renewal of the lease was made on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1817 by other family members: James Baldwin (Mary Milner Baldwin's father), Jonas Bernard (grandson of Francis Banfield) and Elizabeth Banfield<sup>191</sup>. I think that this example is interesting because the family members involved in subsequent land deals were not necessarily immediate family<sup>192</sup>. Thus, James Baldwin was the grandson of William Banfield's sister, Sarah.

Returning to Francis Banfield (*Gen 1*), he was party to a Chancery Bill in 1755<sup>193</sup>, but I have no more information than this. Chancery courts were set up to adjudicate on a wide range of issues, such as trusts, administration of estates, breaches of contract. He would have been aged about 65 at the time, seven years before his death in 1762.

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<sup>187</sup> Find my past Ireland website. Landed Estates Court 1850-1885: Estate of Sir Edward Hoare. 27<sup>th</sup> April 1855. Lot no. 2.

<sup>188</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Sale Encumbered Estates, Rental, 10<sup>th</sup> April 1845

<sup>189</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Sale Encumbered Estates, Rental, 16<sup>th</sup> June 1870, Lot 2

<sup>190</sup> who married 1765 Mary Beamish of Kilmaloda

<sup>191</sup> I am not sure about the identity of Elizabeth. She may be the wife of Mary Milner's cousin, Thomas Banfield of Shinagh, nee Elizabeth Kingston (m. 1770).

<sup>192</sup> Thus, although I do not think William and Mary (nee Beamish) had children of their own, his brother Thomas had numerous offspring.

<sup>193</sup> Ancestry: Irish Records Index, 1500-1920

## **Generation 1: Early Milners**

I do not know the parents of William Milner (*Gen. 2*). George Bennett does not include any Milners in his lists of early settlers<sup>194</sup>. His lists are not, of course, comprehensive. In the County Cork records for the 17<sup>th</sup> century that I have seen, the name 'Milner' appears infrequently.

However, I have found a number of Milners in the Kinsale area of Cork in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Kinsale is on the coast, about 13 miles from Bandon. This is some distance from Dunmanway, where my Milner ancestors lived in 18<sup>th</sup> century, but given the rarity of the name in Cork at this time, I thought it worth recording. The first Milner I came across was a Robert Milner in Rincurran (Kinsale) mentioned in the Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross<sup>195</sup>. He assumed clerical responsibility for Rincurran on July 19<sup>th</sup> 1634. Another Robert appears in the record of those suffering financial losses as a result of the 1641 uprising (i.e. Protestants). This is 'Robert Milner of Sillpoint [Scilly], near Kinsale, clerk'<sup>196</sup>.

The 1659 Census of Cork<sup>197</sup> records another Milner from Kinsale - a William Milner Esq of Couke Street, Kinsale. He is listed as a *titulado*<sup>198</sup> with 16 others for that district – such *titulados* were often settlers but this was not always the case. Prior to this he is shown on a list of provosts and sovereigns in Kinsale. He is listed as serving in the years 1653 and 1659.

Another Milner, 'Samuell Millner' of Currowrane made a will in 1728<sup>199</sup>, which suggests that he was born in the 1600s. Currowrane is in Kilbrittain, a few miles to the south of Bandon. There is a record of the marriage of a Samuel Milner to Ann How in 1678; this might be the same Samuel<sup>200</sup>. Another Milner married into the How family; this was John Milner who married Elizabeth How in 1712 but I do not know where they lived<sup>201</sup>.

The other 'early' Milner, named James, is recorded as living in Dublin where he made a will in 1701 and is described as a 'bookseller'<sup>202</sup>. Also, with a link to Dublin, is 'Will Milnor' who married on 14<sup>th</sup> February 1666<sup>203</sup>.

A more promising find was a reference to the marriage in 1700 of a Phoebe Milner<sup>204</sup>, sister of Samuel Milner of Drinagh<sup>205</sup>, a village located between Skibbereen and Dunmanway. Given the location and the fact that 'Samuel' is a name that crops up in my branch of the Milners, he could be a forebear of 'my' William Milner, but this is speculative.

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<sup>194</sup> Excerpts from 'The History of Bandon etc.' <http://www.paulturner.ca/Ireland/Cork/HOB/hob-main.htm>

<sup>195</sup> Vol 1, page 304. Cork past and present website:

<http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/batch2/bradyvol1/index.html#/304/zoomed>

<sup>196</sup> 'Depositions for Co Cork 1641–1642' Manuscript number 823.98. (Trinity College Dublin)

<http://1641.tcd.ie/about.php>

<sup>197</sup> Also, noted in Michael C. O'Laughlin (1999) 'Families of Co. Cork, Ireland'

<sup>198</sup> ed. Seamus Pender, 'A Census of Ireland, c. 1659, with Supplementary Material from the Poll Money Ordinances (1660-1661)'. See page 5 above for description of 'titulado'

<sup>199</sup> W.P.W. Phillimore & Gertrude Thrift (1909-1920), 'Indexes to Irish Wills 1536-1858', 5 vols, page 76

<sup>200</sup> Cork Past and Present website: 'Index to Marriage License Bonds diocese of Cork and Ross', p.81

<sup>201</sup> *ibid*

<sup>202</sup> Henry Plomer (1922), 'A dictionary of the printers and booksellers who were at work in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1668 to 1725'. [http://archive.org/stream/dictionaryofprin00plomiaala/dictionaryofprin00plomiaala\\_djvu.txt](http://archive.org/stream/dictionaryofprin00plomiaala/dictionaryofprin00plomiaala_djvu.txt)  
ed. Vicars, Arthur Edward, Sir, (1897), 'Index to the prerogative wills of Ireland, 1536-1810'

<sup>203</sup> Family Search, IGI

<sup>204</sup> married Matthew Scott. The daughter (Mary Scott) of their son, Hibernia, married Thomas Baldwin of Skibbereen in 1791 <http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/ss4as/scott16.htm>

<sup>205</sup> *ibid*



## **CHAPTER 4 Generation 2: William Milner and his wife, Sarah Banfield**

**William Milner** was born c 1715 (estimate based on marriage date) and married **Sarah Banfield** in 1741<sup>206</sup> in County Cork. He is described as a ‘Gentleman’ and, from the marriage settlement made in 1767<sup>207</sup> on his second daughter, Elizabeth (*Gen 3*), when she married James Barry of Kilgobbin Castle, it appears that he owned land and was relatively wealthy.

Under the settlement, James Barry became entitled to several lands and premises and Elizabeth received a ‘fortune’ of £667. Should Elizabeth outlive her husband, she is to be granted an annuity of £67 sterling (see further details in next chapter).

Direct conversions into today’s money are fraught with difficulty. A translation of the value of £667 in 1767 is given on the website ‘Measuring worth’<sup>208</sup>.

If you want to compare the value of £667 0s 0d in [terms of] income and wealth in 1767 there are three choices. In 2013 the relative:

*historic standard of living* value of that income or wealth is £74,990

*economic status* value of that income or wealth is £1,270,000

*economic power* value of that income or wealth is £6,983,000

Whatever the actual amount, it is clear that Elizabeth's father, William Milner, owned land, property, as well as liquid assets, which presumably enabled her to marry well.

As shown in the table below, William Milner and Sarah (nee Banfield) had 3 daughters: Mary Elizabeth and Sarah.

### 13. William Milner and wife Sarah (nee Banfield) (*Gen 2*) and children\*

<b>name</b>	<b>birth</b>	<b>marriage</b>	<b>death</b>
William MILNER	c 1715	1741	by 1767
+Sarah BANFIELD			prob.1789
-Mary MILNER		1762	bef 1781
+William BALDWIN of Lisnagat			c1782
-Elizabeth MILNER	c1746	1767	1821
+James BARRY of Hanover Hall	1732		1804
-Sarah MILNER			

\*NOTE: See Banfield table in Appendix for references for dates given in the above table.

William Milner is said to be of Dunmanway, Edincurra. This small town was established by Richard Cox, Governor of Cork, after the lands were confiscated from the McCarthy family in 1688. It is located in the centre of West Cork, 38 miles west of Cork city, half way between Bandon and Bantry. By 1700, about thirty families lived in the town. Central to the economic development of the area at the time was the growing of flax and the trade in linen, and it could be that William Milner’s relative wealth was based on this trade. But I do not have evidence at this point to support this assumption.

<sup>206</sup> Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Soc: Index to Marriage license bonds, p. 7.

<sup>207</sup> Registry of Deeds, Dublin: No 167 711, Vol 259, Year 1767, p. 34

<sup>208</sup> <http://www.measuringworth.com/ukcompare/relativevalue.php>

The Milner name is linked in records to this relatively thinly populated Edencurra area of County Cork in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, and these Milners may well be part of 'my' family. For example, in Griffiths Valuation of Ireland in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>209</sup>, a Samuel, Michael and Benjamin Milner were the main lessors in Edincurra, leasing land as well as 19 of the 30 properties. And there was a William Milner in Garranure nearby, leasing 32 acres of land and a house and offices (in these records their names are spelt 'Millner').

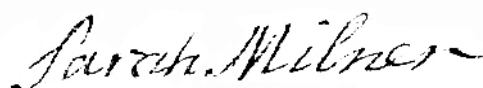
As mentioned in connection with Francis Banfield in the previous chapter, there is evidence of a lease, dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 1745, from a Joseph Hoare to Francis Banfield (*Gen 1*) and William Milner (spelt Millner) in Togher (Cork City) for 999 years at an annual rent of £46. The land is over 666 acres<sup>210</sup>. This William Milner (*Gen 2*) is probably the son-in-law of Francis Banfield (*Gen 1*); as stated previously William Milner had married Sarah Banfield four years earlier in 1741. In any event, it would appear that the two families were closely involved with each other in this land deal.

When this land was for sale in 1855<sup>211</sup> in the Landed Estates Court, it was occupied by 'representatives of 'Francis Millner and William Banfield'. I do not know the identity of these 'representatives' but one may assume that the land clearly stayed within the family.

William Milner (*Gen 2*) died before 1767<sup>212</sup>.

**Sarah Milner (nee Banfield)** was born c.1726 (estimate based on marriage date in 1741<sup>213</sup>). Given that her father, Francis Banfield, was 'of Currane', I imagine that this is where she was brought up with her three sisters.

Sarah was about 25 when she married in 1741. Twenty six years later, in 1767, Sarah was described as 'widow and executrix of William Milner of Dunmanway'<sup>214</sup>. Her signature, appended to the deed, is:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sarah Milner". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

In this deed, Sarah Milner (nee Banfield)) was administratrix (i.e. legally authorized by the court to manage and settle an estate when the deceased has not left a will nor named an executor) for the marriage settlement of her daughter, Elizabeth Milner (*Gen 3*) with James Barry. Any form of pre-nuptial property agreement between the families of a prospective bride and groom was known as a 'marriage settlement'. In this settlement, a Samuel Milner, resident in Dunmanway, is mentioned as a 'Trustee'; he could be the brother of her by then 'late' husband but I have no supporting evidence apart from this deed.

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<sup>209</sup> Ancestry.co.uk: Griffith's Valuation, 1848-1864. See also Landed Estates Database 'The estate of Samuel Millner was one of the principal lessors in the parish of Ballymoney, barony of East Carbery, at the time of Griffith's Valuation.'

<sup>210</sup> Find my past Ireland website. Landed Estates Court 1850-1885: Estate of Sir Edward Hoare. Lot 2. 27<sup>th</sup> April 1855.

<sup>211</sup> *ibid*

<sup>212</sup> A deed of that year (Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 167711, Vol. 259, p. 34) relating to his daughter, Elizabeth, only mentions his wife, Sarah, which indicates that he is no longer alive.

<sup>213</sup> Index to the marriage licence bonds of the diocese of Cork and Ross, Ireland

<sup>214</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 167 711, Vol 259, p.34



Sarah probably died in about 1789 or later. Sarah Banfield was certainly alive in 1782 when she is administratrix on yet another occasion for her son-in-law, William Baldwin, and her granddaughter, Elizabeth (see next page).

She thus suffered the death of her husband, her daughter (Mary Milner), and Mary's husband, William Baldwin.

Her appointment as 'Guardian' in 1782 for her granddaughter (another Elizabeth – *Gen 4*) might also indicate that the parents (*Gen 2*) of William Baldwin were no longer alive and unable to take on the task.

'Guardian appointed by the High Court of Chancery of Ireland of the person and fortune of Elizabeth Baldwin who is Granddaughter of said Sarah Milner ...'<sup>215</sup>

Given that some of the children of Sarah's daughter, Mary Baldwin (nee Milner - *Gen 3*), were still young and dependent when their parents died, it could be that she, their grandmother, brought them up.

A will was made in 1789<sup>216</sup> in Bandon by a Sarah Milner (it was destroyed in the 1922 fire at the Four Courts in Dublin) and there is a very strong likelihood that this will was made by Sarah Milner (nee Banfield), given that her name, age, place of residence and marital status all accord with the writer of the 'prerogative' will<sup>217</sup>. Most wills were proved in the appropriate local diocese but, if the assets of the deceased were greater than £5 in more than one diocese, the case was sent to Dublin to be dealt with by the Archbishop's Prerogative Court.

Sarah Milner (nee Banfield)'s grandson, James Baldwin, married Frances Banfield (*Gen 4*) in 1836. Sarah Milner is related to Frances through her (Sarah's) first cousin, Thomas Banfield. Thus, Sarah and Frances are first cousins, once removed.

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<sup>215</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 248 126, Vol 369, Year 1782, page 385;

<sup>216</sup> Sir Arthur Vicars, Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland, 1536-1810 p. 328 Described as 'widow'

<sup>217</sup> Vicars, Arthur Edward, Sir, 'Index to the prerogative wills of Ireland, 1536-1810', p.328. Ancestry.co.uk has this on-line.

## **CHAPTER 5 Generation 3 William Baldwin and his wife, Mary Milner Her sisters: Elizabeth and Sarah**

### **William Baldwin and Mary (nee Milner) : Date of birth, marriage, residence etc:**

William Baldwin was born g. 1737<sup>218</sup> and, based on the date of her marriage, I have estimated Mary Milner's date of birth to be 1741. William Baldwin of Lisnagat and Mary Milner and were married in 1762. This was the same year in which her maternal grandfather, Francis Banfield died.

October 22 1762 William Baldwin of this parish [Murragh] and Mary Millner of the parish of Kilbrogan was married<sup>219</sup>

Five years later in 1767, a generous marriage settlement was made prior to the marriage of Mary's younger sister, Elizabeth Milner to John Barry<sup>220</sup>. One could assume that, as the elder daughter, a similar pre-nuptual arrangement was made for Mary, but this is speculative because I have no record of such a settlement.

William Baldwin is always recorded in deeds as 'of Lisnagat'. John O'Hart also says that both William Baldwin and his son, Corliss, are 'of Lisnagat'<sup>221</sup>. In a deed of 1771 (when William was 34), 'all the lands of Lisnagat', about 367 acres were leased to him by Robert Baldwin for 995 years (see page 48). As stated in the Introduction, these long leases amounted, in all but name, to 'ownership'.

Lisnagat is about four miles from Bandon and provides farmland on a relatively even terrain.

A reference to ten acres of 'mill lands' is made in the original lease of this land in 1612 by Giles Maskelyne. A cotton mill, 'built by the Baldwins', existed on this land in the mid- eighteenth century and a tannery<sup>222</sup>. I do not know when these were originally constructed. See appendix for more information about Lisnagat.

I have so far found no evidence to suggest that William and his family lived in Lisnagat; it may well be that he lived in Bandon but owned land in Lisnagat. There was, however, a 'house and demesne' in Lisnagat (the latter are grounds/land for the landlord's own use), which formed part of his property, so William and his family may have lived there. In 1857 the house and grounds were leased by William's descendants to 'representatives of Thomas Walsh' for £62 3s. 9d<sup>223</sup>.

