

CONTENTS

PREFACE

What follows makes no pretence at being literary, or even very interesting, but I have thought it proper to record what I have found in the last few years. I am not a historian, so this attempt at history is far from perfect; there are bound to be mistakes, inaccuracies, inconsistencies and, where I have speculated, possibly false conclusions: for these I alone accept responsibility. There are probably also repetitions as there have been copious revisions as further data and opinions arrived. I have given the date I finished this attempt at history; most of it was written earlier, so if I have referred to 'this' or 'the present' century, the century referred to is the 20th.

Because of my age and the wealth of probably relevant Baldwin references pouring in, I may have to produce this attempt in more than one stage. At the end of the first stage I will make a list of references which have not been positively identified in the hope that a post-script may be added.

I have been helped particularly by:

PNA, of whom more later;

The Revd. John Fenning of Moviddy Rectory, Aherla, Co.Cork, who provided me with copies of

Baldwin entries in the Church of Ireland Registers of Templemartin parish (though the originals had been sent to Dublin and were burnt in the Four Courts in 1922, a predecessor of his had made copies of the originals);

Helen Kelly of Dublin, who researched some documents for me;

Maureen Baldwin, the wife of James(S), who also, via the the Internet, has obtained further details from

Deidra Sullivan of Boston, Mass. and Penny Spence of Vancouver; Maureen's son Robert helped with

the photographs;

Rosemary ffolliott, who provided me with a typescript of the Baldwin entries on her microfiche of RffN

(v.i.).

I thank them all.

Some general remarks are necessary:

Spelling. In earlier centuries spelling was not standardised; and further problems in identification,

particularly of place-names, arise from two causes:

- (i) Irish townlands, and particularly ploughlands, often had alternative names,
- (ii) Documents, e.g., wills and grants of land, were often transcribed by people who did not speak Irish and who were not necessarily skilled in palaeography.

Thus, e.g., Curravordy (later Mount Pleasant) appears as Currovordy, Currovoidy, Curryvordy,

Currividy, Currinordy, Carriardie, etc., even Kurragh-Vordee.

In early times there was no upper case F: ff or Ph was used instead; e.g., ffolliott.

Dates. (i) I have used the British convention: day, month, year; so that 1.2.1900 refers to the 1st of

February.

(ii) Until 1753 the New Year began on March 25th. So 10 January 1728 was what we would

have called 10.1.1729. Except where transcribing documents I have written it 10.1.1728/9.

Abbreviations.

a. = aged

b. = born

bp. = baptised

bur. = buried

c. = *circa* (about)

cf. = *confer* (compare)

d. = died

d.s.p. = *decessit sine prole* (died without issue)

pron. = pronounced

m. = married

unm. = unmarried

v. = *vide* (see)

v.i., v.s. = see below, see above.

viv. = *vivus* or *vivens* (living)

See below for abbreviations of sources and books consulted or quoted from.

Land.

Each county was divided into Baronies; in Co.Cork there were 20, including Kinalmeaky

Each Barony was divided into Parishes, e.g., Templemartin.

Each Parish was divided into Townlands. e.g., Curravordy; for an idea of their sizes see Griffith's Valuations in the Appendix.

There were also ploughlands, smaller than townlands.

There were two forms of land measurement, Irish acres and English (which were smaller). I have not tried

to distinguish between them.

Land areas.

1a(cre) = 4r

1r(ood) = 40p

1p(erch) = 30.25 sq.yd.

Currency. Before the introduction of decimal currency (1971 in England):

£1 = 20s (shillings)

1s = 12d (pence; "d" because Latin *denarius* in the New Testament was translated as "penny")

1d = 2 halfpence (ha'pence), later discontinued

1d = 4 farthings, earlier discontinued

e.g., £1.33 = £1 6s 7¼d approximately.

There was not always parity between £1 sterling and IR£1.

Inflation. As a very rough indication, £1 in 1600 was probably equivalent to:

£1.50 in 1700

£2 in 1790

£4 in 1815

£3 in 1900

£135 in 2000.

It is likely that land prices in Ireland increased more than the above table would indicate in the 17th

century: the confiscated lands were sold dirt-cheap and there was an active market in those lands in that century, increasing both rents and costs of purchase. Also there was probably depression in Irish land prices at the end of the 19th century as the Land Acts came into force. (v. the newspaper report in the Appendix about the sale of some of the Lissarda lands in 1905.)

Generations. Because of the recurrence of the same Christian names in successive generations, I have distinguished individuals by lettering the generations, according to the Generation Grid: e.g., Walter(I), Henry(N).

Names in a Generation. Where I do not have the dates of birth, and where I have the names only from B4, I have had to put the children in ‘Burke order’: Burke’s convention was to put all the boys first.

Surnames. In the ‘Descent Charts’ or trees, I have generally not put the surnames where it is the same as that of the original person in the ‘descent’.

Religion. For the sake of brevity I have usually referred to Roman Catholics as Catholics.

SOURCES CONSULTED

The 1611 Inquisitions [National Archives, Dublin, now RC/4/2, No.16ff, formerly in PROI, IA/48/59]

These were transcribed (in longhand) in c.1816 from the originals; there are many gaps, because of “defacements” and probably the difficulty in reading parts of them, resulting in incorrect transcription.

The 1622 Survey [British Museum, Add. MS 4756 ff. 94v to 97v]: “The Plantacion of Munster being the

2nd PIn made the 27 yeare of Q Elizabeth of lands that came to the Crowne by the Attainder of the Earle of Desmond and his Adherents”.

[This was ordered by James I to see whether the aims were being met and the undertakers fulfilling the conditions, as had been the 1611 Inquisitions above.]

This MS was beautifully written, and thus easy to read.

The 1642 Depositions [Library of Trinity College, Dublin].

Censuses of England, 1841 — 1891 [P.R.O.].

ABBREVIATIONS for books, etc., consulted and sometimes quoted from.

- AB Arthur Bryant, Years of Victory 1802 – 1812; Collins, 1944.
- AY Arthur Young, A Tour in Ireland 1776 – 9; Cassell, ed. A.W.Hutton, 1892.
- B1 Burke, History of the Commoners of G.B. & Ireland, Vol. II, 1835.
- B2 Burke, History of the Landed Gentry of G.B. & Ireland, 1898.
- B3 Burke, Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1904.
- B4 Burke, Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1958.
- B5 Burke’s Irish Family Records.

- B&B JR Baldwin & JM Baldwin, *The Baldwins & the Great Experiment*; Longman, Canada, 1969.
- BO'D Bruno O'Donoghue, *Parish Histories & Place Names of West Cork*.
- CAB Charles Arthur Boycott, *Boycott: the Life behind the Word*; Carbonel Press, c.1998.
- Casey Albert E. Casey, *O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and the Upper Blackwater in Ireland*.
- CBG Rev. CB Gibson, *The History of the County & City of Cork, Vol. II*; London, 1861. (Among c. 700 subscribers was Baldwin H, M.D., Macroon.)
- CI Census of Ireland. *General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands, Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland*; Dublin, 1861.
- CS Charles Smith, *The Ancient & Present State of the County & City of Cork*; 1893 edn.
- DCB *Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vols. VII & VIII*.
- deL de Latocnaye, trans. by John Stevenson, *A Frenchman's Walk through Ireland, 1796 –7*.
- EB Elizabeth Bowen, *Bowen's Court*; Longman Green, 1942.
- EC E Curtis, *A History of Ireland, 6th edn.*; London, 1950.
- EJTR Personal correspondence with Major Eudo J Tonson Rye.
- EMC Edward Marion Chadwick, *Ontarian Families: genealogies of the United Empire Loyalists & other pioneer families of Upper Canada*; publ. 1894.
- EMacL Edward MacLysaght, *Irish Life in the 17th Century*; Irish Academic Press, 1979.
- ERY ER Yescombe, Jnr., *The Yescombe Family*; 1970 (n.p.).
- FSL FSL Lyons, *Ireland since the Famine, revd. edn.*; London, 1973.
- GB George Bennett, *The History of Bandon*; Cork, 1869.
- GO'B George O'Brien, *The Economic History of Ireland in the 18th Century*.
- GO'T Gearóid Ó Tuathaigh, *Ireland before the Famine 1798 – 1848*; Gill & Macmillan, Dublin, 1972.
- GV R Griffith, *General Valuation of Ireland 1844 – 50*; publ. 1849 – 58.
- HT Rev. Horatio Townsend, *A Statistical Survey of the County of Cork*; 1810.
- JHA JH Andrews, *A Paper Landscape*.
- JK James Kelleher, *Memories of Macroon*; On Stream Publications, 1995.
- JNH James N Healy, *The Castles of County Cork*; The Mercier Press, Cork.
- JSD James S Donnelly, Jr., *The Land & the People of 19th Century Cork*; Routledge & K.P., 1975.
- MacCM Michael MacCarthy-Morrogh, *The Munster Plantation*; O.U.P., 1986.
- MS Michael Stenton, *Who's Who of British Members of Parliament, Vol I, 1832 – 85*; Harvester Press
- O'F&B Patrick O'Flanagan & Cornelius G Buttimer, *Cork History & Society*; Geography Publications, Dublin, 1993.
- PDM Postal Directory of Munster, 1886.
- PO'F Patrick O'Flanagan, *300 years of Urban Life: Villages & Towns in Co. Cork, c.1600 – 1901*.
- PSL Peter Somerville-Large, *The Irish Country House*; Sinclair Stevenson, 1995.
- PWJ PW Joyce, *Irish Local Names Explained*; London, 1990, (first publ. 1923).
- RA Richard Aldington, Wellington; Heinemann, 1946.
- Rff Rosemary ffolliott, *The Pooles of Mayfield*; Hodges Figgis, Dublin, 1958.
- RffN Rosemary ffolliott, *Biographical Notices from Cork Newspapers, 1754 – 1827*; on microfiche.
- SL S Lewis (ed.), *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*; London, 1837.
- SP Séamus Pender (ed.), *A Census of Ireland c. 1659*; Stationery Office, Dublin, 1939.

- T&S George Taylor & Andrew Skinner, Maps of the Roads of Ireland surveyed in 1777 & corrected down to 1783; 2nd edn., 1783, repr. Shannon, 1969.
- TWM TW Moody (ed.) et al., New History of Ireland (several volumes); O.U.P. c. 1976 – c. 1991.
- WAS WA Spillar, A short topographical & statistical account of the Bandon Union; Bandon, 1844.
- WEV WE Vaughan, Landlords & Tenants in Ireland 1848 – 1904; Econ. & Soc. Hist. Soc. of Ireland.
- WJS WJ Smith (ed.), Herbert Correspondence; Dublin & Cardiff, 1963.
- WMC WM Cullen, The Blackwater Catholics & Co. Cork Society & Politics in the 18th Century.

IRISH (particularly CORK) NEWSPAPERS

- CA Cork Advertiser
- CC Cork Chronicle
- CEP Cork Evening Post
- CEX Cork Examiner
- CMC Cork Mercantile Chronicle
- CMI Cork Morning Intelligence
- DHJ Dublin Hibernian Journal
- FDJ Faulkner's Dublin Journal
- HC Hibernian Chronicle
- SR Southern Reporter
- TC The Constitution

INTRODUCTION

In 1967 I took to Kinsale what, a few months later, was to become my family, then containing three Baldwins. We eventually found Mount Pleasant, but saw no one there. Nevertheless the two youngest Baldwins ventured up what had once been an elegant staircase, but was then somewhat rickety.

In 1992 I visited Mount Pleasant again, in which Paddy Allen (PNA) was then living. He was away, but his nephew told me that Paddy was very interested in the Baldwins, and had done research on them. Correspondence then started.

In 1993 I went there again and met Paddy, who told me about the Baldwin entry in B4 and of Rff. At that time, no Baldwin in this country knew of their distinguished lineage; so I decided that it was time to try to rectify that. The father of my Baldwin stepsons was the only one of his generation who continued the male line, and when he had found his *métier* as an ace pilot he was understandably more interested in ambitiously pursuing his career than bothering about his ancestry — of which he probably knew little.

Research and correspondence continued. More recently Maureen, the wife of my younger Baldwin stepson, has, by means of the Internet and e-mail, obtained information from other Baldwin descendants.

The basis of the Trees or Descent Charts is B4 sometimes modified from Rff, to which I have added further items when they have come my way. Elinor Herbert's Ancestry is from Rff and WJS. Rosemary ffolliott told me that it was Michael Leader (ML) who had compiled the entry in B4. I asked why she had named the first occupant of Curravordy (Mount Pleasant) as Walter, whereas ML had called him Henry. She said they had discussed the matter and had agreed to differ. I think ML may have based his view on the 1611 Inquisitions, as I have suggested later, but what Rosemary based her view on she did not say.

ML told me that when he submitted the Baldwin entry for B4 he thought the editor had removed some lines where the Baldwin name had died out — as there would therefore be no-one tempted to buy the book!

I have included some Descent Charts for families into which the Baldwins married, where they were not given in Rff, to show the way in which Co. Cork families inter-married with those of what I suppose can still be called 'the same social station'; not quite the nobility, but not far below: Alcock, Corker, Evanson, Gillman, Newce, Poole, Sweete, Tonson Rye, Townsend, Ware, Warren, Woodley, etc.

"Irish households have been so exposed to rebellions, fires (private and public) and the vandalism of their inhabitants that in many cases quantities of papers and pictures have been burnt or 'lost'. (This last covers anything from theft to destruction on the garden bonfire.)" (Rff). This was very much the case with the Baldwins. "When the two old Baldwin ladies in Bandon died, a relation came over, dragged all the papers into the garden and burnt them. When Thomas Russell sold Mount Pleasant House to my father, he cleared the House and burnt all the broken furniture, the library, the paintings and all the papers which had remained since 1892." (PNA). Any Baldwin papers remaining in Bath would have gone up in flames when Green Park was bombed in 1942. So that I have no personal papers from which to flesh out the litany of names; in most cases I can only indicate that a particular person has been mentioned in a book as e.g., a

High Sheriff, Alderman, or officer in the Yeomanry. And even then it is often difficult to determine which he was, because of the repetition of the same names through the generations of all branches. There are more details of Robert who emigrated to Canada, and of some of his descendants; I have not included these as they are already well covered, e.g., in B4, B&B, DCB and the booklet *The Baldwin Legacy July 1799 — July 1999* prepared by Lawrence Baldwin for the 200th anniversary of Robert's arrival in Canada.

I have sometimes been able to give more details of the men the Baldwin women married than about the Baldwin men themselves. I think there is much more to be found about the Baldwins in Casey, but I have not been able to obtain any of the 16 volumes!

Francis ffolliott's mother was a Baldwin: her parents were John Baldwin of Skibbereen and Anne, daughter of William Baldwin of Lissarda. Francis wrote in 1884: "There is no family I ever came across prouder of their pedigree than the Baldwins. They have often said that the ffolliotts were a respectable enough family, but that they were never good enough for the Baldwins, and that they should never have presumed to ask for the hand of a Baldwin in marriage." (Rff). Francis' relation Rosemary remarked: "As [Francis] was on bad terms with his Baldwin relations his account is no doubt rather exaggerated."

Dot (Gwendoline) Baldwin told ML that, when the 'Burke' of the day (perhaps the 1830s) was visiting Mount Pleasant, he asked the Baldwin why he had not sent in his pedigree for publication: the reply was "My House is my pedigree!"

It is of this pedigree and this house, and some stories that go with them, I have tried, with Paddy's help, to write.

On Monday, 13.1.1806, the following "Advertisement" appeared in the CEP: "The Baldwin family will hold their annual meeting at Burchel's in Bandon on Wednesday 22nd inst. Dinner at 5 o'clock." This made me wonder if the Baldwin enterprise in Co. Cork had been something of a 'co-operative'; and Paddy had wondered the same. I even wonder whether the Mount Pleasant Baldwins, after they had become established, saw themselves as the ones to provide entertainment such as hunting, horse-racing and balls, particularly in what I have called the Zenith period. "Strong family ties have always been a Baldwin characteristic" (B&B), and this certainly seems to have been true of the Baldwins of Mount Pleasant and Lisnagat.

The 'spoken tradition' is still very strong in Ireland. Paddy, by living near or in Mount Pleasant since the 1940s, has therefore been able to speak to people who remembered the Baldwins, who may not have been able to provide precise dates, but who were able to pass on stories they had heard. I have generally called this 'Lore'; some of it is probably mere 'bar talk' or *craic*, but much is probably based on fact, though in embellished form.

I hope I have written sympathetically; and would specifically like to distance myself from the outrageous and contemptuous attitude (which lingered into the 20th century) exemplified by Chief Justice Willis writing or speaking about Ireland: "It is some satisfaction in this country, that a man has it in his power to punish, with his own hand, the insolence of the lower class of people, without being afraid of a crown-office, or a process at law" (quoted in EC); or by Lord Salisbury in 1883: "The most disagreeable part of the three Kingdoms is Ireland, and therefore Ireland has a splendid map" (quoted in JHA).

Though probably somewhat autocratic like most of their class, I get the impression that the Baldwins were considerate to their tenants and labourers; and therefore well-liked.

Terence Kermode
Woodbridge, Suffolk
November, 2001

KEY TO SKETCH OF MT. PLEASANT DEMESNE

The unshaded 'buildings' are ruins, and probably were so in the 1840s, except for V which is still there .

A Former West Lodge.

B Large hole:cellars of old house; in NE corner is a stone drain: flagstone resting on mortared walls with stream of water. Possibly a former Tower House. It is on a mound c. 10 feet high.

C Long foundations. (Local Lore that they were cottages, outbuildings & stables.)

D Foundations.

E Summer house. Front of cut stone. Two fire-places. Kitchen on back. Also called Bulldog's House (v.te

F A square tower c. 10 feet high with steps leading to top on N side. Used as grandstand for horse races.

G Walls of buildings revealed by a J.C.B. in 1998.

H Foundations of a big wall 3 feet wide.

I Three one-storey cottages.

J Two-storey house.

K Copper house; huge fire-places; laundry room.

L Stables.

M Grave, probably of attackers (v. text).

P Walled garden.

Q Sheds for oxen.

R Believed to be a ruined church or chapel; very small; some very large stones still there found during ploughing in the 1980s: font and holy water stones?

S ?Priest's house.

T Foundations of three or more "Forest Cottages". An old man who died recently and who had been born there used that name.

U East Lodge.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE

Fortified Mansions had round or square towers at two corners, where the occupants could take refuge in times of trouble and shoot arrows along all four sides of the house. The staircases were in the towers. The mansion was surrounded by a high wall, within which cattle etc., could be driven at night.

It is thought that there were originally fortified mansions at Curravordy (Mount Pleasant), Garrancoonig (Mossgrove) and Lissarda. B&B says: “No doubt many days of Robert’s [the Emigrant’s] boyhood [in the 1750s and 1760s] were spent riding over the vivid green fields of the Warren lands; he would have passed and repassed the mill and tannery [which were part of Lisnagat], of which the ruins are still visible beside a nearly dried-up stream; and he would have ridden over with his mother to the next estate of Mount Pleasant, where his Aunt Alice (his mother’s sister) lived with his Uncle Henry and their children, the Baldwin cousins having married sisters. The house was large and austere, having been a fortified farm, built for defence in the early days, but it faced a long slope down to a small lake and there was a lovely walled garden with fruit and flowers and under the shady trees periwinkles grew in profusion.”

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. There is some evidence that the rebuilt house had three storeys and a basement. Later the top storey was removed, the stones perhaps being used to build more stables, etc. It may also have been c.1800 that the race-course was created, 52 acres between the house and the lake, “with a stone-built grandstand and a Race Steward’s house with fireplaces, and a kitchen for cups of tea, etc. Shorten later lived in this house; he was known as The Bulldog, and the house as The Bulldog’s House. He was very short-tempered.” (PNA). It is likely that it was his son Benjamin who had a lease of one room and kitchen and leased some land.

There had at one time been more than one house in the demesne, but it is not known when they decayed.

During the Famine there were cabins where people lived and worked. “I heard several stories of how they built wide roads like the one at the West Lodge, with gangs of men, just to give them work.” (PNA).

The 1840s O.S. map shows a large porch on the S side of the house where presumably the main entrance was. On the map of the 1870s this porch has gone and additions have been made to the stable block. Between the dates of these two maps, Mount Pleasant School near Tanyard Bridge and the R.I.C. Barracks to the W of Mount Pleasant Cottage have appeared – on Baldwin land. “In days gone by, people were of the opinion that this great house was originally built without a front door facing south, but that was not the case. This house which was built . . . by an earlier Baldwin had a front door facing south along with an impressive porch. These were later removed by Henry Baldwin . . . in the early 19th century when he renovated the house. It was generally believed that the reason for this was that the owner did not want his [front door] facing the newly built church in Farnivane [Farranhavane]. This is completely untrue because not only did he donate the site for the Church, but records show that he was supportive of it in many ways. Mount Pleasant House included a fine ballroom where the Baldwins hosted many dances for the gentry of the time.” (SÓC).

The present owner of Mossgrove House said “the old fortified house there was captured and burnt by the Whiteboys (in 1798?). Later the Baldwins built Mossgrove House. The stones came from the old fortified house and took four years to move. The Baldwins sold to the Shortens, relations of the Shortens who acquired Mount Pleasant”.

Shortly before 1810, “on the north side [of Bandon] . . . the most conspicuous [seat] for the size of the house, and the elevation of the ground, is Mount Pleasant, the seat of Henry Baldwin, Esq. The house, which seems more than necessarily large, has as yet but a naked appearance from want of timber. The land is naturally poor, and, though trees thickly planted will rise on more unfavourable situations, they require a good deal of time to produce much effect.” (HT).

In the 1830s, “The gentlemen’s seats are Mount Pleasant, the residence of H. Baldwin, Esq., a handsome mansion on a commanding eminence in a highly improved demesne; Gurrane, a newly erected and handsome house, near the old family mansion, the residence of J. Splaine, Esq; Mossgrove, of S. Baldwin, Esq.; . . . Old Park, of H. Gillman, Esq. . . At Gurrane are the ruins of an old fortified mansion of the Baldwins, who acquired the estate by purchase from the Maskelyne family, in 1612: it appears to have been surrounded by a wall, in the angles of which, and at one end of the house, were round turrets three of which are standing. A subterraneous passage leading from the house to the adjacent bog is still visible, the entrance to which was by an aperture covered by the hearth-stone of a room on the ground floor.” (SL).

“None of these turrets now remain, and the large stone building . . . bears no trace of having been a mansion. The present owner [of a nearby modern house] is of the opinion that the stone building is ‘no earlier than the 19th century’, but he did mention that extensive foundations were discovered in a field SW of the house . . . and that these included a flagged culvert or underground stream, which is probably the supposedly ‘subterraneous passage’[recorded as above by SL].” (JNH). v.i.

I think both SL and JNH may have been a bit muddled about which house they were writing about. At Mount Pleasant, “the House on the Lawn here had a water supply running into the cellars which I cleared in 1950. It was a culvert made up of two masonry walls with a flat flag-stone laid across. It was about two feet deep and two feet across, and had a good flow of water . . . It could in no way be described as a secret passage!” (PNA).

“At Mossgrove (once called Granabunic) existed till lately a fortified mansion of the O’Mahonys, Colonel O’Mahony being the owner, who was expelled by the English; it subsequently fell into the hands of the Maskylens, from whom it was purchased by the O’Baldwins, a branch of the Fitzmaurice (Lord Lansdowne) family. An underground passage leads to what was once a forest in the locality. . . The ruins of two cotton factories are seen at Liosnacait, and of a distillery at Mossgrove.” (PDM). [I do not see how the “O’Baldwins” were a branch of the Fitzmaurice family.]

PNA was told of the staff working in Mount Pleasant House; it was said to be the case in c. 1850, but I think it may have been earlier, before the Famine – or perhaps 1850 because of the Famine.

Steward;

Cook, 2 assistant cooks, 4 kitchen maids, 4 washers;

Lady’s maid for Mrs Baldwin, 3 lady’s maids for younger women;

Butler, 3 footmen, the ‘Umbrella Man’ (v.i.), 3 turf boys;

Housekeeper, sewing mistress, linen mistress, 2 linen maids, laundry staff; head parlour maid, 3 parlour maids, 3 chamber maids,

3 house maids.

Among the outside staff were:

2 overseers, head groom, coachman, and “men, grooms, and gardeners without number”.

The ‘Umbrella Man’ was usually the oldest man employed in the house. He sat in a huge oak chair with high back and sides, with a roof, just inside the Hall door. Sometimes he had a brazier of charcoal to warm him. He opened and shut the door, and helped ladies in and out of carriages etc., using his huge umbrella on wet days. There were no loos in Mount Pleasant House and it is

probable that, as was the case in many mansions in SW Ireland, the Umbrella Man escorted the ladies, in wet weather, into the bushes, holding the umbrella at a discreet angle, and probably keeping up amusing chat the while.

