

**ARMS:** Or, a saltire between four boars' heads coupéd sa. Some branches of the family bear: Barry wavy of six arg. and gu, on a bend sa. three boars' heads of the first.

**CREST:** a hand coupéd above the wrist erect holding a sword ppr. pommelled and hilted or, pierced through the jaw of a boar's head, also coupéd sa. vulned and distilling drops of blood, the sleeve az, turned up arg.

**SEAT:** Burton Park, Churchtown, Buttevant, Co. Cork.

### Buttevant Parish and Town (Killenemallagh).

Sheet 17, 6-inch Ordnance Survey; and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

Mulla or Mullagh signifies, according to "Llhuyd," the top or summit, as Mullach na Sliabh, the top of the mountains.

Dr. Joyce says that the Awbeg was never called Mulla except by Spenser, and that at the year 1251 the Four Masters, in recording the foundation of the monastery, call it Cill na mullach, which O'Sullivan, in his "History of the Irish Catholics," translates ecclesia tumulorum, the church of the hillocks or summits.—(Rev. J. F. Lynch.)

#### FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2248 (1808). Pardon to Owen ballagh of Buttyvant, yeoman. 6 May, 1573.

2249 (1827). Pardon to Moriertagh mantaghe, of Buttevant, yeoman; William m'James Butler, of same. May, 1573.

2260 (1854). Pardon to Teig m'Cahir I Callaghane, of Buttevant. 6 May, 1573.

2380 (1978). Lease under commission 15 Jan xv., to George Bowchier, esq., one of her Majesty's captains, of Killenemallagh (Buttevant), with other lands. 28 April xvi. (See Ballybeg).

2941 (2348). Pardon to James Lombarde, of Buttevante, gentleman. 21 Nov., 1576.

3079 (2305). Pardon to David Barry, of Buttevant, co. Cork, esq. Fine, one cow. 5 Sept., 1577.

3287 (6121). Pardon to Nicholas Walshe, John Bayes, and Christopher Arthor, for alienation to them by James Barrie, knt., viscount of Buttevante, alias viscount Barriemore, of some baronies and manors, etc. And licence to the said James viscount Barrie, to alien to the same, the barony or hundred of Oryrry, and the manors and lands of Buttevant, Lisscarroll, and elsewhere in co. Cork. 6 May, 1578.

3554 (2969). Pardon to David Barry, of Buttevant, esq. Fine 20s. At the suit of the lord Barry. 6 June, 1579.

3974 (5732). Pardon to David Barry, of Buttevant, co. Cork, esq. 24 August, 1582.

4262 (6359). Lease (under Queen's letter, 9 Feb. xxv.) to Stephen Water, of Corke, gent, of several lands, including Killemallaghe, alias Buttevaunte. To hold for 40 years, from the termination of No. 2380. Rent, £81 10s. Maintaining two English horsemen. Provided that he shall not alien without licence, nor let to any not of English nation, and shall not levy coyne, livery, or other unlawful impositions, nor suffer any others

to do so, whereby her Majesty's lands might by custom become chargeable hereafter. (29 Nov., 1583). ("Auditor-General's Patent Book," vol. 16, p. 44).

4814 (4056). Pardon to James fitz Wm. Lombard, of Buttevant, gent. The pardon not to extend to any in prison, or under bail to appear at Sessions, nor to include intrusions into crown lands or debts to the crown. Excluding also any who have received pardon, or have committed any offence worthy of death, in the time of the present deputy (Perrot). 29 January, 1585-6.

4826 (4110). Pardon to James Lombarde, of Buttevant, gent, provisions as in No. 4814; exempted from all but the proviso of security. 10 March, 1585-6.

6485 (5269). Pardon to David gancagh m'Shane Leagh, of Buttevant. 28 March, 1601.

6539 (5258). Pardon to David O'Gihen, of Buttivant, Gohyrrey O'Daly, of same. 29 May, 1601.

6566 (5262). Pardon to Dermod buy m'Teig M'Owen, of Butvante, labourer. 7 Aug., 1601.

Petty's Census, circa 1659, gives: "Parish of Temple Bridge. Place—Buttevant. Tituladoe is Anne, Muscham's Esq., widow. 19 English, 255 Irish. In Buttevant is Major Purdon's Troope, Edward Dowty, 14 English." (R.I.A.)

Smith (pub. 1750) gives: "Buttevant, called in the ecclesiastical books 'Bothon,' by the Irish and Spenser 'Kilnemullagh,' was formerly an ancient corporation, being once governed by a mayor and aldermen, but by the wars gone to decay; and it is said to have suffered greatly in the last plague of Ireland. There are still to be seen the remains of a wall that surrounded the town; and they also show the traces of an outer wall which enclosed the other, and took up a considerable circuit of ground.

"Mr. Robert Boyle, by his last will, bequeathed nine ploughlands and a half of Buttevant, and the moiety of the lands called Buttevant and Rice's Lands, which were several years before mortgaged to his father and to him for the sum of £2,000 sterling, and after his father's decease, leased by him, under certain covenants and conditions, for thirty-one years, unto Lieutenant-Colonel Agmondesham Muschamp, for the sum of six score pounds per annum, and then in lease to Denny Muschamp, esquire, and all his estates and title in Rathonge, and £4 chief rent issuing out of the lands of Thurmore and Ballytramly, by the name of Five Castles, all lying in the county of Cork, to Richard Earl of Burlington, his brother, the Honourable Henry Boyle of Castlemartyr, and Sir Robert Southwell of Kinsale, and their heirs for ever. And first, after the said lands are sold, and all debts, funeral expenses, and other legacies are paid, he bequeaths to the poor of the parish of Stalbridge, in England, and of the parish of Fermoy in the county of Cork, and other parishes in this kingdom, where his lands do lie, the sum of £300 sterling; also the sum of £200 sterling to the most distressed persons who have been frightened out of Ireland, and were resident in England, with other legacies, to be paid out of sale of said lands. The one-half of the purchase money he bequeaths, by a codicil annexed to his will, to be shared among the younger children of the Lord Clifford, son and heir apparent to the said brother."

“This whole town formerly seems to have been an assemblage of churches and religious houses, which, being dissolved, consequently went with them to ruin, so that these lines of Mr. Pope may be now justly applied to this place:—

“The levell'd town with weeds lies cover'd o'er,  
The hollow winds through naked temples roar,  
Round broken columns clasping ivy twin'd,  
O'er heaps of ruin stalk'd the stately hind;  
The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,  
And savage howlings fill the sacred choirs.”