Mary Baldwin (nee Milner) died at around the age of 40 (before 1781<sup>224</sup>), pre-deceasing her husband. Some of her children would still have been young at the time. William Baldwin died c. 1782. He was still alive in 1871, when he was executor of William Banfield's will<sup>225</sup> and also 'representative of Mary Baldwin otherwise Milner dec'd his late wife'<sup>226</sup>. However, in a pre-marriage deed of 21 Sep 1782, relating to his daughter, Elizabeth, and Dr. Henry James Wilson, he is described as 'Wm Baldwin late of Lisnegat in County Cork Gent'<sup>227</sup>. Dr. Wilson was appointed

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<sup>218</sup> This is an estimate, based on date of marriage

<sup>219</sup> Church of Ireland Murragh Parish record of births, deaths and marriages. West Cork History website: <http://durrushistory.wordpress.com/2013/04/22/murragh-church-of-ireland-records-marriages-including-1739-births-1750-burials-1789-and-some-kinneigh-records/>

<sup>220</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 167711, Vol. 259, Year 1767, p. 349

<sup>221</sup> Irish Pedigrees - Hart Vol 1 page 728

<sup>222</sup> J.R. and J.M. Baldwin (1969) 'The Great Experiment', Longmans, Toronto

<sup>223</sup> Find my past Ireland: Landed Estates Court, 19 June 1862 Estate of Henry M'Carthy

<sup>224</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: no 227 684 1781 Vol 337 p.454 Described as 'deceased, his late wife

<sup>225</sup> I think this is the brother of his mother-in-law (Sarah), William Banfield of Carhue (m. Anne Poole). The latter's son, also a William, is an executor, too.

<sup>226</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 227 684, Vol 337, p. 454, 21 Mar 1781

<sup>227</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 248 126, Vol 369, Page 385, 21 Sep 1782

administratrix of his father-in-law's (William Baldwin's) estate<sup>228</sup> as was William's mother-in-law, Sarah Milner (nee Banfield)<sup>229</sup>. Administrators were mostly appointed by the court to handle the estate of someone who had died without making a will. The lack of a will would suggest that William Baldwin died suddenly and unexpectedly.

In a deed dated 1781<sup>230</sup>, William Baldwin is executor to his wife's uncle, William Banfield<sup>231</sup> 'late of Carhue/Cahoon'. That he was entrusted with this responsibility, along with the latter's two sons (William and Thomas), suggests that the families remained close.

William Baldwin's signature, with seal, in this deed of 1781 is:



I have not been able to trace William Baldwin's parents. A crude guide to family relationships is provided by the Irish tradition of naming children after certain relatives; thus:

1st son was usually named after the father's father  
2nd son ditto the mother's father  
3rd son ditto the father  
4th son ditto the father's eldest brother  
5th son ditto the mother's eldest brother

1st daughter ditto the mother's mother  
2nd daughter ditto the father's mother  
3rd daughter ditto the mother  
4th daughter ditto the mother's eldest sister  
5th daughter ditto the father's eldest sister

This couple do not appear to have followed this tradition in the way they named their first daughter nor their second or third son, and so it would be a stretch to suppose that William Baldwin's father was named Corliss and his mother, Sarah.

**Children:** Mary Baldwin (nee Milner) and her husband had 5 children, of whom 3 were sons and 2 were daughters. O'Hart reports that

'This William had three sons and two daughters : the sons were — Corliss ... James ... and Henry'<sup>232</sup>.

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<sup>228</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 294 366, Vol 461, p. 195, 3rd Oct 1792

<sup>229</sup> William's son-in-law, Dr. Wilson, was also appointed an administrator

<sup>230</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 227 684, Vol 337, p.454

<sup>231</sup> William Banfield was married (1732) to Anne Poole of the 'Mayfield' Pooles.

<sup>232</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 248 126, Vol 369, p 385, 1 Sept 1782 mentions that William Baldwin has 3 sons and 2 daughters.

**NOTE** References for the dates in the table can be found in the text and accompanying footnotes in the next chapter (i.e. Chapter 6).

14. The five children of William Baldwin and his wife, Mary (nee Milner)

Name	Born	Married	Died
William BALDWIN of Lisnagat		1762	c 1782
+ Mary Milner			By 1781
. . . .-Elizabeth BALDWIN	c 1764		By 1824
. . . . . +Henry James WILSON MD	c 1759	25 Sept 1782	Bef 1792
. . . . . +Edward HERRICK of the Island and Belmont	c 1757	27 Sept 1792	21 Dec 1828
..... -Sarah BALDWIN	<b>c 1766</b>	<b>16 Aug 1787</b>	<b>By 1824</b>
.....+ Walter McARTHY			
. . . .-Corliss William BALDWIN			<b>By 1824</b>
..... + Ann/Anna ?			Aft 1824
. . . .-Henry BALDWIN		<b>unmarried</b>	<b>May 1845</b>
. . . .-James BALDWIN		<b>1809</b>	<b>15 Oct 1827</b>
. . . . .+Frances BANFIELD	1782		2 Sept 1836

I do not know for certain whether Sarah was the second child, but her birthdate (estimated by Family Search on the basis of her marriage date) suggests that she was born quite soon after Elizabeth. Their last child, James, was the father of Mary Milner Baldwin (married name McCreight).

**Property**

From the first marriage settlement<sup>233</sup> of William and Mary (nee Milner)'s daughter, Elizabeth Baldwin, it is clear that the family were relatively well-off; Elizabeth was entitled under the agreement to a one-fifth share of her father's inheritance. Further evidence of the size of her dowry is provided in the announcement of her marriage in the Hibernian Chronicle of 26 Sept 1782, when it was said that she had a 'handsome fortune'.

In the marriage settlement mention is made of land conveyances in 1760 and March 1771 between 'my' William Baldwin and a Henry Baldwin<sup>234</sup> Dotted lines indicate words that I found illegible. The land to which the lease referred was to the far west of Cork, near Skibbereen:

<sup>233</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 248 126, Vol 369, Page 385, 21 Sep 1782

<sup>234</sup> Probably Henry Baldwin of Currovoordy (1703-1770). Henry is a Baldwin name associated with both the Mount Pleasant and Lissarda Baldwin families

**Henry Baldwin** of the city of Cork Esq by indenture of lease bearing date the fifth day of December one thousand seven hundred and sixty demised to said William Baldwin all that and those his said Henry Baldwin's part of the lands of Farranlough<sup>235</sup> situate in the Barony of Muskerry County of Cork to hold to said William Baldwin his executors administrators and assigns for the term of eighty eight years from the twenty fifth day of March then --- at the yearly rent of fifty pounds ster).

The same marriage settlement makes reference to the formal transfer of Lisnagat to William Baldwin from **Robert Baldwin**<sup>236</sup>. Thus it says that Robert Baldwin 'of Garrancoonig but afterwards Summerhill' transferred ('demised'), on 6<sup>th</sup> May 1771, to William Baldwin all the lands of 'Lisnegat', which comprised 367 acres. It is said that William Baldwin had previously 'held and enjoyed same'. The term of the lease was 995 years to begin (presumably backdated) from 25<sup>th</sup> March 1764 at a yearly rent of £120<sup>237</sup>.

I think that the Robert Baldwin, mentioned in this lease of 995 years, is Robert Warren Baldwin of Summerhill who was the son of John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork; this is the family that some sources confuse with 'mine' (see Chapter 8). In 1799 Robert Warren Baldwin emigrated to Canada with his family; this was after the death of his wife. His grandson, Sir Robert Baldwin, became Premier of Canada.

### Mary Milner's sisters

#### 15. The two sisters of Mary Milner (married name, Baldwin) Generation 3

Name	Born	Married	Died
Elizabeth MILNER	c 1746	1767	1821?
+ James BARRY of Kilgobbin and Hanover Hall	1732		1804?
Sarah MILNER			

**Elizabeth Milner, wife of James Barry**, was born in about 1746<sup>238</sup> and married James Barry in 1767<sup>239</sup>. James Barry was born in 1732<sup>240</sup>, so was 35 years of age when he married Elizabeth, aged 21 years.

A website<sup>241</sup> gives Elizabeth Milner's date of death as 1821 (aged c.75) and James Barry's as 1804 (aged 72) so, if this is correct (no source is given), they both lived to a good age, in contrast to Elizabeth's parents and older sister, Mary Milner.

The Barry family was of Norman origin and established in Ireland before the Plantation period. They were typically landowners. James Barry's father was of 'Balinaltig' (Ballinaltig) which is a couple of miles outside of Cork City, to the west. I have not explored this Barry family in any

<sup>235</sup> Known today as Fahouragh

<sup>236</sup> I assume that this Robert is Robert Baldwin of Summerhill who was born 21 Aug 1741 and died on 24 Nov 1816. See 'The Peerage' website: citation - Tim Boyle, "re: Boyle Family," e-mail message to Darryl Roger Lundy, 16 September 2006.

<sup>237</sup> Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives: <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt> Contributed by C.Hunt and M.Taylor

<sup>238</sup> In her marriage settlement in 1767, she is described as 'about the age of 18'. Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 167711, Vol. 259, Year 1767, p. 349

<sup>239</sup> Family Search and Ancestry: Irish Extraction Database

<sup>240</sup> E. Barry (1902) 'Barrymore: records of the Barrys of County Cork from the earliest to the present time, with pedigrees' Webgeni <http://www.geni.com/people/James-Barry/4769476199860065420> No Source provided.

<sup>241</sup> Webgeni <http://www.geni.com/people/James-Barry/4769476199860065420> No Source provided.

detail; their family tree and origins are given in 'Barrymore: records of the Barrys of County Cork from the earliest to the present time, with pedigrees' by E. Barry (1902)<sup>242</sup>.

I have a copy of a deed outlining the marriage settlement between Elizabeth Milner and James Barry in 1767<sup>243</sup>. Please note that I am now talking about Elizabeth Milner of Generation 3 and not Elizabeth Baldwin of Generation 4. There are confusing similarities, given that mention is made of a 'fortune' in relation to both of them at the time of marriage. Elizabeth Milner is entitled to a 'fortune' of £667 and James Barry to several lands and premises in 'Skahanagh, Cooliquane (Cooleguane), Killeenagh, Ballinagaul, Glaunavack? and Coole (Coolea)' and 'Lands of Ballinaltig'. Should Elizabeth outlive her husband, she was to be granted an annuity of £67 sterling. The trustees of the settlement were John Barry of 'Curraghprevin' and Samuel Milner of Dunmanway. As mentioned earlier, her mother, Sarah Banfield (married name, Milner), was administrator of this deed

Looking just at Skahanagh, 1800 acres were offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court in 1852 and 1855<sup>244</sup> by their grandchildren, John Milner Barry and, Eliza Milner Barry. The land was in the parish of Ballinultig, Barony of Barrymore and were 'held under fee-farm grant bearing date the 20<sup>th</sup> March 1703' from James Barry, Earl of Barrymore<sup>245</sup>. It would appear that the land had remained in the family for just over 150 years until economic circumstances forced the family to sell the property as a bankrupt estate.

Elizabeth Milner's husband, James Barry, is described as 'of Kilgobin' in 'the Canadian Dictionary of National Biography' and likewise in a marriage deed in 1767<sup>246</sup>. In the 'Dictionary of Irish History', the birthplace of their son, John Barry, is described as 'Kilgobin castle, Ballindee', which is about 13 miles south east of Bandon.

This castle is a tall, square structure, built in Norman times for defensive purposes by settlers (against the Irish). It fell into disrepair in the early 1800s. It is on the west bank of the river Bandon, towards Kinsale on the coast, '... commandingly situated on the Bandon river'<sup>247</sup>

Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Libraries (Local History Collection)<sup>248</sup> have kindly granted me permission to include the following image of the Kilgobbin Castle:

### 17. Kilgobbin Castle



<sup>242</sup> <http://www.archive.org/details/barrymorerecords00barr>

<sup>243</sup> Registry of Deeds, Dublin: No 167711, Vol 259, Year 1767, p. 349

<sup>244</sup> Ireland Genealogy Project Archives: Vol 10 20<sup>th</sup> April 1855

<http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/landholder04.txt>

<sup>245</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Rental and Particulars of Sale, Fee Farm, 26 July 1852

<sup>246</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 167 711, Vol 259 p. 349, Year 1767

<sup>247</sup> p. 12, Samuel Lewis (1837) 'A topographical dictionary of Ireland : comprising the several counties ...' On-line

<sup>248</sup> Their very useful website can be accessed here: [www.askaboutireland.ie](http://www.askaboutireland.ie)

Although their son, John, was born in the castle, it appears that Kilgobbin was not the permanent seat of this family; the castle had passed through the hands of numerous owners by the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>249</sup>.

In later deeds, in 1785<sup>250</sup> 1789<sup>251</sup> and 1792<sup>252</sup>, James Barry is said to be 'of Hanover Hall' ('formerly of Kilgobbin'). There was a Hanover Hall near Macroom which is a significant distance (50 kilometres) from Kilgobbin. If this were the correct place, it would be where Abraham Morris, Chief Sheriff of Cork, had lived until his death in 1775; he was indicted for the murder of Captain Art Ó Laoghaire/O'Leary; there are numerous accounts on the web of the events leading to his indictment<sup>253</sup>. Captain O'Leary was the brother-in-law of Mary Baldwin (nee O'Connell)<sup>254</sup>.

James Barry and Elizabeth Milner had two sons and nine daughters. Their second son was John Milner Barry (1768-1822) and he and his son, John O'Brien Milner Barry, were 'distinguished'<sup>255</sup> medical men. Dr John Milner Barry graduated as a doctor from Edinburgh University and practised medicine in Cork until his death. He helped found a fever hospital in Cork (Cork Fever Hospital and House of Recovery) and was its first physician; he became a Freeman of the City of Cork in recognition of this contribution to the community<sup>256</sup>. It is said that he introduced vaccination into Ireland and wrote several works on fevers. Among other descendants of James Barry and Elizabeth Milner is Sir Philip Stuart Milner-Barry, a notable chess player and code-breaker at Bletchley park.

### **Sarah Milner** (born g 1747)

In 1762, she is mentioned in the will of her grandfather, Francis Banfield (*Gen I*), as a 'granddaughter', along with Mary and Elizabeth Milner. In a deed, dated 1781<sup>257</sup> a "Sarah Milner, Spinster," is mentioned alongside her sister Elizabeth and mother, Sarah Milner (nee Banfield). She would have been about 34 years of age at the time of the deed.

I have no further information at this stage about Sarah. The lack of information suggests that she remained unmarried.

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<sup>249</sup> "A History of the County Dublin: The People, Parishes and Antiquities from the Earliest Times to the close of the eighteenth century", Francis Elrington Ball, 1905.

<sup>250</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 244 937, Vol 361, p. 385, 1 Feb 1785

<sup>251</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 174 156, Vol 421, p. 144, 10 Oct 1789

<sup>252</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 293 602, Vol 459, p. 231, 3 Jul 1792

<sup>253</sup> for example, <http://homepage.eircom.net/~sosul/page56.html>

<sup>254</sup> who married James Baldwin of Clohina in 1762.

<sup>255</sup> British Medical Journal Oct 1 1881 p 576

<sup>256</sup> Dictionary of National Biography Vol 03/329

<sup>257</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 227 684, Year 1781

## CHAPTER 6 Generation 4: The children of William Baldwin and Mary Milner

In the following table, dates relating to the Herricks come from Rosemary ffollott's paper, 'The Herricks of County Cork' (see full reference in Introduction to this paper). Citations for other dates are provided in the body of the text or in accompanying footnotes.