There were flax pounds near the lake at Mount Pleasant. “We hope for a better state of things, as the result of the operations of the Munster Flax Society, which is employing experienced persons to instruct farmers how to cultivate flax, and how to prepare it for the Ulster market.” (1851, CBG).

LORE

Perhaps towards the end of the 18th century, “Mr Baldwin came down to supper one evening after a long, hard, very wet day’s hunting to find he was unable to get to any fireplace: they were all packed with Baldwins toasting themselves. The next morning he held a census of those who were sleeping in the house. All the bedrooms and attics were searched, and Baldwin aunts and uncles were discovered who nobody dreamt were still alive! In all, 47. So he then built the Dower House (Mount Pleasant Cottage). Thereafter he was able to reach his own fire.” (PNA) “Formerly it was customary, in gentlemen’s houses in Ireland, to fit up one large bedchamber with a number of beds for the reception of occasional visitors. These rooms were called Barrack Rooms.” (ME). Perhaps Mount Pleasant House had more than one Barrack Room.

“One of the Baldwins was very keen on shellfish and used to send a groom and packhorse 20 miles to Courtmacsherry for oysters and cockles. (This must have been a very old story as the oysters were killed in the great frost of 1790.) However many were brought, there were never enough: the butler and housekeeper were guzzling them. They were never caught. We found oyster and cockle shells under the floor in the butler’s sitting room: no doubt swept there on the approach of the Master.” (PNA).

KEY TO SKETCH OF MT. PLEASANT HOUSE

(The sketch is not to scale, but 1 cm represents 2.6 m approximately.)

I am indebted to PNA for the sketch and the key.

- 1 Entrance Hall.
- 2,3 Staircase Halls. There were doors between 2 and 13, and between 3 and 7, before the stairs were put in
- 4 Ballroom, with oak panels, maple floors and black marble fireplace.
- 5 Morning Room, with white marble fireplace with Baldwin crest and motto.
- 6 Dining Room.
- 7 Butler's and Housekeeper's room.
- 8 Passage where riding kit was hung.
- 9 Larder.
- 10 Maids' rest room.
- 11 Main kitchen.
- 12 Scullery, with huge stone sink.
- 13 Estate office.
- 14 Passage.
- 15 Spare larder.
- 16 Maids' rest room.
- 17 Spare kitchen, used for parties, etc.
- 18 Drawing Room, containing spinet and Irish harp.
- 19 Main bedroom, with oak panels.
- 20 – 26 Bedrooms.
- 27 Parking area for horses after "post-dance steeplechase" (v. text).
- J Hook in ceiling for block & tackle to lower horses after the above.

In 18 are two blocked-up doors and remains of a timber gallery above the old front door: to enable things to be dropped on unwelcome visitors!

18, 21 and 22 had no floors when the house had another storey.

EARLY BALDWINS

ML and Rff were unable to find the immediate ancestors of William Baldwin(G) who married Elinor Herbert. That he married into such a noble family suggests that he was able to provide credentials, unless there was an element of elopement – unlikely, as their sons seem not to have been short of money.

After Robert Baldwin(L) emigrated to Canada, his son William Warren(MN) when head of the senior male branch of the family ordained that a sequence of books be written recording the “leading incidents” in the succeeding generations. Either William or his father had, I think, returned to Ireland to try to establish the Baldwin ancestry. Although no direct descent was established, likelihoods were proposed in an “Introduction” which I will reproduce – they seem possible. There is also some “Lore” which I will add.

Introduction

The name of Baldwin, translated Bold Winner, appears to have been first borne by Baldwin, the son of Odoacer of Harlebeck in Flanders, who exercised authority over that country in the latter part of the ninth century. This Baldwin, surnamed “The Hardy”, succeeded to his father’s authority and became Earl of Flanders and Artois, about the year 880. He married a daughter of the King of France and by her had his successor Baldwin, who married Elfrida, daughter of Alfred, King of England. Arnold, the son and successor of the second Baldwin, married Aleyda, daughter of the Count of Vermandois and the great-great-grandson of Arnold Baldwin, the fifth of the name, of Flanders, surnamed the Pious, was the father of Baldwin, whose marriage with Richilda, the daughter of Reginarius of Hainault by a daughter of Hugh Capet, carried the name of Baldwin into the House of Hainault. This Baldwin appears to have been the Baldwin of Hainault or Mons, who was the immediate ancestor of the Latin Emperors of Constantinople. The second son of Baldwin the Pious was Robert, Earl of Flanders, one of the leaders in the First Crusade, and who, it is said, having been elected King of Jerusalem on the taking of that City by the Army of the Cross, declined accepting the dignity from the necessity he was under of returning to his paternal dominions, the peace of which had been disturbed during his absence by the restless ambition of some of the neighbouring Princes. The daughters of Baldwin the Pious were Judith, who married Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, and Maud, the wife of William of Normandy afterwards King of England.

Of the same family was Baldwin, the great-great-grandfather on their mother’s side of Godfrey of Bouillon, the great leader of the First Crusade; of his brother Baldwin, who succeeded him on the throne of Jerusalem; and of their sister Ida who, marrying Baldwin de Bourg, had Baldwin of Edessa, who ascended the throne on the death of Baldwin his uncle. This Baldwin of Edessa was the father of Melissinda, who marrying Fulk, Earl of Anjou,, had by him Baldwin and Almeric, successively Kings of Jerusalem between the years 1162 and 1175, with the grandson of which latter monarch, Guy of Lusignan, terminated the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Baldwin the Pious, as was to be expected, took a warm interest in the success of his son-in-law, the Duke of Normandy, in his design upon the Crown of England, encouraging his subjects and some of his own family to join William’s expedition. Among the latter of these, the principal one who embarked in the enterprise was Baldwin de Redvers, to whom the Conqueror granted, as a reward for his services, no less than 164 manors and Lordships in England. From this Baldwin and those of his kinsmen who accompanied him and shared the spoils thus liberally dealt out by the Conqueror, are descended the different families of Baldwin, who, from that time to the present, have flourished in various parts of England. Among some of these families the tradition

is that they are descended from the Kings of Jerusalem. But however that may be, it is beyond question that branches of the family of Baldwin of the line of the Earl of Flanders came into England and had considerable possessions there more than a quarter of a century before the first Crusade.

Of the descendants of these Baldwins, we find the principal branch settled at Diddlebury in Salop about the middle of the Fourteenth Century; and another at Uckendon in Essex about the end of the same century; and in the reign of Elizabeth we find the senior branch still at Diddlebury; another branch at Elsich; and another at Stretton in the same County; another at Worlington in Suffolk; another at Bocking in Essex; another at Coventry; and another at Bedford; another at Stoughton in Huntingdon; another at Pontefract in the County of York; and another at London, tradition assigning to all these families, though settled in different parts of the country and bearing different arms, the same Flemish descent and common origin. The arms borne by the Diddlebury and most of the Salop families as also by those of the Counties of York and Warwick, were argent, a saltier sable; and for a crest, on a mount vert a cockatrice argent, wattled, combed and beaked, or, gorged with a ducal coronet lined of the last. Some of the Salop families, however, bore, per pale argent and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged; and another argent, a chevron ermines, between three hazel slips vert; and for a crest, a squirrel sejant or, holding a sprig of hazel vert, some of them bearing oak branches in the place of hazel. The Bedford Family bore much the same arms their chevron being ermine. The London branch argent a lion rampant and the Huntingdon per pale azure and or, a fleur-de-lis between three crescents counterchanged. On the forfeiture of the extensive estates of the Earl of Desmond by attainder about the year 1584, Queen Elizabeth, to encourage the settlement of the English in Ireland, held out the most flattering prospects to such of her English subjects as were disposed to proceed thither under her protection, and in compliance with her invitation many of the younger branches of some of the first families in England sought new settlements for themselves in Ireland.

Among those who came over about this time was a William Baldwin, who appears to have accompanied one of the Herberts, who had a large grant in what was then called the Island of Kerry. From his having come over with the Herberts, he was probably of one of the Salop families, though most probably not of the Diddlebury branch, the arms borne by the County of Cork Baldwins resembling more those of some of the other Salop branches. It is certain, however, that two brothers, supposed to have been the sons of this William, were as early as the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth or the beginning of that of James the First settled in the Western part of the County of Cork, and that from them are descended the different families of Baldwin of that County.

The name of the eldest of these brothers was Henry, who about the period we are speaking of held the lands of Kurragh-Vordee, in that part of the County; and from him are descended the Baldwins of Mount Pleasant (the modern name of Kurragh-Vordee) the undisputed elder branch of the family in the County of Cork. This branch of the family appear to have occupied at one time Gurrah-na-coorig or Moss Grove as their principal residence but latterly the head of the family has resided at Mount Pleasant.

The name of Henry's brother was Thomas. He purchased the lands of Lisnegatt adjoining those of Kurragh-Vordee from Gyles Maskelyne which were conveyed to him by feoffment, dated 22nd February, 1612, to which his brother Henry was a witness and which is still [c.1820?] in the possession of the lineal descendant of Thomas, Mr. John Baldwin of Cork.

From Thomas was descended Lieutenant John Baldwin of Lisnegatt in the reign of Charles the Second and who was either the father or grandfather of John Baldwin of Lisnegatt, Alderman and Mayor of Cork, in the reign of George the Second.

This last John Baldwin married Elizabeth one of the daughters of Robert Warren of Kilbarry, 9 February 1737, who was the father of Sir Robert Warren of Warren Court, Baronet; Alice the sister of Elizabeth also married a Baldwin, Henry Baldwin of Mount Pleasant; John Baldwin the Alderman had issue only two sons, John his eldest and Robert Baldwin afterwards of Summer Hill near Carigoline in the County of Cork.

The name Baldwin is of Germanic origin and is perhaps better translated as 'bold friend'. The French Baudoin is thought to be derived from it.

From the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles

1049. "The emperor Henry III gathered troops against Baldwin of Bruges, because he broke into his palace at Nijmegen, and many other ungrateful acts he did. . . He also sent to King Edward and asked for aid in ships, that he not allow Baldwin to escape by sea; Edward went to Sandwich, and lay there with a great fleet, until the emperor had all of Baldwin that he would. . . [An eorl Swein had behaved with deceit and was declared an outlaw.] Eight ships [Swein] had before he murdered Beorn, and after that they abandoned him, all but two. He went then to Bruges, and dwelt there with Baldwin." (In 1050, eorl Swein was declared no longer outlaw.)
1065. "The northern men did much harm around Northampton. . . So that shire and the shires near it were the worse for many winters. Eorl Tostig and his wife, and all who were of the same mind as he, went south over the sea with him to eorl Baldwin; he received them all, and they were there the whole winter."
1070. "Eorl Baldwin passed away and his son Arnulf received the Kingdom."
1098. "At Christmas King William was in Normandy; bishop Walchelin in Winchester and abbot Baldwin in Bury St. Edmunds both passed away in this festival."
1111. "This year passed away eorl Robert of Flanders, and his son Baldwin succeeded thereto."
1119. "In this year passed away eorl Baldwin of Flanders of the wound he received in Normandy [in war between King Henry and the King of France]; and after him his father's sister's son Carl received the Kingdom; he was the son of Cnut, the holy King of Denmark."
1135. "First of all Baldwin de Redvers held Exeter against him [King Stephen]; the King besieged it, and later Baldwin accorded with him."

From a review of *The Quest for the True Cross* by Thiele & d'Ancona

“In the 13th century, the Crusader King Baldwin II sent Louis IX of France a series of supposedly sacred treasures, including the purple robe with which the soldiers mockingly clad Jesus, the sponge on which his lips had been wetted on the Cross, a fragment of the lance used to pierce his side and even an alleged scrap from the linen shrouds. (St.John 20: 5 – 7).”

However, from what I have read, there were five Baldwin Kings of Jerusalem (dates of birth and death given):

I (1058 – 1118)

II (1070 – 1131)

III (1130 – 1162)

IV (1161 – 1185)

V (d. 1186)

The first crusade started in 1096. The main crusader force, c. 30000 men, had as leaders: Godfrey of Bouillon (in Lorraine) and his brother Baldwin; Raymond, Count of Toulouse; Robert of Flanders, cousin of the English King William Rufus. Jerusalem was sacked on 15.7.1099: a reduced army of c. 11000 crusaders massacred c. 40000 Muslims and 6000 Jews in the space of 36 hours. (By contrast, when Jerusalem was retaken by the Muslims in 1187, no blood was spilled.) Later, Baldwin (perhaps I or II) accepted an offer to rule the Armenian Kingdom of Edessa, NE of Antioch.

LOCAL LORE

Julius Caesar’s mother was a Baldwin.

A Walt Baldwin was the son of Walt Baldwin the Count of Flanders, came to England, married King Stephen’s daughter and was granted a Royal job: Ranger of the Royal Forests in Salop (Shropshire).

“The original Baldwin is said to have married a daughter of Catherine of Aragon, one of the unfortunates of Henry VIII.” (JNH).

ELINOR HERBERT'S ANCESTRY

Towards the end of the 16th century, William Baldwin, Ranger of the Royal Forests in Salop, married Elinor Herbert. "This lady had a most illustrious ancestry, for her grandmother was Anne Parr, sister to Queen Catherine Parr, sixth and last wife of Henry VIII. Anne married William Herbert, whose father was an illegitimate son of the Earl of Pembroke, whose honours were re-created in William Herbert's favour. The Pembrokes moved in high society, and Anne assisted at the christening of the Prince of Wales, later Edward VI. She and her sister were fourth cousins to Henry VIII, being descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. In his old age John of Gaunt had married his mistress, the widow Catherine Swynford, by whom he had already a large family. The Pope then decreed that these children were legitimate — for all purposes except succession to the Crown of England. That proviso was later conveniently forgotten, and their great-great grandson later ascended the throne as Henry VII.

"John of Gaunt's father, Edward III, was of course the descendant of numerous celebrities — William the Conqueror, King Alfred of cake-burning fame, Charlemagne and — slightly mythically alas — the god Woden." (Rff).

There is some mystery about how Elinor's other ancestors came to be called Herbert. "Sir William ap Thomas, who died in 1466, . . . was steward of the lordships of Usk and Caerleon under Richard, Duke of York, and was knighted in 1426. He became lord of Raglan by purchase from James, Lord Berkeley, who was his stepson. . . By a second wife [daughter of Henry V's famous squire, Dafydd Llewellyn or Davy Gamm] Sir William was father of two eminent sons, William Herbert, created Earl of Pembroke in 1468, and Sir Richard Herbert of Coldbrook, near Abergavenny. These two brothers were beheaded together in 1469 after being captured by Lancastrian rebels at the Battle of Edgecote.

"Sir William ap Thomas is called Sir William Herbert in a number of works, but there seems to be no evidence that he or his forbears used the name or were known by it. His elder son, the elder Earl of Pembroke, was, however, apparently using it in his father's lifetime, and refers in his will to a brother as Thomas Herbert. . . It seems probable that the name was assumed as a family surname, in the English style, a little before 1460. It is natural enough that a Welsh family living on the borders of England, and seeing itself rising rapidly in the world, should want to exchange the Welsh system of patronymics, varying from generation to generation, for a fixed family name. But why they chose the name Herbert remains unexplained." (WJS).

William, Earl of Pembroke's, eldest son William exchanged his title for another so the title became extinct. His next son, Sir Richard, was illegitimate, as was his youngest, Sir George Herbert of St.Julian's. Sir Richard's eldest son William Herbert married Anne Parr, and in 1551 was elevated to a new creation of the Earldom of Pembroke. He was described as a "most powerful nobleman". His younger son, Sir Edward Herbert, bought the Red Castle near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, known later as Powis Castle. He altered it and made several additions, including the Long Gallery, which featured his eighteen quarterings round the frieze. His son William Herbert, Elinor's brother, was created 1st Baron Powis in 1629. Rff says that this William "ventured to Ireland and in 1589 he and Sir Charles Herbert were granted 18000 acres in Kerry and Desmond at 8d an acre. This may account for his brother-in-law William Baldwin settling in Co.Cork". However WJS found that it was another William, Sir William Herbert of St.Julian's, great-grandson of the Sir George of St.Julian's mentioned above, who was the Irish undertaker. He was thus Elinor's third cousin. (Also, land in Kerry was 4d an acre! This land was round Castleisland.)

Since this time the Baldwins have quartered the Herbert Arms:
BALDWIN OF MOSSGROVE

Arms: Azure a chevron ermine between three olive branches argent for BALDWIN: 2nd and 3rd for

HERBERT party per pale azure, and gules, three lions rampant argent, armed and langued, or.

Crest: A dove with an olive branch, proper.

Motto: Est voluntas Dei.

Sidelights on Sir William Herbert and his son-in-law Lord Herbert of Castle Island and of Cherbury (3.3.1583/4 – 1648) who had married Sir William's daughter.

1. Sir William Herbert was thought to be 'of a turbulent nature'. (A later Herbert confessed that this was an infirmity to which all Welshmen were subject!) He could be an exasperating individual, since he managed to alienate nearly all the Kerry undertakers, particularly one Denny with whom he had a running feud for several years, until he, Sir William, left Kerry in the summer of 1589. (Although he made a brief visit in 1590 he did not return before his death in 1593.) "Perhaps Denny's greatest objection to Herbert was his social standing. To be ordered around by 'this Welsh knight', this country inferior, was grossly demeaning. Denny was a courtier, as his father had been, and reminded Herbert of his superior rank, provoking a protest that Herbert was equally as noble." Herbert was an intellectual: his letters contained copious classical tags and allusions; and his signature was italic rather than the usual secretary hand of the period, "a further proof of Renaissance scholarship". (WJS).
2. "By 1624 Price Charles' failure in Madrid to win the hand of the Infanta had led the ailing James I to ensure the succession by marrying his heir to Louis XIII's sister", Henrietta Maria. In November 1624, a mission of diplomats left Paris to obtain ratification of the marriage. After a hazardous journey, the mission was welcomed in London on behalf of the King by Lord Dorset and Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who had both served as diplomats in Paris. The ambassadors then travelled to Cambridge where the King was lodged at St. John's College. On 20.12.1624 they had audience of the King at 2 p.m. The ratification was confirmed, together with "a patent allowing Henrietta Maria to practise her religion. The marriage . . . took place soon after James had died in March, being solemnised in May by proxy at Notre-Dame".
"Above the high table [in St. John's College], in all probability, and in a high empty space where conversation now rises nightly in Term-time, two Frenchmen once passed on serious purpose to parley with a dying King, and upstairs the fate of two kingdoms was decided and the seeds of the civil war sown."
(From *The Eagle 1998*, published by St. John's College.)

At this time in Co.Cork the Baldwins were establishing their estates.

WHEN AND WHY DID THE BALDWINS GO TO IRELAND?

This is no place to give an account of the events and politics in England and Ireland around the end of the 16th century (for that v. some of the references I have mentioned); but a brief background may be helpful.

The troubles started in Munster in 1569 with the first Desmond revolt (against English occupation) which continued, off and on, until 1583 when the 14th Earl was beheaded. From 1582 to 1593 famine and the aftermath of war resulted in depopulation, so that re-peopling the province with Englishmen was seen as necessary, bearing in mind also the English worry that Roman Catholic European countries may think of using Ireland as a staging post for an invasion of England.

In 1586 the Plantation of the confiscated Desmond land in Munster started. It was intended that 500,000 of the 5 million acres should be granted to suitable Englishmen, who would undertake to inhabit their portion with a stipulated number of English settlers; hence these chief gentlemen were known as ‘undertakers’. ‘The respective land units were at first called parishes but this homely designation was soon changed to the more lordly one of ‘seignories’. . . These . . . were to be of 12000, 8000, 6000 or 4000 acres, with no undertaker to have more than 12000. [Sir Walter Raleigh managed to get 40000!] The estates were granted in fee farm to be held from the Crown in free and common socage.’ (MacCM). For a full seignory of 12000 acres in Cork (and Tipperary and Waterford) the ‘rent’ was to be £66 13s 4d per annum, i.e., one and one-third pence per acre (for Kerry it was 4d/acre) with no rent paid until 1590.

In 1589 the names of 27 Munster undertakers included “Sir William Herbert (English) [of whom more before and later], Mr Beecher(Eng.), Sir Richard Grenvell [?Grenville or Greenfield], Sir Walter Rawleigh (Eng.) and Mr Wurthe [?Worth]. . . Sir Richard Greenfield and Mr Phane [or ffane] Beecher . . . have by patent Kinalmekey 24000 acres for rent of £133 6s 8d.” (Quoted in CS). (Beecher was a London haberdasher and an Elizabethan favourite; he took a boatload of followers to his seignory.)

In 1594 the O’Neill (Tyrone) war started in the North and slowly spread. In 1598 Munster rose, and in a fortnight the whole Plantation was swept away and a rebel army took the field: this rising was rapidly and savagely suppressed in 1600. However in 1601 there was the Battle of Kinsale: O’Neill and Spaniards *versus* the English army (who won). In 1603 the O’Neill war ended.

By 1589 Sir William Herbert (and Sir Charles Herbert according to Rff) had been granted 18000 acres in Kerry and Desmond: lands mostly around Castle Island. “In 1600 Carew found . . . Sir William Herbert’s repaired castle at Castle Island, [a] considerable structure, razed to the ground, and other castles in the district were in a similar state. . . [By] 1623 Boyle owned the two seignories in Kinalmeaky barony, although certain parcels including the castle at Castlemahon remained in other hands.” (MacCM). Francis Bernard “secured from Phane Beecher the lands of Castle Mahon – including the Castle itself, which had been the residence of poor Crogher [or Conogher] O’Mahony prior to the Desmond Rebellion”. (Rff).

From 1603 to 1610 “the re-establishment of the plantation was an intermittent affair marked by little government direction. . . It is clear, however, that increasing numbers of English were arriving [in Munster] during the first decade of the 17th century”. (MacCM). It is likely that the first Baldwins in Kinalmeaky were some of these. The 1622 Survey does not mention any Baldwins – only the principal undertakers. One was Hugh Worth who got 12000 acres; these he “sold to Sir Richard Greenville in 30th year of Elizabeth [1588], he died at sea in 1591,” and the land descended to his son, Sir Bernard Greenville, who made “diverse estates: 1. Sir William Ware 4000 acres,

2. Gyles Maskelyne 2500 acres

on which he planted four freeholders,
and seven leaseholders for years, including
Gyles Maskelyne c.400 acres for 100 years”.

It seems possible that Thomas Baldwin of Lisnagat was one of those freeholders. Walter or Henry may have been another of them, or he may have acquired one (or more) of those “certain parcels . . . [which had] remained in other hands”. (v.s.).

Since writing the above I found the following in the 1611 Inquisitions: “. . . Sir Barnarde Greenevile knight hath granted in fee farm unto Giles Maskelyne gent’ vi ploughlands p cell of the said seignory [Kinalmeaky] called Garran I(?) Conoghe [presumably Garrancoonig], Killea, Lysnegatt, Carranvardie [presumably Curravordy], and another.

“. . . The said vi ploughlands cont’ MD* acres [contain 1500 acres] . . .

“. . . Sr Barnarde Grenvile knight hath dimised unto . . . Giles Maskeline one ploughland and a half called Callatrom cont’ CCCC acres . . . for tearme of C years and . . . Giles Maskeline of the said ploughlande and half hath dimised unto . . . Henry Baldwyn one tenement and a garden plott for tearme of XXI yeares.”

This suggests that the older brother was indeed Henry, not Walter, that he and his younger brother had obtained a toe-hold in Co.Cork by 1611 from which to prospect for richer pickings, and that they managed to prevail upon Giles Maskelyne to let them have some, or indeed all, of the six ‘ploughlands’: there is evidence that the younger brother, Thomas, acquired Lisnegat in 1612, and we can presume that the older brother, Henry, acquired Garrancoonig and a lease of Curravordy about the same time. And Henry’s son, Walter, mentions his tanyard on Killea in his will of 1673/4; Thomas was described as ‘of Callatrin and Lisnegat’.

(* probably a mistranscription of MMD [2500])

The reasons for settling in Ireland then are usually given as:

- (i) large areas of land could be obtained cheaply;
- (ii) living costs cheaper;
- (iii) cheap labour (in the 1620s and 1630s pay was 6d a day compared with 1s in England);
- (iv) religion;
- (v) social status.

It is likely that (i) was the predominant reason for the Baldwins’ move. I do not know what information passed between the Herberts of Powis and St Julian’s, but Sir William’s purchase in 1589 may or may not have been influential. (Elinor’s father’s estate would have been ear-marked for her brother and William Baldwin may not have had much land in Shropshire.) In view of William’s job (Ranger of the Royal Forests in Shropshire), his son Henry’s eyes may have fallen on the extensive forests, particularly in Garrancoonig, that he found when he arrived in Co.Cork – or had heard of before. In c.1590 Lord Deputy “Perrot wanted a lease of confiscated land on the Blackwater [River] to be granted to some Welsh timbermen for the production of staves and boards. . . . A more visible and hence more dramatic exploitation of natural resources than fishing [which had attracted many emigrants to the coast] was woodcutting. Systematic felling began in the 1590s and reached its peak in Munster in the first quarter of the 17th century. Much of the wood was shaped on the spot to make staves for coopering and then exported; other timber was destined for naval supplies”. (MacCM).