“Windsor Forest.”

“This town belongs to the Earl of Barrymore, and the new turnpike road from Cork to Limerick runs through it.

“Anno 18 Henry III., Sept. 26, 1234. Rex dedit domino David de Barry, mercatum apud Buttevant singulis septimanis die sabbati & unam feriam singulis annis per 8 dies, viz., in vigil & die sanctae Luciae & sex dieb. sequent.—Rot. Canc.” (I., 292).

Report by Henry Smith of the State of Munster:—

“Oct. 11, 1598. He (the Lord President) left a strong garrison in Kilmallock, and marched towards Mayallo, the traitor's camp being but three miles from them as they marched. After he came thither, the rebels had burned Buttevant, a town of the Lord Barrie's, and were within a mile of him, but, he leaving the foot companies behind, for all the swiftness of his horsemen could not overtake them, they took to the woods and bogs and ran away. (II. 165).

“Marbles. The best Irish ‘reds’ in the market at present time are procured in this county. Amongst other places, they are found near Buttevant.” (II., 284).

Crofton Croker (pub. 1824) writes: “Buttevant, called by Borlase ‘an old nest of abbots, priests, and friars,’ though formerly a town of importance and opulence, is now a poor place. It was walled, and governed by a corporation, and traces of its consequence may still be seen in the solid old walls and ruins scattered amongst the mean houses of which it is at present composed.

“Nearly a mile to the north-east of Buttevant is a considerable mound or tumulus, probably about twenty feet in height, called Knockanea-bouhilla (or the Boys' Hills), and about the breadth of a field from it is a smaller one, called Knockanea Collihine (or the Girls' Hill), nearly half of which has been cut down to make way for a new road.” (113).

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes: “Buttevant, a post town and parish (formerly an incorporated market town), etc., 22 miles (N. by W.) from Cork, and 121 $\frac{3}{4}$  (S.W.) from Dublin, containing 5,535 inhabitants, of which number 1,536 are in the town. This parish, which is situated on the river Awbeg and on the road from Mallow to Charleville, was anciently called Bothon, and is said to have derived its present name from the exclamation ‘Boutez en avant,’ ‘push forward,’ used by David de Barry, its proprietor, to animate his men in a contest with the McCarthys, which was subsequently adopted as the family motto of the Earls of Barrymore, who derived their title of Viscount from this place. It appears to have attained considerable importance at an early period after the first invasion, from the notices of it which occur in ancient records still existing.

“On the 26th of September, 1234, a grant was made by Hen. III. to David de Barry of a market on Sunday, and a fair on the vigil and day of St. Luke the Evangelist and for six following days. In the 11th of Edw. II. (1317) a grant of release of £150 required of the commonalty of the town of ‘Botavant’ by the Exchequer, to be applied to enclosing it with walls, was made at the request of John Fitz-David de Barry, to whom the town belonged, and who was required to see that the money was duly employed in the same. In the 49th of Edw. III. another grant, dated Aug., 1375, was made to the ‘Provost and Commonalty of Botavaunt,’ ratifying a former grant of part of the ‘waste’ of the town, with the north gate and customs there. During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the town suffered considerable devastation, and in 1568 the castle was taken by Lord Deputy Sydney.

“In 1641 the Irish army of the south assembled here under the command of Lord Mountgarret, and proceeded to Mallow, and early in the year 1643 Lord Inchiquin assembled his forces here, consisting of 4,000 foot and 400 horse.

“The manor of Buttevant continued in the possession of the Barrymore family, and was sold by Richard, the last Earl, to the late John Anderson, Esq., of Fermoy; it was purchased in 1831 by Lord Doneraile. The town is situated on the western bank of the river Awbeg, over which are two bridges, one on the old and the other on the modern road from Cork to Limerick; it consists principally of one main street extending along the mail coach road, and in 1831 contained 204 houses. Immediately adjoining on the north-west are the barracks, an extensive range of buildings, occupying a spacious enclosed area of nearly 23 statute acres, divided into two quadrangles by the central range, in which is an archway surmounted by a cupola and affording communication between them.

“The market has been long discontinued, but fairs are held on March 27th, July 20th, October 14th, and November 20th, chiefly for cattle. The market house is situated on the west side of an open square at the southern extremity of the town, the upper part is used as the court-house. A constabulary force is stationed here; a seneschal’s court for the manor of Buttevant is occasionally held, in which debts not exceeding 40s. late currency are recoverable, and petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. Including Lisgriffin, the parish comprises 7,543 statute acres; the land is of very good quality and principally under tillage; there is neither woodland nor waste, and but a small quantity of bog. Limestone abounds, and there is one quarry near the town of very superior quality, of a light grey colour and very fine grain, from which the stone for building the new Roman Catholic chapel has been taken.” (Under Buttevant).

Gibson states that remains of the town wall were to be seen in Doctor Smith’s time.

(R.S.A.I. for 1852 :) “Tumuli. A little to the north of Buttevant, beyond

<sup>1</sup>Windele writing on this Tumulus (Knockaneabouhilly), circa 1850, states: “The height of the Tumulus is 15 or 18 feet. The circumference 63 paces. Ground farmed by a man named Croker. There is a Bohurbuee here. It is the old road from Cork by Ballyboua. This means “the road of the cow.” The mystic cow. There are many such Bohurs: one in the City of Limerick, one near Kanturk, another in Fermoy. Here was a carman’s stage in old time, whose travellers frequently were murdered. A

the turnpike, the old road between Charleville and Buttevant strikes off in an easterly direction, crossing the Awbeg by a bridge partly ancient and partly modern, the arches at one side being pointed and the masonry of antique character and apparently coeval with the neighbouring monastery. At a late period it was considerably widened; but arches of the modern portion are semicircular, which has an odd effect. A short distance from the bridge, on the height, in a field by the roadside, is " 'Knockane-nam'buachailidhe,' that is, 'the mound or hillock of the boys,' an ancient conical earthen tumulus, about fifteen feet high and sixty feet in diameter. A deep excavation has been made in the west side of it, as we were informed, by gold seekers. A similar tumulus, and of corresponding dimensions, stands a short distance from the above, called 'Knockane-nag-caillinidhe,' or 'the mound of the girls,' nearly half of which has been cut away in making a new road. These were, in all probability, memorial tumuli, erected to commemorate some bloody conflict and the fall of two chiefs or heroes" (p. 272).