### 18. The five children and grandchildren of William Baldwin and his wife, Mary (nee Milner)

Name	Born	Married	Died
William BALDWIN of Lisnagat		1762	By 1782
+Mary MILNER			By 1781
....-Elizabeth BALDWIN	<b>c1764</b>		<b>By 1824</b>
.... +Henry James WILSON MD	1759	25 Sept 1782	Bef 1792
.... +Edward HERRICK of the Island and Belmont	c 1757	27 Sept 1792	21 Dec 1828
.....-John Edward HERRICK of the Island and Belmont	c 1795		1878
..... -Francis HERRICK of Dublin	c 1796		
..... -Elizabeth (Eliza) HERRICK	c 1797		16 Dec 1839
..... -Henry Baldwin HERRICK, B.L.	c 1805		2 Dec 1847
..... -Julia HERRICK			
....-Sarah BALDWIN	<b>c 1766</b>	<b>16 Aug 1787</b>	<b>By 1824</b>
..... +Walter McCARTHY			
..... -Walter McCARTHY			
-(Elizabeth/Eliza???)			
-(Henry???)			
....-Corliss William BALDWIN		<b>1810</b>	<b>By 1824</b>
.... +Ann/Anna?			Aft 1824
..... -(Eleanor (Nelly) BALDWIN???)	c 1787		
..... -Female BALDWIN		bef 1836	
....-Henry BALDWIN		<b>unmarried</b>	<b>May 1845</b>
....-James BALDWIN		<b>1809</b>	<b>15 Oct 1827</b>
.... +Frances BANFIELD	1782		2 Sept 1836
..... -Mary Milner BALDWIN	c 1809		28 May 1862



**Elizabeth/Eliza Baldwin** (*Gen 4*) See Chapter 8 for an examination of how Elizabeth Baldwin is mistaken for the daughter, also named Elizabeth, of John Baldwin (1739-1818) of the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' family.

Elizabeth was the first born child <sup>258</sup> of William Baldwin and Mary (nee Milner). Elizabeth, was born in c1764 (in a deed in 1782, her age is given as 'about 18'<sup>259</sup>). I do not know when she died but her second husband, Edward Herrick, appeared on a lease of 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1824<sup>260</sup> without her and so I assume that she had died by this date (in previous leases her name was given). Particulars of a sale in 1857 indicate that she pre-deceased her brother, Corliss (I do not have a date of death for him): 'being one third of one fifth, formerly the estate of Elizabeth Baldwin, and afterwards of said Corliss Baldwin'<sup>261</sup>. (Elizabeth's share of the estate was left to her prior to her first marriage and it is probably for this reason that she is referred to by her maiden name in the lease).

She married **Dr. Henry James Wilson**<sup>262</sup> on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 1782, and the following notice appeared in the Hibernian Chronicle:

Marriage Yesterday at Christchurch, Henry James Wilson  
Esq, doctor of physick, to Miss Eliza Baldwin of Bandon  
- a handsome fortune<sup>263</sup>

A marriage settlement in 21<sup>st</sup> September 1782<sup>264</sup> between Dr. Wilson and various family members indicates that lands and leases were included in the settlement. It begins:

A memorial of an indenture bearing date the twenty first day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty two between Henry James Wilson Esq doctor of Physick of the first part Elizabeth Baldwin Spinster then about the age of eighteen years eldest daughter of Wm Baldwin late of Lisnegat in County Cork Gent (dec'd) Sarah Milner of Bandon in County of Cork widow Administratrix of said Wm Baldwin and Guardian appointed by the High Court of Chancery of Ireland of the person and fortune Elizabeth Baldwin who is Granddaughter of said Sarah Milner ...

Neither parent was alive at the time of Elizabeth's marriage. Her uncle, James Barry (married to Elizabeth Milner), was involved in the settlement (as I understand it, to help in witnessing and administering the various leases etc. in the settlement<sup>265</sup>).

Dr. Wilson was appointed administrator of his father-in-law's (William Baldwin's) estate, before his own premature death<sup>266</sup>. He died within ten years of his marriage.

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<sup>258</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 248 126, Vol 369, Page 385, 1782. Aged about 18 in 1782

<sup>259</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 240128, Vol. 369, Page 385, Year 1782

<sup>260</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Landed Estates Court, Sale of one fifth part of Lisnagat. 18 June 1862. Estate of Henry M'Carthy

<sup>261</sup> Find my past Ireland: Sale of Rental Lisnagat 1th October 1857. 'William McCrieght and Mary McCrieght'

<sup>262</sup> Born c1759. Family Search, IGI

<sup>263</sup> Hibernian Chronicle of Thurs 26 Sept 1782. Rosemary ffollott (1969), 'Index to Biographical Notices Collected from Newspapers, Principally Relating to Cork and Kerry, 1756-1827'

<sup>264</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 248 126, Vol. 369, Page 385

<sup>265</sup> The deed is illegible in parts and, as a result, the role of James Barry is not very clear to me.

<sup>266</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 294 366, Vol 461, p. 195, 3rd Oct 1792

In 1792 Elizabeth Baldwin married the wealthy landowner<sup>267</sup>, **Edward Herrick** of the Island and Belmont (sometimes spelt Belmont). Through this marriage, William Baldwin's family is linked to the Baldwins of Clohina. See Appendix for notes on Julia Herrick, the daughter of Edward Herrick and Elizabeth (nee Baldwin).

Belmont House was situated near Innishannon, Bandon<sup>268</sup>. A photograph of the large, old flour mill, which was part of the property can be seen on-line on the Landed Estates Database. By the mid-1800's the house and mill were still held<sup>269</sup> by their eldest son<sup>270</sup>.

Rosemary ffolliott in "The Herricks of Co. Cork" gives a background to the Herrick family, who settled in Cork in the seventeenth century, and provides a tree. She refers to William Baldwin of Lisnagat, his daughter Elizabeth, her marriage to Henry James Wilson and subsequent marriage of John Edward Herrick<sup>271</sup>.

Edward, of the Island, Currahaly, Belmont, and Clonakilty, b.c. 1757, d. 21 Dec. 1828; m. 27 Sept. 1792 (Christchurch, Cork) Elizabeth, dau. of William Baldwin of Lisnagat, and widow of Henry James Wilson of Cork, M.D., by whom he had issue.

**Sarah Baldwin** (Generation 4) was born in about 1766<sup>272</sup>. On 16<sup>th</sup> August 1787 she married Walter McCarthy (born c. 1762<sup>273</sup>). Their marriage was reported in the Hibernian Chronicle of Thursday, 23 Aug 1787:

Marriage Last Tuesday at St Nicholas church by the Rev Mr Sandiford, Mr Walter M'Carthy of this city to Miss Sarah Baldwin, dau of the late William Baldwin of Lisnagat Esq.

John O'Hart<sup>274</sup> says that Walter McCarthy was 'the scion of the Blarney McCarthys'. This was a reference to Cormac McCarthy who built Blarney Castle in the fifteenth century. According to O'Hart, Walter was a solicitor by occupation.

Their son was also called Walter (*Gen 5*). Walter senior and his son are mentioned as lessors in Lisnagat in 1824, with other members of 'my' family.

"Condensed" Lease dated 22nd December 1824 granted by James Baldwin, Walter McCarthy, Edward<sup>275</sup> Herrick and Anne Baldwin with the consent and approbation of Thomas Cuthbert, Mary Wheeler, John Williams and Walter McCarthy, the younger, to John Dawson, then and for some time in the past in the possession of John Dawson and his undertenants.

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<sup>267</sup> 'The representatives of Edward Herrick of Bellmount owned 669 acres in county Cork and 703 acres in counties Tipperary and Queen's County combined'. Landed Estates Database:

<http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/estate-show.jsp?id=2805>

<sup>268</sup> Landed Estates Database <http://www.landedestates.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/property-show.jsp?id=3171>

<sup>269</sup> Landed Estates Database: <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/property-show.jsp?id=3171>

<sup>270</sup> Their eldest son was John Edward Herrick of Belmont. He was a barrister and married Mary Wallis in 1825 (IGI)

<sup>271</sup> Family Search also have a record of this marriage.

<sup>272</sup> this is an estimate made by 'Family Search' researchers based on marriage date

<sup>273</sup> Family Search

<sup>274</sup> John O'Hart: Irish pedigrees; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation Vol 1

<sup>275</sup> On the Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives: <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt> they have 'Mary' Herrick rather than 'Edward' Herrick. This is, I think, transcribed in error. See the same page on Find my past Ireland website: Sale of Lisnagat 15<sup>th</sup> October 1857 'William McCrieght and Mary McCrieght' where 'Edward' is transcribed and not 'Mary'.

Original rent was £80 and reduced 24th April 1852 by an agreement by William McCriecht, Mary McCriecht, Eliza McCarthy, Mathew Taylor and Jane Hennessy for a term of 61 years at rent of £50 which agreement will be binding on the purchaser.<sup>276</sup>

Sarah's absence from this lease suggests that she had died by 1824 because she was included previously with her husband in a lease in 1793<sup>277</sup>. In this lease the house and 'desmesne of Lisnegat', amounting to just over 62 acres, is leased to representatives of Thomas Walsh for 99 years at a rent of just over £58.

I do not know if Walter and Sarah McCarthy had children in addition to Walter. An Eliza/Elisabeth McCarthy is mentioned in the lease quoted above and also in the particulars of a sale in 1857<sup>278</sup> of the lands of Lisnagat, along with family members of the younger generation - Generation 5 (see page 62). This might suggest that she was their daughter or daughter-in-law.

Given that land in the family was passed from one generation to the next, Henry McCarthy could be a second son of Sarah and her husband, Walter McCarthy. Thus, in a sale in 1862<sup>279</sup>, a Henry McCarthy, described as 'the owner', is selling a 1/5<sup>th</sup> part of Lisnagat, formerly belonging to Sarah McCarthy (nee Baldwin) in the Landed Estates Court. I have no further information to date about this family and their descendants.

**Corliss William Baldwin**<sup>280</sup> (*Gen. 4*) was the first son of William Baldwin and Mary (nee Milner). I do not know his date of birth but he is described as the eldest of the three sons. I have guessed his date of birth as c.1767, assuming that he was the third born, after Elizabeth born in 1764<sup>281</sup> and Sarah c. 1766 (based on Family Search estimate). I do not have a 'date of death' for Corless; he was alive and party to a lease in 1793 (see below under 'Property'). The Cork Chronicle of 4<sup>th</sup> October 1813 reported the death of a 'Corless' Baldwin 'last week in Bandon'. Given his close connection with Bandon, this could be Corliss William Baldwin but I have no corroborative evidence.

### **Confusion over correct spouse**

John O'Hart<sup>282</sup> states that Corliss Baldwin married Miss Jenkins

'This William had three sons and two daughters : the sons were — 1.  
Corlis, m. to a Miss Jenkins ...'

I am not sure that O'Hart is correct. The Cork Mercantile Chronicle for 12<sup>th</sup> September 1810 refers to the marriage of C.M. Baldwin to Ann Jenkins<sup>283</sup>. 'My' Corliss had the initials C.W.<sup>284</sup>

'A few days ago at Templemartin Church by Rev Francis Sullivan,  
C.M. Baldwin Esq to Ann, only daughter of Newth Jenkins Esq of Bandon'<sup>285</sup>

<sup>276</sup> Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives: <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt>

<sup>277</sup> Find my past Ireland: Sale of Lands of Lisnagat 19 June 1862. Henry M'Carthy

<sup>278</sup> Find my past Ireland: Sale of Rental Lisnagat, 15<sup>th</sup> Oct 1857. 'William McCriecht and Mary McCriecht'

<sup>279</sup> Find my past Ireland: Sale one undivided fifth part of Lisnagat. 19<sup>th</sup> June 1862

<sup>280</sup> Alternative spellings: Corlis, Corless, Corliss.

<sup>281</sup> Registry of Deeds: Deed 240128 Vol 369 Page 385 Year 1782

<sup>282</sup> John O'Hart: Irish pedigrees; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation Vol 1

<sup>283</sup> Family search also confirms marriage of a Corliss Baldwin to Anne Jenkins in 1810

<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.2.1/MLDY-2VX>

<sup>284</sup> His second name, William, is mentioned in the particulars of the sale of lands of Lisnagat in 1857. op cit Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives : <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt>

<sup>285</sup> Bandon Genealogy website: [http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/newspapers\\_bandon.htm](http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/newspapers_bandon.htm)

I have seen the original newspaper and the initials in the report are definitely ‘C.M. Baldwin’. It is conceivable that the newspaper report is inaccurate, but I think this may be a different Corliss<sup>286</sup>.

Although O’Hart may have given ‘my’ Corliss the wrong wife, it is still possible that he had a daughter, Eleanor Baldwin, who married Robert O’Neil<sup>287</sup>. O’Hart mentions that she was the elder daughter of Corliss Baldwin and that his younger daughter married ‘William McCrate’ (McCreight). When speaking of Robert O’Neil who married Eleanor, John O’Hart<sup>288</sup> says:

Robert O’Neil m. Eleanor or Nelly, eldest daughter of Corlis O’Baldwin,  
of Lios-na-Cait, near Bandon, county Cork.

Eleanor Baldwin married Robert O’Neil in about 1812<sup>289</sup> This date throws further doubt on the marriage of Corliss to Ann Jenkins given that this took place just two years earlier, in 1810.

A marriage by Corliss (aged about 21) to Ann Alleyn in 1788<sup>290</sup> would accord more closely with his daughter, Eleanor’s likely birth date of say 1789<sup>291</sup> and her marriage in 1810. It could be that O’Hart muddled up two ‘Anns’ and two different men, both with the name Corliss.

An Ann Baldwin was party to a lease in 1824<sup>292</sup> of 136 acres of Lisnagat to John Dawson with other members of the family (James Baldwin, Walter McCarthy, Edward Herrick). This Ann Baldwin could be the wife of Corliss. He was not mentioned in this lease and this probably indicates that he was no longer alive.

Assuming for now that Eleanor is Corliss’ daughter, it appears that she and her husband, Robert O’Neil, had six sons and two girls and two at least of their grandchildren were born in Lisnagat. One of their grandchildren, Richard Walter O’Neil, ‘acted as Principal Teacher at Mount Pleasant National School’<sup>293</sup>. John O’Hart gives a detailed outline of this O’Neil family.

I have a nagging doubt however about the parentage of Eleanor. This is based on the fact that neither she nor her husband are mentioned in any land sales etc. whereas other members of the family were party to such transactions, including her supposed father, Corliss; I would expect that Eleanor and her husband would feature in some way in these land deals.

So what to conclude? O’Hart could have the correct marriage between Corliss and Ann Jenkins but the wrong daughter, or the right daughter and the wrong marriage. Or he could be mistaken on both counts. I have found possible evidence to support the idea that Corliss married an ‘Ann’ in so far as this name appears in a land deal in 1824 with other family members. But this ‘Ann’ may not be Ann Jenkins; he could have married Ann Alleyn, for example – see table 19. Unlike other family members, his supposed daughter Eleanor and her family are not included in any land deals associated with the family which casts serious doubt on them being part of this family.

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<sup>286</sup> That the ‘C’ refers to Corliss is supported by report in Family Search of a marriage between Corliss Baldwin and Anne Jenkins

<sup>287</sup> Robert O’Neil was born in Dunmanway and died in 1847 aged 83 at ‘Mount Pleasant’. He was from an illustrious family :see John O’Hart ‘Irish pedigrees: or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation’, p. 729

<sup>288</sup> *ibid*

<sup>289</sup> Family Search: ‘around’ 1787. Says she was born at Lios-na-cait (Lisnagat)

<sup>290</sup> *ibid*

<sup>291</sup> *ibid*

<sup>292</sup> Find my past Ireland: Sale of Encumbered estates. Lisnagat. 15<sup>th</sup> October 1857

<sup>293</sup> John O’Hart p.729, The Rev. W.P. Allen (op cit) says that he was the first teacher there and ran into trouble with a Protestant clergyman, Rev. H. Babington who wanted the catechism included for Protestant pupils. Richard O’Neil refused. He was dismissed from his post in 1865!

With the limited information that I have at the moment, I think O'Hart may have claimed both the wrong wife and the wrong (elder) daughter for 'my' Corliss. If he did marry an 'Ann' (and there is some evidence to support this) then Ann Alleyn is a possibility.