Mobility in late Tudor and Jacobean England was commonplace. “They [Englishmen from S.W.England] might well have viewed removal to Munster from Somerset as less of a transference than migration to Northumberland.””(MacCM).

“There was no love lost, and virtually no communication, between the Catholic Herberts of Powis Castle and the Protestant Herberts of Montgomery. . . . The Montgomery Herberts themselves remained obstinately Catholic for a time. Sir Edward Herbert was a Catholic at least until late in his life. He died in 1593, aged 80 [the same year as Sir William, the undertaker]. . . .

The generalization expressed above is certainly true of the whole of the 17th century,” (WJS). So the reason (iv) above cannot be entirely ruled out as one of the causes of the Baldwin emigration.

Fringing the above five reasons was what has been called the “frontierman’s affliction”: to keep moving, charting new areas, founding new settlements. For example, Capt. William Newce (into whose family a Baldwin later married) was the lessee of Inchiquin seignory from 1600, portions of which he quickly sublet to two fellow officers. He sold this seignory to Boyle in 1603. In 1605 he shipped 200 Irishmen to Spain “where his reward was temporary imprisonment”. Back in Munster he helped to found the nucleus of Bandonbridge before advancing further up the Bandon River to found Newcestown. “By the 1620s Munster was completely pacified and Newce was forced to look to other barbarous shores to indulge his obsession for spreading civilization. The answer could only be America and obediently he turns up in Virginia in 1623 with a boatload of fellow sufferers. . . . A wilder figure was Phane Beecher, descendant of the Munster undertaker (and to whose descendant another Baldwin seems to have been married), who had left Ireland (and his nickname of ‘lying Beecher’) in 1639 for St Christopher’s in the Caribbean, where he proceeded to organise a rebellion against the authorities in 1642.” (MacCM). There is no evidence that the Baldwins suffered from this “affliction”; they had expansionist views and gradually acquired more land, as will transpire, but all in Munster.

Local Lore

The reason for the emigration ran on the lines that Sir William Herbert and William Baldwin left England because the Duke of York had cut off Lord Herbert’s head and was looking for the two Williams to do the same. So gathering a shipload of valuables they sailed for Ireland.

(This was probably a confusion which stemmed from the beheading of two Herberts after being captured by Lancastrian rebels after the Battle of Edgecote in 1469 during the War of the Roses: the Herberts were on the wrong side.)

THE EARLY YEARS

Let us start in 1612 when “By an indenture made ‘the two and twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord according to the computation of the Church of England 1612 [1613] and in the year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord James . . . Thomas Baldwin bought from Gyles Maskelin of Colatrim the lands of Lisnegatt’ also a water or grist mill with other adjoining lands”. (B&B). About this time also the older brother Henry (or Walter) acquired the townlands of Curravordy (the house on it later called Mount Pleasant) and Garrancoonig (later called Mossgrove), probably also from Gyles Maskelin. From his son Walter’s will of 1673/4 I infer that the former estate was leased and the latter bought.

J.A.Froude, writing in 1872, said “the colonisation [of the forfeited lands] was irregular, unsystematic and imperfect. The essential condition of residence, without which confiscation was useless robbery, was evaded in act, if insisted on in words, and the change over part at least of the forfeited territory did little more than create a fresh poisonous batch of absentee proprietors, while the lands were still occupied by an Irish tenantry, who waited for and in due time found their opportunity for revenge”. (To their credit the Baldwins were not ‘absentee proprietors’, at any rate for the first two centuries or so.) After the Desmond rebellion, “So utterly desolated was Munster, that the lowing of a cow, or the sound of a ploughboy’s whistle, was not to be heard from Valentia to the Rock of Cashel”. (JAF).

Froude was not as impartial as some more recent historians, but the Baldwins did embark on what, to begin with, must have been a difficult enterprise. “The communications system of Ireland at this time was poor . . . inland communication, notably by road, was notoriously bad, necessitating the use of sea and river routes, . . . there can have been very few roads, and journeys through the ‘straits’, passes and fastnesses were fraught with dangers, both from the enemy and from the elements. Bridges were rare, and rivers often had to be forded . . . ‘fords up to the saddle skirts in sundry places within a mile’. . . The most common for road or land transport was probably the wheel-less slide-car.” (TWM). (Though wheels were used in Iraq in 4000 BC, and in China in 2000 BC, they were not used in Co.Cork until c.1770 AD!) “So late as the 17th century [Kinalmeaky] was a mere wild, overgrown and encumbered with woods and bogs, affording shelter and security only to wolves and robbers.” (HT). Kinalmeaky “was formerly a mere fastness, being all wood and bog, so that *ann.* 1602 the army could not pass it, being obliged to go round by Kinsale in their march from Cork to the siege of Dunboy, in Bearhaven”. (CS). “Danger would be an accepted part of a landlord’s life for the next 300 years.” (PSL).

So I think the attraction must have been the extensive woodlands, as mentioned before, as well as some land for letting and for pasture and tillage, to provide income and subsistence. “The advantage of so ready a market [for timber and its products] enhanced an already attractive business, for production involved little capital and little labour skill, and profit margins were large: in Munster, pipe-staves sold at £6 per thousand which was four times as much as it cost to produce them.” (TWM). MacCM reckoned 1000 hogshead staves at £3, and one ton of timber at £1. PNA reckons that you got about 50 oak trees per acre, each tree yielding one ton for the first 6 ft, one ton for the next 12 ft, and one ton for the branches (the smaller ones made charcoal). The bark, for tanning, was worth £4 per ton, rising to £20 by 1700. So acres of woodland used in this way would provide quick money – with which to buy more land.

“The timber trade was subjected to frequent official stoppages, both for political reasons and for fear of destruction of the woods, which, as a contemporary protested, ‘if not timely prevented, it may be conjectured that the inhabitants of this nation must with Diogenes live in tubs, for the choicest timber is employed to that use’.” (TWM). The 1622 survey reported that “Your Maties gracious purpose in making the Grant to one man, that no Pipe staves, nor other wooden Comodities should be carried out of that Kingdome, but by his lycence; was to preserve the timber of Ireland for the use of your Shipping, as ther should be cause; But the patentee doth give

his Lycence to all them that will seek it; And so the timber is wasted without respect had, either of the Fitness of it for your Navy or the places where it is cut”. One of eight “Observations touching the defects of the Undertakers of Munster” was “Great wast of woods, and Timber, by Iron Works, making of Pipe Staves, and other meanes”. However, though restrictions were recommended, “any man may cut timber for private use”. I think the Baldwins, particularly Henry, would have made a fair amount of money before these stoppages took effect, if they did, and thereby released more land for pasture to take part in the growing trades in wool and cattle. “As becomes a country where cattle and a variety of wild animals were common, hides were also a major export.” (TWM). The Baldwins had a tanyard (v. Walter’s will of 1673/4).

To my surprise TWM states: “The seventeenth century in Ireland, despite the catastrophic changes that it witnessed, was a time of relative peace: the public violence of the century was crowded into two short intervals – 1641-53 and 1689-91 between two periods of rapid economic recovery”. “The social unity among the greater landlords from all backgrounds produced a strong element of stability and surprisingly peaceful conditions in the province after 1603. . . Major out-breaks of violence were rare [though] there were more examples of cattle-thieving than in most English counties.” (MacCM). There were wolves to be contended with: the last in Co.Cork is said to have been killed near Kilcrea Abbey in 1710, it is believed by Bryan Townsend, who had been Sovereign of, and M.P. for, Clonakilty. (He had a healthy appetite: “a goose is an awkward bird – a little too much for one but not nearly enough for two”.)

Of Bandonbridge, later Bandon:

The North town, formerly called Coolfadda, was developed by Capt. William Newce, and the town South of the river by Henry Becher. By 1619 Boyle had bought both these and surrounded them by a fine defensive wall completed in 1627. It had a population of c.2000, and the “1622 commissioners made admiring noises over the large and beautiful town of c.250 houses ‘all very convenient and many very fair – the inhabitants being all English’”. (MacCM). “In this town there is not a Popish inhabitant, nor will the townsmen suffer one to dwell in it, nor a piper to play in the place, that being the music used formerly by the Irish in their wars.” (CS). “At Macroom chimney-less cabins were dominant. Even at Bandon there were at least two extensive cabin suburbs outside the walls [the one beside the North Gate being] removed before the 1641 turmoil as it hindered the gunners’ line of fire from the gatehouse. . . Many of [these cabins] were of rounded proportions and usually very small. Often chimneyless and windowless, single-storied, they must have contrived to breed every conceivable kind of disease.” (PO’F). (On the Baldwin lands there were probably slated houses, as well as ‘castles’, but there would have been cabins as well: these would have left no traces.)

“The period between c.1610 and c.1630 was one of frenetic market and fair foundation” (PO’F), most of the patents in Co.Cork being awarded to new English claimants, though Walter Baldwin did not get his for Mossgrove until 1773.

However the peaceful decades were shattered on 23.10.1641. “The origins of this rebellion are complex. . . By the middle of March [1642] nearly the whole province [Munster] was lost.” (JL). There were terrible atrocities on both sides, and the number of Protestants killed was grossly exaggerated by anti-Catholic propagandists. Any consequent settlement was complicated by troubles caused by the Scots; and the worsening relationship between the King and parliament confused the attempts. “A further complication was that the Queen, Henrietta Maria, after she returned to France in the autumn of 1644, tried to influence Ormond, and indeed the papacy, in arranging a settlement.” (JL). (See under ‘The Herberts’ another note about Henrietta Maria.)

The population of Bandon was greatly swollen by people who went there for safety from outlying areas. “In 1643 Bandon is said to have had a population of ‘7000 souls’. The claimant deliberately omitted to add that more than half of this total were refugees from the surrounding area; . . many . . are recorded as leaving for good and most seem to have returned to

England.” (PO’F). Not however the Baldwins. Whether they took refuge in Bandon is not known, but as Walter was described in a Deposition (v.i.) of February 1642 as “late of GranaCoonig” it seems likely that they did – though whether without a fight I do not know. (There was once a battle at Mount Pleasant: just to the E of the House bodies were found buried “with their feet pointing E. They were found in the 1940s. Broken swords, etc., were on top”. (PNA). When the battle took place is not known, but 1641 seems a possible candidate.)

After the rising of 1641, the people were instructed to make depositions about the ‘rebels’ and the crimes committed. “The depositions were collected for the specific purpose of assisting the efforts of Protestant officials in Ireland to identify and take revenge upon those Catholics who were involved with the onslaught which they launched against the Protestant community . . . during the winter and spring of 1641-2. . . Each deponent listed all property, goods and chattels that had been lost, as well as sources of income that had been disrupted.” (O’F&B). Compensation was the aim, but was slow in materialising, and it was not until c.1652 after Cromwell’s ruthless campaign had wreaked a terrible retribution on the Irish Catholics that the matter could be addressed. And more depositions taken.

On 22nd February 1642(?), Walter Baldwin (presumably HI) “late of GranaCoonig . . . makes deposition . . . that on or about the first day of January . . . in the said rebellion . . . the loft(?) was robbed”. There was much detail about other people, but I found the MS hard to read. It was signed in a distinctive way:

Also, on the same date and signed in the same way, “Walter Baldinge brother to James Baldinge . . . of Lissnegatt . . . (a british protestant) deposes on behalf of his brother who lost Cattle, horses; Goods & Chattels to value of £220; Crops worth £100; Corne in ground, none left by the rebellion, to the value of £12”. (I think ‘brother’ is used here not in its modern sense, but as “one of the same clan” or “one in the same case or position” or even in the Biblical sense of “a kinsman, as . . . cousin”. (Shorter Oxford Dictionary).

According to Rff, Walter, “with 1100 other gentlemen was indicted of High Treason at a court held before the Earl of Cork [Boyle] on August 2, 1642. [She does not say why: involvement with the Lord of Muskerry? v.i.] After this it is not surprising to find that Walter was a Commonwealth soldier and amongst those who applied for their arrears of pay. He received a grant of land from Charles II under the act of Settlement”.(v.i.). In 1652 and 1653 Walter was involved again, in the examination of one of his tenants, George Smith. It was a complicated matter, involving several families, tenants of the Lord of Muskerry, etc., robbery, murder, a ‘convoy for the English’ and more murders. The deposition, dated 10.9.1652 and signed in the same way as above, was recorded in a very convoluted way and I found the MS very difficult to read. Prof. Nicholas Canny (in O’F&B) had more patience and skill in deciphering it: after pointing out the purpose of the depositions, which I quoted above, he referred to the “second series of sworn statements . . . [relating] specifically to incidents that had occurred more than eleven years previously”. He mentions “Walter Baldwin of Templemartin . . . who held some freehold land and a variety of parcels leased from different landowners, including Dermot MacDonnell McFynen. This latter, as Baldwin stated it, was as security on a ‘loan of £80 which Baldwin had extended to the Irishman.

Later, “Walter Baldwin . . . who, as we saw, was wealthy in his own right and was renting property from several head landlords, sought protection from the Lord of Muskerry [who was a Catholic] at the outset of the rebellion ‘because of his former acquaintance with him’. [This was not an unusual resort for a settler in Co.Cork.] Nor was this a sheer act of desperation because, as Baldwin testified, Lord Muskerry ‘in this deponent’s hearing seemed to be very zealous for the English party in his country and threatened to hang and prosecute those who disturbed them’. The zeal of Lord Muskerry is, of course, not surprising because the rental income which British tenants paid to enterprising Irish Catholic landowners such as he would have been necessary to

sustain his position”. (O’F&B). Again, later, “Walter Baldwin . . . complained bitterly of ‘John Simons the Frenchman formerly living in Bandonbridge and formerly a professed Protestant and since the rebellion turned papist and brags oftentimes . . . of killing and slaughtering the English and Protestants’”. The last deposition of “Walter Baldwin [written in a very florid manner] of Granscoonig in the County of Cork gent. (an English protestant)” was dated August 1653, and signed in the same way as before.

In the Census of 1659 (SP) the word ‘titulado’ was used to refer to a principal person of standing, not necessarily a landowner, in any particular locality (e.g., townland). Under the Barony of Kinalmeaky we find given as titulados in the parish of Temple Martin,

At Grane Looney (Garrancoonig), “Walter Baldwin James & Richd his sonnes”; there were 6 English and 24 Irish inhabitants;

at Lisnegatt, James Baldwin (son of Thomas); 5 English and 11 Irish inhabitants;

at Curivordy there were no English and 51 Irish inhabitants; Walter presumably lived at Garrancoonig as being a better or more easily defended mansion.

(In the Introduction to the Census, the editor writes: “The script throughout is clear, neat and legible, with the exception of the Co.Cork volume. This . . . has been written in a very careless manner indeed; the scribe paid absolutely no attention to the correct distribution of minims or to differentiating between the letters u and n.” Fortunately the scribe was not around to read this!)

In the parish of Kilbrogan we find as titulados,

At East Mishells, “Walter Baldwin Wm Bull Rich: Smith (13 English & 15 Irish).

In the town of Bandon Bridge, among the 43 titulados we find “Mary Newce Edw: Newce; these would be the parents (or perhaps only Mary the mother) of Marie Newce who married Herbert Baldwin in 1670.

Among other titulados into whose families Baldwins married:

William Field is one of 18 gentlemen named in the “Parrish of St.Johns in the South Suburbs of Corke City; he was probably the father-in-law of Henry Baldwin(J).

“John Sweete Esq John & Wm Sweete his sonnes” are three of eight names under Timoleague Town.

Thomas Hungerford of “Croanagh & Gortigrenane” is named in the Parish of Rathbury (probably Rathbarry, known as the Little Island: the Island was Inchadony, just S of Clonakilty).

(We may note here that around this time “not many places could echo Bandon’s claim to have no catholic inhabitants at all”. (TWM). And “well into the 20th century it [Bandon] carried the epithet of ‘Bandon town – where even the pigs are protestant’”.

In 1660 there was “AN ORDINANCE for the speedy raising of Moneys towards the Supply of the Army, and for the defraying of other publick charges”, i.e., a Poll Tax (v. Appendix). Commissioners were appointed “for putting in execution this Ordinance within the several Counties, Cities & Burrow[s] of this Rearlm of Ireland”. Among the 79 Commissioners for the County of Cork we find Walter Baldwin – who would, I think, have had to pay 4s. The only other Commissioner in the barony of Kinalmeaky was Francis Alcock of Callitrinn, who would have been the father or grandfather of Walter’s daughter-in-law, i.e., his son Walter’s second wife. The exercise was repeated in 1661, but Walter was not a Commissioner this time, though most of the others were. This time he would have had to pay either £1 4s or 40s – if he could “dispend Ten Pounds per annum” in Lands, Leases, etc.

In the late 17th century, “influence was often the deciding factor in the recovery of the land [after the Cromwellian confiscations and the Restoration]. . . The Earl of Clancarty (the former Lord Muskerry, who has been mentioned above, and who was married to Ormond’s daughter) got an

enormous estate in Co.Cork". (TWM). Part of the Earl's estate was sold to the Greatrakes family, v.i.

Walter(HI), the Cromwellian soldier, received a grant of land from Charles II under the Act of Settlement:

Granted to Walter Baldwin junior, Cork, the lands of Knocknogh (east part) being 136 acres 13 perches, in Ballinlagh, alias Kilbolane 77 acres, at £3 14s 8 ½d. Dated 10th June 19th year of Charles II. Inrolled 14.6.1667.

In 1673 Walter wrote a lengthy will (v. abstract in Appendix). He seems to have died on 28.2.1673, the day after signing his will; in which he does not mention his son Richard, who presumably predeceased him.

"In 1666 the militia [of Co.Cork] were commanded by [various] gentlemen under the Earl of Orrery, then Lord President of Munster." (CS). Among the officers of horse was Mr. William Baldwin: I wonder if this should have been Walter, otherwise I do not know where he fits in.

In 1678 Walter's youngest son Colonel James bought the estate of Clohina from Valentine Greatrakes, Esq., of Affane in Co.Waterford. B1 says: "in 1686 James II confirmed the possession by patent". Rff says: "Between the writing of [Col. James'] will and the probate thereof, he received a grant of land from the Crown, under the Commission of Grace. He was granted Rahonagh, Cloghniagh, and Gortinimell alias Gortineagle, Raghonagh also called Inchiegapple, and Collicadicane, a denomination of Clohina, two plowlands in the barony of Muskerry, Co.Cork. At a rent of £1 5s 0d per annum, to hold in socage forever. Dated 28.8.1686. Inrolled 4.12.1686". B1 adds: "The property had originally formed part of the great estates of the Earl of Clancarty, from whom it was purchased by the family of Greatrakes. This Valentine Greatrakes, . . . born in 1628, was the celebrated person who was supposed to cure various maladies by merely *stroking* the parts affected, of whom the philosophic Boyle makes special and honourable mention and of whom a particular account will be found in the Philosophical Transactions of 1699. His own letter to Boyle . . . is a memorable proof of self-delusion, but his philanthropy was unequivocal; for he spent his income in charity." (One of the 1611 Inquisitions (in Latin) had mentioned "Cloghlynagh, Codekealygen, Inshynegaple et Gortinimell [held] Domino de Muskrye".) Clohina was even further into the wilds than the other Baldwin lands: to go there James would have to have been armed and accompanied by armed retainers.

Thus, by this time, the three seminal Baldwin estates had been established: Curravordy/Garrancoonig and Lisnegat in the 1610s, Clohina in 1686. They also owned, or had interests in, other parcels of land; e.g., Walter in his will of 1673/4 mentions East Mishells, which is near the 1610s estates; and when James made his will in 1683, before he acquired Clohina, he was described as "of Pollerike in the parish of Kilmony" (probably Kilmurry). More was to be added as land became available and as the number of descendants grew. "The insecurity of land tenure in the 17th century Ireland is well known. . . . Conflicting titles arose from many causes, the root of the trouble being, of course, the successive forfeitures of rebel lands and subsequent grant to others." (WJS). Also: "the pivot of the complex system of exploitation that [had]

developed was the reckless and unconsidered generosity with which King James bestowed grants upon his courtiers and their clients”. (TWM). However the Baldwins seem to have succeeded: perhaps they were astute enough to use good lawyers. There were attempts to signal the new regime by obliterating the old names of the areas and giving anglicized names. Indeed “an Act of c.1666 provided that new names of places ‘liker English’ be inserted in grants by patent with an Irish alias, such names thereafter to be the only ones used officially”. (EMacL).

“Civilisation as we know it was still very backward in the remoter parts of the country. . . [but] if any one of us could by a miracle find himself in an Irish country house of the 17th century, there is no reason why he should feel unduly strange. Of course he would be lucky if he got even an occasional bath, for practically everyone was dirty in those days, fashionable people in London as well as rustics in Ireland. . . Our visitor to the past . . . would, I think, feel quite at home, provided he could ride a horse tolerably well, was not afraid of large meals, could at least make himself understood in the Irish language, and was prepared to drink and gamble at any hour of the day or night. . . In the 17th century men lived much out of doors; hunting, shooting, the supervision of work . . . on their estates and the long time occupied in travelling over bad roads when going to visit friends, or to the nearest town, filled up most of their days. . . The ordinary country gentleman did not read much, and indeed the lack of artificial light, which was the normal condition after dark, did not encourage even those of them who were at all studiously inclined. There was little to do but sit around the fire, drinking whiskey and talking. . . Breakfast hardly counted as a meal and throughout the 17th century the custom was to dine at noon and have supper at seven o’clock. . . Our visitor might have been surprised at the use of *‘sliogáin’* (shells) for spoons. Forks were, of course, quite unknown except in up-to-date establishments since they were not used at all for their present purpose, even in England, until the reign of James I.” (EMacL). “Ireland was probably then [after peace was established in 1652] a more agreeable residence for the higher classes, as compared with England, than it has ever been before or since.” (Macauley).

Walter(HI)’s youngest son James(I) died in c.1688. His third son Herbert(I) married Marie Newce in c.1670. (The Newces had come to Bandon with Phane Becher in 1589, and Capt. William Newce had commanded a company of foot at the siege of Kinsale (1601).) He died in c.1696. Abstracts of their wills are given in the Appendix. Clearly Walter and James were wealthy; Herbert was either ungenerous, or – more likely – he had used his capital in buying or renting more land: including perhaps the estate for his son Walter.

Herbert’s son Henry(J) was heir both to his father and his uncle Walter (who had had an only child, a daughter, who married Richard Gillman of the nearby estates of West Gurteen and Old Park) and so became possessed of both Curravordy and Garrancoonig, as his grandfather had been. In 1695 Henry married Joan, daughter of William Field (Mayor of Cork, 1676), who had married John Travers in 1691 but he had died leaving her with a baby son. This son, also John Travers, in his will of 1726 referred to his ‘brother Philip Hawes Cross’, ‘my dear mother Baldwin’, ‘my father Henry Baldwin, and my brothers Henry Baldwin junior and William Baldwin’. (Rff). So he seems to have been integrated well into his new family.

Herbert(J) had inherited Clohina from his childless uncle James. In 1689 he married Margaret Hungerford, of a distinguished family (v. Rff).

“When the forfeited estates were offered for sale by the Trustees, Henry(J) made some purchases:

“Conveyed to Henry Baldwin of Garrancoonigg, gent, on 18th June 1703 for the consideration of £767, the town and lands of Knockhourane (320 acres), Gortahurriff and Ballyna (155 acres), Fereareane (245 acres). At an annual rent of £13 . 5 . 8³/₄. In the Barony of Muskerry, Co. Cork, being the estate of the late Earl of Clancarty. Inrolled 30th June 1703.” (Rff).

Walter(J) seems to have acquired an estate at Ballyvoige, which is on the way West towards Clohina, but he seems to have had only two daughters.

The war of which the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 was the highlight rumbled on into the next year, culminating in the battle of ‘Aughrim of the slaughter’ in Co.Galway where the Jacobites were finally defeated, and then the Treaty of Limerick.

In Generation K Henry had first married Elizabeth Downes, who I think may have been a daughter of Dive Downes who was Bishop of Cork and Ross from 1691 – 1709. His second marriage was into the Warren family (v. their tree). Anna married Thomas Poole, which is why the Baldwins are in Rff. William went to T.C.D., became a lawyer (admitted to the Middle Temple on 3.5.1723), and was the ancestor of the Baldwins of Lissarda and Brookfield. James, son of Herbert, married Elizabeth Langton, “niece of Col. Nicholas Colthurst of Ballyally and cousin-german to Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bt., the husband of Lady Charlotte Fitzmaurice, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Kerry”. (B1). (This may be the reason for the statement in the 1886 PDM that the “O’Baldwins [were] a branch of the Fitzmaurice (lord Lansdown) family”.)