The "Field Book" of 1839 refers to it as "Boyhill," a name of a small mound in townland of Lackaroo. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

"Local Antiquities of Buttevant," by Richard R. Brash, gives: "Buttevant, a post and market town in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, and county of Cork, is situated in a beautiful and fertile country at the foot of the Ballyhowra mountains, and on the banks of the Awbeg (little river). These mountains are celebrated by the quaint and inimitable Spenser as 'the mountains of Mole,' and the river under the name of 'Mulla,' a poeticising of 'Mullagh,' one of the higher elevations of the chain, Mullagh signifying the height or summit.

"The ancient name of Buttevant was Kilnamullagh, the derivation of which is obvious, being the 'Kil' or church near the height; it is so styled in the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' A.D. 1251, and Spenser thus alludes to it:—

" Mulla, the daughter of old Mole so hight,  
The Nymph, which of that water course hath charge,  
That, springing out of Mole, doth run downe right  
To Buttevant, where, spreading forth at large,  
It giveth name unto the ancient Cittie,  
Which Kilnemullah cleped is of old."

In many ancient documents it is called 'Bothon,' from whence some derive Buttevant. An ancient black letter inscription in the Franciscan abbey styles it 'Bothonia.' That fanciful and enthusiastic antiquary, Vallancey, deduces the etymology of Buttevant from the Indo-Scythian (Collect, vol. vi., p. 156). He derives it from 'Buite-fane,' the 'face of temple of Buite or Budh'; but the more probable derivation of the name is given by Smith, in his 'History of Cork,' from the exclamation 'Boutez en avant,' said to have been used by David de Barry, in an encounter with the McCarthys, and which was adopted by the Barrymore family as their motto, who derived a title from this place. 32nd of Edward III., the King grants to Robert Tanner, of Botavaunt, the custody of one messuage, 103 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow, in Reathclare (which were of Elie, son of

pool to the rere was called the 'Murderer's Hole.' The house was much resorted to by Connaught men in the wool trade, who became commonly victims." (Windele MSS. 12, t. 10, p. 169, R.I.A.).



MOUND OF THE BOYS, NEAR BUTTEVANT.  
*(Photo by Col. Groce White, Oct., 1909.)*



BUTTEVANT CHURCH AND BUTTEVANT CASTLE,  
1895.

Matthew, deceased, which were held by Edmund of Hereford, and Elie de David Fitz David Barry, lately under age, and in the custody of the King, by military service), in the hands of the King 'rone min' etat.'

"In 1461 Murrough O'Brien rebelled and overran Munster, ruining many castles and walled towns, among which Buttevant suffered severely; during the sanguinary Wars of the Roses the town was fearfully devastated, and in 1568 the castle was taken and occupied by the Lord Deputy Sidney. Buttevant, though now almost dwindled to a village, was, as we have seen, formerly a walled and corporate town; and, from its present remains, must have been of considerable importance; it was a manor of the Barrys, and one of their most favourite seats. They ruled here in almost regal splendour, and certainly with royal power. Here they founded religious houses, and here was the last resting place of many a chief of that once powerful house" (p. 83).

Thomas Johnson Westropp, Esq., M.A., Fellow R.S.A.I., gives the following history of the name "Buttevant": "Old derivations 'die hard,' and among those stereotyped by Lewis and other writers and recently revived in newspaper archæology is that which accounts for the name Buttevant, as derived from the motto and war cry of the Barrys. 'Boutez en avant.' The town is called 'Botavant' in 1317 in the grant of Edward II. for walling the place, and 'Botavaunt' in a similar grant of Edward III. in 1375. Lewis says its older name was Bothon, but, as Dr. Joyce notes, the Four Masters call it Kilnamullagh in 1251, and by this name Spenser has immortalised it in the 'Faerie Queene.'

"To any student of military archæology the name is pregnant with meaning; and in castles of the twelfth and later centuries it was used for an outwork, or even subsidiary castle, 'pushed in advance' of the main building. So Froude understood the name; so it was at the Chateau Gaillard, the 'fair daughter' of the lion-hearted Richard; 'in addition, a fort was built on the banks of the Seine, and took the name of Boutavant.' The north-eastern bastion of Dublin was 'Buttevant's Tower' in 1585 for the same reason. 'From Issoldes towre to an olde towre called Buttevant is 106 foote' (eastward), thence to Bisses Tower was 188 feet, and thence to Dame's Gate 108 feet. In the following year we find a 'Butavant' or outwork at Corfe Castle, so we see that for four centuries, from the Seine to the Awbeg, the name prevailed, and in nearly every case in the sense of outwork or outpost." (R.S.A.I. for 1901, p. 87).

Extract from Sloane MS., No. 1008, fol. 98 et seq:—"The Lord President taking leave of Kilmallock, he brought his army to Balliha, right against Ballihawre, where he lay one night, and the next morning being Wednesday, the 9th of February, 1641, he set forward with a purpose to lie that night at Buttevant, 'an ould towne belonging to the Earl of Barrymore,' in the Barony of Orrery, where there was a great and ancient residency of abbots, friars and priests." ("Journal" for 1895, p. 537).

"N. Walshe, J. Bayes, and Ch. Arthur were trustees in the grant of the manor of Lislee by James Viscount Buttevant to his son William, the 14th of June, 1568, and seem to have been trustees in settlements by which the Viscount gave Buttevant to his second son, David, and gave Timoleague to his third son, William, called in a fiant of A.D. 1582, William Barry, alias Barry Roe, of Timolegg." ("Journal" for 1900, p. 130.

“On the death of David FitzJames, Viscount Buttevant, on the 10 April, 1617, he was succeeded by his grandson, David FitzDavid Viscount Buttevant, who was twelve years and one month old at the death of his grandfather. On 14 April, 1611, his wardship was granted to John Chichester; on 18 February, 1612, to Edmond Fitzjohn Barry, of Ballyspillan, and Gregory Lombard, of Buttevant, etc.” (p. 201).

Reminiscences of a Soldier, by Colonel W. K. Stuart, C.B., late 86th Regt. :—

“I now (1828) proceeded to join the Depot at Buttevant, in the county of Cork. . . . On the day I completed my 17th birthday I performed a pedestrian feat that, for a boy of my age, was certainly a good one. . . . The Depots of the 74th and 68th were stationed with us, and it was agreed that a youngster of each regiment should be picked out to run in heavy ‘marching order’ from the barrack gate at Buttevant to the inn door at Mallow, a distance of more than six Irish miles. Poor George Witham, 68th; Greenwood, 74th; Theobald, 86th, were the chosen ones. At the last moment Theobald funked and would not start, and for the honour of the Corps, I volunteered to take his place, although everyone laughed at a boy of my age carrying such a weight. The knapsacks were weighed and inspected before starting by the late Sir M. Creagh, 86th; Colonel Crabbe, 74th; and Major Gledstones, 68th.

