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Parliamentary representation for County Tipperary, 1560-1800

By Michael O'Donnell

Part 3*

Biographical Details

[Names in italics are themselves the subjects of biographies]

BUTLER, Edmund. (MP Cross, Tipperary, 1613-15).

Edmund Butler was elected to represent the County of the Cross, Tipperary on 15 April 1613. He lived at Cloghcully in the parish of Neddans, close to Ardfinnan, and his property lay within the old County of the Cross. In 1640 the Butler family had approximately 758 statute acres at Cloghcully, and were directly connected with the Cahir Butlers.

The Cahir Butlers were descended from the house of Ormond through James 'Galdy' Butler who was an illegitimate son of James the third Earl and his mistress, Katherine the daughter of the Earl of Desmond. This James died about 1405. The Cahir lands passed from father to son and down to Thomas Butler who was created 1st Lord Cahir on 10 November 1543. Thomas married Eleanor the daughter of Pierce, Earl of Ormond and had five sons of whom only Edmund reached his maturity. This Edmund became 2nd Lord Cahir and married Ellen the daughter of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, but died without having children, and so in time the title and estate devolved on Theobald Butler the son of Pierce who was the younger brother of Thomas, 1st Lord Cahir.

Sir Theobald Butler was knighted in 1567 and was advanced to the dignity of 3rd Lord Cahir on 9 February 1583. He married firstly Mary the daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack of Cussington, Co. Meath. By this marriage he had six sons, Thomas (4th Lord), Pierce, Edmund (ancestor to the Glengall branch), James, Richard (of Knockananomagh and ancestors of later Lords Cahir), and Edward, and two daughters Ellin and Mary. Sir Theobald's second marriage was to Maud, Lady Darcy. By this latter he seems not to have had any children. Sir Theobald died at Cahir on 21 April 1596.

About 1599, Edmond (the MP above and Sir Theobald's son) married Ellen the daughter of Pierce Butler of Callan and had Thomas (later Lord Cahir), John, Pierce, and a daughter Elinor. There may have been other children.

Of the personal life of Edmund, the MP, little can be gleaned. He seems to have played an active part in the O'Neill rebellion of the 1590s, and on 7 August 1599 Thomas, the 4th Lord Cahir was given over to the lord deputy as a pledge for the good behaviour of Edmund and his brother James (Galdie) Butler of Knocklofty. On 10 February 1601 Edmund received a pardon for his involvement in the late rebellion, though on 26 January 1603 he had to give a bond of good behaviour to Sir George Carew. On 20 November 1612 he was fined £40 (an enormous sum at the time) for refusing to present recusants – that is, those Catholics who refused to take the sacraments at the Established Church – to the local Grand Jury. He was ordered to be imprisoned during pleasure, though it is not certain if the sentence was carried to fulfilment.

However, while he was MP for Cross, Tipperary he petitioned the lord deputy, on 15 May 1613, concerning the treatment of recusants. When a jury sat at Cashel on 3 September 1606 to examine the feasibility of uniting Duagh Arra (in the barony of Owny and Arra) with the County of the Cross, Tipperary Edmund Butler of Cloghcully was among the jurors.

When Thomas Butler, son and heir of Sir Theobald and 4th Lord Cahir died on 31 January 1627 he had no surviving sons (only a daughter Margaret who married Edmund, 3rd Baron Dunboyne) and so the title and estate then passed to Thomas the eldest son of Edmund of Cloghcully (the MP above) who assumed the title of 5th Lord Cahir.

Thomas (5th Lord) married Ellinor the daughter of John Power of Curraghmore, Co. Waterford, and had seven children. The eldest was Colonel Edmond Butler, who died in the lifetime of his father, but left a son, Pierce. Thomas the 5th Lord died at Easter 1648 (his will was dated 7 April 1648). Between 1628 and 1633 Thomas had been the participant in a notorious divorce case which involved a daughter of Sir Walter Butler of Kilcash.

From Thomas the title passed to his grandson, Pierce Butler who was a minor in 1654 and had George Mathew of Rehill as both uncle and guardian. In 1663 Pierce the 6th Lord (which title he had confirmed on 22 September 1662), married Elizabeth the daughter of Toby Mathew of Thurles, but had only four daughters, Elinor, Margaret (who married Theobald, 7th Lord Cahir), Anne and Mary. On 31 January 1677 George Mathew wrote to the Duke of Ormonde with the surprising news that Pierce had died and that "he was never to be reclaimed from the vice of drinking, otherwise a very pretty man. His lady is gone five months with child".