MOUNT PLEASANT'S ZENITH

Apart from the unfortunate death in 1786 of Walter(L)'s wife at Bath, "where she went for the recovery of her health". (RffN, HC), this zenith seems to have been from c.1780 to c.1830 or even up to the time of the Famine in the 1840s. It is likely that it was during this period that Mount Pleasant House was rebuilt. (v. the earlier chapter on the House.) If the then owner had furniture, glass and silver made for him at that time in Cork, "he could not have placed his orders at a better time: Cork cabinet makers and silversmiths were now at their height; these artist-craftsmen could not do a thing wrong. The furniture was . . . Irish Sheraton and Chippendale."(EB).

"How did the landlords have such huge sums of money? Professor David Large has studied the most affluent during the period 1750 – 1815, the era of greatest prosperity, when the biggest houses were built. .

The big landlords got their money from a variety of different sources . . . but rent from land was the main source of income. From the 1740s onwards, right to the end of the Napoleonic wars, rents went up steeply in both Ireland and England. Rents also included additions in kind; turf was a common contribution and so was poultry." (PSL).

"A person willing to hire or steward who is skilled in farming, buying and selling cattle and to take care of labourers, will hear of a place by applying to Walter Baldwin, Esq., at Mount Pleasant. He must be a Protestant and well recommended." (CEP, 11.10.1781). Also "on 11.10.1781 an article appeared in the same paper, Mr Baldwin requesting that 'no gentleman shoot nor course on the lands of Mount Pleasant, Mossgrove or Lisnagat as he wishes to keep the game there for his own use, and the amusement of such friends as may be at his house.' Poachers will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour. (Some things never change!)" (SÓC). On 23 .11.1773 an article had appeared in the same paper "where His Majesty was pleased to grant a patent to Walter Baldwin, Esq., of Mount Pleasant in the County of Cork, for four yearly fairs to be held on the lands of Mossgrove: March 17th, Corpus Christi (Thursday), September 21st and on December 8th for ever, to be held at Henry Quarry's now Quarries Cross. . . The fairs continued until 1920." (SÓC).

The Mount Pleasant Baldwins do not seem to have held any public office or to have been involved in the various Corps, apart perhaps from Walter(L) of Carrivody (sic) who was High Sheriff of Cork in 1763. A W. Baldwin was Captain of the 1st Loyal Bandon, present at the 'last inspection' in 1831, but I think this was William(M) of Lissarda. Perhaps at Mount Pleasant they were concerned to keep on good terms with their tenants or to devote themselves to their estate – and to hunting, etc?

The girls of Generation M seem to have married well; although I am not sure which of the many branches of the Townsend family Mary (Mercy) married into. Margaret married a Swete; "Greenville, near Macroom, is the seat of B. Swete, Esq., in whose demesne are some lakes with great numbers of swans and waterfowl. . . In Timoleague is 'Messrs Swete & Co.' where 6000 barrels of wheat are ground annually. .

Umera, a beautiful house on the banks of the river, [is the seat] of Rev.B.Swete." (SL). Alice reinforced the connection with the Warrens when she married William (as his third wife) in 1804.

Anne married a Woodley: "an estate of significance on the NE side of Macroom was that of the Woodley family of Leades House, Aghinagh. In 1875, Capt. Francis William Woodley was the owner of 3857 acres of land. . . The Woodleys were of the ascendancy class . . . [but] despite being landlords, very British, and Protestant, they were not by any means anti-Irish. They treated their tenants well and were not involved in any anti-Irish political movements. They were interested in horse breeding, hunting and . . . fowling. . . It was no surprise that they were not targeted during what was known as the 'Troubles' . . . [unlike] many of the big houses including Mount Massey, Coolcower and Warrenscourt [which] were burned." (JK). (I think – and hope –

that JK makes the Woodleys sound very like the Baldwins!) The Woodleys and the Baldwins seem to have been on close terms: I have been given a note from somewhere: “1801 — Mary Elizabeth Baldwin, natural daughter of the late Walter Baldwin of Mount Pleasant [this would have been Walter(L) who had died in 1793 and whose wife had died in 1786], aged 8(?) years lives with her godmother Mrs Woodley of Nadrid; privately baptized”. Mrs Woodley was probably Walter’s daughter Anne, who had married Joseph Woodley in 1799, the marriage being childless.

The youngest son, Samuel of Mossgrove, married Catherine — and they had a son, also Samuel. Samuel snr. died at Mossgrove on 22.12.1861; from a notice of the probate of his will he left “effects under £3000”. I wondered (and still do) if Samuel jnr. was the Samuel who became a successful business man and property owner in Macroom; but local historians think he was of the Cloheena branch.

Of Generation N, Henry of Mount Pleasant married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Chambré Corker of Cor Castle on 16.1.1827; and it was from this marriage that the name Chambré was perpetuated down several generations. (v. Appendix.) Elizabeth’s mother was Caroline, daughter of J. Badham Thornhill of Thornhill Lawn, Co. Limerick. “Chambre . . . was of Dundaniel, and afterwards Cor Castle, Innishannon. . . . “The present family of Cor Castle have resumed the ancient spelling of their name, ‘Corcor’. They have a patent, dated 1696, which enables them to add a ducal coronet to their armorial bearings.” (Clerical Records of Cloyne, Cork & Ross, probably mid-19th century).

“Firgrove and Downdaniel are both properties in the Innishannon area. Firgrove was a large country house across the valley from Cor Castle. It was also burnt in June 1921 by the I.R.A. and was subsequently demolished. . . . Downdaniel Castle is an old Norman castle about half a mile up from Cor Castle. It has been in ruins for a long time. . . . Ballymaloe is a country house in East Cork. (It is now a base for the Allens, a well-known culinary family in Ireland.) (Capt. Chambré’s father, the Ven. Chambré, was ‘of Ballymaloe’.) All the above were owned by the Corcors at some stage.” (Correspondence with Richard Good-Stephenson, a descendant, who is restoring Cor Castle). CS says that among the officers of the Innishannon Yeomanry were Capt. Chambré Corker, commissioned on 31.10.1820, Lieut. Chambré Corker, commissioned on 20.6.1831, and Lieut. J.R.Corker, commission undated. (I seem to have ‘lost’ Lieut. Chambré!)

Henry’s wife Eliza first bore two daughters, who I think may have been twins (v. Lore). Caroline married Thomas Biggs of the 97th Regt., an English regiment “and when regiments were given county names became the 2nd Bn. The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and a few years ago was, I think, amalgamated with the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)”. (EJTR).

The other daughter, Mary, had, on 30.12.1845, married a larger-than-life character, Capt. Richard Tonson Rye of Rye Court. Casey quotes a Deed dated the day before (29.12.1845) and sworn on 3.1.1846, in which her father Henry gave Mary “the sum of £750 part of £3080 charged on lands of Granshoonig or Mossgrove”, etc. This seems to have been a marriage settlement. “250 members of the families of labourers employed on the Rye Court Estate sat down to a very good substantial dinner given by their benevolent master Capt. Richard Tonson Rye on his marriage to Miss Baldwin of Mount Pleasant, Bandon. All kinds of good cheer abounded. A huge bonfire blazed all day before the principal entrance to the mansion. All present prayed for the happiness of their benefactor and his beautiful bride.” (SR, 13.1.1846).

“I have the impression that [Mary] was a quiet unassuming person who stayed in the background and was a foil to her rumbustious and extrovert husband. Unlike her mother-in-law she never played ‘the great lady’.” (EJTR). (There is a photograph of a painting of her in the Appendix.)

The Ryes believe they are of Norman descent. Although the descent has not been proved all the way with certainty, it does seem probable.

“William the Conqueror was the illegitimate son of Duke Robert who took a fancy to a tanner’s daughter; the result of the liaison was . . . William. . . . On the death of his father he was

proclaimed Duke. Naturally the legitimate descendants of Duke Robert objected and determined to remove William from the scene. One night while staying at Valognes William was warned that his enemies were near and prepared to kill him. Leaping on to a horse William rode off alone, till he came to the hamlet of Rye where lived Hubert Rye and his family. [With help and a piece of deception the pursuers were foiled.] Ever afterwards William seems to have greatly favoured Hubert and his family. . . . Hubert's four sons fought at the Battle of Hastings and the name Rye appears in Holinshead's copy of roll of Battle Abbey. . . . Hubert's eldest son became Governor of Nottingham Castle and held 36 manors, including Whitwell in Derbyshire. The family continued to own and live in the manor of Whitwell until 1583 when Edward Rye sold the property. Although there is no proof it is thought that it was Edward's son John who appeared in Youghal in 1590. The coats of arms of the Irish Ryes and the Whitwell Ryes are substantially the same once quarterings of later marriages of the Irish Ryes are removed. Hubert's youngest son Eudo helped secure the Crown for William's second son William Rufus at the expense of his older brother Robert. As a reward he was given the town of Colchester, where there is a statue of him." (EJTR).

Of John Rye(L). "It has always been believed in the family that his wife described as Elizabeth Peniel Meade was an illegitimate daughter of Lord Riversdale and had no relationship to the Revd. Percy Meade whose name she bore. Tonson was the name of the Riversdale family. Percy Meade's wife . . . was a Tonson. . . . When this daughter arrived Riversdale may well have turned to Mrs Meade, his relation, asking her to take the child into her family and look after her. Her wedding with John Rye was widely reported. The London papers remarked that it was unusual that neither the bride's father or mother was present at the wedding, and that she was given away by Lord Riversdale, who gave her a wedding present of £10000. When her first son was born she insisted that the name Tonson be added, so the Ryes have been Tonson Ryes ever since.

Of John Tonson Rye(N): He married his cousin, who "as a young woman had been in France at the end of Napoleon's reign and it was believed she had become the mistress of a French General. She was at the Battle of Waterloo with the French army. On her return to Ireland her family felt that it was essential to get her settled down and married off as soon as possible. Their choice fell on . . . John Tonson Rye, easy-going, ineffectual and not very clever or energetic. She was a very handsome woman with a liking for fine clothes and jewellery. She had a very strong personality and a will of her own." (EJTR). They had one son and four daughters.

The son, Richard, married Mary Baldwin. "He had been educated privately and at home and went to T.C.D. but left without obtaining a degree. From an early age he showed a great addiction to horses and hunting and was soon a most accomplished horseman.

"When [he was] in his teens his childless uncle George, the owner of a large property called Kilcondy, promised to leave him this property provided he could ride over a certain line of country within a laid down time and do it alone. He completed this test without difficulty and in due course received the property.

"At the age of 21 he became Joint Master of the Muskerry Hounds and in 1843 became Sole Master and hunted the country at his own expense for the next 35 years. . . .

"As a person he was autocratic and hot-tempered. He had acquired his military title, which he always used and which he had obtained by purchase when he served for a time in the South Cork Militia, and he was known throughout SW Cork as 'The Captain'. His autocratic and hot-tempered ways were not resented by the local peasantry among whom he was very popular. Never once during all the agrarian troubles . . . did he ever evict a tenant. . . . [He was High Sheriff of Cork in 1853.]

"When quite an old man he got into trouble through shooting in the leg a man who was trespassing on his property and who argued with him. A few years earlier a £5 note would have settled the affair but now it was the 1890s and Home Rule was in the air. The man took him to Court and the Captain was sentenced to a month in gaol which he served in Cork. He lived in

prison in some style, having his meals sent in from a hotel and receiving a host of visitors.” (EJTR). (I think I read somewhere that he was even seen at the Theatre in the company of the Governor of the prison.) The shooting incident produced a (not unfriendly) poem in a Cork newspaper called *The Cork Jarvey*.

His wife Mary died in 1898, aged c.70, but, active till the end, the Captain lived until 1907 when he died aged 88.

There is a memorial tablet in Templemartin Church:

“SACRED/ TO THE MEMORY OF/ MARY TONSON RYE,/ DEARLY LOVED WIFE OF/
RICHARD TONSON RYE, D.L./ RYE COURT/ WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON/ THE 13th
AUGUST 1898./

“ALSO OF/ RICHARD TONSON RYE, D.L./ WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE/ ON THE 12th
JULY 1907/ AGED 88,/ RESPECTED, LOVED AND HONOURED./

“BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH/ DIE IN THE LORD. REV. XIV. 13.”

In 1993 the Rector of Templemartin, the Revd. J. Fenning, told me that Templemartin Church was to be closed, and that he would ask us if this tablet (and another) could be moved to Moviddy Church, of which he also had care. However there seems to have been a reversal of decision, as EJTR tells me that Moviddy is to be closed, and that a memorial tablet to Richard Tonson Rye has been moved to Templemartin.

Of Henry (N) and Elizabeth’s three sons I have written in “After the Famine”. Alas, Elizabeth died on 11.12.1833 shortly after the birth of her third son. There is a large memorial tablet in Templemartin Church:

“THOSE WHO SLEEP IN JESUS, GOD WILL BRING WITH HIM.”/ 1. THESS./ IN THE
FAMILY VAULT IS LAID THE MORTAL PART/ OF ELIZA, THE BELOVED WIFE/ OF
HENRY BALDWIN ESQre OF MOUNT PLEASANT./ SHE EXCHANGED TIME FOR
ETERNITY/ UPON THE 11th DAY OF DECEMBER 1833 AT THE AGE OF 30 YEARS./
AFTER A LINGERING ILLNESS, WHICH SHE BORE WITH FAITH AND PATIENCE./
TRUSTING IN THE MERITS, AND SUSTAINED BY THE PROMISES OF HER/
REDEEMER./ IN MIND AND DISPOSITION, SHE WAS AMIABLE AND CHEERFUL, IN
HER/ DOMESTIC CIRCUMSTANCES HAPPY, USEFUL AND BELOVED, AS A
DAUGHTER AND SISTER/ DUTIFUL AND KIND; AS A WIFE AND MOTHER,
AFFECTIONATE AND TENDER,/ YET IN HERSELF SHE DID NOT GLORY, BUT SEEM
TO COUNT ALL EARTHLY TRIALS BUT/ LOSS FOR CHRIST, AND IN THE CALM AND
HOLY BRIGHTNESS OF HER LAST HOURS,/ SHE ENJOYED THE COMFORT, AND
DISPLAYED THE SERENITY, OF A CHRISTIAN’S HOPE./ THIS TABLET IS
CONSECRATED TO HER MEMORY,/ AS A SMALL TRIBUTE OF UNCHANGEABLE
AFFECTION,/ BY HER AFFLICTED HUSBAND.

It is not known what Eliza died of. “A more general cause of death than the cholera epidemic that clouded the 1830s was the killer consumption from which few families wholly escaped.” (PSL).

Herbert Beecher Baldwin(N) seems to have emigrated to the U.S.A. Deidra Sullivan found a reference to his death there in c.1842, and to the Admon of his will in c.1860 in which he mentioned his brother John.

CEx of 25.9.1882 reported the death of John Baldwin at Mount Pleasant Cottage; his burial on 25.9.1882 is recorded in the Templemartin parish register; and on a tombstone in the churchyard he shares his name with Chambré(O), James(O) and Henry William(P). I have put John with a query on the Tree as this seems to be the first appearance of a John among the Mount Pleasant Baldwins, whereas it was common among the Lisnagat ones, and, despite the mention in Herbert’s Admon, it is possible that after the land manoeuvres (to be mentioned later) that this was a Lisnagat John. However the tombstone suggests Mount Pleasant.

A Henry Baldwin died on 16.2.1852 at Rye Court. I think this was probably Henry(N) rather than Henry(O). Henry(N)'s daughter Mary was then living at Rye Court.

In the 1940s PNA met a woman in her nineties. "She was quite clear in her mind for her age, well-spoken and a great story-teller; she loved to tell about Mount Pleasant where she had been a lady's maid and sewing mistress. Her mother had been the same and I feel some of the stories may have been her mother's." I think her mother would have been at Mount Pleasant in this 'Zenith' period. She had stories of the great parties held. "This house was well known for the wonderful parties and balls in which food and drink flowed *ad lib*. The preparations went on for the week before, with beasts slaughtered and the two kitchens (the normal one in the E wing and the other in the W wing) pressed into service, and all the 42 servants at full stretch. The normal number of Baldwins here was c. 20 but it rose to c. 60, reinforced by 100 or so guests, many of whom stayed for a few days!" (PNA).

"As the Ball came to a close the younger Baldwins, who to a soul were keen on horses, challenged the guests to a Point-to-Point; this was held in the House, and after teams had been selected and furniture placed in appropriate spots for jumps, the race (against the clock) started. The Baldwins usually won as they and their horses had years of practice. Some of the Baldwin girls on ponies were particularly good. The start was in the Hall, then to the Ballroom, through the double doors to the Morning Room and Dining Room (a particularly nasty jump there across the table which was a solid oak expander with 12 spare leaves, and which I bought for £20; it still bore many gouges and chips where the iron shoes had marked it); then through the door to the centre passage and down the Home Straight to the W kitchen and the Finish. Sometimes the course included a trip upstairs, the staircase (a particularly fine one) being very suitable for riding a horse upstairs, and then round the Drawing Room where a couple of neat jumps had been made of sofas, etc., and then downstairs. Some horses refused here, and were tethered to the banisters, fed and watered, and left for the night upstairs. It was the duty of the head groom to remove the horses from upstairs first thing in the morning, with the aid of a sky-hook and a block-and-tackle. Quite large sums were bet on the Point-to-Point. The broken furniture was removed first thing by the staff; also loads of empty bottles were returned to the distillery for re-filling. The House took several days to clear up, and everyone had to work very hard, but the servants enjoyed the *craic* and had a great time as well, as there was no shortage of drink for them too! (EB quotes a ditty, "of unknown authorship but which in various forms must be at least as old as the early 17th century:

He that goes to bed, and goes to bed sober,
Falls as the leaves do, falls as the leaves do, and dies in October —
But he that goes to bed, and goes to bed mellow,
Lives as he ought to do, lives as he ought to do, and dies an honest fellow.")

"The family also had Balls in the Devonshire Arms [hotel] in Bandon. The day before, [the lady's maid] would be busy getting ready the dresses that her two young ladies would wear, and then on the day she would rise at 5 a.m. and carry out all the clothes to the Chariot, also called the Wardrobe. This was a horse butt (a long car), watertight, in which the clothes hung. She and a groom then set off for Bandon, and on the way warned all the farmers and cottage people that the Baldwins were coming, and to keep all the horses, cows, donkeys, sheep, turkeys, hens, etc., and themselves off the road. (Over half the road was on Baldwin land.) On arriving at the Devonshire Arms, she supervised the clothes being taken upstairs, bedroom fires lit, etc. Other lady's maids had also come in on their Chariots. Meanwhile, at the Big House the rest of the ladies, and their relations and friends, were mounting up, dressed in high black boots, leather riding-breeches and leather coats. In wet weather some of the ladies wore a big leather apron. [All this gear was made from leather from the Baldwin tanyard.] Mr Baldwin sounded his hunting horn, and away went the ladies for Bandon flat out, full gallop. The family always made

a sporting occasion out of anything. Mrs Baldwin, the nurse perhaps with the latest baby slung in front of the saddle in a wickerwork basket and lady's maids rode in after the ladies, and picked up any who had fallen off or whose horses had gone lame. The men and Mr Baldwin raced in later, during the afternoon. Mr Baldwin then inspected the horses, and woe to the person who had lamed their horse, or if it was found that they had, in the heat of the race, used the centre of the road to try to pass, instead of the soft verge.

“Meanwhile, the excitement had been rising in the Devon; a good crowd had gathered and bets were exchanged as to who the winner would be after a gruelling six-mile chase along roads covered in mud and every kind of manure, five hills, several streams, etc. The ladies would have to be washed down in the stable yard, bathed in a hip-bath, and then dressed in a walking gown. They would then walk and shop round Bandon, meet the young officers from the British regiment stationed there, and be asked to lunch in the Officers’ Mess in the Barracks. A quick change in the Devon, then off to lunch. Then back to the Devon, another change, more shopping, another change, afternoon tea in the Devon with more people invited, another change for supper and then the Ball Gown on which hours of work had been lavished. Eight changes in a day – which [the old former lady’s maid] swore was true. The girls were the admiration of West Cork. They used to get rolls and rolls of silk from France [presumably after 1815] and the dresses were made up at Mount Pleasant.” (PNA).

According to the I.G.I. Henry Baldwin married a Mary Beasly. This suggests that Henry(N) married again, as his son Henry would have been too young then. Casey quotes a Deed of 6.8(?)1847 involving Henry Baldwin of Mount Pleasant; Mary Baldwin née Beasly, his wife; Rev. Arthur Bernard Baldwin, Mallow, Co. Cork; Elizabeth Beasly, Cork City, widow; Rev. Thomas Gibbins, Monkstown, Co. Cork. In it Henry Baldwin “granted and assigned his wife Mary, should she survive him, an annuity of £100 chargeable on the lands of Mount Pleasant called Curravordy (300), Knockane, lands of Knives, Glanarougy, Mossgrove, Granshoonig, Boggra, Cloughmacon, Bar. Muskerry. Henry Baldwin for the better securing puntual (? or perpetual) payment of same granted unto Arthur B. Baldwin the aforesaid lands upon trust for 500 years and Henry and Mary Baldwin released and exonerated said Thomas Gibbins as Trustee from the sum of £369..4..3½ the one-third share of £1149..19..7 due on foot(?) of several securities vested in him.”

The Revd. Arthur Bernard Baldwin was the third son of Thomas Baldwin, Esq., JP, of Mardyke, near Skibbereen. He was ordained Deacon on 29.9.1819, and Priest on 18.3.1820, both at Cloyne. He was Curate at Ballyclough, Cloyne, in 1819, and Curate of Mallow in 1820. On 8.5.1832 he married Anne Crofts, of Mallow. On 23.8.1837 he was admitted Vicar of Rahan, near Mallow. “He died on 17.1.1871 in his 76th year, whereupon the parish of Rahan was joined to Mallow.” The above deed suggests that he was related to the Mount Pleasant Baldwins, but I do not yet know in what way.

Amid the jollifications mentioned above, there were further sad incidents too.

“A very serious affair occurred [in, I think, 1798] at Oulart, Co. Wexford, between the rebels and the North Cork Militia. 109 picked men of the North Cork, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Foote, marched out to battle: of which number but two returned to tell of their defeat. ‘Lieut.-Col. Foote and one sergeant, the wretched remains of that fine and valiant body of men, were seen pensively riding over the bridge, and approaching the town.’ There fell, of officers, on this occasion, . . . Lieut. Ware, ‘a young gentleman, just of age, possessed of a good property’, and nephew to Lieut.-Col. Foote, [who] lost his life by humanely reining in his steed, to raise a wounded boy, belonging to the band, to the saddle behind him. A rebel came up in the nick of time, and pulled him down with the crook of his pike.”(CBG). This would seem to be the Col. Richard Foote who married Mary Baldwin(L) in 1771. John Ware had married her sister

Elizabeth in 1770, so that Lieut. Ware would seem to be their son, thereby being a nephew of Col. Foote.

In Generation L, Alice Baldwin had married in 1768 the Revd. John Madras (as his second wife, his first having died apparently childless). He was “a Huguenot by conviction” and son of a Madras of Amsterdam. He had come to Cork in 1735 and four years later he was ordained as Minister of the French Church in Cork City, a post he held until his death in 1773. In 1740 he was appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Kingston. He was Precentor of Ross from 1745 to May 1773. He and Alice had a son, the Revd. John Henry Madras, b. 1774, d. 6.7.1852, who on 31.7.1800 married, at Four Mile Water Church, Martha, daughter of the late Richard Evanson of Ballydivane, alias Friendly Cove, Durrus, Co. Cork; and a daughter, Anne-Eliza, who in 1789 married Robert Longfield Conner, Esq., of Fort Robert, Co. Cork (“brother of Arthur & Roger O’Connor both of whom were closely identified with the Rebellion of 1798.”)

In Generation M there was a Walter Baldwin In Templemartin churchyard there is a tombstone of “WALTER BALDWIN/OF KILNAGNADA/AND FAMILY/1843”. Kilnagnada is c. 3 miles ENE of Mount Pleasant. It is probably the same man.

Also in Generation M, Samuel of Mossgrove had married Catherine —. He died at Mossgrove on 22.12.1861 with, from a notice of probate of will, “effects under £3000”. Catherine was sole executrix. She was also sole executrix of the will of “Thomas Alleyn Baldwin of Mount Beamish, Co. Cork, Esq., who died 22.8.1861 at Kanturk. The will was proved by the Oath of Catherine Baldwin of Mossgrove (Widow of Samuel Baldwin deceased). Effects under £1000.” (Casey).

“The Mount Pleasant ladies wore thigh riding boots made here [at Mount Pleasant]. When skinning the horse or pony the thigh was cut round and four strong men wound the skin off as a tube right down to the hoof. After curing in the Tannery the sole and heel were sewn on thus making a really watertight high thigh boot. The Tannery here was well-known for its high grade boots and their watertightness. There was one lying here for years: a tiny foot and very long thin leg and nearly no stitching to leak. They also made huge leather aprons, and riding breeches and coats. The lady’s maid [v.s.] had the job of making sure they were kept well greased after use, and they hung in a row at the side door. Mrs. Baldwin refused to let them be in the bedrooms – too greasy! The lady’s maid had a leather riding suit and boots given to her, and had them for years.” (PNA).