“George Witham being a noted pedestrian, and twenty-three years of age, was the favourite at any odds; Greenwood, a tall lad of nineteen, was the next; but it was any odds against poor little me, although in my own mind I was determined to do or die. I had, certainly, the sympathy of nearly all, and when passing through the town the countrymen would have carried me if they could. I must have been very strong, for I did not care for the weight, but made all the running, and managed to get nearly a quarter of a mile ahead. Crowds kept with me, encouraging me to persevere, and I was followed by three mounted officers. When within two miles of Mallow I began to feel rather exhausted, which a countryman observing, he rushed up to me with a glass of whiskey and absolutely poured it down my throat. It certainly gave me new strength, and although closely pressed by Greenwood, I succeeded in being the first to gain the inn door of Mallow, but fell senseless before it, beating Greenwood by about twenty yards and the favourite by nearly a mile. The time by watch was one hour and ten minutes. When it is remembered that six Irish miles and a little over is very nearly, if not quite, eight English, and that we carried nearly sixty pounds dead weight, the performance is not to be sneezed at. I was taken up, put into a hot bath, well rubbed down, and so soon recovered that after a good dinner we marched back to Buttevant that evening. About twelve o’clock the same night, being sound asleep, I was awoke by the bugles blowing and drums beating, and not knowing what to make of it, was about getting out of bed when a Sergeant of my Company came in and informed me that the Depot was to march to Doneraile about four miles off, but that I was not required to go.

“The eccentric movement of our Major created the devil to pay in the country. The neighbouring gentry, disturbed from their slumbers by the beating of drums and blowing of bugles, naturally imagined that the country had risen, and the consternation was fearful. Reports were



sent up to Dublin, and I suppose our commanding officer got it pretty warm from the 'authorities,' as he never attempted the same 'divarsion' again, as Paddy says; but an unfortunate officer of the 28th Regt., who shortly imitated him and alarmed the country people, was tried by a general court martial, and narrowly escaped losing his commission. . . .

"An order having arrived to send a draft to the West Indies, I volunteered for it, and took farewell of my kind friends the N——tts (Norcotts) of Springfield, whose hospitable board was ever open to the military, and whom I had known when a boy at Buttevant; and also that pattern of a parish priest, Father B——, who used to be the soul of our mess, and a tip-topper at three card loo. I then marched to Cork, and from thence proceeded to Liverpool, en route to Barbadoes."

Some improvements have been made to Buttevant of late years, in the way of good shops. A new head post, money order and telegraph office was opened at the north end of the town about 1904. Extensive additions have been made in connection with the barracks, and new married quarters have been erected on the south side of the road from the town to the railway station. Several shops and dwelling houses are being built on the road from the town to the barracks. There is the Munster and Leinster Bank, and a branch of the National Bank. Petty sessions are held every second and fourth Thursdays in the month. Rural District Council, Mallow. Electoral Divisions, Buttevant, Churchtown, Kilmaclenine and Templemary.

Fairs are held in the Main Street periodically.

An infantry battalion is quartered in Buttevant, with outlying detachments at different places.

There is a national school, and also one at the Convent under the Sisters of Mercy.

There are five trains to and seven from Cork daily.

The population of Buttevant village in 1905 (exclusive of the military) was 935. There were then two hotels and 33 public-houses.

In the "Dictionary of National Biography" it is stated that Mr. Anderson gave the ground to the Government on which Buttevant Barracks is built, rent free.

#### BUTTEVANT WATERWORKS.

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Stream Hill, Doneraile, writes: "On the 10th May, 1907, a scheme was undertaken to supply the town of Buttevant with water by gravitation from a spring in Glannabregoge (the glen of the Bregoge river)—see O.S. 8, Cork, second edition, 1905—in the Stream Hill mountains.

"The catchment area consisted of about 1000 acres lying between 'Caroline' and Carron mountain, in the Ballyhoura range, and between the 1000 feet and 600 feet O.D. contour line.

"The spring, which was never known to run dry, is augmented by a provision for taking the water into an intake tank from the Bregoge river in case of necessity or a very dry season, when the spring water might not be sufficient. This intake tank is rectangular, 12 feet by 8 feet by 5 feet, and is provided with fine mesh copper gauze wire movable screens on oak frame fixed across the centre for filtration purposes. From this tank,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles of 5 inch heavy cast pipes convey the water to a reservoir, 40 feet diameter and 13 feet 5 inches deep, built on a height near an

ancient mound on the townland of Lackaroe. Commanding the town at an altitude of 391 O.D., this reservoir is constructed to hold three days' supply for a population of 2,000 people. From the reservoir there are about two miles of pipes, varying from 7 inches to 3 inches diameter, laid all round the town and up to the Military Barracks gate (the larger pipes are laid from the reservoir to the Barracks), on to which the military have made their own connections. All the pipes and plant in connection with these works were specially cast for them, and have B.W.W. 1907 cast on each socket. The pipes have all turned and bored joints, which were painted with sal-ammoniac and oxide of iron, and then the spigot of each pipe driven home into the socket of the preceding one. The entire works were undertaken by the Mallow Rural District Council, at a cost of £6,500, on the recommendation and assistance of Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Stream Hill, a District Councillor for the Stream Hill division, who also gave all the land and water, water rights and ways, without compensation, for the use of the people of Buttevant, his native town.

The Mallow Rural District Council and Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh entered into an agreement with the War Office by which the latter bound themselves to take a certain quantity of water for the use of the Barracks, for which they pay £220 a year for 30 years.

"By this arrangement the ratepayers of the district are only at the outlay of the interest on capital for the term, and will have a very valuable asset afterwards, plus the incalculable benefit of a splendid water supply in the meantime. The Engineer for the undertaking was Mr. Henry A. Cutler, Mem. Inst. C.E., of Belfast, late Engineer to the Cork Corporation; and the contractor was Mr. Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, of Kanturk. The contract was signed on the 10th May, 1908, and the water was turned on on the 17th March, 1909."