### Property

Corliss was a landholder and described in leases as a 'Gentleman'. A lease of land was made on 17<sup>th</sup> May 1793<sup>294</sup> with his two brothers and his sister, Sarah, and her husband, Walter McCarthy.

"Condensed" Lease dated 17th May 1793 granted by Corless Baldwin, Henry Baldwin and James Baldwin, Walter McCarthy And Sarah McCarthy to Thomas Walsh of the house and lands of 59 acres and 35 perches for the term of 99 years at the annual rent of £1 2s 9d for each and every acre'

Corliss is also mentioned in two deeds: In one deed dated 1<sup>st</sup> November 1792 Corliss and his two brothers, Henry and James, were executors of the estate of their deceased father, William Baldwin. If I have understood the deed correctly, the three brothers were selling their (three-fifths) share of the lands in Lisnagat (William Baldwin's estate was divided into 5 equal portions between his five children).

...the said Corless Henry and James Baldwin for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred pounds to them in hand paid by the said Edward Kenny and James Gollock<sup>295</sup> Granted Bargained Sold Assigned Transferred and made over unto the said Edward Kenny and James Gollock their Executors Administrators and Assignees all that and those their three undivided fifth part the whole in five even and equal parts to be divided of the lands of Lisnegat ...<sup>296</sup>

Corliss Baldwin's signature on this deed, with seal, is:



A transfer of land in 'West Tomes' (Toames) Muskerry is described in another deed of 5<sup>th</sup> May 1798<sup>297</sup>. Toames is about 8 kilometres to the south of Macroom. The transfer was from Corliss Baldwin and an Edward Wood to Catherine Moore. Members (other than Corliss) of 'my' family are not mentioned. Although this Corliss is described as 'of Lisnegatt', his surname signature is significantly different from that used six years previously (shown above), although the forename is signed in a similar way. This may be a different Corliss.



<sup>294</sup> Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives : <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt>

<sup>295</sup> The Gollock family owned considerable land in Cork – see Landed Estates Database.

<sup>296</sup> Registry of Deeds Project, No. 294 366, Vol 461, page 195, Year 1792

<sup>297</sup> Registry of Deeds Project; No335 206 Vol 504 No. 546

## Other Corliss Baldwins in Cork

If the signature above is that of a different Corliss 'of Lisnegatt', then I do not know to which family he belonged. He might have been a member of the Mount Pleasant Baldwins. Thus, a Corliss is mentioned in the will of 8<sup>th</sup> November 1868 of James Baldwin of Mount Pleasant<sup>298</sup>. The will refers to 'the parts of Curravorday formerly in the possession of Corless Baldwin, Richard Dawson and John Dawson'. However, I have found no other mention of a Corliss Baldwin linked to the family at Mount Pleasant.

For interest, these are all the marriage partners, listed by Family Search, of Corliss Baldwins in County Cork in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century:

### 19. Corliss Baldwins by estimated birth date and their marriages

estimate* of date of birth	wife	date of marriage
1702	Margaret Hamilton	1727
1734	Jane Barter	1759
1763	Ann Alleyn	1788
1765	Sarah Whiting	1791
1772	Elizabeth Whiting	1797
1785	Ann Jenkins	1810
1785	Hester Young	1811

\*IGI estimate date of birth by subtracting 25 years from the year of marriage

There were a number of Corliss Baldwins alive at the same time as 'my' Corliss; one of them leased land in Tullyglass, which is near to Bandon, and married Sarah Whiting; he pre-deceased her<sup>299</sup>. One of their sons was also called Corliss (who may presumably have married Anne Jenkins or Hester Young, but I have no evidence for this at the moment). See Chapter 10 for more comments on the Mallowgatton/Skibbereen Baldwins.

In his chapter on the Baldwins of Lisnagat, Terence Kermode describes the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' family. He states that 'John married Catherine Corliss ... The name Corliss was used by later generations, and I have seen mention of more than one Corliss Baldwin, but I have not found where they fit in'<sup>300</sup>. I have similarly been unable to find any Corliss Baldwins in the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' family, unless the Corliss in 'my' family and the two in the 'Baldwins of Tullyglass/Skibbereen' are in fact all the same branch, which has yet to be evidenced.

<sup>298</sup> James Baldwin of Mount Pleasant: 1834-1875. Married Margaret Whelan in Australia on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 1856.

<sup>299</sup> Will of his brother, John Baldwin. Casey, Albert Eugene (1952), 'O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland', p 713

<sup>300</sup> Kermode (2001) p. 63

**Henry Baldwin** I do not have a birthdate for Henry but he is the second son of William Baldwin and Mary (nee Milner)<sup>301</sup>. My guess for his year of birth is 1770 (based on date of his parents' marriage and older sibling).

John O'Hart in 'Irish pedigrees'<sup>302</sup> says that Henry was unmarried.

He is included with his brothers in the property exchanges, leases and deeds already mentioned before in this document.

In addition to the property exchanges with his brothers, Henry is mentioned as a party to a lease of property in Baldwin Street in Mitchelstown. The lease dated 24<sup>th</sup> August 1802 was made by him and Henry Sadleir to Robert Austin 'for three lives' at the yearly rent of £2. 5s 6d. Another two leases relate to houses and premises in Thomas Street and Alley Lane, Lower Cork Street. One was dated 1<sup>st</sup> January 1809 and another on the same date of the following year; in both leases, Henry Baldwin granted the lease to James O'Brien. The premises are described as situated in the principal street of Michelstown and the 'houses are all most substantially and permanently built'<sup>303</sup>

On 31<sup>st</sup> December 1837, he and his brother James leased to representatives of Denis Flynn a small portion of land in East Gully for 101 years<sup>304</sup>. Forty-five years later, in another lease, dated 20th December 1862, he is described as 'deceased' and George Henry Rawlins and Thomas Rawlins are acting as trustees of his will when leasing 33 acres of Knockagarrane to William Donovan<sup>305</sup>. This is the only reference to the Rawlins that I have come across in connection to 'my' part of the Baldwin family.

There is a death notice in a Cork newspaper of the death of a Henry Baldwin 'of Bandon', but I do not know if this is 'my' Henry.

1845 Sat 17th May at Myble (sic Marble?) Hill Terrace Henry Baldwin of Bandon Esq<sup>306</sup>.

Jane Hennessey (nee Waring) is described as his 'executrix' in the 1857 sale of Lisnagat land and property, mentioned before<sup>307</sup>. I have found no other link between Jane Hennessey and Henry Baldwin, although she appears with her husband (Martin Hennessey, whom she married on 29<sup>th</sup> September 1849<sup>308</sup>) in various land sales with 'my' family<sup>309</sup> and was receiving rent from leases in Lisnagat in the mid-1800s with William McCreight, his wife and other family members. She was also a lessor of two houses (Kingston Buildings) in Bandon, along with 'representatives of James Baldwin' at the time of Griffith's Valuation (1848-1864). She was clearly a significant person in the family, but I do not know the nature of her relationship to them.

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<sup>301</sup> Registry of Deeds Project, No. 294 366, Vol 461, page 195, Year 1792. Listed as second son

<sup>302</sup> Irish pedigrees; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation' (1892): John O'Hart, Volume: 1. Publisher: Dublin, J. Duffy and Co

<sup>303</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Sale of Encumbered Estate 11<sup>th</sup> May 1880

<sup>304</sup> Find my past Ireland: Sale of parts of Glounacarney, Knockagarrane, and East Gully. 16 June 1870.

<sup>305</sup> Find my past Ireland: Landed Estates Court: Rental and Particulars of Sale 16<sup>th</sup> June, 1870

<sup>306</sup> Southern Reporter from 'Radleys of Cork' genealogy website: [www.radleysofcork.bigpondhosting.com/](http://www.radleysofcork.bigpondhosting.com/)

<sup>307</sup> Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives: <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt>

<sup>308</sup> Family Search

<sup>309</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Landed Estates Court Rental and particulars for sale of Glounacarney and parts of Knockagarrane and part of East Gully 16 June, 1870; Find my Past Ireland website: Sale of Encumbered Estate (Lot 3), 24th Mar 1858. John Canniffe; Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives: <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt>

## **James Baldwin** (Generation 4)

**Birth, marriage, residence etc:** He was the third son and youngest child of William Baldwin and Mary (nee Milner). I have guesstimated that he was born around 1776 (based on both the age of his eldest sister and his marriage date).

In 1809<sup>310</sup>, he married his second cousin, **Frances Banfield**. Their marriage is recorded by the genealogist, John O'Hart:

James, m. to a Miss Banfield — family extinct<sup>311</sup>

James' family is described by John O'Hart as 'extinct' in so far as James and Frances did not produce a male heir.

He almost certainly lived in Bandon; there is a record of a James Baldwin living at North Main Street, Bandon, in 1817<sup>312</sup>. When James' wife, Frances, died in 1836 she was living in North Main Street<sup>313</sup>; her son-in-law, William McCreight was living at 65 North Main Street in 1837<sup>314</sup>.

**Property:** James Baldwin was a landowner in the Bandon area. He is mentioned in a number of property exchanges. As described on previously, James' father, William Baldwin, was granted the lands of Lisnagat for 995 years, beginning from 25<sup>th</sup> March 1764. A marriage settlement deed of 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1782, indicates that William Baldwin's land was equally divided on his death between his three sons and two daughters:

in Equal distribution to his five children<sup>315</sup>

From the tenancy agreements mentioned below, James and his siblings (and marriage partners) were still in possession of the Lisnagat estate after the death of their parents. Thus, in 1793 James and his brothers and sister, Sarah and her husband, leased a house and lands of around 59 acres in Lisnagat to Thomas Walsh. The following quotations, relating to leases, are made courtesy of the Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives on-line:

"Condensed" Lease dated 17th May 1793 granted by Corless Baldwin, Henry Baldwin and James Baldwin, Walter McCarthy and Sarah McCarthy to Thomas Walsh of the house and lands of 59 acres and 35 perches for the term of 99 years at the annual rent of £1 2s 9d for each and every acre, English Statute measure, Lease contains usual covenants and a covenant by Thomas Walsh for all his heirs, assignees, etc, to not cut down, lop, root up or otherwise destroy any of the timber on said premises, under penalty of £5 for every tree destroyed.<sup>316</sup>

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<sup>310</sup> Public Record Office, Dublin. Marriages Diocese of Cork and Ross

<sup>311</sup> John O'Hart (1989) 'Irish pedigrees; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation', Vol. 1, p.728

<sup>312</sup> Bandon Genealogy website: Bandon leases and tenancies.

[http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/bandon\\_leases\\_and\\_tenancies\\_1800s.htm](http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/bandon_leases_and_tenancies_1800s.htm)

<sup>313</sup> Southern Recorder newspaper of Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> September 1836. Also, evidence of residence in Griffiths Valuation of Ireland

<sup>314</sup> Bandon Genealogy website: [http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/bandon\\_property\\_holders\\_1837.htm](http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/bandon_property_holders_1837.htm). annual value given as £15

<sup>315</sup> Registry of Deeds Database: No. 248 126, Vol 369, Page 385, 1782

<sup>316</sup> Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives: <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt>



In 1824 he leased Lisnagat land with family members to John Dawson:

"Condensed" Lease dated 22nd December 1824 granted by James Baldwin, Walter McCarthy, Edward<sup>317</sup> Herrick and Anne Baldwin with the consent and approbation of Thomas Cuthbert, Mary Wheeler, John Williams and Walter McCarthy, the younger, to John Dawson, then and for some time in the past in the possession of John Dawson and his undertenants.

Original rent was £80 and reduced 24th April 1852 by an agreement by William McCriecht, Mary McCriecht, Eliza McCarthy, Mathew Taylor and Jane Hennessy, for a term of 61 years at rent of £50 which agreement will be binding on the purchaser.<sup>318</sup>

On 26 Jan 1826 he renewed a lease for £522.10s. 0d<sup>319</sup> with Francis Bernard<sup>320</sup>, Earl of Bandon :

Renewal of lease made between the right honourable Francis, Earl of Bandon, Castle Bernard, County Cork, and James Baldwin (husband of Francis (sic) Baldwin, otherwise Banfield), and Jonas Bernard, both of Bandon, County Cork. For the sum of £522:10s:0d, Bandon conveys to Baldwin and Bernard the lands of Knocknagarrane containing 103 acres, and a parcel of land, houses and grist mill at East Gully containing 17 acres, in the barony of Kinalmeaky, County Cork. It is for three lives (named) and an annual rent of £41 to be paid half-yearly. Signed and sealed by all parties. 5 skins<sup>321</sup>

The lands of Knocknagarrane and East Gully were close to Bandon. As indicated earlier in this report, the leasing and selling of land often involved members of the same family. Jonas Bernard<sup>322</sup>, mentioned in this lease, was first cousin to James Baldwin's mother, Mary (nee Milner). See table 12.

James Baldwin died on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 1827<sup>323</sup>. It would appear that he was relatively young when he died (probably early 50s), as were his parents. His estate was not probated until 31 years later, in 1858, when his daughter was the only beneficiary, and by then the effects were less than £100<sup>324</sup>

#### 20. James Baldwin: Letters of Administration 1858

<b>Baldwin James</b> Effects under £100	24 March. Letters of Administration of the Personal estate of James Baldwin late of Bandon in the County of Cork Gentleman deceased who died 15 October 1827 at Bandon were granted at Cork to Mary M'Creight otherwise Baldwin (wife of William M'Creight) of Bandon, aforesaid Esquire the Daughter only next of kin of said deceased.
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<sup>317</sup> I believe that the IGP have mistranscribed 'Mary' and it should be Edward. see the same page on Find my past Ireland website: Sale of Lisnagat 15<sup>th</sup> October 1857 where Edward is shown and not Mary.

<sup>318</sup> See footnote 317

<sup>319</sup> A previous lease was dated 5 May 1712 but parties are not mentioned. Find My Past Ireland website: Sale of Encumbered Estates, 24 Mar 1848

<sup>320</sup> 3rd Earl of Bandon (born 3 January 1810 and died 17 February 1877)

<sup>321</sup> University College Cork library <http://booleweb.ucc.ie/index.php?pageID=409>

<sup>322</sup> Jonas Bernard was the son of Philip Bernard and Mary Banfield. He married Penelope Gillman in 1768.

<sup>323</sup> The probate records at the National Archives of Ireland (Dublin)

<sup>324</sup> National Archives [http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie/reels/cwa/005014883/005014883\\_00011.pdf](http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie/reels/cwa/005014883/005014883_00011.pdf)

**Frances Banfield, wife of James Baldwin** was born around 1782<sup>325</sup>, the eighth child of Thomas Banfield and Elizabeth (nee Kingston).

Her grandfather was William Banfield, the elder brother of Francis Banfield (Gen 1) discussed in Chapter 3.

Frances Banfield had five sisters and four brothers. According to an unsourced report on Rootsweb<sup>326</sup>, two of Frances Banfield's brothers, John and Hewitt Poole Banfield, emigrated to New South Wales, Australia. Although I cannot find evidence for John's emigration in the records that I have seen, 'The Immigrant Passenger Lists' do show Hewitt Poole Banfield with his wife, Mary, and children arriving in New South Wales in 1832 on the brig 'Sarah'<sup>327</sup>. Hewitt Poole Banfield had married Mary Hornibrook in 1808<sup>328</sup>.

Frances Banfield's parents lived at Shinagh House, a few miles to the west of Bandon and I imagine that this was where she grew up.

Frances Banfield (married name Baldwin) died on 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept 1836 at about the age of 54 at North Main Street, Bandon. Her death in Bandon was recorded in the Southern Recorder newspaper of Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> September 1836:

On 2<sup>nd</sup> instant at her residence of North Main Street Bandon Mrs Francis (sic)  
Baldwin relict of James Baldwin Esq.<sup>329</sup>

Her only child, Mary Milner Baldwin was married a month after Frances' death.