There is a tantalising entry in a card index of wills in the National Archives (and, I think, in the National Library:

“The last will and testament and two codicils of Henry Baldwin formerly of Mount Pleasant, but late of Brynrodin in Co. Merioneth, N. Wales, Esquire, decd. Probate granted . . . to Henry Baldwin of Mount Pleasant, son of deceased, sole Execr. . . Dated 11.5.1839.”

When I asked Helen Kelly to look this up in “Prerog. Grant Bk. (Fol. 87B)”, an official produced it but, upon opening it, found the papers in such a dilapidated state that she was not allowed to read them. I think this may have been the will of Henry(M). Why he went to N. Wales I do not know, and I have heard no Lore about it,

Here is some evidence of the co-operation between the Baldwins of Mount Pleasant and Lisnagat.

“After a few years [perhaps in the 1770s] the Baldwin brothers [John and Robert, Lisnagat, Gen.L] were able to come to an arrangement satisfactory to both. John, now a Freeman of Cork, remained in the city, practised as an attorney and carried on what was left of the business. [His father, Mayor of Cork, had gone abroad, ‘in great want of money’.] Robert was able to return to

the country, to live at Mossgrove and farm his own and his brother's share of it and of the plowlands of Lisnagat.

"The house at Mossgrove was typical of the Irish country house of the period, a solid, squarish, medium-sized Georgian affair with dormer windows on the third floor. It stood facing south, perched half-way up the sweep of the hillside among some trees. It is somewhat decayed and run down now [1960s], but was probably very comfortable at the time Robert occupied it, with its large, high-ceilinged rooms and roaring log fires. . . . The woods between Lisnagat and Mount Pleasant were well stocked with game.

"Strong family ties have always been a Baldwin characteristic, so what more natural than that, when Robert decided to farm on his own, he should lease a farm from his first cousin Herbert Gilman [L], whose mother was Alderman John's only sister. Their property, Russell Hill, was near Lisnagat about four miles east of Bandon on the way to Cork." (B&B).

However I am not sure which way to take the following: was the former co-operation beginning to wear thin?

In Dublin (I think in the Genealogical Office) I found a manuscript describing an action of some sort: "Baldwin re Baldwin". The deponent appears to have been John (MN) of Passage (on Lisnagat Tree), in which he referred to a deed dated 9.2.1737 (which I have not seen). He "heard and believes that when Alderman John died [1767] his younger son Robert, uncle to the deponent, received £1500 charged on the lands of Lisnegatt and Garrancoonig, which had been mortgaged for £1500 to Richard Gumbleton, Esq., and the said Robert thereby paid, and said the money so raised was in four or five years discharged and paid off to said Gumbleton by the sale of said lands to Walter Baldwin, Esq. [This would appear to be the Walter of Gen. L at Mount Pleasant.] The deponent said the nephew of Robert Warren was brought in to execute the deed of 9.2.1737 on 29.12.1764. Thinks the said lands were sold for £2940, but he had been told by his father that this sum had never been accounted for. . . . Marriage of deponent's mother took place immediately after execution of the deed [of 1764]. Deponent married Miss Maria Ross. He denies that Samuel Swete, Esq., was one of the Trustees of the Deed of Settlement upon the marriage." Very mysterious!

LORE

"She [the former lady's maid, v.s.] kept saying that a Mr Baldwin had 11 daughters and I have often heard locals saying 'and the poor man, 11 daughters and not a son among them'." (PNA). Who this Mr Baldwin was I do not know: as there were no sons perhaps the editor of B4 deleted the line. Also that a Mrs Baldwin had twin girls: "it was a fine sight to see her going off on her horse with the two girls in wicker baskets either side of the horse, in front of her". (PNA). I think Caroline and Mary (O) may have been twins.

Two of the biggest landowners in West Cork were the Baldwins and the Frekes of Castle Freke. It is said that they built a road between Bandon and Clonakilty to ease their journeys. If that was so, I have no idea when: perhaps earlier than this period.

AFTER THE FAMINE:

THE LAST BALDWINS AT MOUNT PLEASANT

This was another unhappy time in Ireland's history as the destitution persisted after the Famine. "The two most serious problems facing landlords, especially in the west and the south, were those of collecting rent and finding the means, out of their diminished incomes, to discharge heavy poor rates and to provide additional employment. Though no landlord is known to have starved during the famine, a substantial number wound up in the encumbered estates court for insolvent Irish landlords in 1849." (TWM). There is no evidence that I know of to suggest that the Baldwins at Mount Pleasant resorted to that court. Various land acts were brought in over the next half-century designed to improve landlord-tenant relationship, but they were open to various interpretations and thus to exploitation. However, "the relations between landlords and tenants in County Cork at the beginning of 1877 appeared so calm that the violent land war which erupted within less than three years could only have been foreseen by a great leap of the imagination." (JSD). In 1880 and 1881 there was still great distress in Templemartin and neighbouring areas because of continuing crop failure and resulting famine, and because of lack of employment whereby poor families could have earned money to feed themselves. It is thought that the Baldwins of Mount Pleasant set up soup kitchens along a road to the NW of the house, and that they employed men to widen roads, e.g., near the West Lodge. That would have been between c.1846 and c.1883, but I cannot be more precise. Many Relief Committees were set up to raise money to help the poor (and to lobby for promotion of Land Acts). One of the contributors to the Kilmichael Relief Committee was W.Baldwin, landlord of Knockane, £4. In Kilmurry contributors included HW Baldwin (P), £3; Sir Augustus Warren, £3; RT Rye, Rye Court, £5. In Newcestown one of the contributors was Henry W Baldwin(P), Mount Pleasant, £5. In August 1881, the labourers' strike in Newcestown saw "dozens marching [there] from Templemartin. . . The labourers' spokesman paid special tribute to Messrs. Baldwin, Ware [and four others], the first to grant a wage increase." (Michael Galvin, *The Slow Sunrise*).

The last of the known Baldwins living at Mount Pleasant House died in 1875. I think Henry William (P) mentioned above would have been living with his mother in Mount Pleasant Cottage. Within two years he had died.

In addition to that backdrop, the period 1860 to 1890 seems to have been a particularly unhappy and difficult time for the Baldwins. A chronicle of events seems to have been as follows.

In c.1833 James(O) had been born at Mount Pleasant. As the youngest of a family of two daughters and three sons he may have felt there was no future for him in Ireland, so in the early 1850s he emigrated to Australia. He was not the only Baldwin to do so: some Lissarda ones did too, as will be seen.

On 16.2.1852 "Henry Baldwin died at Rye Court, eldest son of Henry Baldwin, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Co. Cork". (DEP, 26.2.1852). This could have been the death of Henry(N) or Henry(O), but, in view of the records of land holdings, I think it more likely to have been the former; in which case he was then staying with his daughter Mary who had married Richard Tonson Rye of Rye Court in 1845.

On 1.1.1856 James(O) married Margaret, the daughter of William and Catherine Whelan, who farmed in King's County (now Offaly) in Ireland. Margaret had presumably also emigrated. On the marriage certificate she is described as Servant, aged 17, and James as Labourer, aged 19. (I think he was older.) They were living in Kangaroo Grounds, Melbourne. Margaret was a Roman Catholic and they were married in St Monica's Chapel, Heidelberg, a pleasant suburb of

Melbourne. On the certificate James signed his name, but Margaret could only manage her 'mark'. James' mother's name is given as Eliza Corchran (instead of Corker) and Margaret's mother's maiden name was Walsh.

On 7.12.1856 James(O) and Margaret's eldest son was born and named Henry William. They were living at Brunswick in Melbourne, James, now 21, described as Carrier. The document recording the birth gives the place of marriage as 'Warringul', which may be a mistake of transcription as all the other details are consistent, and the son's names were those of his parents' fathers; and he was so named in his father's will.

In Sep. 1854 Chambré(O) had obtained a mortgage on his various lands for £461 . 10 . 9 from Thomas W Belcher, M.D., of Bandon and Thomas H Sullivan of Bandon, subject to redemption. (Casey).

In Jan. 1856 this seems to have been redeemed. (Ibid.).

In Nov. 1856 Chambré seems to have incurred a debt of £200 to John Baldwin of Innishannon. This may have been John(N). However on the same day he made a further deed giving John an annuity of £30 "for his natural life". (Ibid.) Perhaps he did not have ready cash of £200. Both these deeds were witnessed by Richard Tonson Rye, with whom Chambré was living/staying at the time. (EJTR told me that Richard Tonson Rye, in his diaries, had said he thought Chambré had behaved in an 'ungentlemanly manner' over some matter, without saying what. I had thought this may have referred to hunting, but I suppose it may have been over these deeds, which were formally drawn up: no gentlemanly agreement over a handshake.)

On 25.8.1858 James(O) and Margaret's second son James(P) was born at Aitkin's Gap, north of Melbourne, probably a settlement caused by the recent discovery of gold in the region. They were to have three more children who I think were born at Mount Pleasant.

In c.1860 the 'Immediate Lessors' of several properties at Mount Pleasant changed from Henry(O) to Chambré(O); however

In 1863 Henry(O) and Chambré(O) were recorded as Immediate Lessors. (v.i., 'Lore'.)

Between 1863 and 1866 all the holdings of Henry(O) and Chambré(O) passed to James(O). Chambré(O) is recorded as having died in 1863, and it seems that Henry must have died about the same time. I do not know what caused their deaths at early ages; there is no local lore that they were killed in agrarian violence, and indeed there is a story about crows (or rooks or jackdaws) which speaks the other way and which probably spoke of about this time. (v.i., 'Lore'.)

In the 1860s James(O) would have come back from Australia after the deaths of his two brothers. PNA had been told that at one time the walls of the office at Mount Pleasant had been covered with notices of auctions to be held; these were later covered with wallpaper. Recently he (PNA) pulled some of the paper away, and found part of a notice showing that:

On 1.2.1867 James(O) had put for sale several First(?) Class Horses. (The names were given but were illegible.) It looks as though the sale was to have been at the neighbouring estate of Old Park, where James' grandmother had been brought up.

On 8.9.1868 James(O) signed his lengthy will. He left his fee simple and freehold estate and property to trustees, viz., his nephew John Tonson Rye, son of Richard Tonson Rye, and his friend Josias Tresilian Sullivan of Bandon, solicitor, in order to pay his wife Margaret £200 p.a. if she should survive him. The lands specified were:

The demesne lands of Mt Pleasant (formerly Curravordy) formerly in possession of Henry Baldwin the elder, deceased;

the parts of Curravordy formerly in the possession of Corless Baldwin, Richard Dawson and John Dawson;

the part of Curravordy formerly in the possession of Robert Popham, Esq.;

the parts of Knockane and Knives formerly in the possession of William Woods;

the part of Glanarougy formerly in the possession of Richard Sealy;

the part of Mossgrove (formerly Granahoonig) formerly in the possession of Robert Popham, Esq.;

the part of Mossgrove formerly in the possession of Benjamin Quarry, James Quarry, Richard Dawson, John Philips, the widow Kelly;

the part of Boggra formerly in the possession of the Widow Kelly;

the lands of Cloughmacow.

(“Possession” meant occupation, not ownership. Dawsons and Quarries had been recorded as renting land in GV of 1851.)

The trustees were to hold the lands for his eldest son Henry William, failing him James, failing him Chambré Corker, failing him Walter, when the eldest surviving one attained the age of 23; failing them Eliza. He instructed his trustees to raise £6000 to be shared between James, Chambré, Walter (when they reached 23) and Eliza when she reached 21 or earlier if she married; but part could be used earlier for “maintenance, education and advancement in the world”.

On 24.3.1871 he added a codicil: “Inasmuch as my eldest son Henry gets a considerable income by the death of my great Aunt Mrs Anne Stubbs”, the trustees were to raise £2000 in addition to the £6000 to be shared among his four younger children. (Mrs Stubbs was Anne(M): her first husband d.s.p. and perhaps her second did too. She had died in 1867.)

On 14.2.1875 James(O) died, aged 42, and was buried at Templemartin on the 18th. The trustees’ inventory of his estate and effects was “sworn under £3000”. The admon was granted on 3.8.1875.

In c.1875 James(P) set off on his round-the-world trip, returning in c.1878; in view of the ages of the two younger brothers and perhaps the sister, and in view of the fact that Mount Pleasant House was regarded as vacant from 1875, I think Margaret may have moved to Mount Pleasant Cottage; then after her eldest son Henry died she seems to have gone to Bath. (v.i.) Whether there were Baldwin relations other than her son James living in Bath then I do not know.

Despite the distress at the time not all was gloom. “Summertime brought good news to Ryecourt with the birth of Richard Tonson Rye in Bath, England, on May 19th [1877], an event celebrated with bonfires in Crookstown, Cloughduve, Aherla and Farnanes, lighting up a night of ‘fiddling, dancing and strong drink.’” (Michael Galvin, *The Slow Sunrise*). A testimonial in Oct. 1877 on the marriage of John B Tonson Rye, on behalf of the tenantry included the sentence: “You, dear sir, have the good fortune to unite in your own person a lineage which can claim at both sides the highest honour and regard, and which joins the respected name of Rye with that of Baldwin, as ancient as deservedly popular and beloved.” (Ibid.)

In Dec. 1877 Fr Jeremiah Cummins, P.P., Newcestown, mentioned the building of two schools at Mount Pleasant, “on the site granted by the late James Baldwin, Esq.” (Ibid.)

In 1880 James(P) married and lived in his father-in-law’s house in Bath.

By 1881 all James(O)’s holdings had passed to Henry (P), but in 1883 Henry died, aged 26. One of the Baldwin tombs in Templemartin churchyard is inscribed thus:

HERE LYETH THE BODY/ OF HENRY BALDWIN THE ELD[ER]/ ESQUIRE OF
MOSGROVE WHO/ DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE / OF MAY 1750 AGED 87
YEARS.

AND ALSO OF HIS GRANDSON/ WALTER WHO DIED THE 25th/ OF JULY 1728 AGED
63.

CAPT. CHAMBRE BALDWIN/ MOUNT PLEASANT/ Died 25th August 1865/ Aged 32 Years.

JAMES BALDWIN ESQ./ Died 14 February 1875 Aged 12 Years.

JOHN BALDWIN ESQ./ Died 28 September 1882 Aged 75 Years.

HENRY WILLIAM BALDWIN ESQ./ Died 25 September 1883 Aged 26.

The tomb was recently cleaned and the inscriptions made more legible – alas not always correctly. James(O) was 42, not 12. I think Henry the Elder(J) must have died in March, not May, as his will was proved in April! His grandson Walter(L) died in 1793, not 1728. John is the one I have put on the Tree as of Gen. N, with a query: CEx reported on 25.9.1882 that he had died at Mount Pleasant Cottage, thus supporting this entry on the tombstone that he was a Mount Pleasant Baldwin. The cleaning of the graveyard was done by a worthy group of people in preparation for the bicentenary of the church in 1997; they had no detailed knowledge of the Baldwins, and it is easy to see how the weathered inscriptions were misread in that way.

Thus in the course of 20 years all three male Baldwins of Generation O had died young, as had the oldest of Generation P

By 1881 all the Mount Pleasant holdings had passed to James(P).

In 1893 a note in the official record has this to say of Mount Pleasant, part of which now had Benjamin Shorten as its Immediate Lessor:

‘This Mansion occupied by a farmer who uses one room & kitchen; about 24 rooms. Vacant for 18 years & decay imminent.’ So James(O)’s widow Margaret evidently walked out, leaving the house to its own devices. What happened to James(P) will be told later. A further note says ‘Shorten 500£, lease 31 years’, suggesting that Shorten leased the land after James(O)’s death in 1875, because in 1906 he had it ‘in fee’, perhaps having bought the freehold from James(P) with help from one of the Land Acts.

Until 1893 James(P) held 106 acres of ‘plantation & bog’ ‘in fee’, but in 1893 the occupier became ‘Reps. of James Baldwin’. Who these representatives were, I do not know. They were also Immediate Lessors of a further 135 acres farmed by Benjamin Shorten, 52 acres farmed by John Buttimer, and 43 acres containing Mount Pleasant Cottage (also known as the Dower House). About this last the official record has a note: ‘This cottage, which was an appendage of Mt. Pleasant, has now fallen into the hands of a small farmer [John Keefe] & is going to ruin – calves tethered in the parlour, poultry in the greenhouse with access to drawing room’. (In 1950 it was up for sale and PNA considered buying it to live in: although partly ruinous it contained some fine period furniture and a spinet.)

Earlier,

in 1883, Alexander Wyatt, Victualler, of 1 St James Place, Bath, in England, had sued Margaret Baldwin for £103 1s 0½d plus £5 16s 0d costs totalling £108 17s 0½d (perhaps equivalent to about £3000 in today’s money). In the affidavit the plaintiff says Margaret “is possessed at Law or in Equity or has disposing power which he [sic] may without the assent of any other person exercise for his [sic] own benefit over certain lands”, etc. These were “Mt. Pleasant otherwise Curravordy, Knockane, Kneeves, Mossgrove otherwise Granahoonig, Cloughmacow & Glannaroughy”. It also stated that she was thought to be living at Mt. Pleasant Cottage (presumably before the poultry got into the drawing room). Also in 1883 there were memorial

deeds for payment of debts issued by a dairyman and a baker. So it looks as though Margaret retreated to Mt. Pleasant Cottage to escape her debts. Presumably she eventually paid them, but then embarked on a similar course of action (and left Mt. Pleasant Cottage to its own devices) as: in 1886, Lyons & Co. Ltd. Of Cork, Merchants, sued her for £107 15s 1d plus £5 16s 0d costs totalling £113 11s 1d. The same lands were quoted as in 1883, but she was thought to be living in Portadown, Co. Armagh.

In her later years Margaret(O) lived with her daughter Elizabeth (who may have been known as Peg) and son-in-law, the Gores, in Youghal where she died, it is thought in c.1917. As she was a Catholic, a priest had to be summoned to administer the last rites: an event so surprising in a Protestant family that it is still talked about. I have heard of no contact between her and her son James after her husband's death: this is why I think there may have been a rift between them. (v. also under 'Chambré(P)').

In 1910 James(P) still held 105 acres of Plantation & Bog (one acre had gone to Bandon R.D.C. for a garden), but the rest of Mount Pleasant had been sold by 1906.

In 1919 Benjamin Shorten's holdings were taken over by Denis Russell.

In 1946 Russell's son Thomas sold Mount Pleasant with 250 acres to PNA's father, who used the land to grow apples, and built a large refrigerated storage unit in what had been the dining room.

There may have been other land transactions in this period, details of which I have not yet seen.

LOCAL LORE

"The trees at Mount Pleasant were full of jackdaws, thousands of them, and they were great pets and the Baldwins always fed them. Many were so tame they would alight on your shoulder. The young ladies used to pick up ones that had fallen out of the nest, make pets of them and teach them to talk.

"When the last Baldwin died there was a huge funeral, and just before the coffin arrived at the Church all the jackdaws passed overhead and settled in the elm trees round the graveyard, and as the coffin was lowered no-one could hear the priest for the jackdaws screaming and cawing at one another. After the funeral was over they all flew away and never came back to Mount Pleasant. (When I first went to Mount Pleasant in the 1940s the trees were full of jackdaws!)

"The jackdaws were a terrible blight to the farmers around: as soon as you had sown a field they dug up the seed and ate it. One nearby farmer [complained to Mr Baldwin, who was well-liked, kind to people and proud of his rookery, who told him that if he could catch them he could take them to the pound in Bandon.] The farmer soaked a lot of seed in poteen and left it in his field. Soon the field was full of drunk jackdaws. He put them into sacks and took them to Bandon. Mr Baldwin had to go in and pay for them to get them out." (PNA). "He paid the farmer well for the seed and told the story everywhere of how the old [farmer] outwitted him." (SÓC).

"To have a rookery on your land was always thought to be a lucky thing. It is interesting that crows always start to build their nests on the first day of March even when there is a leap year, and if this day falls on a Sunday they won't start building until the Monday." (SÓC). (It may be that rook = crow = jackdaw!)

A friend of PNA, Ted Scott of Bandon, aged 86, knew the Brookfield Baldwins very well. Ted was of the opinion that old man Baldwin had gone to England and died there, and that he was a

very old man by then. He told Maureen “that they brought the body back to Ireland for burial and that the crows of Mount Pleasant congregated at the quay where the body arrived”.

More crows! I wonder what mixture of memories is involved here.

It is said that two of the brothers in Generation O, both living at Mount Pleasant, were each determined to have what the other had – even to the extent of each of them running a pack of hounds! It is also said that one of the brothers had a horse of which he was very fond and proud, and on which he had won a point-to-point; when the horse died he had it buried, in its harness, outside the front door of the House. Arthur(QR) thought that this was his grandfather James. Arthur had a cup which may have been won in the point-to-point; he gave it to his wife, who gave it to her sister, who refused to give it back! However, following Arthur’s death, his nephew Paddy has now got it. It has the Baldwin arms and crest engraved on it, but it is not known for what race(s) it was awarded.

It is said that of the children of James(O) and Margaret, the boys were baptised as Protestants but the girl as a Catholic, “as was the custom”. (It was not a custom I had heard of, until I came across p.16 of Dervla Murphy’s *Wheels Within Wheels*.) However, one day when James was away, Margaret (a Catholic herself) had all the children baptised as Catholics. This was kept dark in the family until Margaret told her granddaughter Claire.

“In 1891 the Bailiffs got into the kitchen in the East wing and the old man ran at them with a carving knife; they ran and he locked the door. A year later he left the door open and the Bailiffs served the writ. At the time the old man was living alone in the house, except for Joseph Shorten, the steward and the last of the 42 servants. Shorten was known as ‘The Bulldog’ and lived in ‘The Bulldog’s House’. He was very short-tempered and lived with the old man at the end in the kitchen.” (PNA). Who was the old man? The name Tom has been mentioned. Was he an unrecorded Baldwin whom James(P) used to look after the house? Or was it Shorten himself?

In 1892 there was an auction of the contents of Mount Pleasant. Included was a large bowl and ladle which had been used for mixing feed for pigs, and they were encrusted with old food, etc. They were thought to be of cast iron and sold for about 1s. They were later found to be of silver and so worth thousands of pounds. (The purchaser was not known!) The bowl may have been the item mentioned as ‘silver tankard’ in Walter(HI)’s will of 1673/4 and the ‘silver bure bowle’ in James(I)’s will of 1683: it was clearly regarded as something special. (I think ‘bure’ may be a mistranscription, but I can’t think of what.)

Someone asked a Baldwin in Ireland what was the reason for the decline in the family fortunes. Answer: “Slow horses and fast women”! I wonder which one that was, and whether there was any truth in it.

(Margaret-Ann Baldwin(R) was told by her parents that the Baldwins had lost their money helping the poor in the Famine: I expect that would have contributed to the decline.)

HUNTING & JAMES BALDWIN(P)

As hunting figured large in Baldwin circles in the 19th century, and probably in the 18th, I think it right to say something about it by way of some accounts. The first comes from *Templemartin* by Sean Ó Cruaí; the name of the writer is not given.

MEET OF G. BALDWIN'S HOUNDS 1844 MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE

On the 7th of November the sportsmen did meet, / At the gate of Mountpleasant each other did
greet;

But first Mr Godfrey I'm sorry to say / Was unable from illness to join us that day;
But then there was Franklin a good man and true / As a steady foxhunter he's equalled by few;
John Coughlan, the Hawkeses to whom there's no bounds, / And the Gillmans, who ever ride
well to the hounds.

There were two from Mount Pleasant, the father and son, / Both excellent horsemen to join in the
run,

Richard from Rockfort was there on that day, / And William O'Sullivan riding a grey,
There was Matthew on Tidy a good 'un to go, / And Matty the huntsman on Cardigudoh,
Another great sportsman I'll mention to name / John Wood the bold rider from Farnivane.
There was Johnny from Bradshaws upon the grey mare / Who for hedges and ditches one fig did
not care,

And a great many others whom now I can't name / All sportsmen most anxious to follow the
game.

Now having described you most of 'our crew', / Away we set off, for the fox is in view;
Through the rocks of Mosskeagh without delay / Where Georgey from Sirmount was leading the
way,

Through the bogs under Bradshaws we run him along, / Pace and country terrific, but the horses
were strong.

To Kilicinnady we hunted him then / Where we crossed both the river and desperate glen;
On the side of steep Cashel the redcoats looked gay / While few of the good 'uns were leading the
way.

Through Clashnarooney we did him pursue / And on entering Upton we had him in view;
Here Thickler and Doctor make a desperate rush / Both determined to fasten their teeth in his
brush.

"O save him boys, save him boys" Johnny did cry, / "Tis a pity so sporting a varmint should die".
May the sportsmen who joined in this excellent run / Long live to enjoy such heart-cheering fun,
Long live to enjoy many fox chases equally fast, / And their health and their spirits remain to the
last.