"Steeplechasing before 1820." The first account of any race over a country when natural fences were jumped dates from 1752. An old MS. in the possession of the family of O'Briens of Dromoland records a match decided in that year. The opponents were Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Edmund Blake, the course being from the church of Buttevant to the spire of St. Leger Church, a distance of four miles and a half over a stiff country. ("Baily's Magazine," May, 1892, p. 331).

#### BUTTEVANT BRIDGE.

Windele, writing circa 1850, states: "The old bridge over the Awbeg river at Buttevant is a curiosity. Many years ago it was widened, but not much. It now presents two different faces. The arches at the south side are pointed, those on the north side, being the more modern additions, are round. The original breadth was about one-third of the present." (Windele MSS. 12. I. 10, p. 169, R.I.A.).

#### BUTTEVANT PARISH (R.C.).

The following translation is taken from "The Pipe Roll of Cloyne" (Rich. Caulfield's Edition, 1859):—

"Thirteen persons, who being sworn at Buttevant on Monday before the

<sup>3</sup> Doneraile Church.

Feast of All Saints, in the year of our Lord 1341, say that all Lakyn (Lackeen?) is held of the Bishop of Cloyne, by service of 30s. yearly, and that Omolykannysh holds a third part of said tenement by service of 18s." (p. 18).

"1774, August. Died at Buttevant, the Rev. Francis Donovan, P.P. of that parish."—*Hibernian Magazine*. (*Journal* for 1898, p. 221.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"In the R.C. divisions the parish forms the head of a union or district, which comprises also the parishes of Ballybeg, Bregogue, and Kilbroney, and contains the chapels of Buttevant and Lisgriffin, both in this parish. The new chapel at Buttevant, commenced in 1831, is now nearly completed; the estimated expense was £3,000, of which £600 was granted on loan by the Board of Public Works, and the remainder raised by subscription through the unwearied exertion of the Rev. C. Buckley, P.P., towards which Lord Doneraile contributed £30, and also presented the site. It is a very handsome structure of hewn limestone, in the later English style, consisting of a nave and transept, between which, on each side, rises a square embattled tower crowned with richly crocketed pinnacles; the walls are strengthened with buttresses at the angles and between the windows of the nave, terminating in crocketed pinnacles above an embattled parapet carried round the building; and the gables of the transept are surmounted by Maltese crosses, beneath which, on each side, is a cinquefoiled niche resting on a projecting corbel. The nave is lighted by a range of three windows of two lights ornamented in cinquefoil, with a quarter-foiled circle in the crown of the arch, and the transept is lighted at each end by a noble window of five lights, 26 feet high, and elaborately enriched with tracery. The tower on the east side was a detached watch-tower belonging to the abbey, erected by one of the Earls of Desmond for the protection of the brethren in times of violence, and incorporated with the present building.

A parochial house will be built near it for the priest's residence, and part of the old chapel has been converted into a National School, in which are 240 boys and 30 girls." (Under Buttevant.)

An abstract of the state of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, humbly laid before the Lords' Committees appointed to inquire into the state of Popery in this Kingdom, Nov. 6th, 1731:—

"Parish of Buttevant. One old Masshouse; one Popish priest; Convents of Fryars or Nuns; a thatched house within the precincts of the Old Abbey, wherein one or two of the old Fryars have dwelt some time past, one of these lately dead. No Popish school. (*Journal*, 1893, p. 51.)

A list of Popish Parish Priests as they were registered at the General Sessions of the Peace held for the County of Cork, 11th day of July, 1704, etc. Redmond Barry, 60 years of age, P.P. of Buttevant and Killbrony. Received Popish Orders in 1670, at Barrus in France, from Egidius le Blan, Bishop of Barrus. His sureties are Timothy Sullivan, of Churchtown, £50, and Dennis Callaghan, of Lismealcoming, £50." (*Journal* for 1900, p. 56.)

In 1910 the Parish Priest is the Very Rev. D. Canon Burdon, and the Curates, Rev. Walter O'Brien, who has done excellent work in the cause of temperance, and the Rev. John Fouhy.

Tablets in Buttevant church to clergymen and others are as under-mentioned:—

Rev. Venerable Laurence Mahony, P.P. of Shandrum, d. 5 Nov., 1864, aged 107.

Erected by Mathew and Bridget Nagle, of Liskelly, in memory of deceased friends.

Rev. David Walsh, President of St. Colman's College, d. 9 Oct., 1867, aged 36, in 12th year of ministry.

Rev. David O'Leary, P.P., of Churchtown and Liscarroll, d. 25 Mar., 1859, aged 64, in 40th year of ministry.

Erected by Mrs. Hanora Buckley of Jordanstown, in memory of deceased husband and children.

Very Rev. Cornelius Canon Buckley, P.P., of Buttevant. For more than half a century he laboured for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock, by whose generous aid he was enabled to build this church. To perpetuate his memory, the high altar has been erected by some devoted friends; d. 4 Mar., 1875, aged 77.

Erected by Rev. Cornelius Buckley, C.C., to memory of his uncle, Rev. John Buckley, C.C.; d. at Castletownsend, 28 April, 1836.

Rev. Thomas Sheahan, P.P., Diocese of Boston, U.S.A., d. 8 Sept., 1868, aged 48.

Erected by Mrs. Margaret Tracey, of Rathclare, in memory of her parents and her sister, Mary Walsh.

Another tablet to her brothers, John Joseph, Robert Francis and Patrick Walsh.

Rev. David Relhian, d. in parish of Ballynamona, 10 Mar., 1869, aged 32, in 5th year of ministry.

Erected by Denis and Nora Nunan, of Drinagh, to memory of deceased friends.

A tablet erected by friends and members to commemorate establishment of League of the Cross in Parish, May, 1885.

A stone in tower of church bears this inscription:—"Dom. Anno 1831."

#### BUTTEVANT PARISH (C. OF I.).

##### LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

Brady records:—"1615. Anthony Kingsmill (V. Bregoge, q.v.) is curate of Bothon.

"Butivaunt R. impropriata—Johes Jepson, miles, est firmarius—Vicaria vacat et usurpatur per firmarium Rectoriae—Ecclesia repata, cancella ruinata. Curatus, Anthonius Kingsmill."

In 1620, Sir John Jephson disputes the right of Bynns to the vicarage of Buttevant, to which he had been presented by the Crown by lapse.

E. de Bothon: Prior Bothon Rector. Val. 50s. per an. Johes Jepson, miles, Impropiator. Vic. ibm usurpatur per rectorem.

In 1634, August 10, John Bynns obtains a second patent to V. Cahir-dowgan and Bothon, als. Butivant, with clause of union to Wallstown and Corkbeg.

