

## DOCUMENT

### An Early 17th Century list of lands in Counties Limerick and Tipperary

The following is a transcription of a list of places from the archives of the Kent History and Library Centre where it is part of the Cranfield Papers (catalogue number U269/1 Hi 191). Lionel Cranfield, 1st Earl of Middlesex, was the second son of Thomas Cranfield of London, a member of the Eastland Company. At the age of 15, Lionel was apprenticed to a mercer, Richard Sheppard, and on coming of age he married Elizabeth, Richard's daughter. In 1601 he became a member of the Company of Merchant Adventurers and by 1606 he is known to have been speculating in leases and other land deeds. His appointment as Collector of the Queen's Revenues in Devon and Somerset in 1607 brought him to the notice of his first patron, the Earl of Northampton and in 1612 he obtained a share of the Irish Customs. A year later Northampton introduced him to James I and he was rewarded with the newly created post of Surveyor General of the Customs in England and Wales. In 1614 he became MP for Hythe. Cranfield's wife died in 1617 and in 1620 he remarried to a cousin of the Duke of Buckingham. In 1621, after a series of other appointments, Cranfield became Lord Treasurer and also obtained an estate in Ireland centred on Gill Abbey in Co. Cork, but in 1624 he was impeached before the House of Commons on a variety of charges, dismissed from office and fined. Pardoned in 1627 he was brought before the courts again in 1632 relating to arrears in the wine licence and wardrobe accounts, which he eventually managed to argue down.<sup>1</sup> The following probably dates to c.1620-5.

A note of my Landes in the Countyes  
of Limmericke and Tipperary, and  
The County of the City of Limmericke.

- The Castle, Mannor and Landes of Loughgerr (1)
- The Castle Mannor and Landes of Glinoger (2)
- The Towne and Landes of Ballilough (3) and  
Ballebenanagh (4)
- The Towne and Landes of Ballenaghtyn (5)
- The Towne and Landes of Drombeg (6)
- The Towne and Landes of Mongret (7)
- The Towne and Landes of Ballebolloge, (8) Clarenney (9)
- Kilboy (10) and Enfagh (11)
- The Castle and Landes of Castlineguard (12)
- The Towne and Landes of Balleregan (13)
- The Towne and Landes of Rahin (14)
- The Towne and Landes of Cahirduffe (15) and Flaghmony (16)

<sup>1</sup> This background of Cranfield's life is a very distilled version of the entry on the Kent History and Library Centre website: <http://www.kentarchives.org.uk>.

The Towne and Landes of Beabrahen (17)  
 The Towne and Landes of Cregan (18) and Ballincholle (19)  
 The Towne and Landes of Killichallagh (20)  
 The Towne and Landes of Clowney, (21) Cahirclogh (22)  
 Killhaggye (23) and Gortmore (24), wth the appurtenances  
 The Towne and Landes of Balleawliffe (25) & Ballinowlort (26)  
 wth the Appurtenances<sup>8</sup>,

Five Tenements wth the Lands appertaininge in  
 the Towne of Kilmallock (27)

The Towne and Landes of Ballelaghan (28) and Cloghencloe (29).

Identification of the places is as follows:

1) Lough Gur\*,<sup>2</sup> 2) Glenogra\*,<sup>3</sup> 3) Ballinlough\*,<sup>4</sup> 4) Ballynagranagh\*,<sup>5</sup> 5) Ballyhinnaught\*,<sup>6</sup> 6) Drombeg\*,<sup>7</sup> 7) Mungret, 8) Ballyveloge\*,<sup>8</sup> 9) Clarina,<sup>9</sup> 10) no modern townland of that name, the description in the Civil Survey suggests it is subsumed into Elm Park Demsne\*,<sup>10</sup> 11) tentatively the Leahensie in the same parish of Kilkeedy as the previous entry, Kilboy; difficult to locate from the mearings given\*,<sup>11</sup> 12) Castlegarde\*,<sup>12</sup> 13) Ballyregan in Pubblebrien Barony\*,<sup>13</sup> 14) Raheen in Tullabracky parish\*,<sup>14</sup> 15) Cahirduff\*,<sup>15</sup> 16) not identified, 17) in united parish of Killoscully and Kilcomenty, Co. Tipperary\*,<sup>16</sup> 18) Creggane, 19) Ballincolly, 20) Killacolla in Corcomohide parish\*,<sup>17</sup> 21) Cloonee\*,<sup>18</sup> 22) Caherclough\*,<sup>19</sup> 23) unidentified, 24) Gortmore in Civil Survey, but no modern townland with that name in that location; from the mearings given in the Survey it is probably Dreenaan, a name first attested on OS first edition\*,<sup>20</sup> 25) Drewscourt West,<sup>21</sup> 26) not identified, 27) several properties in Kilmallock and its liberties\*,<sup>22</sup> 28) Ballyloughnaan\*,<sup>23</sup> 29) Unidentified.