The next comes from EJTR who has his greatgrandfather's (Richard Tonson Rye's) hunting diaries. He confirms that the Mount Pleasant Baldwins had a pack of hounds and hunted the country round Bandon and Inishannon. He expected that like most private packs in Ireland it came into being at the beginning or in the middle of the 18th century. From a local newspaper of the 1950s:

ANOTHER CLIPPING RUN WITH Mr GODFREY BALDWIN'S FOX-HOUNDS

These hounds met at Inishannon last Tuesday and immediately found a fine sporting fox in the Duke of Devonshire's woods which went away at a slapping pace along the Cork and Bandon railway for about a mile when he turned to the right and made a direct line for Rockford, and then

towards Upton station where, being headed, he turned short and ran for Dunkereen and thence for Sleaveen Wood. Here the pace was so terrific that it obliged him to change his lot and run for Inishannon; thence to that splendid demesne, Firgrove, upon entering which the hounds were so close to him that he was obliged to seek shelter in the garden (a large walled-in one) from which, after many hair-breadth escapes, he was ejected by this blood-thirsty pack and as they were still stuck close to his brush he was forced to choose the hollow of an old ivy-covered oak tree as his temporary abode. Here doubtless he deemed himself secure, but the hawk-like eyes of this unrelenting pack soon discovered the place of his retreat, and with the assistance of a spirited little terrier succeeded in dislodging him. So speedily was it performed that in a few moments he was almost in the jaws of the hounds, but a thick and heavy cover soon hid him from view and enabled him to drag his almost worn-out limbs through this extensive cover to that beautiful and romantic spot, Sunny Hill; thence in a direct line for Dwndaniel, at which this prime fox was so dead-beat that the earth was opened, and he was thereby afforded an opportunity of saving himself from his remorseless pursuers.

EJTR: "The Baldwin hounds were undoubtedly hunting up to 1860. In this year a big row broke out between James Corker of Cor Castle, Godfrey or Chambré Baldwin, and [Richard Tonson Rye]. The row was about the drawing of various covers. In 1843 my greatgrandfather became sole Master and owner of the Muskerry hounds. He greatly enlarged the country hunted as he obtained from Godfrey Baldwin permission to hunt over the Mt. Pleasant lands down to the River Bandon. He also obtained permission to hunt the lands of Cor Castle, the property of his brother-in-law. There was no agreement that Mr Baldwin should stop hunting with his hounds. I suspect that by this time the Baldwin pack was pretty small, little more than a few hounds. My greatgrandfather also obtained permission for the Muskerry to hunt over land belonging to another brother-in-law, Thomas Herrick of Shippool, Inishannon. It seems that the Baldwin hounds also hunted over this land.

"Matters came to a head in 1859 when all three of these gentlemen accused Godfrey or Chambré Baldwin of disturbing the covers. There were also complaints that the Baldwin hounds had hunted on Lord Bandon's property and had killed and eaten a colt foal belonging to one of Lord Bandon's tenants. This prompted James Corker to write, on 27.1.1860, to a local newspaper, *The Cork Constitution*:

Sir, I have this day seen a letter in your paper from Mr G. Baldwin in which he makes a statement which I most positively deny, namely that I sold to him the fox-hunting of the coverts in the neighbourhood of Inishannon. About ten or twelve years ago, I parted to Mr G. Baldwin a few couple of hounds and received in exchange for them a small lot of sheep. Mr Baldwin asked me for the fox-hunting of my coverts. I told him that as long as Captain Tonson Rye kept a hound I would give it to no other person, but that I might give him a day which I did. After some years I gave the hounds and the hunting of my land to Captain Tonson Rye.

"Looking through the hunting diaries I notice that about this time [Tonson Rye] hardly ever hunted over the Bandon side of the country which would include the Mt. Pleasant land. Also in a letter to a friend he speaks of 'the ungentlemanly conduct of Chambré Baldwin', but what this conduct was is not specified.

"I have a letter addressed to Chambré Baldwin written on 29.10.1860 by a man whose signature is hardly legible . . . who seems to have been a solicitor in Bandon:

My dear Chambré,

I sent you copy case and opinion of Counsellor(?) Johnson relative to the right of Hunting on Mount Pleasant lands. The opinion is very satisfactory and that you alone have the exclusive right or those by you permitted, and that the Revd. William Baldwin has not a particle of right and should he attempt it, will be a trespasser and to be dealt with as such or any one acting in his name. As advised by Counsel I will have the Revd. William Baldwin served with a cautionary notice to leave him without excuse.

I remain
My dear Chambre
Very truly yours
? Sullivan

The Baldwins mentioned are Godfrey(N) of Brookfield, his brother the Revd. William and Chambré(O) of Mt. Pleasant. William was Rector of Glandore, some 20 miles from Mt. Pleasant. There seems to have been no mention of Henry(O) or James(O).

Next, moving across to England, extracts from *Lady's Pictorial* dated 3.4.1897:

SPORTSWOMAN AT HOME

No. IV. — Mrs. Baldwin

As the wife of the Master of the Bath and County Harriers, Mrs. Baldwin is, of course, naturally interested in the country and the doings of the sturdy little hounds which, for speed and strength, rank among the first in the land, and many a pleasant tale she has to tell of merry gallops in their wake, and of long days in the open over the cream of the hunt country.

"I began hunting when I was a child, and my first experiences with hounds were in Cornwall, where we always spent part of each year. My father was a very keen sportsman and hunted all his life. He went well until he was 82 years of age."

"Yes," in answer to a question, this house [21 Green Park, Bath] belonged to him and I was born here, and after my marriage my husband [James(P)] and I lived on in the old home. As a child, I also used to go out with the Duke's hounds. . ."

And it is not only on Mrs. Baldwin's side that the love of sport is inherited, for Mr. Baldwin also comes of a hunting stock. His father, who hailed from County Cork, had a private pack of harriers, which he kept for many years; and an uncle, Captain Rye, kept and hunted the Muskerry foxhounds for over thirty years. No wonder, then, that Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are among the keenest of the keen in their love of sport, and that their children look forward to a "day with the hounds" as the greatest delight of their young lives. . . Another ardent sportswoman, and one who for the last five years has been known as an intrepid rider with the Harriers, is Miss Yescombe, a niece of Mrs. Baldwin and an inmate of her home.

"I generally manage two days a week with the Harriers," Mrs. Baldwin told me, "and we get occasional days with the Badminton, and now and again a run with the Berkeley Hounds. The meets of both the latter are all at some distance, and we have to train both out and back, which makes it very fatiguing. The cross-country lines . . . always seem to have their time-tables arranged so as to give the greatest possible amount of delay and inconvenience in getting from one point to another, and the hours we have spent at little wayside stations, when wet and weary from a long day's hunting, are not among the most pleasant of our memories of the chase."

"Was not Mr. Baldwin joint-master of the Harriers for some time?"

"Well, the arrangement made when Mr. Clutterbuck resigned, and my husband offered to take over the pack, was that they should each hunt the country one day a week; but this was not carried out, as Mr. Clutterbuck wished to be field-master, and my husband consequently hunted the hounds himself. Our first meet was on October 14th, 1895, and we had it in Green Park, where, I suppose, hounds had never been seen before. At the hunt breakfast we gave that day . . . we had this as an appropriate decoration for the table." And appropriate indeed was the delightful miniature pack of harriers in full cry, which had been most cleverly fashioned and presented to Mrs. Baldwin for the occasion by a friend. . . Mrs. Baldwin's little daughter Dolly, aged . . . 14, has begun hunting . . .

It says not a little for the careful schooling which these [twelve or more] horses receive, as well as for the skill with which Mrs. Baldwin steers them, that [she] has had only one fall, and that a slight one, during the last six years . . . in the hunting field.

Two years later, on 27.5.1899, the *Sporting Gazette*, under the heading ‘The County Gentleman’ had:

MR. JAMES BALDWIN

The subject of our sketch comes of a very sporting and good old Irish family. His father, the late Mr. James Baldwin, of Mount Pleasant, County Cork, Ireland, kept and hunted harriers for many years, and his uncle, Captain Rye, of Rye Court, County Cork, hunted the Muskerry fox-hounds for five-and-twenty years. But to go back still farther in the family, Godfrey Baldwin kept a pack of hounds in County Cork, his being probably one of the first packs of fox-hounds ever started in Ireland. Mr. Baldwin’s uncle, Chambre Baldwin, and his great-uncle, James Corker, of Cor Castle, Inishannon, were also Masters of Fox-hounds. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Baldwin, being to the manner born, is at home in the hunting field. He is keen straight rider, and when he accepted the Mastership of the Bath and County Harriers four years ago the members anticipated having a good time, and they have not been disappointed. The game little pack of 20 in. stud-book harriers have shown grand sport. The field generally numbers from 60 to 100, of whom many are ladies, whose straight going would do credit to the sterner sex.

Mr. Baldwin was educated in England, and when at school was stroke of his boat. At the early age of sixteen, the spirit of adventure being strong within him, he gave up the idea of going into the Army, which was his relations’ wish, and went to New Zealand and Australia, returning through America three years later. He captained the Bath football team for two seasons, and afterwards took up lawn tennis, at which game he was most successful for many years, having held nearly all the champion cups in England. He is also far above the average boxer, having won the heavy and light weight cups competed for by amateurs in Bath and County. He is, moreover, a remarkably good shot and a keen fisherman.

So to more details about

JAMES BALDWIN (P)

who was the last of ‘The Baldwins of Mount Pleasant’, which is how his family were known in Bath. He was born on 25.8.1858 at Aitken’s Gap near Melbourne in Australia. As his father described himself as a Carter he would have been accustomed to horses from an early age. He would have returned to Mount Pleasant in the mid-1860s after the deaths of his father’s two older brothers. The above article says he was educated in England, but I have not found where, probably in the Bath area.

His father James(O) died in 1875 when James(P) was only 16, and if the above article reported correctly he must soon have set off on his three-year round-the-world trip. One can only speculate as to why he did this. To emulate his father and find a new life? To visit the country of his birth? To get away from his mother? When he returned to Bath he must have satisfied the Revd. Morris Yescombe about his character and financial prospects, even though the income from the Co.Cork lands seems to have been left to his mother for her lifetime. He married Adelaide Yescombe at the fashionable church of St. George, Hanover Square, London, on 15.11.1880; the witnesses were Adelaide’s father and brother Raymond, the service being conducted not by her father but by the curate.

THE YESCOMBES

The name seems to have come from the manor of Escombe (variously spelled, and now Ashcombe) in the South of Somerset, which is mentioned in the 13th and 14th centuries; although there is a more colourful alternative given by WML Escombe (another branch of the family): “At the end of the 11th century, a large number of Durham miners were expelled from Durham and sent to work in Devon and Cornwall and possibly Somerset as a punishment for the murder of one of the Conqueror’s favourites in Durham.” And in Co.Durham, near Bishop Auckland, is a

village called Escombe (probably then called Ediscum). The suggestion is therefore that some of these exiles took the name of their village with them.

The early Yescombes became yeomen, until in the early 18th century some broke away from the rural past and became attorneys, practising in Bristol and Bath. In c.1783 Edward Bayntun Yescombe joined the Royal Navy, and in 1787 he was commissioned by the General Post Office as Commander of the *King George* packet boat “employed to carry Mails &ca to and from Falmouth & Lisbon”. From 1793 the war with France made these voyages hazardous. In 1794 the *King George* was captured and Captain Yescombe was taken prisoner-of-war, but escaped though “greatly broken in health”. However in c.1796 he married, and his first child Morris (named after a friend John Morris) was born on 5.1.1798. A further son and a daughter were born; but in 1803, in a recently built replacement *King George*, he was again attacked by the French and killed. He seems to have left his small family well off, and living in Flushing, near Falmouth. Lloyd’s Patriotic Society presented to his widow a piece of silver plate in his memory. (In 1970 this was in the possession of Lieut-Col. James Yescombe Baldwin (Q).).

Where Morris went to school is not known (his brother went to Harrow), but he went to Exeter College, Oxford, and then entered holy orders, which he seems to have “used . . . as an ornament rather than a vocation”. (Prof. RH Super). In the 1861 census he described himself as “Clergyman, without the care of souls”; indeed he seems to have spent his whole life living off his means.

In 1838 he bestirred himself and on Dec.13, aged nearly 41, he married – “a decision which, in view of some of the events of his later life, he may have regretted”. His wife was Irish, and the marriage took place in Limerick, but he may have first met the Hon. Mrs. Mary Massy in Bath. Mary was born in 1817 (and was thus 19 years younger than Morris), the eldest daughter of Lieut-Col. Pierse Crosbie of Rusheen, Co.Kerry, which seems to be near Castlemaine, South of Tralee. In 1834 she had married the Hon. George Massy (than whom she was 21 years younger), second son of the third Baron Massy. George had been married before, to Narcissa Smith Barry who was drowned in 1831; he died in 1835, the year after his marriage to Mary, so she was left with three step-sons aged 13, 12 and 6; they lived at Bellmount, Co.Limerick.

Despite her re-marriage to Morris, Mary stuck firmly to the title she had acquired by her first marriage, and styled herself the Hon. Mary Massy Yescombe. They certainly moved about a great deal. Their first child Edward was born in 1839 at Truro, but lived only a few days. The next son was born in Dublin in 1841, but baptised at St.Mary, Truro, six months later. A daughter Mary Jane was born in 1843 at Truro. The next son Raymond was born in 1844 in Middlesex. Then Charles was born in 1848 at Falmouth – probably Flushing, so Morris may have kept a link with his parents’ house there. Morris’ younger brother Edward had lived unmarried in Bath; he died in 1850 and left all his money to Morris. It may have been this, combined with Mary’s insistence (for she is thought to have worn the trousers in the marriage), which induced the permanent move to 21 Green Park, Bath, where their last child Adelaide was born on 6.4.1854, and where Morris lived for the rest of his life – as did Adelaide.

In the late 1850s conversation in the drawing rooms of Bath would have been enlivened by two libel cases brought by the Yescombes, court proceedings being extensively reported in the local papers. The first was against a Mr Roche who was on a prolonged visit to Bath with his wife and staying with her mother, the other defendant, Mrs Maddocks. Also involved were Walter Savage Landor, the then well-known poet and essayist, whom the Yescombes had come to know well; and the “pert” Geraldine Hooper, the 16-year-old daughter of some neighbours. The Yescombes evidently thought that Mr Roche was paying undue attention to a French governess, Mlle Koch, whom Mary had engaged. There were some mildly unpleasant consequences. The jury retired for an hour and a quarter, after which the Foreman read a paper as the verdict in the case: “The jury find for the plaintiff, as against Mr Roche, damages ONE FARTHING, and for the

defendant, as against Mrs Maddocks. The jury are unanimous in thinking that the case ought never to have been brought into court.”

Twenty months later the Yescombes were in court again, in *Yescombe v Landor*, this time in Bristol Assizes. The case received national interest as well as local. The pert Miss Hooper had been befriended by Landor, then in his 80s and going senile. There was dispute about various presents and payments. Landor published several pamphlets and poems defamatory to Mrs Yescombe. He was persuaded to retract but then published more. He was told that he faced financial ruin, and had to flee to Italy. The jury had no hesitation in finding for the Yescombes: £700 for the libels, and £300 for the breach of the undertaking not to repeat them. The Yescombes gained possession in Chancery of all Landor’s property.

Despite winning the cases, Mary does not emerge from them in too kind a light: strong-willed but inconsistent. (However she may have been good with her servants: her cook stayed at Green Park for at least 30 years!)

The 1861 census shows the family at Green Park with four servants and Ann Crosbie, aged 33, perhaps a poor relation of Mary. By 1871 two sons had left, there were four servants, a groom and a governess (English!) Mary died in 1878.

Morris made his last will on 25.11.1880. “The will is long and complicated, and disposes of a considerable amount of property, but virtually all of it went to Adelaide. His eldest children were left nothing, and the two youngest sons were left a small annuity charged on a farm in Monmouth.” The will was made only ten days after Adelaide’s marriage to James Baldwin — “Morris must have been satisfied with this!” He seems not to have been satisfied with the lives of his older children. Morris died on 16.11.1883.

(For most of the above, and for the Yescombe Tree, I am indebted to ERY.)

After their marriage James(P) and Adelaide lived in her father’s house at 21 Green Park, Bath, where their four children were born between 1881 and 1890. The Revd. Morris seems to have been a sporting parson and keen huntsman. He was also a collector, so Green Park was full of beautiful old furniture, pictures, etc. These were, alas, largely destroyed (apparently uninsured) in the Baedeker raid on Bath in April 1942, after James and Adelaide had died.

James still had property in Co.Cork, so the Munster Postal Directory of 1886 gives, under ‘Gentry & Clergy’ in the parish of Templemartin, Co.Cork:

“O’Baldwin, The, Mountpleasant and Greenpark, Bath”.

Even though the Baldwins had been at Mount Pleasant for nearly 300 years, I think he was pushing it a bit calling himself ‘The O’Baldwin’!

The debts which his mother ran up between c.1875 and 1886 must raise doubts about the relationship between her and James.

James does seem to have been a very good sportsman and games player. He was ‘Gentleman Captain’ of Bath Lawn Tennis Club from 1881 – 94 and from 1897 – 99. The present James(S) has his Badge of office; and also a cup engraved:

All England/ Championships/ Mixed/ Doubles/ 1890/ First Prize/ won by/ James Baldwin.

The story in the family was that James won the Mixed Doubles at Wimbledon with his daughter Christine. This proves not to have been the case, as Mr Alan Little, the Librarian at the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Museum, was kind enough to discover.

There was an All England Championship Mixed Doubles event (nothing to do with Wimbledon) held annually at the “important Northern Championships”, which in those days (1888 to 1938) alternated between Liverpool and Manchester. In 1890 they were played at the Aigburth Cricket Ground, Liverpool, where the 19 courts were in “first class condition”, the two principal ones being surrounded by grand stands. From 1889 to 1922 the event was played on the challenge

round system: rounds were played to produce winners, who then played the holders in the Championship round. In the Mixed Doubles there were first prizes of £10 each, second prizes of £5 each. In 1890 “the winners of the first prizes to play JC Kay and Miss L Dod, the winners of the [previous year’s] cups”.

Miss K Hill & J Baldwin won the first round 6-1,6-4, the second round 7-5,6-3 and the final 10-8, 6-2.

Then: “CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND

Miss Hill & J Baldwin (challengers) w.o.; Miss L Dod & JC Kay (holders) retired.”

A magazine called PASTIME, dated 15.6.1890, wrote: “The Ladies & Gentlemen’s All England Doubles were left undefended by the retirement of Kay & Miss Dod, and of the eight pairs entered Hillyard & Miss Steedman seemed most likely to become the new champions. They were, however, defeated somewhat unexpectedly in the final by Baldwin & Miss K Hill. The latter has improved a good deal of late, and her partner proved very deadly at the net.” (For the holders to retire was not unusual.)

It is thought that the £10 went partly to purchase the cup. James also entered for other events. Quoting again from the magazine, we have (25.6.1890): in the Gentlemen’s Singles “Baldwin had all his work cut out to beat B.Hamilton, who, after losing the first two sets, was not finally disposed of until the whole five had been played [6-3,6-1,2-6,1-6,6-3]. In the penultimate [round] Baldwin was too fatigued to go into court, and as it was necessary to complete the round in order to leave Friday & Saturday for the final and the championship Pim was given a walk over” — and won the championship.

As the articles above show, he became Master of the Bath & County Harriers, the hounds being kennelled and the horses stabled behind Green Park. It cannot have been cheap to maintain so many horses. He never seems to have earned any money, and his inheritance gradually dwindled. In the 1900s, when told of his declining circumstances, his response was: “But I must keep my horses and I must have a groom for each one”. It was perhaps shortly after that that he took up golf and fishing!

Adelaide had inherited a fair amount from her father, but she made sure that her husband did not get hold of much of it. They stayed on at Green Park until they died, sharing the house with ‘Aunt Diff’ (Mrs Travers, possibly a cousin of Adelaide’s) who had been burned out of three houses in Ireland by the I.R.A.; apparently the men appointed to do the burning took a chair outside to a safe distance and invited her to watch the burning. (This was by no means an unusual arrangement.) Green Park was also home during many school holidays to their grandson John Baldwin, and after school to their grandsons Garioch Baldwin and John Ramsden.

Although it is said that James never drank, he was described by one (biased?) descendant as “apparently a randy old profligate”; and it was said that Adelaide had to choose maids who were as unattractive as she could find.

James’ obituary in the *Bath Weekly Chronicle* (which for the early part of his life seems to have derived from the article I have quoted above) says he was 78 when he died. If I have the right date for his birth, and I think I have, he was about a month short of his 76th birthday. The obituary adds further details: in boxing “he had been the hero of several truly Homeric combats, in one of which he was the victor after 23 rounds”; his spell as Master of the Bath Harriers ended in 1899, when he was presented with “a handsome silver salver . . . at a complimentary banquet at the Assembly Rooms in April, 1899. . . . In November, 1905, he accepted the Mastership for a second period. . . . He had represented Somerset at lawn tennis in the County Championship, and was honoured by being placed on the Committee of the Somerset Lawn Tennis Association, when that body was formed in 1907. . . . He was elected to the Bath Art Gallery Committee when that body was taken over by the Corporation in 1908. . . . During the Great War, when in his 60th [56th?] year, [he] enlisted as a private. He was afterwards given a commission. His exceptional

knowledge of horses and horsemanship was recognised by his being given an appointment in the Army Service Corps. . . [He] was one of the best known members of the Bath County Club.”

He died on 17.7.1934 and was buried in Locksbrook Cemetery after a service in St.Paul’s Church, at which there were “many mourners”. Mary and Morris Yescombe had been buried there, as was Adelaide Baldwin after she died on 6.3.1943, just before the raid which burnt 21 Green Park. (Her daughter Christine had been living there, but fortunately was away when the bombs fell.) On 12 & 13.5.1942, an auction was to have been held of the estate of Mrs A.D.Baldwin: the contents included “Aubusson, Axminster & Tirkey carpets, Antique & other Furniture, Oil Paintings by well-known Dutch and other artists, Valuable Old Ornamental China & Glass, over 700 ounces of Silver Plate, Sheffield Plate, Boudoir Grand Pianoforte”. After the raid and the resulting fire (and no doubt looting) this auction, of course, had to be cancelled.

CHAMBRÉ BALDWIN (P)

I received this information after compiling “Mount Pleasant Baldwins, Tree 3”.

I would speculate that, after James Baldwin(O) died in 1875 and Mount Pleasant seems to have become unoccupied, his widow Margaret moved into Mount Pleasant Cottage (the ‘Dower House’) with her younger children Chambré and Walter, and possibly Elizabeth, although she may have been older. Perhaps in the early 1880s, Chambré(P) went to Dublin and worked in one of the Irish land agencies; he married Beatrice, daughter of Col. Brown (who had fought in the Crimean War); this was probably in Dublin as Col. Brown was buried in Clontarf cemetery there. They lived in Clontarf, and Chambré had a sailing boat at the North Wall – he would not take any of his sons on it until they could swim. Their six older children seem to have been born in Dublin; the youngest, Arthur, in Bandon where there was a doctor in whom his mother had great faith. (She was then c.42.)

Walter Baldwin(P) emigrated to New Zealand. Chambré had wanted to join the Army, but instead gave money to Walter to assist his move. When their mother died she left what money she had to Chambré, who thereupon bought a farm of c.125 acres, Ballyre, near Mt.Uniacke in Co.Waterford. At one time, I suppose in the early 1920s, two I.R.A. men were sentenced to be executed; the local Protestant farmers were told that if the executions were carried out their houses would be burnt; so the family had to move out. As it was harvest time Chambré feared he would lose his crops. In the event the two men were reprieved, so the family returned to the farm, to find that the local Irish farmers had harvested his crops for him: Chambré was popular with them. He died in 1934. The department he had worked in in Dublin had been closed by the new Irish Government, and in compensation he had been given some securities which had to be redeemed from time to time. These he was able to leave to his wife. Chambré and Beatrice were buried in the graveyard of Comeragh Church, Co.Waterford, where their son-in-law, Claire’s husband, was Rector; they had spent their last years with Charles and Claire.

Of Generation QR only Madge and Claire had children, so the Baldwin name died out. Chambré (known as Shom) emigrated to Canada early in the century, followed later by Godfrey. They spent some time in Alberta before settling in Campbell River on Vancouver Island. They had a difficult time during the depression, and worked as fishing guides for a while, until Chambré was drowned on 10.7.1941, together with the two fishermen he was guiding. This was reported in *The Comex Argos* newspaper of 17.7.1941, and the inquest seemed to exonerate Chambré of any blame. Godfrey joined the Canadian Artillery in WW2, courted and married a woman he had first met in WW1. He went back to Campbell River and became a photographer.

Jack ran away from school (Middleton College) and joined the Army. As he was under age, his father confronted the C.O. and got him back. However when he finally left school he joined up again, in the South Irish Horse.

It is thought that Walter(P) did not return from New Zealand, although his son did.