1661. E. de Bothon: Prior Rec., et usurpatur Vic. Jephson firmarius. Nullus Curatus. Ballybeg spectat ad Buttevant.

1665. Mr. Alford, Curatus. He was P. Brigowne. From 1665 to 1740 the successions to the curacy of Bothon are very irregularly noticed in the Visitation Books and Diocesan Records; yet I think during that

period, as well as from 1740 to the present time, it was always held with the V. Bregoge, p.v. (ii. 56).

In 1682 there was a church at Bothon (iii., 293).

1774. Bothon, otherwise Buttevant, otherwise Kilnamullagh, a perpetual curacy in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, value £13 6s. 8d. Church in repair. Pat. the Bp. Curate, Henry Newman, A.B. The rect. is impropriate. Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, Impropriatress. Proxy 15s. The rect. is worth £300 per annum. (Hingston.)

1805. There were about twenty Protestant families in Buttevant Union (Archb. Brod.)

1820, January 26. Bregoge, Kilbrowney, and Cahirduggan were united to Buttevant.

1826. Buttevant Church was consecrated (D.R.). The church is capable of accommodating 220 persons. Rebuilt in 1826 by means of a loan of £1,476 18s. 5½d British, granted by the late Board of First Fruits, of which loan there remained £1,063 7s. 4½d. chargeable on the union in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £59 1s. 7d.

1830. Protestant population of Bothon, 209.

1831. The tithes of Buttevant, Ballybeg and Cahirduggan Parishes are wholly impropriate. Those of the two former compounded for £962 10s, belong to — Oliver, Esq., the Impropriator, and are leased to Mr. Robert Weldon.

1837. Buttevant Union 9 English miles long by 8 broad.

In 1836 the Deanery of Bothon was as follows:—Buttevant, Bregoge, Kilbrowney, Cahirduggan, Kilbólane, Knocktemple, Charleville, Ballyhay, Subulter, Liscarroll, Kilbrin, Clonmeen, Roskeen, Lackeen, Castlemagner, Shandrum, Aglishdrinagh, Ardskeagh, Tullilease, Cooline, Kilmaclenin, Ballyclogh, Dromodwney, Newmarket, Kilroe, Kilcorkeran, Kilbrogan, Bruheny (III. 293).

The rent charge for Buttevant, 1853, is shown in Brady iii. 309."

Cole adds: "The union comprises the parishes of Buttevant, Bruheny (or Churchtown), Bregoge, Kilbrowney, and Cahirduggan.

On the resignation of Matthew Tierney, A.M., R. Bruheny in 1872, that parish (called otherwise Ballintemple, or Churchtown) was united to Buttevant.

John Pickering Phair, A.B., V. Bregoge and Kilbrowney, and P.C. Bothon and Cahirduggan, resigned in 1877, whereupon those parishes were united to Buttevant.

1877. William Henry Cotter, LL.D., who had been curate of the parish from 1874, was appointed R. Buttevant, vice Phair.

The church population of the union is about 120, exclusive of Church of England troops in Buttevant Barracks, which have averaged 450 for the last twenty years.

Besides the Parish Church of Buttevant, there is a Garrison Chapel, capable of accommodating 450 people.

The church, which was built about 1817, has been re-floored with ornamental tiling, and re-seated in 1897.

The union is under diocesan scheme. The assessment is £134, and stipend of Rector £250, exclusive of military chaplaincy.

Among the parochial organisations are Society of Church Workers, Army Temperance Association, &c.

A Glebe House was built in 1894, having one acre of land—charges on same amounting to £32 10s. yearly."

Rev. W. H. Cotter, LL.D., rector, adds:—"A Lectern was presented conjointly by Miss Norcott, of Springfield and Rev. Dr. Cotter, the Rector, in 1885. A carved oak Pulpit by W. R. Oliver, Esq., in 1897. A brass Altar Rails by Mrs. Browne of Springfield, and the church was re-seated in red pine by Mr. J. T. Sikes, Esq., of Elmvale, near Two Pot House."

In Buttevant Church there is a gallery, which was built about the forties of the 19th century. Owing to some serious misunderstandings between the Rev. H. Somerville, Rector of Doneraile, and some of his parishioners, it was decided by Viscount Doneraile, the Rev. F. W. Crofts, of Clogheen, and James Grove White, Esq., of Kilburn (Kilbyrne), who were also parishioners of Buttevant, through being in the Parish of Cahirduggan, to build, at their own expense, a gallery in Buttevant Church, with three pews and a private staircase. This was duly carried out.

The first pew at the head of the staircase was occupied by Lord Doneraile, the next one became the Kilbyrne pew, and the end one that of the Rev. F. W. Crofts.

This branch of the Crofts family having left the parish, their pew has been allotted by the Churchwardens to Colonel James Grove White, of Kilbyrne. His brother, Commander Hans Thomas Fell White, R.N., occupies the centre one, and Lord Doneraile's pew falls by inheritance to the Right Hon. Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, K.P., C.M.G., and the Lady Castletown (daughter of Viscount Doneraile), his wife.

There are fireplaces in the Doneraile and present Kilbyrne pews.

An account of the quarrel between the Rector of Doneraile and his parishioners is contained in a pamphlet issued in 1850 by the Rev. H. Somerville, called the "Donerailencia."

The following account of Buttevant Parish was contributed by the Rector, the Rev. W. Cotter, M.A., LL.D. :—

"In the chancel of the Parish Church there is a stained glass window with three lights; the style of it is mainly geometrical, but in the middle light there is a full-length likeness of the apostle S. John, after whom the church is named. He is represented with a chalice in his left hand, and the right hand uplifted as if in the act of administering. There is a halo round his head, conveying the idea to most people that the picture is meant for our Lord. The window was erected about thirty years ago by general subscription at the suggestion of the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, since deceased. It is without softness or mellowness in its tone, the colours are decided and glaring, bright red, blue, and green predominating. It is not a memorial window, but was simply intended for the improvement and embellishment of the church.

There are four mural tablets, one on the north side of the chancel and two on the south. The northern one is a handsome slab of grey marble—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Walker, Vicar of this parish, who died the 5th January, 1831, aged 33 years. This tablet was erected by the parishioners to record their united testimony of his worth as a faithful and zealous pastor, a kind and valued friend, and an able advocate and distinguished preacher of the truth as it is in Jesus. Blessed is that servant whom his Lord at his coming shall find thus watching."