<sup>2</sup> R.C. Simington, *The Civil Survey of County of Limerick* (CS) (Dublin, 1938) p. 100. Parish (p.) Knockainy.

<sup>3</sup> CS, p.105, p. Glenogra.

<sup>4</sup> CS, p. 95, p. Ballinlough.

<sup>5</sup> CS, p. 95, p. ditto.

<sup>6</sup> CS, p. 278, p. Bruree.

<sup>7</sup> CS, p. 105, p. Glenogra.

<sup>8</sup> CS, p. 385, p. Kilkeedy.

<sup>9</sup> CS, p. 385, p. ditto.

<sup>10</sup> CS, p. 385, p. ditto.

<sup>11</sup> CS, p.392, p. ditto.

<sup>12</sup> CS, p. 36, p. Doon.

<sup>13</sup> CS, p. 275, p. Corcomohide.

<sup>14</sup> CS, p. 130, p. Tullabracky

<sup>15</sup> CS, p. 372, p. Monasternenagh.

<sup>16</sup> R.C. Simington, *The Civil Survey of Co. Tipperary*, Vol. 2 (Dublin, 1934) p. 175; it is worth noting here that the Earl had a second holding of 80a in the same parish at Clonighyne, *ibid.* p. 176.

<sup>17</sup> CS, Limerick, p. 278, p. Corcomohide.

<sup>18</sup> CS, p. 278 p. ditto.

<sup>19</sup> CS, p. 278, p. ditto.

<sup>20</sup> CS, p. 278, p. ditto.

<sup>21</sup> CS, p. 277, p. ditto.

<sup>22</sup> CS, pp 159, 162-3, 202 & 206, p. Sts Peter & Paul, Kilmallock.

<sup>23</sup> CS, p. 394, p. given as Cloonanna, which was later, subsumed into Croom.

The clue to the nature of the list is Cranfield's interest in land speculation because it is certainly not a description of his Cork Estate. The bulk of the place names, identified by an asterisk above, are identifiable in the 1655 Civil Survey as the lands of the Earl of Bath (Sir Henry Bouchier prior to 1636) and so it is assumed that he held the mortgage on Bouchier's property.<sup>24</sup> It has to be assumed that the other lands were also mortgaged to Cranfield rather than owned outright.

The title of the list states that the properties lie in the County of Limerick, the County of the City and Co. Tipperary. All the Bath properties are in the County or in Co. Tipperary, while none seem to be in the liberties in the city. Mungret (7) is the only identifiable property that may lie within the Liberties. The parish of Mungret was divided between the Liberties and Pubblebrien Barony, and the section in the liberties is divided among 4 landowners in the Civil Survey, one of whom is the Dowager Lady Margaret of Castleconnell, who held 2 parcels of land 'Cloughkeating and Ilanvowana (Islandduane)' and 'Gortenloghye and half of Corbally'.<sup>25</sup> It is therefore perhaps no coincidence that the Dowager also had an interest in one third of Clarina (9) and was also a tenant of the Earl in Killboy (10).<sup>26</sup>

Cregan (18), and Ballincholle (19) appear together in the list and their identification was initially made on the basis that the townlands of Creggane and Ballincolly are adjacent to one another (OS Sheet 47). According to the Civil Survey John Supple held Creggane and Ballynagoul, while Lord Broghill held Ballincolly immediately to the south of both.<sup>27</sup> It is, however, worth noting that in the Desmond Survey Ballincolly was held by John Supple of Kilmacow and tenanted by his brother Philip,<sup>28</sup> and that a 1622 inquiry into the Munster Plantation lists John Supple as a freeholder in Sir George Bouchier's seignory of Lough Gur.<sup>29</sup> Therefore, both these holdings can be tied at least indirectly to the Earl of Bath. Balleawcliffe (25), modern Drewscourt West, was in the hands of John M'Mortagh McEnery at the time of the Civil Survey and has not been identified in the earlier Desmond Survey. It is not therefore possible to establish a link through to the Earl of Bath. Of the remainder it is assumed that Flaghmoy (16), if close to Cahirduff with which it is paired is in that part of Monasternenagh parish that lies in Pubblebrien Barony. There are no clues as to the location of Killhaggye (23), Ballinlowlort (26) and Cloghen-cloe (29).

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<sup>24</sup> Not all Bath properties are in the list; the full list of properties is CS, pp. 36, 95, 100, 103-105, 130, 159(x2), 162(x2), 163, 166, 202, 206, 275, 278(x6), 372, 375, 385(x2), 386, 392 & 394.

<sup>25</sup> CS, p. 479-80, p. Mungret.

<sup>26</sup> CS, p. 385.

<sup>27</sup> CS, pp 129 & 113.

<sup>28</sup> The Desmond Survey available online at <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/E580000-001/>, paras 34 & 282.

<sup>29</sup> Victor Treadwell, *The Irish Commission of 1622* (Dublin, 2006) p. 482.