(There is a rumour that Chambré(P) fell out with his father James(O): any mention of James was forbidden in Chambré’s household.)

Earlier I referred to a cup won in some unidentified horse-racing event. I have included two photographs of it, one showing the Baldwin arms and motto. Perhaps it was awarded to the winner of the point-to-point round the House referred to earlier!

GENERATION Q

JAMES YESCOMBE BALDWIN was born at Bath in 1881. His father displayed what was probably a typical Victorian attitude to masculinity by wanting his sons to be able to 'stand up for themselves'; so he invited somewhat older, larger and rougher boys to play with James and Bob, to box with them and generally knock them about. During his youth James was, of course, encouraged to ride but he was not mad about it.

About the turn of the century he obtained a commission in the Army. He was posted to Ireland; he said that he spent one day a week soldiering and the others hunting. After some years he had to resign his commission as the Baldwin money was running out, and one could not afford to be a regular officer in those days without private means. Like his father he never drank; he resented paying on his mess bill for the wine for the Royal Toast – which of course he did not use.

He and Bob went rubber-planting in Ceylon to try to make a more lucrative living, but after a few years they returned in 1914 to join up at the start of WW1. Like so many he was much distressed by the suffering he saw in that war. At one time his men were so short of food that he appointed as his batman a man who had been a poacher, whose job it was to forage for livestock (and no doubt anything else) with which to feed his men. He also acquired an Alsatian dog, which he trained to warn him whether a trench or dugout was occupied or not. He said he only survived the war because of that dog. He was awarded the D.S.O., and left the army as a Major.

Just after the war he married Edith. She was Scottish-born: her father, Thomas Hodgson Miller, had lived at Inverreck on the Holy Loch and had made money by manufacturing components. His family then moved to Bath, where in c.1911 Thomas was Mayor for a year. After the horrors of the war, James wanted to 'get away from it all'. The rip-roaring, hard-hunting days of the Baldwins were over, and he had to set about providing the means by which to keep a wife and bring up a family. He bought a farm, Trecice, near the village of Zelah, seven miles N of Truro, in Cornwall. He must have had help from his mother, and perhaps his wife (or father-in-law), with this purchase. The farm was full of all manner of livestock. It was here that he started breeding German Shepherd dogs (= Alsatisans) and coursing- and racing-pigeons; including a type of racing-pigeon known as a British Nun. It tickled his father's fancy to present a cup for the "Fastest Racing Nun". The maids were the daughters of farm labourers from Co.Cork; they stayed until they married. Margaret-Ann was born at the farm in 1923 and was christened in the Church of St.Allen and St.Erme. She remembers with affection the farm and several of the maids. It was here that her abiding interest in dogs started. James sold the farm in 1932 and moved to Stoneleigh, Cheltenham, where he continued his interest in German Shepherd dogs. At the outbreak of WW2 he joined up and was then asked to start a R.A.F. Police Dog School, either as a Wing Cdr. or on secondment as a Lieut.Col. (He chose the latter.)

He eventually moved to Sunbury-on-Thames. He continued to judge dogs: all breeds, in all disciplines, up to Championship and International level. This was a rare (unique?) distinction. He died in 1971, aged c.90. All who knew him regarded him as an upright man (in both senses), kind and considerate. His wife was secretive about her age, adding or subtracting years according as her maturity or the times dictated. She was c.87 when she died in 1974.

MARY M. BALDWIN was born c.1883 and was known as 'Doll'. Apart from her enthusiasm for hunting in her younger days (she was mentioned in the article 'Sportswoman at Home' I have quoted earlier) little is known about her. Her niece Margaret-Ann told me that she married an M.P., but I have not been able to find his name. She died as a result of a bee-sting, perhaps in Spain, and evidently before her mother made her will in 1935; Margaret-Ann said reaction to bee-

stings was a hazard the family suffered from, but I do not know what further evidence there was for this.

CHAMBRÉ ROBERT BALDWIN was born at Bath in c.1885. He was universally known, even to his son, as Bob. He is thought to have been spoilt in his youth by his mother, despite her occasional resort to the riding crop. He went rubber-planting in Ceylon with his brother, but returned with him in 1914 in order to join the army – in what capacity I do not know. During that war he married the beautiful Grace Skinner; her relatives say he treated her badly, probably by rarely being with her. Their only child John (of whom later) was born in 1917. After the war it is said that Bob joined the ‘Black and Tans’, a disreputable bunch of ex-army men who went round Ireland burning and looting houses after the ‘Troubles’. (It is ironic that his eldest grandson Michael’s first marriage was to a girl whose Irish grandfather was killed in Dublin in those complicated Troubles.) Alas Grace died young in the early 1920s.

I am uncertain about the sequence or dates of events that followed. On the one occasion that I met him, not long before he died, I said I gathered that at some time he had been in West Africa and asked him why: “There was some scroppin’ going on there, and where there’s scroppin’ you’ll find a Baldwin”. I presume that that was between the wars. It was, of course, said after his son had been a famous and much-decorated pilot in WW2 and after he had been presumed killed in Korea, so there may have been an element of reflected glory. It may also have alluded to presumed or actual ‘scraps’ his ancestors had had in defence of themselves and their properties in Ireland — his relation Dr. Herbert Baldwin, M.P., was evidently known for his duelling abilities (v. elsewhere).

Like his father he was evidently a very good games player, playing for Somerset at hockey, tennis and badminton. He became a partner in the firm of ‘Murray & Baldwin Ltd.’ which made well-known and very good tennis-rackets. This may have been in 1935 when he was given £515 by his mother. (A month later his mother made her will and stipulated that this sum should be deducted from his share of the proceeds of her estate.)

Perhaps some years later he married Iris Geal – without telling his son until he next came on leave. After the fire at Green Park, he and Iris lived at 31 Grosvenor Place, Bath. He was still a director of ‘Murray & Baldwin’, but by 1951 things came to a head: he had not pulled his weight as a director of the firm, preferring to spend too much time at the races (with a rather rough lot) and giving large parties on money given to him by his sister. He lost his directorship and eventually became bankrupt. He moved to The Mead, St.Catherine’s, Bath. At some stage he went to live with Iris’ sister and her husband John Croft who wrote to me as follows: “I first met Bob when I was in my late twenties and he, I imagine, was in his sixties. Although a very nice chap – he never said anything unpleasant about anyone – we didn’t have a lot in common. Also, at this time, he was drinking a fair amount and I found it hard to keep up with him. Later on, when he had lost all his money and was suffering with a bad hip, I invited him to stay with me [and my wife] for a couple of weeks. In fact he stayed a year, until he had an operation for his hip. . . He was a keen fly fisherman and invented and made (he was very good with his hands) some rather wonderful hooks with interchangeable flies. Unfortunately these never caught on. . . He always said he was descended from Matilda – only daughter of Henry I – but whether this was so or not I don’t know.”

A local newspaper had had this article in its issue of 15.5.1938:

“MYSTERY ARMS DUMP IN A POND

Who has been using a pond at Ston Easton Park, near Bath, as a hiding place for modern rifles – British and German – revolvers, automatic pistols and shot-guns?

Forty-seven of the weapons have literally been ‘fished’ out of the pond by two anglers. All of them were in perfect condition. They were heavily greased and, in the words of one of the anglers, ready for use.

A CHOICE OF THEORIES

Here are some of the theories that have been advanced to explain how the weapons came to be in the pond:-

That they were part of a consignment of arms to be smuggled to Spain, going by road to Avonmouth, and that some unforeseen trouble caused the smugglers to abandon or postpone the shipment.

That they had been hidden there by some Communist organisation.

That they had been hidden there by some Fascist organisation.

That they had been seized by or surrendered to the police, who had dumped them in the pond.

WHY THROW THEM AWAY?

Against the last theory is the unlikelihood of the police using a shallow pond on a private estate as a dump, or of their throwing away admittedly serviceable weapons.

The weapons recovered up to now include 27 Service pattern British and German rifles; 9 revolvers; 4 shot-guns; 3 sporting rifles; 3 automatic pistols; and 1 Mauser pistol.

The first ‘catch’ was made by Captain Robert Baldwin, a well-known Bath sportsman.

RIFLE FISHING

Captain Baldwin had put a rod out from the bank when he went to lunch; when he returned he found it was fast. Easing the line up gradually he brought up a British army rifle.

Later in the day he ‘grassed’ another rifle, one of modern German make.

The next day Commander Hippisley went rifle-fishing in earnest and got out the remainder of the haul, which he handed over to the police.”

In 1959 Bob married his first cousin, Jill Gore, who lived in Nottingham, where her sister also lived. (He confided to my wife that “it was nice to be back with one’s own kind”.) They lived happily there until he died in c.1969. Jill then gave some small amounts of money to Bob’s two surviving grandchildren, and said that, in her will, she would leave her estate to them. However she became senile and left most of it to her housekeeper.

Bob was regarded variously as a charming rogue, or, particularly in his earlier days, as an extravagant and irresponsible spendthrift; very different from his older brother.

CHRISTINE ADELAIDE BALDWIN was the ‘baby’ of the family, born at Bath in c.1890. No doubt she hunted with the rest of them. In 1918 she married Bill Ramsden, who was the son of the Rev. Henry Plumtre Ramsden, and who had been educated at Bath College before going to the R.M.C. Sandhurst. He had been awarded the M.C. in France. If Chris went with her husband, she travelled far afield: India 1934, Waziristan 1937 – 8, Palestine 1938 – 9 where Bill was awarded the D.S.O. In 1939 he commanded 25th Infantry Brigade; from 1940 – 42 50th Division; and from July to September 1942 30 Corps when he was acting Lieut. General, and met Churchill (v. photograph).

This generation, although all were born at Bath, were known as ‘The Baldwins of Mount Pleasant’. I imagine their father had talked much about his estate, remnants of which he still owned until the 1910s. They were all brought up at 21 Green Park, Bath, which had formerly belonged to James(P)’s father-in-law.

GENERATION R

JOHN ROBERT BALDWIN

Of the Baldwins who had been involved in fighting, John was probably the most distinguished, matched perhaps only by Connell Baldwin (M) in the Peninsular War (v. under Cloheena).

John was born on 16.7.1917 in the Isle of Wight, where his mother may have gone to be with her parents. He was educated at Dauntsey's School, Wiltshire (which he did not think much of: when he became one of their most famous old boys he was invited to give away the prizes at Speech Day, but he did not even reply to the invitation). His mother having died when he was c. 6, and his father being often away, he spent school holidays with his grandparents at Green Park, Bath, with his cousins Garioch Baldwin and John Ramsden. On leaving school he worked for a civil engineering firm, Roads Reconstruction, Ltd., of Frome.

After the outbreak of war he enlisted, on 5.12.1939, "in the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve as 908634 Aircraftman 2nd Class Aircrafthand Wireless Operator Group 5". (Record of Service). "He went to France and served with a detachment of the Advanced Air Striking Force. Back in England after the evacuation [from Dunkirk] he became a corporal i/c of a bomb disposal squad and was in the thick of the blitzing of the Midland towns. Soon afterwards he was sent to N.America for training as a pilot, and on returning to this country was posted to the West Riding Squadron [609], which had just been equipped with Typhoons. After only four hours experience of this type of aircraft, he shot down his first enemy machine, a F.W.190. He was awarded the D.F.C. a month later when he destroyed a further three F.W.190s during one sortie.

"He baled out over the Channel a year ago [1943] when his aircraft was set alight during dogfights with an enemy formation, and was picked up by a rescue launch after being 45 minutes in the sea. He was so badly burned about the face that, for two weeks afterwards, he lay blind in hospital. But his eyesight was restored and he returned to his squadron some months later. [He paid tribute to the two leading aircraftmen who looked after his aircraft, RH (Shorty) Rock of Colchester and G (Jock) Leggett of Doncaster.] Altogether, Squadron Leader Baldwin has completed 700 flying hours, 300 of these have been flown on operations. . .

"Seven weeks after receiving a bar to his D.F.C., Sq. Leader Baldwin, leader of a Typhoon fighter squadron, has been awarded the D.S.O. . . [He] took over command of his squadron last December." (Air Ministry Bulletin, 9.3.1944).

("The Typhoon is the R.A.F.'s latest single-seat fighter. It was designed by Mr. Sydney Camm, designer of the Hurricane, and is powered by the Napier Sabre engine, which has been stated to develop more than 2000 h.p."(Times, 22.1.1943). The Sabre engine was very complicated and initially rather unreliable. John Churchill, an engineer who worked on it to improve its reliability, described it to me, and said it produced more power per lb. weight than any other piston engine.)

In becoming a fighter pilot John certainly found his *métier*. Between January 1943 and December 1944, his exploits were frequently reported in both local (Bath) and national newspapers.

"Sunday afternoon strollers in Paris yesterday saw the most fantastic show the airwar has ever put on – four R.A.F. Typhoon fighters chasing German *biplanes* round and round the Eiffel Tower. They saw the Typhoons' guns spitting as they roared around the great iron tower in the heart of Paris. They watched the biplanes – German Bucker 121 trainers – flying as close as they dared to the girders. And they saw one of the biplanes shot down.

"The show began when Typhoons, led by Sq. Leader John Baldwin of Bath – 'looking for trouble' as he said – burst into the Bucker trainers doing aerobatics over a German training school near Paris. The chase was on. The German pilots probably made for the Eiffel Tower as their one hope. No doubt they thought they might be able to make tighter circles round the tower in

their biplanes, and that the Typhoons would keep off in fear of crashing into it. But the Typhoons went in after them, scored their success, and came safely home. On the way back Baldwin shot down a F.W.190. . .

“January is Baldwin’s lucky month. Last January he won the D.F.C. by shooting down a complete formation of three German planes.” (Daily Express, 8.1.1944).

“Iron determination, superb leadership, and fine tactical ability’, said the citation when Sq. Leader John Robert Baldwin was recently awarded the D.S.O. to add to his D.F.C. and Bar. . . He *is* fearless.” (Evening News, 18.5.1944).

“A bar to his D.S.O. has been awarded to Actg. Wing Cmdr. J.R.Baldwin . . . [who] has led over 100 missions. Under his leadership his wing has destroyed or damaged over 800 enemy fighting vehicles, contributing greatly to the rout of the enemy in the Falaise gap. . . He is one of the eight airmen credited with killing Rommel by bombing a staff car in which the field-marshal was riding, south of Caen in July.” (Daily Telegraph, 27.12.1944). It later transpired that Rommel had been badly wounded.

All the Air Ministry releases were, of course, made for morale-boosting purposes; but even in 1963 a comic (*Victor*) had a strip cartoon about ‘Typhoon Johnny’ on its front page.

The bar to his D.S.O. gave him extra quiet pleasure as it put him ‘one up’ on his uncle James and his aunt Christine’s husband who had each been awarded a D.S.O.

On 20.2.1945, at the age of 27 and having been flying for only about three years, he was promoted Acting Group Captain i/c of 123 Wing at Wunstorf, near Hanover in Germany. Here he met Sylvia, the elder daughter of Canon Dudley Symon, headmaster of Woodbridge School; she had gone to Wunstorf in July 1945 working with the Malcolm Club, after being in the FANYs; they were married on 15.12.1945 at Woodbridge by her father. There was a large number of guests, many from the R.A.F. The best man was Johnny Button, another fighter pilot. Johnny Baldwin had sent crates of champagne to Bentwaters, from where they collected by Sylvia in a taxi. One of the guests, ex-Typhoon pilot ‘Pinky’ Stark, told me that he had organised a batman to ‘reserve’ a certain amount of champagne for the refreshment of R.A.F. officers returning to London by train after the wedding. Although the war was over, Johnny’s fame was such that the wedding was widely reported in the press.

Several books (some by former fighter pilots) mention Johnny Baldwin’s exploits, but I will confine myself to a few extracts from *To Live Among Heroes* by Dr. George Bell, who was Medical Officer of 609 Squadron and was with 123 Wing at Wunstorf:

“[Johnny Baldwin] was the archetypal fighter pilot – slim, fair-haired with a well groomed moustache and features that were made for the cinema screen or a recruiting poster. . . He was arguably 609 [Squadron]’s best pilot. . . Now he was commanding 123 Wing, regarded as the most formidable attacking force in the Second Tactical Air Force.

“When the Wing arrived in force [at Wunstorf], the scarcity of furniture was very noticeable when people had to sit in such magnificent rooms on our very obvious service chairs. Group Captain John Baldwin quickly set that right. He authorised [two Flying Officers] to take two three-ton trucks and ‘requisition’ sufficient furniture and equipment from the nearest town or city. He couldn’t have picked two better ‘buyers’.

[Baldwin and Wing Cdr Button found a large house beside Lake Steinhude which they ‘requisitioned’ and established a club for the officers of 123 Wing, and boats were quickly found.] “One evening at this club, one of the pilots announced that he was sure that he had seen a German Fieseler Storch hidden in some farm buildings. . . That was enough for Johnny Baldwin. He told Squadron Leader Tom Yates, the chief Engineer Officer, to find Lacey. They were to follow Doc Bell and him to find this aeroplane. We drove off in Baldwin’s Mercedes, which he had ‘requisitioned’ a few days earlier. . . Baldwin’s navigational skills brought us straight to the farm which had been described to him from a pilot’s eye view. Sure enough, incompletely hidden among the farm outhouses was this large, thin gangling aeroplane. Lacey found the farmer and it appeared that a Luftwaffe officer had used one of his fields as a landing

strip for the Storch when visiting friends nearby. Tom Yates established that everything appeared to be in order. There was even fuel stored in the farm. In less than an hour, Yates had the engine started and Baldwin was quite happy with the controls. He taxied out to the field which the farmer pointed out as the landing strip and I thought 'this farmer is planning an accident'. The field wasn't the size of a football pitch but quickly the Group Captain was at the far end. We saw him waggle the rudder and flaps, shout to Yates on the ground beside him then he pushed the throttle forwards. To me he seemed to take off before he was half way down the field and slowly passed overhead grinning and waving to Lacey and me. After a few circuits he came in to land in half the length of the field. He was excited as he jumped to the ground and started telling Yates all about its flying qualities. As he walked past me he handed me the keys of the Mercedes and said, 'Take it back to Wunstorf, Doc. I'm taking the Storch.' A few minutes later he was off like a child with a new toy and we were left wondering at this young man who had been decorated with two DSOs and two DFCs, and had scored 13 victories over the Luftwaffe. Here he was now, flying one of the slowest aeroplanes in existence. . .

"After dinner we went to our club at Lake Steinhude and set about the wake for my departure. We must have been there for four hours or more. . . At one point I remember that there was a lot of noise as I was talking to Johnny Baldwin and he suggested that we go out on the lake and talk in peace. He rowed and I sat with the rudder ropes and guided the boat round the lake. We talked of many things and many people, some long gone. He told me how much he envied me being married and shyly admitted that he was thinking of proposing to one of the girls in the Malcolm Club. I wished him good luck. I looked in admiration at this 'knight in shining armour'. . . I could not believe that I could call someone like him my friend, and that one day I would be telling my grandchildren about such a hero. As we came in to disembark a young lady from the Malcolm Club caught her heel in the jetty duckboard and fell into the lake, . . (Pinkie has since told me that she was Johnny Baldwin's chosen bride.)"

Johnny then moved to HQ BAFO (Operations), and then to command the single-seat fighter unit, A Squadron, at the Aircraft & Armament Experimental Station, Boscombe Down, near Salisbury: he was a test pilot, and while there climbed to 51000 ft. in a Vampire, an unofficial height record for jet airplanes.

He was posted to Staff College at Bracknell for six months; his wife went to her parents, then in Felixstowe, where their son Michael was born on 6.1.1948. Later in the year he went to HQ Middle East in the Canal Zone; his wife and Michael followed in a hair-raising journey by rail, and a Greek ship from Marseilles to Port Said – and to initially very meagre accommodation. After a trip to Habbaniya, Iraq, to train pilots, he returned to West Rainham in Norfolk as Wing Cdr. (Tactics), where (or rather in Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, King's Lynn) his twin sons were born on 12.12.1951.

About this time evidently volunteers were called for to go to fly with the U.S.A. Air Force in the U.N. Korean War, supposedly only for four months. Despite his young family and the worry that would be caused to his wife, he volunteered and was chosen to lead the team. One could blame him for echoing what seemed to have been his father's insensitivity to his wife; but I think the over-riding reason was his ambition: having in 1945 obtained a permanent commission in the R.A.F., he was determined to get to the top (as many of his contemporary ace pilots did) and thought that this experience with jets would help.

However, on 15.3.1952, he was listed as missing. Writing to his wife, Sqn. Ldr. W Harbison, Johnny's deputy, wrote: "He took off on the morning of 15th March as No. 2 in a four aircraft weather recce over North Korea. In the vicinity of the Pyongyang Chinampo area the flight let down into an overcast to check the cloud base. At c.7500 ft. it was decided to climb back up again as there are some quite high mountains in that region. At [that] moment the Wg. Cdr.'s aircraft [a Sabre jet] was seen to break away to the right from the rest of the formation. The flight leader kept calling him on the radio but could get no reply. . . Your husband was more than

leader of our team. He was an inspiration to us with his high sense of duty and keen insight.” Because of his knowledge and experience, enquiries were made by the Foreign Secretary and the Red Cross to the Chinese – with no result. On 24.2.1954, death was presumed to have occurred on 15.3.1952. However there has been enough circumstantial evidence that Johnny may have remained alive as a P.O.W. in Chinese/Korean hands for the Ministry of Defence to keep the file open and to keep making enquiries to the present day – spurred by his sons Michael and James who have made determined efforts to obtain details of what happened to their father.

More recently reports of a further sad episode have been declassified. In August 1944 a flotilla of M.T.B.s, thought to be German, was seen in the Channel. Baldwin was ordered to take two squadrons (263 and 266) to attack them. On sighting them, he thought they were British. Four times he reported this opinion to HQ but each time he was told that there were no British ships in that area, and was no doubt told after the final query that if he did not obey the order to attack he would be court-martialled. He did attack — but they were British: there had been a naval cock-up, and, despite the sad outcome, Baldwin was deemed to have acted honourably.

In addition to his two D.F.C.s and two D.S.O.s he received:

On 24.1.1947, Croix de Guerre 1940 with Palm, conferred by the Belgian Government;

on 31.10.1947, Commander of the Order of the Orange of Nassau, conferred by HM the Queen of the Netherlands;

on 1.1.1948, Air Force Cross;

on 30.10.1953, posthumously, American Distinguished Flying Cross, by the direction of the President of the U.S.A.:

“Wing Commander JOHN R. BALDWIN distinguished himself by extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight on 6 March 1952. Leading the element in a flight of four F-86 type aircraft, acting as a screening force for friendly fighter bombers, Wing Commander BALDWIN displayed outstanding airmanship and tactical skill when his flight attacked a large force of sixteen to twenty MIG-15 type aircraft. In the ensuing battle, his flight leader was attacked by a flight of four of the MIGs. With exceptional skill, Wing Commander BALDWIN immediately succeeded in gaining attack position, and so aggressively pressed the attack upon the enemy flight that it was forced to withdraw. He then attacked another flight which also withdrew, and the mission was accomplished without further hindrance. Through his high personal courage, aggressive leadership and outstanding airmanship, Wing Commander BALDWIN reflected great credit upon himself, the Far East Air Forces and the Royal Air Force.”

He was a very sociable man, and like most fighter pilots in the War he lived life to the full; but I think the above citation is a good testament to Baldwin the airman

JAMES GARIOCH YESCOMBE BALDWIN

Garioch is a Scottish name, no doubt chosen by his mother. A book on pronunciation says that it is pronounced Geri ch (with a hard G), and he was known as Gerri. He was born on 25.2.1920 in Cornwall, and after the family moved to Cheltenham he attended Cheltenham College. He had poor eye-sight, and in WW2 worked in Intelligence. After that he moved to Kenya where he joined the Kenya Police and married Pamela Rob, whom my wife liked and who kept in touch with the family of the Baldwin cousin. They had no children of their own but adopted a girl, Christine. Alas Pamela died comparatively young. He married again, and when Kenya became independent he moved to Durban in S. Africa. For a variety of reasons, his sister Margaret-Ann does not approve of his second wife, and I think contact between them has more or less ceased. A sad story; but he did once give good advice to his cousin John’s sons, namely that they should get a proper qualification of some sort – which he had never had.

MARGARET-ANN BALDWIN

Was born on 5.8.1923 in Cornwall (v.s. under Generation Q). After the family moved to Cheltenham she attended Cheltenham Ladies College. She eventually became a high-powered P.A. in a publishing and newspaper group. She continued her father's involvement with dogs and, like her father, has been much involved in judging, in which capacity she is much respected.

LISNAGAT

I think that, partly for reasons I have suggested in the Introduction, the list of Lisnagat Baldwins in B4 is incomplete. I have only a little to add to what is given in B&B, some of which I have quoted in 'Zenith'.

In Generation J, John married Catherine Corliss who was co-heiress of her father. 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.