The southern tablets, one a square of white marble with a border of

black marble round it, was, I understand, erected to the memory of some distant relative of the present Lord Wolseley, and bears this inscription:—  
 “Sacred to the memory of John Hood Wolseley, Lieut. R.N., eldest son of Admiral William Wolseley, of Rostrevor, Co. Down, died the 13th June, 1827, and whose body lies interred in the adjoining cemetery. This monument was erected by an attached friend.”

The other (lately added) is a large brass, with an ornamental border. On the top are the following armorial bearings:—

Arms. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg. on a chevron gu. between three roses of the last barbed vert seeded gold a cross patée or (White): 2nd and 3rd, erm. on a chevron engrailed gu. three escallops arg. (Grove).

Crest. An arm in armour embowed holding in the hand a dagger all ppr., the arm charged with a cross patée or.

Motto—Nourissez l'espérance.

“To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Ion Grove White, Captain 16th Bengal Lancers, and Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency the Viceroy of India, of Kilbyrne, in this Parish, who died at Kursiang, Himalayas, March 26th, 1900, aged 30. Erected by members of his family.”

A marbled tablet—“To the glory of God, in loving memory of H. Devereux Spratt, B.L., Lieut. 23rd Imperial Yeomanry, killed in action in Boer War, 3rd June, 1902. For the Empire. Erected by his sister and brothers.”

#### CHURCH PLATE.

The church plate of the united parishes of Buttevant and Churchtown is of an interesting character.

That belonging to Buttevant Parish consists merely of a chalice and cover, the latter serving as a paten. The chalice and paten are just two hundred years old; the cup is of chaste silver, and (relatively to the number of sittings and size of the church) is a most capacious one. Round the middle of the cup is a belt of embossed ornamentation of floral pattern; above it, near the rim, is the inscription: “This with the cover given to ye Parish Church of Buttivant by ye Viscountess Lanesbrough, wife to Denny Mischamp, Esqr., Feb., 1698.”

The Holy Communion plate of Churchtown consists of a cup, paten, and flagon. They are perfectly plain silver, the chalice stands high on its stem, it would contain about the same amount as an ordinary breakfast cup. There is written on it the following inscription in Latin, but without any date: “Ex dono viri honorabilis Johannis Percivall Equitis auratj, in usum Ecclesiae Parochialis de Bromheny” (i.e., Churchtown).

The paten is a plain smooth plate, with broad eaves, without an inscription.

The flagon stands a little higher than the cup, straight-sided, flat-topped, and broad-based, and without spout. It has the same dedication as the chalice. In the year 1848 the house of the Vicar of Buttevant was entered by burglars, and the chalice first described was stolen; a considerable reward was offered by the Vicar to anyone who would furnish evidence that would lead to the conviction of the perpetrator and the recovery of the church plate. After some months had elapsed, one of the accomplices in the outrage came forward and gave the necessary informa-

tion, and the chalice, paten and other valuable silver articles were found some miles away from the scene of the robbery, buried three or four feet in the ground.

The cup was not much damaged, and was immediately repaired; and this sacred vessel has ever since been used at Holy Communion in the parish church, bearing, indeed, many scratches and slight indentations—marks of its chequered history, but still free from any serious defect. It stands quaint and unique in its chasteness and antiqueness.

The following inscription is on the two Collection Plates in Buttevant Church: "Presented to Buttevant Church by Christopher Crofts, Esq., June, 1848."

These plates are of silver, but bear no hall mark.

Smith (pub. 1750) states:—"Bothon, alias Buttevant or Kilnamullagh. A perpetual curacy. Church in repair. The rect. is improp. Rich. Newan, Esq., empropriator." 1663.

(Same, vol. i., p. 293.) "Somewhat more to the east of the Castle stands the church, which is a modern structure; but the ancient remains of two churches, one dedicated to St. Bridget and the other to the Virgin Mary, are still visible, both having stood in the same churchyard, which is very uncommon. There are also the ruins of a chapel-of-ease at Spitle Bridge, one mile east of Buttevant. The whole town formerly seems to have been an assemblage of churches and religious houses, which, being dissolved, consequently went with them to ruin" (i. 50).

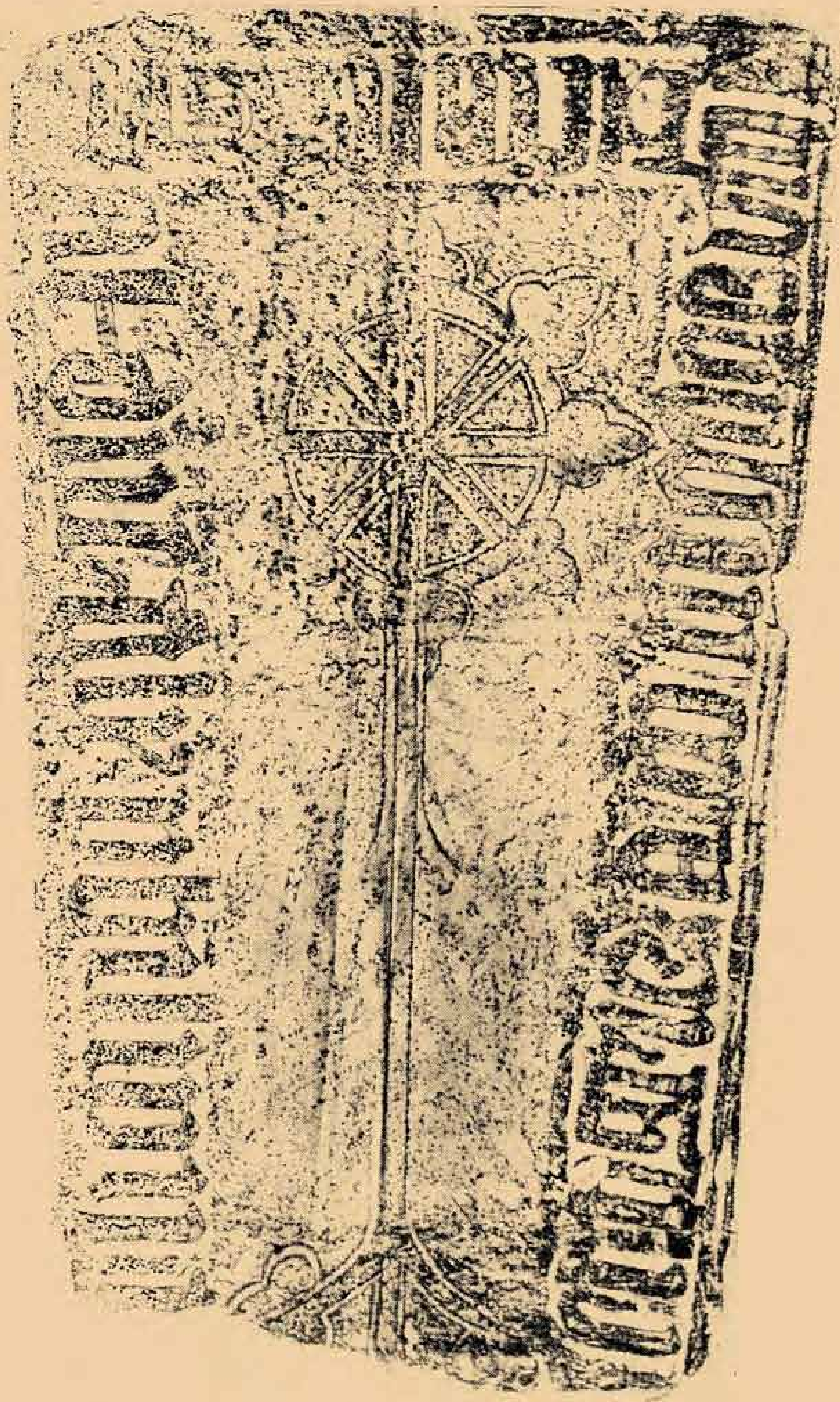
Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a finely proportioned spire; it is situated near the river and within the castle demesne, and was built in 1826 near the site of the ancient church, of which there are still some remains, and on the site of another of more recent date. The late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1,600 for its erection. A handsome mural monument has been erected to the Rev. T. Walker, late minister of the parish. There is neither glebe house nor glebe.