Frances Banfield lineage included well known Cork families: the Hungerford, Hewitt, and Poole families. The genealogist Rosemary ffollitott has published a paper on the Poole family of Mayfield. This paper includes a reference to Hewitt Baldwin Poole, who was the first cousin of Frances Banfield's father. In 1768<sup>330</sup>,

Knocknaville was the seat of Hewitt Baldwin Poole, as evidenced by Rosemary ffolliott when she says that 'The Post Chaise Companion through Ireland' (published in 1786), mentions 'Knocknaville the seat of Mr. Poole', two and a half miles west of Bandon'<sup>331</sup> Hewitt Baldwin Poole married Dorothea Morris, known as 'La Belle' because of her good looks – see picture on next page:

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<sup>325</sup> Family Search makes 'estimate' of c. 1788 and Davison family tree on Ancestry says 1782 but with no source.

<sup>326</sup> Rootsweb. No source given. <http://newsarch.rootsweb.com/th/read/DEVON/1998-08/0903210764>

<sup>327</sup> Ancestry: New South Wales, Australia, Assisted Immigrant Passenger Lists, 1828-1896

<sup>328</sup> Irish Records Extraction Database on Ancestry.

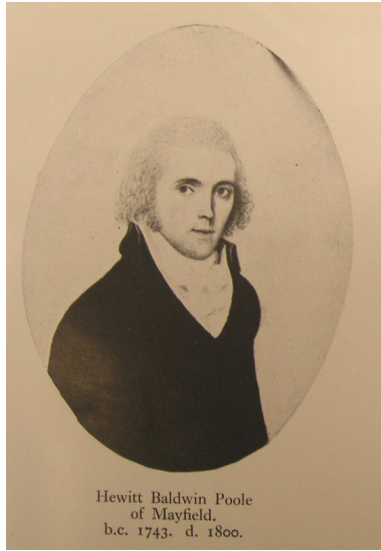
<sup>329</sup> Radleys of Cork website: [http://www.radleysofcork.bigpondhosting.com/my\\_homepage\\_files/page9.html](http://www.radleysofcork.bigpondhosting.com/my_homepage_files/page9.html).

See also Find my past Ireland: Tipperary Clans Archive "wife of the late James Baldwin. Died at her residence"

<sup>330</sup> Rosemary ffolliott (1958) p.24

<sup>331</sup> *ibid* p. 78

21. Picture of Hewitt Baldwin Poole and his wife, Dorothea Morris (La Belle)<sup>332</sup>



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<sup>332</sup> *ibid*

## **CHAPTER 7 Compilation of tree**

In this section I will outline the process of building the family tree.

The research has led me to questions certain ‘facts’, such as Corliss Baldwin’s marriage to Anne Jenkins (see pages 54-56) and claims made by John O’Hart relating to ‘my’ Lisnagat/Bandon family and the ‘John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork’ Lisnagat family. It has also prompted me to piece together another tree that I have called the ‘Mallowgatton/Skibbereen Baldwins’.

As I mentioned in the Introduction, my mother was always clear that her great grandmother, Mary Milner Baldwin, married William McCreight and that her family came from Bandon.

I found that Mary Milner Baldwin married William McCreight in 1830<sup>333</sup>. Her birthdate was estimated to be 1805<sup>334</sup>. Her possible grandparents were discovered in 'The Irish Records Extraction Database' on 'Ancestry'; this showed a William Baldwin marrying Mary Milner in 1762 in County Cork. I thought that they might be the grandparents of Mary Milner Baldwin, because the name Milner was not found often in County Cork at that time and could well have been passed down as a family name to the granddaughter.

What proved to be an invaluable document was one showing the sale of land in Lisnagat by William McCreight (sic) and Mary McCreight (sic) in Cork in 1857<sup>335</sup>. Most of the lands of Lisnagat<sup>336</sup> mentioned in the sale were to be sold as one lot. As mentioned in earlier in this report, the land for sale related to original leases from 1612 between Giles Maskelyne to Thomas Baldwin (of Lisnagat) and Henry Baldwin (of Curravordy/Garrancoonig). In the sale of 1857, Mary Milner McCreight (nee Baldwin) is shown with a number of other parties, in particular the Herricks; this raised the obvious question of whether they were members of the same family:

In the Matter of the Estate of William McCreight, and Mary McCreight, otherwise Baldwin, his wife;  
John Herrick, Martin Hennessey, and Jane Hennessey, otherwise Waring, his wife; and which said Jane is Executrix of Henry Baldwin, deceased;  
Louisa Herrick, John Edward Herrick, Isabella Shaw Herrick, Henrietta Herrick, Eliza Leader, Herbert Baldwin, Herbert Baldwin, the Younger, and Elizabeth McCarthy: Owners  
Ex-Parte: Martin Hennessy and Jane Hennessy, his wife, Petitioners

In describing those to whom the estate formerly belonged, the following names are mentioned:

Corliss Baldwin  
Henry Baldwin  
James Baldwin.  
Elizabeth Baldwin

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<sup>333</sup> Family Search

<sup>334</sup> Birthdates estimated by Family Search researchers are estimates unless an actual date is stated; as I understand it, the researcher subtracts 21 years for women from dom, and 25 years for men.

<sup>335</sup> Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives: <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est085.txt>

<sup>336</sup> Lisnagat, like many Irish place names, has different spellings, including Lios-na-Cait, Lisnegat, Lisnegatt. Lios-na-Cait means ‘Ring of cats’.

It is also stated that the lands are held

... by virtue of a Lease dated 6th May 1771, from Robert BALDWIN to William to William BALDWIN<sup>337</sup>

As with so much research, I began to assemble disparate facts that, in time, began to link and make sense.

There is a death notice for Mary Milner Baldwin in the Cork Chronicle of 29<sup>th</sup> May 1862:

On 28th inst at her residence North Hill Bandon, Mary Baldwin relict of the late William McCreight Esq and daughter of the late James Baldwin Esq Bandon<sup>338</sup>.

This newspaper notice gave the name of Mary Milner Baldwin's father, James Baldwin. It also confirmed my mother's statement that her family came from Bandon.

The task was then to link James Baldwin to William Baldwin and his wife, Mary (nee Milner). I also wanted to find out the name of James' wife, but it was some time before this last came to light.

Confirmation that William Baldwin came from Lisnagat and married Mary Milner is provided by a deed sworn in 1781<sup>339</sup>:

William Baldwin of Lisnagat in the County of Cork Gent. surviving executor of William Banfield late of Carhue in said County Gent dec'd and also representative of **Mary Baldwin otherwise Milner dec'd his late wife**

William Baldwin of Lisnagat is also mentioned in a deed of mortgage made on 3rd October, 1792<sup>340</sup>. He is described as "deceased Gent. of Lisnagat". His three sons are executors: Corliss, Henry, and James. These are the three names that appear in 1857, fifty odd years later, on the particulars of the sale, cited above, of the estate of Lisnagat.

A pre-marriage settlement, of 1st September, 1782<sup>341</sup>, between Dr. Henry James Wilson and Elizabeth Baldwin, indicated that Elizabeth was the eldest daughter of William Baldwin of Lisnagat (now deceased). Her grandmother, Sarah Milner (i.e. William Baldwin's mother-in-law) was the administratrix for William Baldwin. This deed also mentions that William has five children:

... and reciting that on decease of said William Baldwin ..... all his personal Estate ..... in Equal distribution to his five children of whom said Elizabeth is the eldest and is now entitled to her fifth part or share<sup>342</sup>

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<sup>337</sup> see also Deed 240126 Year 1782. '...**Robert Baldwin** of Garranconig but afterwards Summerhill in the Co. Cork Gent by indenture of lease bearing date the sixth day of May one thousand seven hundred and seventy one Demised to said William Baldwin the lands of Lisnagat ...'

<sup>338</sup> Radleys of Cork [http://www.radleysofcork.bigpondhosting.com/my\\_homepage\\_files/page9.html](http://www.radleysofcork.bigpondhosting.com/my_homepage_files/page9.html)

<sup>339</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 227684, Vol 454, p. 337

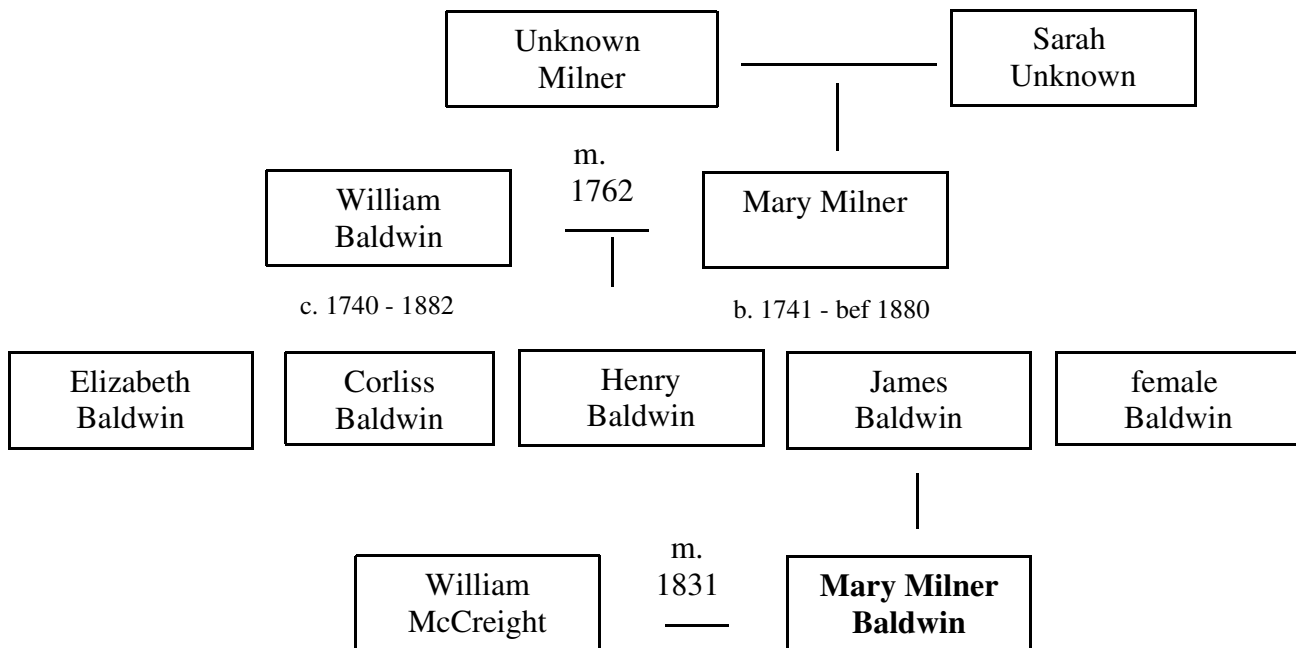
<sup>340</sup> Registry of Deeds Project: No. 294 366, Vol 195, p. 461

<sup>341</sup> Registry of Deeds Project: No. 248 126, Vol 385, p. 369

<sup>342</sup> Dots in the quote above indicate indecipherable words

The family at this stage looked like this:

Initial outline of tree of Mary Milner Baldwin



I was able to draw on the research of others, and also records, such as deeds from the Registry of Deeds, Dublin, to ‘grow’ the family tree. Obviously, the fact that the family owned property and were relatively prosperous and well connected facilitated this process. John O’Hart in “Irish Pedigrees or the origin and stem of the Irish nation”<sup>343</sup> gives an outline of the family, beginning with William Baldwin, shown above (born guess 1740):

This William had three sons and two daughters : the sons were

1. Corlis, m. to a Miss Jenkins ;
2. James, m. to a Miss Banfield — family extinct;
3. Henry, d. unm.

The eldest daughter m. Edward Herrick, of Belmont, gent. ;  
the youngest, m. Walter MacCarthy, solicitor, a scion of the Blarney MacCarthys.

The second daughter of Corlis m. Mr. McCrate, and d.s.p. McCrate m. secondly to former wife's cousin— a daughter of James.

This outline included the name of James Baldwin’s wife, Miss Banfield. It was then quite easy to find records linking James Baldwin with a Frances Banfield. I discovered the name of William Baldwin and Mary Milner’s youngest daughter, Sarah, from the announcement of her marriage to ‘Walter M’Carthy’ in the Hibernian Chronicle (dated Thursday, 23 Aug 1787):

Last Tuesday at St Nicholas church by the Rev Mr Sandiford,  
Mr Walter M'Carthy of this city to Miss Sarah Baldwin, dau  
of the late William Baldwin of Lisnagat Esq.

<sup>343</sup> (1892) Vol 1 Fifth ed.

The current tree is shown below. For the sake of simplicity, mainly 3 generations are shown. I have included a fourth generation when this generation includes family members mentioned in the sale particulars in 1857. Unless otherwise noted, dates relating to the Herrick family (including partners) can be found in Rosemary ffolliott, 'The Herricks of County Cork' (see reference in Introduction to this paper). **Please note that the table extends over two pages.**

23. Descendants, mainly to 3 generations, of William Baldwin and Mary (nee Milner), showing those mentioned in sale particulars of Lisnagat in 1857<sup>344</sup> (in blue)

-William Baldwin of Lisnagat (- by 1782<sup>345</sup>)  
 +Mary Milner (1741<sup>346</sup>- by 1781<sup>347</sup>)  
 .....-**Elizabeth Baldwin** (c 1764<sup>348</sup> -)  
 ..... +Henry James Wilson MD (c1759- by 1792<sup>349</sup>)  
 ..... +Edward Herrick of the Island, Curravordy and Belmont (c 1757-21 Dec 1828)  
 .....-**John Edward Herrick of the Island and Belmont** (c 1795-1878)  
 ..... +Mary Wallis (-)  
 .....-Francis Herrick of Dublin (c 1796-)  
 ..... +**Louisa Bradshaw** (died 27 Apr 1874)  
 .....-**Elizabeth (Eliza) Herrick** (c 1797-16 Dec 1839)  
 ..... +John Leader of Keale (c 1797-16 Dec 1839)  
 .....-Henry Baldwin Herrick, B.L. (c 1805- by 1851<sup>350</sup>)  
 ..... + **Isabella Shaw Willis** (died 3 Jan 1890<sup>351</sup>)  
 .....- **Henrietta Isabella** (c 1847<sup>352</sup> – 1891<sup>353</sup>)  
 .....-Julia Herrick  
 ..... +**Herbert Baldwin of Clohina, MD, MP for Dublin** (c 1781-17 Dec 1860<sup>354</sup>)  
 .....-**Herbert James Henry Baldwin** (1822-11 Apr 1857<sup>355</sup>)  
 ..... +Catherine (Kate) O'Driscoll (-)  
 .....-Elizabeth Baldwin (died Jun 1832<sup>356</sup>)  
 .....-**Sarah Baldwin** (c 1766<sup>357</sup>-)  
 ..... +Walter McCarthy (c 1762<sup>358</sup>-)  
 .....-Walter McCarthy  
 ..... (+ Elizabeth? – see note in text below)  
 .....-**Corliss Baldwin**  
 ..... +**Ann** ?<sup>359</sup>  
 ..... -Eleanor (Nelly) Baldwin? (c 1787<sup>360</sup>-)<sup>361</sup>  
 ..... +Robert (Payne) O'Neil? (c 1764-1847)<sup>362</sup>

<sup>344</sup> Find my past Ireland: 15<sup>th</sup> October 1857, Lands of Lisnegat, Estate of 'William McCriecht and Mary McCriecht' and others

<sup>345</sup>Registry of Deeds: No. 227684, Vol 337, p.454, 1781. Alive at time of this deed in 1781 but deceased by 1882 -Deed No. 240126, Vol 369 Page 385 1782 Pre-deceased by his wife

<sup>346</sup> Family Search: IGI

<sup>347</sup> Registry of Deeds: No. 227684, Vol 337, p.454, 1781. Described as 'deceased'

<sup>348</sup> Registry of Deeds: No. 248126, Vol 369, p. 385, 1782. 'Elizabeth Baldwin Spinster then about the age of eighteen years eldest daughter of Wm Baldwin late of Lisnegat'

<sup>349</sup> His wife remarried in 1792.