John Baldwin(K) of Lisnagat was one of the two Sheriffs of Cork in 1730 and Mayor in 1737. After 1741 there was only one Sheriff. The following (with Baldwin connections) were some of the High Sheriffs:

- 1741 Edward Herrick of Shippool,
- 1752 Robert Warren of Kilbarry,
- 1763 Walter Baldwin of Carrivoody (sic) (L),
- 1769 Jonas Morris of Barley-hill,
- 1777 Henry Baldwin (probably L of Lissarda),
- 1784 Thomas Hungerford,
- 1793 Charles Evanson (also in 1816; he was Mayor in 1804),
- 1796 Sir Augustus Warren, Bt.,
- 1798 Samuel Townsend,
- 1813 William Baldwin (probably M of Lissarda),
- 1819 Augustus Warren, jun.,
- 1853 Richard Tonson Rye of Ryecourt,
- 1867 Sir A.R.Warren, Bt.

(From CS.)

To be Mayor of Cork was no sinecure; after performing all his duties he would have little time for his own business. "It may certainly be allowed that he fairly earned his salary [it was £500 in c.1750]." (EMacL). The year before John was Mayor, the Earl of Orrery, writing to Dean Swift, says, "The butchers are as greasy, the Quakers as formal, and the Presbyterians as holy and full of the Lord, as ever. All things are in statu quo: even the hogs and pigs grunt in the same cadence as of yore. [The city was at one time so over-run with these animals that the Mayor was obliged to set pig-traps to abate the nuisance.] Unfurnished with variety and drooping under the natural dulness of the place, materials for a letter are as hard to be found as money, sense, honesty, or truth." (Quoted in CBG).

It seems that Mayor John and his successors were not able to improve matters. "I arrived in Cork, the dullest and dirtiest town which can be imagined. The people met with are yawning, and one is stopped every minute by funerals, or hideous troops of beggars, or pigs which run the streets in hundreds, and yet this town is one of the richest and most commercial in Europe." (deL in 1796-7). Even in 1805 the CMC declared: "If the traveller by night escapes drowning he has no right to complain, for what with the darkness of the lamps, and the naked and unfenced state of the quays, to survive a night-walk is to become a matter of family thanksgiving. Every stranger who approaches this, the third city in his majesty's dominions, does it at the peril of his life, and one of the least dangerous of the highways into town is now through a sort of canal of mud, and has been so for a long time." (Quoted in CBG).

In Generation MN, John of Passage, Attorney-at-Law, was agent to Sir Augustus Warren, a nephew of his wife. The Revd Dr Peter Williams tells me that there is evidence that John(MN)'s eldest son was John Augustus, from whom he is descended, but I think he is still checking his sources; also that John and Maria had a daughter Maria who became Sister Elinore and Mother

Superior of the Ursuline Convent at Thiltonck (Tildonk) in Belgium Among their children it seems that there was also Jane Eliza who, on 20.10.1814, married Charles R Dodd of Drumease, Co. Leitrim. (RffN, CA, 20.10. 1814). (It is thought they emigrated to Canada.) I am not sure about John's sister Elizabeth. I originally had her married on 27.9.1792 to Edward Herrick, but cannot remember where I got that from. However from RffN 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. Elizabeth died on 16.2.1822.

In Generation P, poor William Ross was drowned in August 1887 at Tramore, a large and probably popular beach near Waterford. One of his sons was given the second name 'St George': this may have derived from Quetton St George, a French royalist officer who emigrated to Canada in 1798, became active in the fur trade, had business connections with William's wife Isabella's grandfather, William Warren Baldwin(MN), of whom St George became a friend. William Warren had emigrated to Canada with his father Robert, arriving in 1799 after very eventful voyages: for more on these two Baldwins and their descendants, v. B&B, EMC (published 1894), DCB Vol VII, and in abbreviated form "The Baldwin Legacy July 1799 — July 1999" prepared by Lawrence Baldwin in Toronto. I think William Warren's son Robert was the only Baldwin in these annals (since the Middle Ages) who made it into the (British) Dictionary of National Biography; but I think William Warren was also a remarkable man; *inter alia* he "was an Anglican of deep personal faith, intolerant of the [Canadian] Orange Order — he had tried to organise its suppression in 1823 — and the clergy reserves, but tolerant of dissenters and Roman Catholics". (DCB, Vol VII). In Currabinny Wood, S of Cork, there is a placard, surmounted by the Baldwin crest, "Erected [I think in 1984] by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Ontario, Canada, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture". It reads (v. photograph):

"William Warren Baldwin 1775 —1844

"The grandson of a former Mayor of Cork, William Baldwin, one of the most influential politicians in Upper Canada (Ontario), was born some five miles from here on his family's estate. In 1797 he received a medical degree from the University of Edinburgh and two years later he emigrated to Upper Canada settling in York (Toronto). An accomplished man of boundless energy and diverse interests, Baldwin practised both law and medicine and he was twice elected to the provincial assembly. He is best remembered, however, as an ardent advocate of constitutional reform. A leading proponent of "responsible government", one of the most important concepts in Canadian history, Baldwin steadfastly supported his son, Robert, under whose premiership (1842 – 43, 1848 – 51) this principle was eventually attained."

There was a mill at Lisnagat in 1612, run from what is now a small stream. Later it became a cotton mill, shown on the 1840s O.S. map. Traces of the mill ponds are still visible.

SOME PLACE NAMES

From BO'D and a few from PWJ (with pronunciations). (I was tempted to try to give the pronunciations of all the Irish names, but decided I could not do it reliably: for help try PWJ.) I have not given any 'fadas' as they were not given in those two references.

Bear (barony, island & haven): Owen More, King of Munster in the 2nd century, spent nine years in Spain, and, according to an old legend, he married *Beara*, daughter of the King of Spain. On his return to Ireland to make war against Conn of the 100 battles (King of Ireland AD 123 – 158) he landed on the N side of Bantry Bay, and called the place *Beara* in honour of his wife.

Kinalmeaky (barony): *Cinel-mBece* – The descendants of Bece, the ancestor of the O'Mahonys.

Munster: Old Irish name *Mumhan* [pron. Mooan] which with *ster* added (Scand. or Danish *stadr*, a place, forms *Mughan-ster* [pron. Moonster] or Munster.

Muskerry (baronies): The people descended from Carbery Musc, son of Conary II, King of Ireland AD 158 – 165, were called *Muscraidhe* [pron. Muskerry]; of these there were several tribes, one of which gave the name to the two baronies in Cork.

In Ballinadee (parish): *Baile na Daibhche* – vat-shaped place:
Tullyland (855 acres): *Tulach an Oileain* – Mound of the island. ("At the NW is Brookfield, residence of the Baldwins. These were of the same family as the Baldwins of Mount Pleasant. In the vicinity is Ballynough Bridge – *Beal Ath nDabhach* (ford mouth of the pools or hollows).
Locally it is termed Baldwin's Bridge.")

Peafield at the NE was a townland according to the 1659 Census. It was written Coolenapishy – *Cuilin na Pise* (little corner of the peas). cf. Coulnapussy in James Baldwin's will of 1683.

In Brinny (parish): *Boirne* – stony district:

Kilnagnady (714 acres): *Cill Iognaide* – Church of St Ignatius

In Grenagh (parish):

Ballyvaloon (592 acres): *Baile Bhalduin* – Baldwin's homestead. (Not known to be connected with 'our' Baldwins.)

In Kilmurry (parish): *Cill Mhuire* – Mary's Church (dedicated to the B.V.M.):
Cloghmacow (500 acres): *Cloch Mhachua* – Machua's stone or stone house.

Crossmahon (194 acres): *Cros Mathghamhna* – Mahon’s crossroads.
 Glannarouge (103 + 160 acres): *Gleann na Ruaige* – Glen of the rout.
 Kilbarry (824 acres): *Cill Barra* – Church of St Finbarr. (“At the east side is Warrenscourt House with
 ruins of the original Warrenscourt.”)
 Lissardagh (466 acres): *Lios Ard Achadh* – Fort of the high field. (“At Springhill – *Cnoc an Uarain* –
 on the S side was a brewery founded by Baldwins of Mt Pleasant who had property
 here.”)
 Poularick (727 acres): *Poll Lairge* – Pool of the Lairg river.

In Kilnamartra (parish): *Cill na Martra* – Church of the relics:
 Ballyvoige (587 acres): *Baile Ui Bhuadhaigh* – Bogue’s habitation.
 Caherkereen (387 acres): *Cathair Ceirin* – Stone fort of the plaster or external medicine.
 (“Tradition
 has it that a local chief had a hospital fitted out in which sick & wounded soldiers were
 treated.”)
 Cloheena (649 acres): *Cloch Adhnach* – Flint stone
 or *Cloch Eidhneach* – Ivy-covered stone
 or *Cloch Aghnach* – Aghnach’s stone house.
 Gortanimill (593 acres): *Gort an Imill* – Boundary field. (“Here in the last century [19th] the
 Baldwins of
 Cloheena erected a mansion the entrance gate to which was known as the ‘*Geata Ban*’.”)
 Raleigh North (267 acres): *Rath Luighdheach* – Fort of Lughaidh. (“Here lived Art O’Leary
 with his
 wife Eileen. . . It is written Rathleigh in the Civil Survey of Muskerry.”)
 Reananerree (466 acres): *Reidh na nDairghe* – Plain of the oakwoods
 or *Riabhadh na nDairghe* – Cold land of the oakwoods.

In Templemartin (parish): *Teampull Mairtin* – Church of St Martin:
 Boggra (185 acres): *Bograch* – Marshy place.
 Commons (287 acres): *Sliabh Coitcheann* – Mountain common. (“Here . . . was a fair field at
 which fairs
 were formerly held and for the holding of which Baldwin of Mt Pleasant had a patent.”)
 Curravordy (741 acres): *Corra Mhor Duibhe* – Black Martha’s homestead. (“The townland at
 present
 derives its name from Mt Pleasant House of the Baldwins.”)
 Garranes (1216 acres): *Garrain* – Groves.
 Kilbarry (276 acres): *Cill Barra* – Church of St Finbar.
 Lisnagat (396 acres): *Lios na gCat* [pron. Lisnagat] – Fort of the cats. (“Here is a ring fort which
 is
 supposed to have been inhabited by wild cats about which tales are told. At the S side are
 remains of large cotton mills which employed up to 100. They were erected by the
 Baldwins,
 who owned the townland.”)
 Moskeagh (650 acres): *Magh Sceach* – Plain of whitethorn.
 Mossgrove (807 acres): *Garran a’Chunaigh* – Moss grove. (“At the S side are remains of an old
 fortified mansion of the Baldwins called The Towers. It was surrounded by a wall. At
 the
 SE are the Tanyard Cross and Tanyard Bridge. [cf. Walter Baldwin’s will of 1673/4.] . . .

At one time a brewery & distillery were worked here. It is written Garanaconig in Petty's map.")

Scartnamuck (551 acres): *Scairt na Muc* – Thicket of the pigs.

Shanacloyne (355 acres): *Seana-Chluain* – Old park. ("The Gilman family, who were intermarried with

the Baldwins of Mt Pleasant, altered the name to Old Park which is the present local name.")

In Co. Kerry,

Derrynane [pron. Derrynan or Derrynarn]: *Doire-Fhionain* [pron. Derry-Eenane] – the oak grove of

St Finan.")

THE POLL-MONEY ORDINANCE OF 1660

"An Ordinance for the speedy raising of Moneys towards the Supply of the Army and for defraying of other Public Charges, April the 24, 1660."

The details give a good description of the social strata of those days.

"Every person above the age of fifteen years of either sex, of what degree or quality soever, under the degree or quality of Yeoman, or Farmer, or Yeomans, or Farmers wife, or widdow shall pay twelve pence."

Ditto . . .	under degree . . . of Gentleman or Gentlewoman . . .	two shillings.
Ditto . . .	under degree . . . of Esquire or an Esquires wife or widow . . .	four shillings.
Ditto . . .	under degree . . . of Knight, etc.	ten shillings.
Ditto . . .	under degree . . . of Baronet, etc.	twenty shillings.
Ditto . . .	under degree . . . of Baron, etc.	thirty shillings.
Ditto . . .	under degree . . . of Viscount, etc.	four pounds.
Ditto . . .	under degree . . . of Earl, etc.	five pounds.
Ditto . . .	under degree . . . of Marquess, etc.	six pounds.
Ditto . . .	of the degree . . . of Marquess . . .	eight pounds.

(Transcribed by SP.)

ABSTRACTS OF SOME EARLY WILLS

These are taken from Rff; the abstracts were “preserved in Dublin Castle” (the originals had probably been burnt in the Four Courts in 1922).

Walter Baldwin, Senior, (HI), of Garrancoonig, Co. Cork. Dated 28.2.1673/4.

To my son Walter Baldwin my estate of Garrancoonig with remainder to my second son Herbert and my youngest son James.

To my sonnes Walter and Herbert my interest in Kilbarry and 700 sheepe.

To my five grandchildren, Henry, Herbert and Walter, sons of my son Herbert, £40 each: to Elizabeth Corlis £10 and Catherine Corlis (who are daughters of George Corlis) £70.

To Ann Baldwin the now wife of my eldest son Walter Baldin £10.

To my said son Walter a team of oxen and a paire of shuttles with chaines.

To my sonn Herbert my lease of Curryvordy.

Guardians of my grandchildren Elizabeth and Catherine Corlis my sons Walter and James, to whom I leave East Mishells for their maintenance and that of their mother Mary, my daughter.

To my sonns Walter and James all the goods that have come to me by a deed from George Corlis.

To my eldest son Walter my silver tankard. The rest of my plate to be given one half to my son James and the other halfe to my five grandchildren.

To my kinsman George Armstrong £10.

To Mr Thomas Harrison of Meshills and Mr Mashline Alcock of Derrygarrass £1 whom I desire to be my overseers.

To my son James the bond of M'Cearthy of Downdent for £20.

What leather is in my tanyard on Killea to be tanned.

Executor my son James.

Witness: John Nash.

Codicil, dated 7.4.1677.

To my son Herbert's two daughters Mary and Elizabeth Baldwin £40 each.

Probate was granted on 17.7.1677

James Baldwin (I) of Pollerike in the parish of Kilmony [?Kilmurry], Co. Cork. Dated 20.7.1683.

To my eldest brother Walter Baldwin of Garranecoonigge £5.

To my brother Herbert Baldwin of Curryvidy my black mare and my young stone horse.

To my sister Mary Corlis all my interest in Curryleaghy with remainder to her daughter Catherine Corlis.

To Henry Baldwin, the now eldest son of my brother Herbert of Curryvedy, my interest in certain lands.

To Herbert, second son of my brother Herbert, my interest in certain lands and 30 dairy cows.

To my sister Mary Corlis the fourth part of my come, the other three parts to be divided amongst Henry, Herbert, Walter, Mary and Elizabeth Baldwin, my brother Herbert's children, and Katherine Corlis, my sister Mary's daughter.

To Herbert, second son of my brother Herbert, my estate and the lands of Cloughina which I purchased lately of Valentine Greatrakes Esq. with remainder to Walter and Henry Baldwin. If by brother Walter should have an heir then Henry Baldwin is to take precedence in my above said estate.

To Walter, third son of my brother Herbert, my interest in the lands of Upper Ballisogge.

To my goddaughter Sarah Baldwin, daughter of my cousin John Baldwin of Lisnagatt, £1.
I remit to my cousin George Armstrong of Coulnapussy 20/ of his rent.
To my cousin Elizabeth Hawkes £10.
To my sister Mary Baldwin of Curryvordy £5.
To my brother Walter Baldwin of Garranecomigge and my cousin Lieu. Mashline Alcock of Culifada and my kinsman Lieu. John Baldwin of Lisnagatt £5 each. I appoint them to be overseers.
To Herbert, my brother Herbert's son, the silver bure bowle that was my father's and my book, being the works of Monsieur de Gray entitled the Compleat Horsman and Expert Pharrier.
Executor my brother Herbert
Witnesses Ferdinand Baily; John Nevil junior.
Probate was granted on 3.5.1688

Herbert Baldwin of Currinordy, Co. Cork. Dated 1.12.1695

To my wife all my interest in the lands of Currinordy and after her death to my daughters Ann and Jane Baldwin.

To my son Henry Baldwin 1/-.

To my son Herbert Baldwin £1, and I appoint him to be my overseer.

To my daughter Mary Baldwin 10/-.

To my daughter Elizabeth Baldwin 10/-.

Executrix, my wife.

Witnesses: John Harrison; John Baldwin.

Probate was granted on 31.3.1696 to Mary Baldwin, widow of the testator.

Henry Baldwin (J) Of Garraneaghovy, alias Mossgrove, in the parish of Templemartin, Co. Cork, gent,
dated 1.11.1743.

To my grandson Henry Baldwin (son to Councillor William Baldwin deceased) the lands of East Carberry Co. Cork and the lands lately in the possession of John Robartes which I purchased from Mr Nathaniel Ware, with remainder to my son Henry Baldwin, with remainder to my nephews James Baldwin, Herbert Baldwin and Ruth [probably Rich.] Baldwin.

To my nephew Herbert Baldwin my interest in the lands of Knockass.

To my grandson William Baldwin, son to my son Henry, my interest in the woods of Garrancoonige.

To my grandson Henry Alcock £10.

To my granddaughter Joanna Poole £10.

To my wife all my household goods, and I appoint her to be my executrix.

Witnesses: Mask. Alcock: Robert Travers: Walter Travers.

Sworn by Joanna Baldwin, widow of the testator, on 8.4.1750.

AND OF A LATER WILL

Abstract (by me) of the transcript of the will of James Baldwin (Cloheena L) of Macroom, Esq., dated 6.5.1802. (The typed transcript ran to 26 pp. of foolscap. It was very repetitive, and I am not sure that I have understood all of it.)

He left his lands of Clohina, Upper Clohina and Mill Clohina and their several subdenominations, in W. Muskerry, “all of which I am now seized of an estate in fee simple”, to the Rev. Charles Shugrue of Killarney, Bishop of Kerry, and Daniel O’Connell of Overagh, Co. Kerry, Barrister at Law (this would be The Liberator) in trust, to provide his wife Mary, if she should survive him, an annuity of £100.

Domk. Harding and John Harding of Macroom and their executors, etc., seem also to have been trustees of the lands for 500 years; going to James’ eldest son Walter, and then to his oldest male heir; in default of which the lands to go to Connell and then to his oldest male heir; in default of which the lands to go to Herbert, etc.; and so on through all his children. There was provision if there were only daughters. In default of heirs, Charles Shugrue and his successor Bishops were to provide from the lands £400 per annum to pay “one or more fit and proper clergymen of the Church of Rome or other master or teacher of that religious persuasion who shall live . . . in Kilnamatra” in W. Muskerry, and provide a suitable seminary or place of education in which such a person could work. This was to be in conjunction with the Revd. Dr. Moylan, the Bishop of Cork, and his successors. There was provision for whoever inherited the estate.

He left £1500 to Connell, to be paid two years after his death,
£1000 to Herbert, to be paid four years after his death
£500 to Ann one year after her marriage and a further £500 two years after,
and likewise for Bridget

Whoever inherited the lands could use up to 300 acres by way of demesne or family residence: i.e., the rest was to continue to be let (on apparently reasonable terms). If the lands should bring in more than £1000 p.a. then Connell and Herbert were to get annuities of £50 each.

He left in trust his lands of Dirrareague in the Barony of Glenfesk, Co. Cork, and any other property not previously mentioned, with instruction that it should be sold; after paying debts and expenses the rest was to go to Walter.

(It seems that the will became destroyed or illegible, but after various swearings a copy was approved, and the execution of the will was granted to Daniel O’Connell on 21.1.1809.)

BALDWIN REFERENCES
WHICH I HAVE NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO PLACE

- 1727 Corliss m. Margaret Hamilton in Co. Cork. (I.G.I.)
- 1759 Mr., son of Henry near Bandon, d. in June 1759 at Midleton near Corke. (RffN, FDJ, 16.6.1759)
- 1760 Mrs., relict of the late Rev. Mr. B. of Mallow, d. in Feb.1761 at Glinfield near Mallow. (RffN, FDJ, 28.2.1761). (The Rev. Arthur Bernard B. was curate of Mallow in 1820, but did not marry until 1832. v. in 'Zenith'.)
- 1768 Walter of Roughgrove, Co.Cork; will 28.1.1768, pr. 24.2.1768; had brother John. (Casey)
- 1778 Mr Herbert, an eminent surgeon, d. on 28.3.1778 at Batchelor's Quay. (RffN,HC, 30.3.1778)
[Perhaps the Herbert(L) on Cloheena Tree who m. — Collis, brother of James who d. 1808.]
- 1781 Miss Eliza of Cork m. in May 1781 John O'Donnell, Esq., of Egmont. (RffN, HC, 21.5.1781)
- 1782 Miss Eliza of Bandon m. at Christchurch on 25.9.1782 Henry James Wilson, Esq., "doctor of physick . . . handsome fortune". (RffN, HC, 26.10.1782)
- 1787 Sarah, dau. of late William B. of Lisnagat, Esq., m. Mr Walter M'Carthy at St Nicholas, Cork. (RffN, HC, 23.8.1787)
- 1790 Mrs., wife of William B., Esq., d.at Castle Townsend on 9.5.1790. [Possibly Alice who m. William of Lissarda in 1785.]
- 1791 Corliss m. Sarah Whiting in Co. Cork. (I.G.I.)
- 1797 Corliss m. Elizabeth Whiting in Co. Cork. (I.G.I.)
- 1801 Capt., of the Royal Irish Artillery, d. at Tullamore. (CA, 24.1.1801)
- 1803 James, Esq., d. at Massytown, Macroom, aged 76, on 8.3.1803. (RffN, CMC, 14.3.1803)
- 1805 Catherine, dau of Thomas of Mardyke near Skibbereen, Esq., m. on 21.2.1805 Arthur Bastable of Spring Grove, Esq. (RffN, CMC, 25.2.1805)
- 1809 Miss Mary, dau of Thos. Baldwin of Mardyke, Esq., m. at Skibbereen on 18.5.1809 Mr Robertson D. Egan, Esq., of Rosacon. (RffN, CMC, 24.5.1809)

- 1810 C.M., Esq., m., in early Sep. 1810 at Templemartin Church, Ann, only dau of Newth Jenkins, Esq., of Bandon. (RffN, CMC, 12.9.1810)
- 1810 John, Esq., of Castleview near Aghadown, d.13.6.1810. (RffN, CMC, 20.6.1810)
- 1813 Corless d. "last week". (RffN,CMC, 4.10.1813)
- 1813 John of Aghadown, Co.Cork; will 11.10.1806, pr. 4.5.1813; had m. Margaret Smyth; had a brother Corlis (decd.) who had m. Sarah, who later m. Richard Long of Aghadown. (Casey)
- 1817 Thomas, Esq., d. at Mohona near Skibbereen on 23.7.1817 after a few hours illness. (RffN, CMC, 7?.7.1817)
- 1819 Thomas of Skibbereen, Esq., m. on 23.1.1819 Susan, only dau of the late William Bennett of Glandore. (RffN, SR, 23.1.1819)
- 1821 To the lady of Capt. Baldwin a son & heir at Skibbereen, b. 15.3.1821. (RffN, CMI, 20.3.1821)
- 1822 Sophia, eld.dau of the late Corless B. of Tullyglass, m. at St Nicholas on 5.6.1822 Samuel Fowke, Esq. (RffN, TC, 7.6.1822)
- 1835 Arthur d. on 1.2.1835 at Castletownsend, "just entering manhood". (CEH, 9.2.1835)
- 1838 Anne Elizabeth d. 7.10.1838 at Skibbereen, aged 14, 3rd dau of Thomas B., Esq. (SR,11.10.1838)
- 1841 Henry P., M.D., m. on 21.10.1841 at Booterstown Church Louisa Matilda, 3rd dau of Dr Smith of Roscrea. (At the same ceremony John Davis of Dublin was m. to Dr Smith's eldest dau, Sarah Adelaide.) (CEX, 29.10.1841)
- 1851 William Bennett "of Skibbereen . . appointed to the Commission of the Peace, on the recommendation of the Earl of Bandon, Lord Lieut. of the County. . ." (DEP, 15.4.1851)
- 1854 Rev. John Ware d. on 22.10.1854 at Desertserges Church, while in the discharge of his duty. (CEX, 25.10.1854)
- 1857 `William Bennett of Skibbereen m. 28.5.1857 at Skull Church by Rev. Arthur Baldwin, uncle to the groom, to Margaret Charlotte, dau of James O'Callaghan, Esq., of Rock Cottage. (CEX, 3.6.1857 and TC, 2.6.1857)

1862 Henry J. d. 24.2.1862 at Cullina, residence of Kean Mahony, Esq. Ensign in 100th Regt.,
oldest
son of the late Col. Baldwin and nephew of the late Herbert Baldwin, Esq., of Clohina.
(TC, 1862. In Casey)

? c.1865 Jane, widow of W Baldwin, Esq., JP, Lissarda House, m. C Vallance Whiteway.