A parochial school, in which are 40 boys and 30 girls, is kept in a house rented by the Rev. Dr. Cotter and Col. Hill, and is supported by subscription, aided by an annual donation of £10 each from Lords Doneraile and Arden. There are also six private schools, in which are about 340 children." (Under Buttevant.)

Under "Buttevant Churchyard," Lord Walter FitzGerald gives the following:—"A Protestant church of cut limestone stands at the southern extremity of the town of Buttevant, on or close to the site of a former one, and is dedicated to St. John. One big solid block of mason work is all that remains of the former building. The present handsome church, according to Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* was built in 1826. This burial ground appears to be used by Protestants alone, the Catholics burying in the Franciscan Abbey burial ground in the town.

The old Irish name of Buttevant was "Kil-na-mullach" (i.e., "the church of the hills"), probably so called from the present churchyard, though, with one exception (described further on), no tombstone is dated earlier than 1700. The memorials of the dead are all either box-tombs, flat slabs, or headstones; one of the former at the eastern end of the burial





THE UPPER PORTION OF AN EARLY 16TH CENTURY  
SLAB IN C. OF I. CHURCHYARD, BUTTEVANT.

*(From a rubbing taken by Lord Walter Fitzgerald, August, 1904.)*

[This Block kindly lent by Lord Walter Fitzgerald,  
Hon. Sec. Assoc. Pres. of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland.]

ground is to the memory of a former rector, the Rev. Charles Bunworth, and the inscription on it, which is now very hard to decipher, runs as follows:—"Here lies the body of the Revd. Charles Bunworth, who departed this life the 14th day of Sept., 1772. Aged 68 years."

All the remaining inscriptions are copied from tombstones to the east and north-east of the burial ground, and are the oldest now visible; several of them are cut on sandstone slabs, which are much weather-worn, and consequently the inscriptions are very difficult to decipher.

Lord Walter FitzGerald proceeds to describe the kind of tomb with the inscription in full. The following is a brief extract of each:—

William Rogers, died 1st August, 1762, aged 61 years. Charles Atkins, late of Fountainville, died 22 March, 1762, aged 52 years; also Hannah Atkins, his grandmother, died 26 August, 1762, aged 80 years; also Michael Devereux, died 8 Sept., 1762, aged 82 years; Robert Atkins, died 17 May, 1783, aged 80 years. Thomas Harris, of Harris Grove (Farrancotter—J.G.W.), died 28 March, 1766, aged 63. Wm. Leycester, died 27 Jany., 1745, aged 60; his son, Thomas Leycester, died 7 Jany., 1757, aged 24. Sarah Grigg, died 24 June, 1757, aged 52. Abraham Webb, died 21 May, 1719, aged 44, and his two sons, Roger and George Webb. The Burial Place of Stawell Webb, Esq., and his family. Bet Pedder, died 23 March, 1768, aged 66. William Harris, died 23 June, 17—, aged 49; also several of his children here. Francis Swayne, Esq., died 16 Novr., 1788, aged 28. Erected by his sister, Ann Swayne. Mary Waggett, wife to Christopher Waggett, died 9 7ber, 1713, aged 39. Thomas Rogers, son of James Rogers, died 29 August, 1738, aged 27. John Shewcrofts, died 1720; several of his children and grandchildren are interred here. John Watkins, died 1700; also to his wife, children and grandchildren. Isabella Hederenton, wife of Richard Winne, died 30 Oct., 1712.

The exceptionally early slab mentioned at the commencement of these notes is the upper portion of a narrow slab (broader at the upper end than lower down), which I discovered barely above ground at the head of a grave near the Bunworth box-tomb; noticing that it bore an inscription in "black-letter" in very low relief, I got the sexton, Denis Regan, to raise it to the surface, took a rubbing of it, and, with the permission of the Rector (Dr. Cotter) had the slab moved for safety to the porch of the church (7th August, 1904).

This portion of the slab is 3 feet in length; in breadth 23 inches, narrowing to 18 inches, and in thickness 5 inches. An ornamental wheel-like-headed cross is lightly cut down the centre, and round the edge is the fragment of an inscription, beginning:—

HIC JACET (or jacent) GERALDUS  
FILIUS PHILIPPI . . . . .

and finishing, as far as can be deciphered:

ET P(RO)GE(N)IE A DO M QUGE VIII.

Probably the missing portion of the slab was the longer of the two; it unfortunately contained the surname, which cannot even be guessed at, as the only letter left by the break resembles the f in "filius."

Father Carrigan, to whom I sent the illustration made from the rubbing, suggested the "et progenie" portion of the inscription.