<sup>350</sup> His wife is described as 'widowed' in 1851 England and Wales Census

<sup>351</sup> Ancestry website: BillionGraves.com Burial Index. Isabella Shaw Willes Herrick is buried in Brompton cemetery.

<sup>352</sup> South African Commercial Advertiser 1847: October to December. Transcribed from CO53/8 at the national Archives in Kew

<sup>353</sup> Free BMD. Died in Dorking, Surrey

<sup>354</sup> Cork Examiner of 4 Jan 1861. 'At his residence, Clohina, on the 17th inst., HERBERT BALDWIN, M.D., J.P., after having attained the fine old age of seventy-nine years and a half.'

<sup>355</sup> Cork Examiner of 15 Apr 1857: '...was born 18 April 1822 Died April 11 1857'

<sup>356</sup> Southern Recorder of 21 Feb 1832. 'In Nantes in France, in night of 6th of this present month, Elizabeth, y.d.o Herbert Baldwin Esq MD. She was child of most amiable disposition. Her death is source of deep sorrow'.

<sup>357</sup> Family Search: IGI.

<sup>358</sup> ibid

<sup>359</sup> I am uncertain about Corliss's wife. See discussion on pages 54-56

<sup>360</sup> Family Search: IGI

<sup>361</sup> O'Hart states that Eleanor was the daughter of this Corliss but I am not sure about this because she and her husband do not appear in family land deals (see discussion on pages 54-56)

<sup>362</sup> Family Search: IGI

..... -Female Baldwin (-bef 1836<sup>363</sup>)  
 ..... +William McCreight of Umera (1797<sup>364</sup>-by 1862<sup>365</sup>)  
 ..... **-Henry Baldwin**  
 ..... **-James Baldwin** (died 15 Oct 1827<sup>366</sup>)  
 ..... +Frances Banfield (died 2 Sep 1836<sup>367</sup>)  
 ..... **-Mary Milner Baldwin** (died 28 May 1862<sup>368</sup>)  
 ..... **+William McCreight of Umera** (1797- by1862)

From the names highlighted, you will notice that many of the people named in the 1857 sale particulars for Lisnagat are indeed close family (all directly related to William Baldwin and his wife, Mary Milner). I do not know if the following are directly connected to the family: Martin and Jane Hennessy (nee Waring) and Elizabeth McCarthy. Sarah Baldwin was married to Walter McCarthy, and I imagine that Elizabeth McCarthy was part of this same McCarthy family (possibly a daughter or daughter-in-law; i.e. Walter McCarthy junior's wife). A Walter McCarthy married Elizabeth Fitzgerald in c. 1808 in Limerick<sup>369</sup> so this **might** be the Elizabeth mentioned in the sale, but this is very speculative.

Although included in John O'Hart's work tracing 'Irish' pedigrees<sup>370</sup>, William Baldwin is absent from Sir Bernard Burke's tree of the Baldwins<sup>371</sup>. As others have pointed out, Burke's various works relating to genealogy are an invaluable source of information, but nonetheless they are far from accurate and contain significant gaps. An important factor accounting for William Baldwin's absence from his records would undoubtedly be the lack of male heirs in the families of William's three sons. Corliss had two daughters (although the identity of the elder one is questionable – see pages 54-56) and Mary was the only child of James Baldwin. Henry did not marry and died without issue. John Burke was mainly interested in lines that continued through male heirs only and, often, just the first born male.

But another reason for William's absence could arise from confusions over the name William leading to false attributions and the conflation of possibly two separate families.

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<sup>363</sup> Her husband remarried in 1836

<sup>364</sup> Keith Winters pdf on-line. Source: birth certificate

<sup>365</sup> His wife, Mary, is said to be a widow ('relict') at her death in 1862

<sup>366</sup> The National Archives: [http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie/reels/cwa/005014883/005014883\\_00011.pdf](http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie/reels/cwa/005014883/005014883_00011.pdf)

<sup>367</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Tipperary Clans archive 1836

<sup>368</sup> Cork Chronicle of 29 May 1862: 'On 28 inst at her residence North Hill Bandon, Mary Baldwin relict of late William McCreagh esq and dtr of late James Baldwin esq Bandon'.

<sup>369</sup> Family Search <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.2.1/M76N-FJR>

<sup>370</sup> John O'Hart: Irish pedigrees; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation Vol 1

<sup>371</sup> Sir Bernard, Burke (1958), editor, 'Burke's genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Ireland', 4th ed. (London, U.K.: Burkes Peerage Ltd)



## **CHAPTER 8 William Baldwin's family confused with that of 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' family:**

### **Corliss William Baldwin** (Generation 4)

Confusion over the name 'William' arises from John O'Hart's <sup>372</sup> footnote to the following information about 'my' family:

This William had three sons and two daughters : the sons were —

1. Corlis, m. to a Miss Jenkins ;
2. James, m. to a Miss Banfield — family extinct;
3. Henry, d. unm.

The eldest daughter m. Edward Herrick, of Belmount, gent. ;  
the youngest, m. Walter MacCarthy, solicitor, a scion of the Blarney MacCarthys.

The second daughter of Corlis m. Mr. McCrate, and d.s.p. McCrate m. secondly to former wife's cousin— a daughter of James.

His note in brackets (highlighted by me) at the end of the following sentence is, I think, erroneous.

Robert O'Neil m. Eleanor or Nelly, eldest daughter of Corlis O'Baldwin, of Lios-na-Cait, near Bandon, county Cork. (**This Corlis was eldest son of William, son of Robert, son of John, Mayor of Cork, 1737 ...**).

John O'Hart has confused William Baldwin (b. 1775 in Canada), the son of Robert Baldwin, with 'my' William Baldwin (born c1737 in Cork).

Although Robert Baldwin was indeed the son of John Baldwin (Mayor of Cork) and did have a son called William (Warren) Baldwin, this William could not be the father of Corliss, because Corliss and William Warren Baldwin are of the same generation. There is no record, by the way, to show that William Warren Baldwin had a son called Corliss. See abbreviated tree for this family on next page.

Given that both families were closely connected to Lisnagat (a relatively small area), it is not surprising that mistakes were made. Also, O'Hart did not necessarily gather contemporary evidence but relied on reports of past events. The families were also close, in the sense that there is evidence of land transactions between them. For example, a pre-marriage settlement in 1782 concerning 'my' William Baldwin's eldest daughter, Elisabeth, mentions Robert Baldwin of the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' (shown in family tree section just presented) in relation to a lease.<sup>373</sup> Such transactions could have led to a conflation of the two families in people's minds.

And reciting that **Robert Baldwin** of Garrancoonig but afterwards Summerhill in the Co. Cork Gent by indenture of lease bearing date the sixth day of May one thousand seven hundred and seventy one Demised to said William Baldwin the lands of Lisnegat situate in the Barony of Kilnameaky and County Cork for the term of nine hundred and ninety five years from the twenty fifth day of March one thousand seven hundred and sixty four at the yearly rent of one hundred and twenty pounds sterling ...

<sup>372</sup> John O'Hart: Irish pedigrees; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation Vol 1

<sup>373</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 248 126, Vol 369, Page 385, 1782

23. A section of the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' family tree

<b>Name</b>	<b>Birth</b>	<b>Marriage</b>	<b>Death</b>
John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork	c 1716 <sup>374</sup>	1737 <sup>375</sup>	1767 <sup>376</sup>
...+Elizabeth Warren of Kilbarry	c 1716 <sup>377</sup>		17 Sep 1787 <sup>378</sup>
.....-John Baldwin of Clifton and Lisnagat	c 1739 <sup>379</sup>	1764 <sup>380</sup>	3 May 1818 <sup>381</sup>
.....+ Elizabeth Herrick	c 1742 <sup>382</sup>		1809 <sup>383</sup>
.....-Robert Warren Baldwin	21 Aug 1741 <sup>384</sup>	2 Sept 1769 <sup>385</sup>	24 Nov 1816 <sup>386</sup>
.....+ Barbara Spread	24 Aug 1748 <sup>387</sup>		21 Jun 1791 <sup>388</sup>
.....-William Warren Baldwin	25 Apr 1775 <sup>389</sup>	31 May 1803 <sup>390</sup>	8 Jan 1844 <sup>391</sup>
.....+ Margaret P. Wilcocks	c 1782 <sup>392</sup>		15 May 1850 <sup>393</sup>

<sup>374</sup> Robert Macqueen Baldwin, Joyce Baldwin (1969) 'The Baldwins and the great experiment'. Chapter 'From Cork to York'.

<sup>375</sup> Herbert Webb Gillman, 1896, 'Index to the marriage licence bond of the diocese of Cork and Ross, Ireland, for the years from 1628-1750'. On-line. Also Family Search, IGI.

<sup>376</sup> Robert Macqueen Baldwin, Joyce Baldwin (1969) 'The Baldwins and the great experiment'. Chapter 'From Cork to York'.

<sup>377</sup> Family Search, IGI

<sup>378</sup> Irish Newspaper: Cork Evening Post (Thurs 20 Sept 1787)

<sup>379</sup> R. ffolliott 'The Herricks of County Cork'

<sup>380</sup> Family Search, IGI and R. ffolliott 'The Herricks of County Cork'

<sup>381</sup> R. ffolliott 'The Herricks of County Cork'

<sup>382</sup> ibid

<sup>383</sup> Buried 12 February 1809 'aged 58': R. ffolliott 'The Herricks of County Cork'

<sup>384</sup> Family Search, IGI

<sup>385</sup> There are a no.of references to this marriage, including the Cork Evening Post of Thur 7 Sept 1769. 'Marriage Last week at Moviddy church, Mr Robert Baldwin of this city, merchant, to Miss Barbara Spread'.

<sup>386</sup> Family Search, IGI

<sup>387</sup> Edward Marion Chadwick (1894) Ontarian families: genealogies of United-Empire-Loyalist and other pioneer families of Upper Canada

<sup>388</sup> Irish Newspaper: Cork Evening Post (Thurs 23 Jun 1791)

<sup>389</sup> The Dictionary of Canadian Biography on-line

<sup>390</sup> ibid

<sup>391</sup> ibid

<sup>392</sup> Robert Macqueen Baldwin, Joyce Baldwin (1969) 'The Baldwins and the great experiment'. Chapter 'From Cork to York'.

<sup>393</sup> 'Ontarian families: genealogies of United-Empire-Loyalist and other pioneer families of Upper Canada'. op cit Note: Dictionary of Canadian Biography on-line says she died in Jan 1851.

## Elizabeth Baldwin (Generation 4 )

Confusion does not just belong to the past! I note that some websites (including trees on Ancestry) show William Baldwin's daughter, Elizabeth (*Gen 4*), as the daughter of John Baldwin (born c 1739<sup>394</sup>), the son of John Baldwin, the Mayor of Cork.

John Baldwin had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Lt. Thomas Davies and then John Shea. William Baldwin's daughter, Elizabeth, married firstly Dr. Henry James Wilson and then Edward Herrick of the Island.

From a statement by Terence Kermode, it would appear that confusing the two daughters is not new. Thus, he<sup>395</sup> recalls that he had heard that John Baldwin's Elizabeth married Edward Herrick of the Island, but he then says:

...from RffN [Rosemary Ffolliott Biographical notices from Cork Newspapers 1754-1827] it seems that she married (1) Lt. Thomas Davies, RN. on 27.5.1802, and married (2) on 6.6.1818, John Shea of the 58th Regt and later of the 12th Dragoons, being then described as the widow of Thomas Davies

The Southern Recorder newspaper echoes the fact that this Elizabeth was the daughter of John Baldwin:

At Passage on Sat last, John Shea Esq of the 58th Regt to Mrs Eliza Davis, widow of Lieut T. Davis late of the Royal Navy and dau to the late John Baldwin Esq

John Baldwin (c 1739) was of the same generation as 'my' William Baldwin, and his daughter and William's were born within 3 years of each other (in 1764<sup>396</sup> and c1767<sup>397</sup>) which may go some way to explain why there is a lack of clarity about the identity of the two daughters.

A deed dated 1782 shows the pre-marriage settlement of Elizabeth Baldwin to Dr Wilson<sup>398</sup>. This deed confirms that the Elizabeth, who married Dr Wilson, was the daughter of William Baldwin, not John Baldwin. Thus, she is described as the eldest daughter of William Baldwin 'late of Lisnegat' and Sarah Milner (nee Banfield) was her grandmother, acting as administratrix in the deed.

This deed confirms the research of the noted genealogist, Rosemary ffolliott. She states that

'Edward [Herrick] of the Island .... married 27<sup>th</sup> September 1792 (Christchurch, Cork) Elizabeth, daughter of William Baldwin of Lisnegat, and widow of Henry James Wilson of Cork, MD...'<sup>399</sup>

Further evidence is provided in a sale of land in Lisnegat in 1857 by 'my' family, often quoted in this paper; participants in the sale include the children of Edward Herrick and Elizabeth.

Finally, John O'Hart records that it was Elizabeth from 'my' family who married Edward Herrick. Thus, having listed the three male sons of William Baldwin's family, he says

The eldest daughter m. Edward Herrick, of Belmont, gent;<sup>400</sup>.

<sup>394</sup> Family Search: IGI

<sup>395</sup> op cit. Kermode page 64

<sup>396</sup> Registry of Deeds, Deed 248 126 Vol 369 Page 385 1782.

<sup>397</sup> LDS

<sup>398</sup> Registry of Deeds Index Project: No. 240126, Vol 369, Page 385, 1782

<sup>399</sup> Rosemary ffolliott (1963) 'The Herricks of Co. Cork'. Pamphlet. pub. The Irish Genealogical Society, London

<sup>400</sup> John O'Hart: Irish pedigrees; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation Vol 1

## **CHAPTER 9 The relationship between ‘my’ William Baldwin and the well documented ‘John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork’ family?**

At one point I wondered if ‘my’ William Baldwin belonged to the ‘John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork’ family and was the son of John Baldwin (born c. 1716). William’s estimated date of birth (g 1740) ‘fits’. The fact that O’Hart assumed that William Baldwin’s son, Corliss, was from the ‘John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork’ family is more understandable if he were referring to the correct family but the ‘wrong’ William (for Corliss’ father) - see previous chapter.

Apart from this confusion by O’Hart, it is also noticeable that the ‘John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork’ family and ‘my’ William Baldwin family share ‘Corliss’ as a name which might suggest some connection between the families. Thus the mother of John, Mayor of Cork, was Catherine Corliss<sup>401</sup>.

Another factor pointing to the existence of one family, was the way in which the two families were described by the place name, 'Lisnagat', an area comprising under 400 acres.

However, John (b. 1739) and Robert (b 1741), in the chart shown in the previous chapter, appear from the records to be the only sons of John Baldwin (born c. 1705) and Elizabeth Warren. The absence of the name, John, in ‘my’ family tree also throws doubt on a direct connection between the families, despite their land transactions which could be indicative of a close relationship.

Sir Bernard Burke in ‘A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Ireland’ says that on 4 May, 1732, Sarah, daughter of ‘Corlis Baldwin, of Lisnagat’, married Herbert Gillman. The weight of evidence indicates that this Sarah was in fact the daughter of Henry Baldwin of Mossgrove<sup>402</sup>. Of interest here, however, is that Burke brings to light an ‘early’ Corliss Baldwin of Lisnagat (born, say, around 1680), who *could* be the grandfather of ‘my’ William. Whether or not this Corliss was part of the 'John Mayor of Cork' family is another matter.

William Baldwin might have named his first male child, Corliss, after his own father or grandfather. However, William and his wife, Mary, do not appear to have followed the Irish tradition when they named their second and third son, so they may not have done so for the first (i.e. Corliss). So the parentage of ‘my’ William Baldwin remains unknown, although the evidence suggests that there was a close connection between the ‘John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork’ family and William’s family.

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<sup>401</sup> She married John Baldwin (Senior) in 1694 (see LDS and JCHAS, Index to the marriage licence bonds.

<sup>402</sup> Family Search gives dob, dom and dod and gives her father as Henry Baldwin and her husband as Herbert Gillman. Also, Alexander W Gillman, 1895. ‘Searches into the history of the Gillman or Gilman family, including the various branches in England, Ireland, America and Belgium’

## **CHAPTER 10 Possible link to another branch of Baldwin family**

In trying to 'place' my branch of the Baldwin family, I have found it necessary to explore other Baldwins who do not appear in the 'main' branches, outlined by Burke<sup>403</sup>. Terence Kermode was unable to place a number of Baldwins and listed these at the end of his paper. Several of these people are from 'my' family and others from the Mallowgatton/Tullyglass area – just to the west of Mount Pleasant and within a couple of miles of Lisnagat.

Some members of this Mallowgatton/Tullyglass family remained in Mallowgatton, whilst others settled in Skibbereen. The latter family are linked through marriage to the Lissarda Baldwins. There are two Corliss Baldwins in the Mallowgatton branch of the family which might suggest that this family and mine share a common ancestral link.

I hope to provide an outline of this family in the future.

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<sup>403</sup> Burke's Peerage and Baronetage Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary

## APPENDIX

### (1) References for Banfield tree

#### 24. References for 'Descendant list for Francis Banfield (Generation 1) and his wife to three generations, including his brother(s) and sisters' shown in Table 12

**Note: the list continues over the page**

Name	born	married	died
1-William BANFIELD of Carhue and Shinnagh	(g 1696)	1 Jan 1732 <sup>404</sup>	aft 1762 <sup>405</sup>
+Anne Poole	Dec1705 <sup>406</sup>	ditto	
. . . .2-William BANFIELD of Shinnagh		1765	
.....+ Mary Beamish of Kilmaloda		ditto	
. . . .2-Thomas BANFIELD		1770 <sup>407</sup>	
.....+ Elizabeth Kingston		ditto	
<b>1-Francis BANFIELD of Currane</b>	<b>(g 1697)</b>		1762 <sup>408</sup>
+Unknown			
. . . .2-Mary BANFIELD	c 1718 <sup>409</sup>	1739 <sup>410</sup>	
. . . . .+Philip BERNARD		ditto	
. . . . .3-Jonas BERNARD of Carhue, Bandon		1768 <sup>411</sup>	17 Sep 1831 <sup>412</sup>
.....+ Penelope Frances Gillman		ditto	
. . . . .3-Jane BERNARD	c 1745 <sup>413</sup>	1766 <sup>414</sup>	
..... + Jonas Lander (Landor)		ditto	
. . . .2-Sarah BANFIELD		1741 <sup>415</sup>	aft 1782 <sup>416</sup>
. . . . .+William MILNER		ditto	bef 1767 <sup>417</sup>
. . . . .3-Mary MILNER		1762 <sup>418</sup>	bef 1781 <sup>419</sup>
.....+William Baldwin of Lisnagat		ditto	c 1781 <sup>420</sup>
. . . . .3-Elizabeth MILNER	c 1746 <sup>421</sup>	1767 <sup>422</sup>	1821 <sup>423</sup>
.....+James Barry of Kilgobbin & Hanover Hall	1732 <sup>424</sup>	ditto	1804 <sup>425</sup>
. . . . .3-Sarah MILNER			living 1781 <sup>426</sup>

<sup>404</sup> Rosemary ffolliott (1958) *The Pooles of Mayfield and other Irish Families*

<sup>405</sup> Signed a will in 1763. Sir Arthur Vicars, Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland

<sup>406</sup> Rosemary ffolliott (1958) *ibid*

<sup>407</sup> Family Search and Irish Extraction Records on Ancestry

<sup>408</sup> Will proved. National Library of Ireland, Genealogical Office: Ms. 139, p. 80.

<sup>409</sup> Family Search

<sup>410</sup> JCHAS, Index to marriage license bonds p 12 in

<sup>411</sup> JCHAS, p. 222 Notes on the Council Book of Clonakilty.

<sup>412</sup> Bandon genealogy website, Snippets from estate correspondence. And Irish Newspaper, Freeman's Journal

<sup>413</sup> Family Search

<sup>414</sup> Family Search

<sup>415</sup> Index to marriage licenses, Page 19 - Index to Marriage License Bonds, Diocese of Cork and Ross. Also, Family Search

<sup>416</sup> Registry of Deeds, Deed No. 240126 yr 1782 (alive at time of deed)

<sup>417</sup> Registry of Deeds, Deed No. 167711 yr 1767, p. 349

<sup>418</sup> Family Search. Also, Irish Records Extraction Database on Ancestry

<sup>419</sup> Registry of Deeds. Deed No. 227684 yr 1781 p.454. Described as 'deceased'

<sup>420</sup> Registry of Deeds. Deed No. 227684 yr 1781 p.454 Alive at the time of this lease but deceased by 1782:

Registry of Deeds, Deed No. 240126 yr 1782

<sup>421</sup> Family Search

<sup>422</sup> Irish ancestry extraction records. Also, Family Search

<sup>423</sup> <http://www.geni.com/search?names=milner+barry>. No reference provided

<sup>424</sup> Barry, E. Barrymore: Records of the Barrys of County Cork from the Earliest to the Present Time, With Pedigrees. 1902. Reprint. London: Forgotten Books, 2013.

<sup>425</sup> <http://www.geni.com/people/James-Barry/4769476199860065420> No reference provided

. . . .2-Susanna BANFIELD	---		
. . . . .+Thomas ALDWORTH	---		
. . . . .3-Francis ALDWORTH	---		
. . . . .3-Joseph ALDWORTH	c 1750 <sup>427</sup>		
. . . .2-Ann/Anna BANFIELD		1745 <sup>428</sup>	
. . . . .+Edward PEED	---	ditto	
. . . . .3-James PEED	1748 <sup>429</sup>	1775 <sup>430</sup>	
. . . . .3 Male PEED <sup>431</sup>			
[1-John BANFIELD] <sup>432</sup>	---		
1-Anne BANFIELD	---		
+Edward HORNIBROOK	---		bef 1762 <sup>433</sup>
. . . . 2-Richard HORNIBROOK	---		
1-Unknown female BANFIELD	---		
+Moore HARDWAY	---		
. . . . 2-Banfield HARDWAY	---		
. . . . 2-John HARDWAY	---		
. . . . 2-Thomas HARDWAY	---		

<sup>426</sup> Registry of Deeds, Deed No. 227684 yr 1781(Living and referred to as 'Spinster')

<sup>427</sup> Bandon Genealogical website: 1760 Bandon Leases

<sup>428</sup> Index to the marriage license bonds p 7. JHCAS

<sup>429</sup> Bandon Genealogical website

<sup>430</sup> Cork Past and Present website: index to marriage license bonds of Cloyne

<sup>431</sup> Bandon Genealogical website: leases and tenancies. James Peed is described as 'eldest son'

<sup>432</sup> He appears at the top of the Will with Francis' brother, William. I guess that he is Francis' brother, but no proof of this

<sup>433</sup> Described as 'deceased' in Will of brother-in-law, Francis Banfield, in 1762

## (2) Notes on Julia Herrick (Generation 5), who married Dr. Herbert Baldwin

Julia Herrick was the daughter of Edward Herrick and Elizabeth (nee Baldwin), who had two sons and three daughters.

Julia married back into the Baldwin family when, in 1818, she married<sup>434</sup> a widower, Dr Herbert Baldwin, of the Clohina line of Baldwins<sup>435</sup>.

Marriage This morning at St Peter's church<sup>436</sup> by the Rev J Forsayeth, Herbert Baldwin MD to Julia, daughter of Edward Herrick of Belmont, Co Cork, Esq.<sup>437</sup>

In 1816, Dr. Baldwin had lost his previous spouse, Barbara Dunne.

**Dr Herbert Baldwin** (1782 - 1861) was a Member of Parliament representing the city of Cork at Westminster from 1832 to 1837.

Herbert Baldwin's contributions and speeches are recorded in Hansard<sup>438</sup>. He addressed the House on forty-nine occasions. He was a member of the Liberal Party which supported the repeal of the 1800 Act of Union that had created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The National Library of Ireland, Dublin, holds a letter that Herbert sent to Denis Moore of Newcomen Bridge, Dublin, 'stating he will act with regard to the petition Moore sent'<sup>439</sup>. The letter is dated 1835 and is complete with its original seal.

Herbert Baldwin (*Gen. 5*) was a doctor of medicine and also of law, as was his father, James. This did not prevent Herbert falling foul of the law himself on at least one occasion.

Thus, in 1837 a newspaper reported that Herbert Baldwin had taken legal action against Redmond O'Driscoll of Mardyke, owner of the Cork 'Southern Reporter' newspaper, and Mr. Henry Burke for sending him a 'hostile' message inviting him to fight a duel with the aim of provoking him to a breach of the peace. Redmond O'Driscoll in turn accused Herbert Baldwin of calling him a 'blackguard' and 'false reporter'. A report of the County Court trial is given in the 'Sligo Champion' newspaper, dated 12 August 1837. 'After a short consultation', the jury returned a verdict of 'guilty' against O'Driscoll and Burke. Dr. Baldwin was acquitted in the suit brought by O'Driscoll against him. The case was said to have 'excited considerable interest'.

Apart from his professional duties, Dr Baldwin also owned land, offices and houses, as evidenced in Griffith's Valuation<sup>440</sup>. For example, the Valuation indicates that he owned most of the houses, offices and land in Clohina, amounting to some 648 acres, with a rateable annual value of £188 15s. 0d. In Gortanimill, also in the parish of Kilnamartery, he was leasing most of the offices, houses and land, with an acreage of nearly 600 acres and with a rateable annual value of £121 6s. 0d.

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<sup>434</sup> Southern Recorder Thursday 27 Aug 1818

<sup>435</sup> John Burke: 'A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry ...'

<sup>436</sup> There is a St Peter's church in both Bandon and Cork city.

<sup>437</sup> Perhaps worth noting that in 'The county families of the United Kingdom, or, Royal manual of the titled and untitled aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland' Walford, Edward. 1864, there are numerous errors, one of which is that Herbert married an Ellen Herrick

<sup>438</sup> <http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/people/dr-herbert-baldwin>

<sup>439</sup> <http://catalogue.nli.ie/Search/Results?lookfor=%22%20Moore%2C%20Denis%22&type=Subject>

<sup>440</sup> see Ancestry.co.uk



Herbert was a Catholic by religion<sup>441</sup>, as was his father, James Baldwin and mother, Mary (nee O'Connell). James had secretly converted to Catholicism, having been influenced by a Catholic tutor, much to the disapproval of his father<sup>442</sup>. Mary (nee O'Connell) was one of twenty-two children and from a noble family, whose ancestral home was Derrynane House, County Kerry, Ireland. It is now an Irish National Monument and part of a National Park. Mary had a twin sister, Eibhlin (Eileen), notable in Irish literature for her lament for the death of her husband, Art O'Leary, shot by Crown forces in 1773<sup>443</sup>. There are numerous references on the web to these events. See page 50 above, where mention is made of the indictment of Abraham Morris, Chief Sheriff of Cork for the murder of Art O'Leary.

Dr. Herbert Baldwin was the cousin of Daniel O'Connell, 'The Liberator', who worked for Irish emancipation. Some evidence of contact between the cousins is given by the presence of Daniel O'Connell in 1810 at the christening of Catherine<sup>444</sup>, daughter of Dr Herbert Baldwin, by his first wife Barbara Dunne.

Dr. Herbert Baldwin and his second wife, Julia (nee Herrick) (Generation 5) had at least two children:

**1 Herbert James Henry**  
**2 Elizabeth.**

**Herbert James Henry** was born on 19<sup>th</sup> April 1822 and baptised, according to a church record, on 10 September 1819<sup>445</sup>. On 11<sup>th</sup> April 1857, he died aged 35. His tomb is at St. Lachtain's, Kilamarty, Cork, and it bears the following inscription:

Herbert James Henry Baldwin Junr of Clohina, J.P., born 19 April 1822 died 11th April 1857, deeply regretted by his bereaved wife, his afflicted father, his numerous relations, kind friends and neighbours. In his social disposition, cheerful, hospitable and generous in his majesterial office, strictly impartial and just in his duties to the poor, zealous, attentive and human and highly esteemed by all who knew him. This last testimony of undying affection was erected by his father, Herbert Baldwin MD. May he rest in peace Amen

This son, Herbert James Henry Baldwin, was involved in a tragic shooting incident when he was aged 30. He shot and blinded a Patrick Murphy who was a tenant and employee of his father (Dr. Herbert Baldwin). This event was variously described as an 'accident' and as an 'act of madness'. He was not charged with the offence and Dr. Baldwin undertook to support the victim for as long as he, Mr. Murphy, lived<sup>446</sup>. It appears that he kept to this agreement while he was alive, but not so, his daughter from his first marriage (Mary Ann O'Sullivan<sup>447</sup> – nee Baldwin). A case was won against Dr. Baldwin's daughter in 1865 for breaching the agreement after the death of her father<sup>448</sup>.

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<sup>441</sup> Find my Past Ireland website: Irish Catholic Church Directories 1836-37

<sup>442</sup> John Morgan O'Connell (1892): 'The last colonel of the Irish brigade, Count O'Connell, and old Irish life at home and abroad, 1745-1833', Vol 1.

<sup>443</sup> see, for instance, Angela Bourke (2002), 'The Field Day Anthology of Irish Writing, Volume 4', NYU Press, p. 1398.

<sup>444</sup> Irish Genealogy website: <http://churchrecords.irishgenealogy.ie/churchrecords/details/29394d0059284>

<sup>445</sup> Irish Genealogy website: <http://churchrecords.irishgenealogy.ie/churchrecords/details/6d4f1a0067323>. This gives name of father and mother (nee Herrick)

<sup>446</sup> Dublin Evening Mail 30 March 1865. Also, Cork Examiner 29 March 1865

<sup>447</sup> She married John O'Sullivan of Bere Cork Examiner newspaper, 16<sup>th</sup> April 1833

<sup>448</sup> Find my Past Ireland: Dublin evening mail of 24 June 1865

**Dr. Herbert Baldwin's daughter, Elizabeth**, from his second marriage to Julia Herrick, died in 1832 at the young age of 11 years <sup>449</sup>.

Herbert Baldwin and Julia (nee Herrick) lived at Gortanimill House<sup>450</sup> to the west of County Cork at Mount Massey<sup>451</sup> (north of Macroom). The Landed Estates database states:

In the mid 19th century this house was the residence of Herbert Baldwin MD and held by him in fee, valued at £24. It was included in the proposed sale of Herbert Baldwin O'Sullivan's estate in 1889 when the sale notice described it as "an excellent residence in very good repair". In 1944 the Irish Tourist Association survey refers to it as "formerly the residence of Dr. Baldwin, now occupied by Mr. Lynch, NT" This house is now demolished.

Julia Baldwin (nee Herrick) died in Paris on 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1844 (Cork Examiner newspaper, 5 June 1844), pre-deceasing her husband by 16 years:

On the 25th ult., in Paris, Julia Baldwin daughter of the late Edward Herrick, of Bellmount, in this county, Esq.

Herbert Baldwin's death in 1861 at his home, Clohina, at the age of 79 years was reported in the Cork Examiner, as follows <sup>452</sup>.

Death of Dr. Baldwin, J.P.—At his residence, Clohina, on the 17th inst., HERBERT BALDWIN, M.D., J.P., after having attained the fine old age of seventy-nine years and a half. His name is familiar to most of the citizens of Cork, not alone in his medical capacity, as one to whose skill and talent many among them owe their present health, but also as their representative in Parliament for many years, when, with the rare abilities he possessed, he watched over their interests with the true and heartfelt anxiety of a patriot and an Irishman. The funeral will take place on Monday next, at the hour of one o'clock, 21st inst.

He made a will in 1837<sup>453</sup>, many years before he died. It was proved on 14<sup>th</sup> March 1861 and granted to his daughter, Mary Ann O'Sullivan (mentioned in relation to the court case above), described as his 'only next of kin'.

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<sup>449</sup> Southern Recorder newspaper; Thurs 27 Aug 1818. See Radleys Website:

[http://www.radleysofcork.bigpondhosting.com/my\\_homepage\\_files/page9.html](http://www.radleysofcork.bigpondhosting.com/my_homepage_files/page9.html)

<sup>450</sup> Landed Estates Database: <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/estate-show.jsp?id=2789>

<sup>451</sup> *ibid*

<sup>452</sup> Irish newspaper: Cork Examiner 4<sup>th</sup> January 1861

<sup>453</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Index of Irish Wills 1484-1858, Ref.No.: IAR/1837/F/88

### (3) LISNAGAT

Lisnagat is in the townland of Templemartin, which is described by Samuel Lewis in 'A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland' (1837):

**Templemartin**, a parish, in the barony of Kilnameaky, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5 miles (N.) from Bandon, on the road from Kinsale to Macroom; containing 2730 inhabitants. It comprises 7423 statute acres, of which about 330 are common; about one-tenth is pasture, one-twentieth bog (affording a good supply of fuel), and the remainder under tillage, being generally poor and stony ground.

Another source says that in 1821 the number of inhabitants in Templemartin was 2854 with 487 houses, housing 513 families<sup>454</sup>. By 1851 the population of the parish had more than halved, with a population of 1,236 and only 227 inhabited houses<sup>455</sup>.

Lisnagat was originally termed 'Lios nag Cait' which translates as 'fort of cats':

Here is a ring fort which is supposed to have been inhabited by wild cats about which tales are told. At the south side are the remains of large cotton mills which employed up to 100. They were erected by the Baldwins who owned the townland<sup>456</sup>.

The first Protestant owner, referred to by Terence Kermode<sup>457</sup> is an 'undertaker', Hugh Worth. The lands granted to him amounted to 12,000 acres. Hugh Worth sold these in 1598 to Sir Richard Greenville, who divided up the land into different estates. One of these estates of 2500 acres was sold to Gyles Maskelyne. This estate included 'half a ploughland' (i.e. 60 acres) and ten acres of mill lands of 'Lysnegatt'

As shown before in this report, this land was then granted by fee farm lease to Thomas Baldwin:

Fee-farm lease dated 22nd February 1612 by Giles Maskelyne to Thomas Baldwin of the Lands of Lisnegat containing half a ploughland with 10 acres of the Mill Lands. and the North East part of Garrancoonig containing half a ploughland<sup>458</sup>.

Thomas Baldwin's son, James, is shown in the Irish 1659 census as the landlord in 'Lisnegatt' in the Parish of Brinny, Kilnameaky. In this census Lisnagat is shown to be sparsely populated with just 16 people, 5 English and 11 Irish<sup>459</sup>. Having obtained a toe-hold in the area, over the years the Baldwins added to the land they owned in Lisnagat.

Leases to Lisnagat changed hands between the Baldwins over the next 150 odd years. Thus, Robert Baldwin of the 'John Mayor of Cork' Baldwins', who were directly related to Thomas and James Baldwin just mentioned, leased the land from 1764 for a term of 995 years, to 'my' family. Nearly 100 years later, in 1850, Samuel Baldwin<sup>460</sup> of Mossgrove (the 'landlord' of Lisnagat) is

<sup>454</sup> Rev. Brother W.P. Allen (1970) 'The United Parishes of Murragh and Templemartin' (Cork County Library)

<sup>455</sup> *ibid*

<sup>456</sup> Source not given. Quoted in 'Templemartin Parish and townlands' on Bandon Genealogy website [http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/templemartin\\_townlands.htm](http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/templemartin_townlands.htm)

<sup>457</sup> *op cit*, p. 23

<sup>458</sup> Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives 'Sale of Incumbered estates' 1857 on-line: <http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/cork/land/cork-est096.txt>

<sup>459</sup> Michael O'Laughlin (2001) 'Ireland, Co. Cork Genealogy & Family History Notes: Including the Census of 1659 and Family Arms'

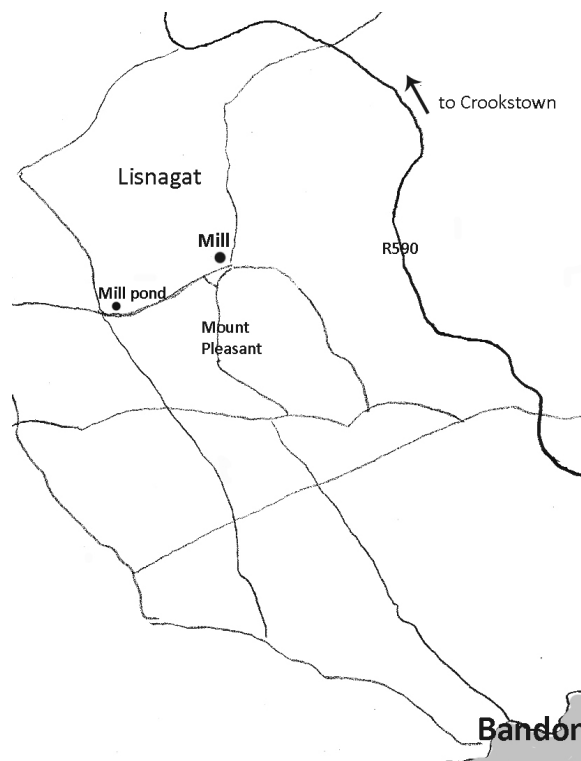
<sup>460</sup> 1773 - 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec 1861. Married Catherine/Kate Baldwin who is mentioned in his will.

said to receive 'but £110 being let on a lease before it came to his hands for a term of 999 years'. From this information, it would appear that Lisnagat was at some point 'owned' by the 'Mount Pleasant' Baldwins, and leased to the 'John Baldwin, Mayor of Cork' family before being leased to 'my' family from 1764 for 995 years. As I have indicated before, the five children of 'my' William Baldwin inherited one-fifth each of the lands of Lisnagat. All the leases held by my family were sold in the mid- 1850's, the last being auctioned in 1862<sup>461</sup>.

The Census of Ireland (1851)<sup>462</sup> gives the acreage of Lisnagat as 395 acres 2 roods as do the sale particulars of Lisnagat in 1862<sup>463</sup>.

It is interesting that 'Mill lands' are mentioned in the lease of 1612, because a cotton mill was later built by the Baldwins and there also existed a tannery<sup>464</sup>. Terence Kermode quotes Pat Allen as saying that 'the tannery here was well-known for its high grade boots and their water-tightness ...They also made huge leather aprons, and riding breeches and coats'<sup>465</sup>.

## 26. Sketch of map showing location of Lisnagat Cotton Mill and Mill Pond c.1850



As you will see from the map, the mill itself was just north of a triangle of roads. It is about 4 miles from Bandon (as the crow flies). The Rev. Allen's documents show that it had 'a good supply of water for 9 months of the year; ½ full for three months. Fall of water: 27 feet'<sup>466</sup> A stream ran almost parallel to the north side of the road between the mill and the mill pond and beyond. I do not know if this stream is the Sall river, mentioned in the particulars of a sale of Lisnagat in 1862<sup>467</sup>

<sup>461</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Landed Estates Court, one fifth part of Lisnagat,1862; Henry McCarthy

<sup>462</sup> Census of Ireland 1851: 'General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes, and Baronies of Ireland: Based on the Census of Ireland for the Year 1851', Volume 8. Described as 'statute measure'.

<sup>463</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Landed Estates Court 1862; Henry McCarthy

<sup>464</sup> J.R. and J.M. Baldwin, 'The Great Experiment'. op cit

<sup>465</sup> op cit, Kermode, page 38

<sup>466</sup> p. 164, Rev. Brother W.P. Allen (1970) 'The United Parishes of Murragh and Templemartin' (Cork County Library)

<sup>467</sup> Find my past Ireland website: Landed Estates Court, one fifth part of Lisnagat, 19<sup>th</sup> June 1862; Henry M'Carthy

The Public right to use the stream called the Sall river, running through portion of the said land, will also be preserved as it now exists.

In 2009 Pat Allen said that the mill employed 300 girls and 100 men; I think he was referring to the most productive years of the mill<sup>468</sup>. Writing in 1837, Samuel Lewis reported that the mill employed up to 100 workers:

At Lisnagat is a large power-loom factory for spinning cotton, employing about 100 persons<sup>469</sup>.

The high productivity of the mill is also mentioned in 'Notes from A Short Topographical and statistical account of the Bandon Union'<sup>470</sup>.

Messrs Wheeler and Co have established Lisnagat Cotton Mill four miles from Bandon capable of turning out 2000 lbs of spun cotton weekly. Calicoes of every description, corduroys, sheetings of all kinds, cotton wick, twist, weft, of all numbers up to 40, and knitting cotton, are now manufacturing there.

It would be interesting to know if the mill workers were drawn from the local population or moved into the area. If the latter is the case, they would have considerably inflated the population of the sparsely populated area.

It seems curious that a mill relatively far inland and distant from Cork was used to process cotton. Pat Allen helped in providing some answers; he said that one part of the Lisnagat family (he could not remember which) owned a shipping line and imported vast amounts of raw cotton from Georgia, America. It landed at a pier in Monkstown, Cork, called at the time, 'Baldwin's Pier'. The cotton was taken by 300 or 400 packhorses, carrying a bale of cotton on each side from Cork to Lisnagat; at the time there were just tracks, no proper roads. At about halfway, the Baldwins owned a house where the men would rest before proceeding with a change of horses.

When the cotton mill was offered for sale in the 1850s, its measurements were as follows:

- (b) Dimensions of Mill: 78 feet x 24 feet x 40 feet  
Dimensions of Return: 32 feet x 23 1/2 feet x 40 feet
- (c) A good supply of water for 9 months of the year; 1/2 full for three months  
Fall of water: 27 feet
- (d) Dimensions of new wheel: diam. at ft breadth 5ft. depth 13 ins.  
The old stones: 3ft 6 ins in diam. grinding 5 bags per day.  
One pair new Scotch stones 4ft. 2 ins. diameter<sup>471</sup>

As the price paid for cotton fell in the 1800s, the mill owners tried to keep it going by paying the workers less but the mill was forced to close. Pat Allen said that it was subsequently burnt down. I understand that just a very small part of the cotton mill remains by a stream not far from Mount Pleasant House<sup>472</sup>.

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<sup>468</sup> Personal conversation

<sup>469</sup> 'A topographical dictionary of Ireland : comprising the several counties ...' S. Lewis; pub. 1837

<sup>470</sup> W. Spillar (1844) see chapter 'The Union'.

<sup>471</sup> p. 164 Rev. Brother W.P. Allen (1970) 'The United Parishes of Murragh and Templemartin', (Cork County Library)

<sup>472</sup> personal conversation with Pat Allen in 2009

This decline of the mill accords with a report on the Landed Estates database: ‘It is labelled Lisnagat cotton mill on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map<sup>473</sup> but does not feature on the 25-inch map of the 1890s’<sup>474</sup> Further evidence of the decline is provided in around 1850 when the mill was for sale:

The factory (the Cotton Mill) has been almost idle; as to the spinning business – at present a couple of boys and 3 or 4 girls are sufficient for the work, the demand being almost confined to the few handloom weavers about Bandon and so variable even is this small demand that it is frequently altogether idle –occasionally a cotton cargo being wrecked off the coast may afford a little less interrupted work. It would scarcely be worth holding but that the famine of the last few years has induced the proprietor to make experiment of a pair of old sill-stones to grind wheaten meal for local necessity, and having been kept tolerably busy he has since erected a second wheel and purchased a pair of new Scotch Stones intending to retail meal in Bandon. The erection of the new Wheel is very defective, so much so that a third of the power is lost. In the present stage of conversion from a cotton factory to a Meal Mill there is not sufficient information for calculating it in the ordinary way, and I would prefer Mr. Wheeler’s information that the water is about equal to 18 horse-power, this is reference to the Cotton Factory. The present machinery in use would not require more than 8 or 9 horse-power, which will allow a diversion of half the power to the new Wheel<sup>475</sup>.

The following table shows the property, including the mills, leased by members of 'my' family (i.e. representatives of James Baldwin, the father of Mary Milner McCreight (nee Baldwin).The mills and mill pond were in 1851 leased to John Wheeler. The mills, according to Rev. Brother Allen’s work, included a cotton and flour mill.

27. Property leased by descendants of James Baldwin in Lisnagat in 1851<sup>476</sup>

Name		Description of Tenement	Area (acres)	Net Annual Value		
Townlands and Occupiers	Immediate Lessors			Land £ s d	Buildings £ s d	Total £ s d
William Dawson	Reps. James Baldwin	House, offices and land	137..1..25	56 10 0	2 10 0	59 0 0
James Dawson	Reps. James Baldwin	House, offices and land	120 3. 32	57 10 0	2 15 0	60 5 0
James Dawson	Reps. James Baldwin	House, offices and land	102 1 9	65 15 0	10 0 0	75 15 0
Unoccupied	James Dawson	House	-	-	0 15 0	0 15 0
Unoccupied	James Dawson	House	-	-	0 15 0	0 15 0
Thomas Murray	Reps. James Baldwin	House, offices and land	12 2 2	6 0 0	0 10 0	6 10 0
John Dowden	Reps. James Baldwin	Land	10 0 30	7 5 0	-	7 5 0
John Wheeler	Reps. James Baldwin	House, offices, mills and land	9 2 22	6 15 0	26 15 0	33 10 0
		Waste at mill & pond	2 2 0	-	-	-
Unoccupied	John Wheeler	House	-	-	1 5 0	1 5 0
<b>Total</b>			395 2 0	£199 15 0	£45 5 0	£245 0 0

<sup>473</sup> The first edition ordinance map in Ireland surveyed the country from 1829 to 1840

<sup>474</sup> Landed Estates Database: <http://www.landedestates.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/property-show.jsp?id=3593>

<sup>475</sup> page 164, ‘The United Parishes of Murragh and Templemartin’ Rev WP Allen 1970 (from County Cork Library)

<sup>476</sup> Griffith’s Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864, copyright OMS Services Ltd, website [www.origins.net](http://www.origins.net)

Under the heading of 'Baldwin: Mount Pleasant', the Landed Estates Database state, in relation to an entry about Lisnagat:

James Dawson was leasing a property valued at £10 from the representatives of Baldwin at Lisnagat in 1851. It is still extant part of an extensive farm complex.

From the table above, I think it is clear that James Dawson, and others, were leasing much more property than this and the total income was £245.

re. Lisnagat Mill, the Landed Estates Database states that

John Wheeler held this property from the Baldwin estate at the time of Griffith's Valuation when it was valued at £26+.

This accords with the above table, although the value of £26 plus appears to include more than just the mill.

No distinction is made on the Landed Estates Database between the Mount Pleasant Baldwins and my family; the assumption is made, I think, that they are all one. I have no objection to this but I am not sure that such a conclusion is accurate.

On 19th June 1862, one-fifth part of the lands of Lisnagat, were offered for sale by Henry McCarthy in the Landed Estates Court<sup>477</sup>. This court, as mentioned earlier, replaced in 1852 the Encumbered Estates Court (set up in 1849), with the same function of selling insolvent estates. He is said to own this part of Lisnagat by virtue of the lease (forgive me if I repeat this yet again) made between Robert Baldwin and William Baldwin (the latter of 'my' family) on 6<sup>th</sup> May 1771, which agreed that the lease should run from 25<sup>th</sup> March 1764. William Baldwin's estate was divided in 5 equal parts to his 5 children (see earlier in this report). The other four-fifths of Lisnagat had been sold by members of 'my' family prior to this. I imagine that Henry McCarthy was the son or closely related to Walter McCarthy (*Gen. 4*), the son-in-law of William Baldwin. The last part of Lisnagat, belonging to 'my' family, was thus sold in 1862.

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<sup>477</sup> Find my past Ireland: Landed Estates Court: Henry McCarthy.