With the death of Pierce the title of Lord Cahir devolved on Theobald Butler of the cadet branch at Knockananomagh near Clonmel who was the son and heir to Edmund Butler – the third son of Sir Theobald, 1st Lord Cahir. The Butler family had about 800 statute acres at Knockananomagh in 1640. This Theobald (the 7th Lord) was outlawed in 1691 and his estates declared forfeit. However, in 1693 the title and estates were restored.

Theobald married as his first wife Mary the eldest daughter of Sir Redmond Everard of Fethard by whom he had one son, Thomas (8th Lord), and two daughters, Mary (the mother of James Long of Fethard and Killoran who assumed the name of Everard and inherited that family's property), and Johanna. In February 1694 Theobald married secondly Margaret the daughter of Pierce, 6th Lord Cahir and by her had one son, Pierce, and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, both nuns at Ypres. Theobald died on 27 September 1700.

He was succeeded by his son Thomas as 8th Lord Cahir. Thomas married Frances the daughter of Sir Theobald Butler (who was solicitor general to James II) and had six sons, James (9th Lord), Theobald, Thomas, Jordan, Pierce and John, and two daughters, Margaret and Mary. Thomas died at York in May 1744.

James the eldest son who was born on 1 August 1711, succeeded as 9th Lord Cahir. In January 1740 he married Christian the daughter and co-heir of Michael Moore of Drogheda, but they had no children (the marriage licence was dated 17 December 1739). James died in France (his wife having pre-deceased him) on 6 June 1786. The title and estates devolved on his only surviving brother.

Pierce, the 10th Lord Cahir was born sometime before 1737. He died unmarried at Paris on 10 June 1788 and so the title became extinct in this branch of the family. It then devolved, by the terms of Pierce's will, on Richard Butler who was the grandson of Richard of Glengall and son of James Butler of Fethard. About 1741 this James Butler of Fethard had married Sarah Nichols the daughter of Henry Nichols of Knockenglass, Kilnamanagh, Co. Kilkenny. They had a son, Richard, born 13 November 1775 in the parish of Tulloroan, Co. Kilkenny.

Following the death of his remote relative Pierce 10th Lord Cahir, Richard Butler succeeded

as 11th Lord Cahir on 10 June 1788. Richard soon after conformed to the Established Church. He was created Earl of Glengall and Viscount Cahir in 1816. Richard died on 30 January 1819 and was succeeded by his son, also Richard, born on 17 May 1794, as 2nd Earl. In 1826 the 2nd Earl had the dubious honour of being the last Co. Tipperary gentleman to fight a duel. He died without male issue in 1858 and was buried at St. Paul's Church, Cahir. With him the Glengall/Cahir title became extinct.

[W. P. Burke, *History of Clonmel*, (Waterford, 1907), 51, 452; John Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, (Dublin, 1789), 6: 215/35; R. C. Simington (ed.), *Civil Survey of Co. Tipperary*, (Dublin, 1931), 1: 342; 5th Report DKPRI, appendix, 33/34; *Blake Butler Mss.*, NLI Mss. 12,029 and 12,030; Lord Dunboyne, *Butler Family History*, (Kilkenny, 7th ed., 1991), 29/30; *Burke Mss.*, Book No. 102 (unfoliated), Mount Mellary, Cappoquin; *The Peerage of Tipperary*, NLI, MS. 8147(5); James Kelly, *That Damn'd Thing called Honour*, (Cork U.P., 1995), 268; *A List of the Claims entered with the Trustees of Chichester House, Forfeited Estates, 1689*. NAI, Ms. (Shelf No. 2/466/39); Rev. W. Carrigan, *History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory*, (Dublin, 1905), 3: 307, 432.]

BUTLER, James. (MP Co. Tipperary, 1585-86).

James Butler of Knocklofty was elected to represent the county in April 1585. His family, a cadet branch of the Cahir Butlers, had an estate of about 2,300 statute acres at Knocklofty near Clonmel. James was the fifth son of Sir Theobald Butler who had been created 3rd Lord Cahir by patent dated 6 May 1583 and was the brother to *Edmund of Cloghcully*, the MP above.

James of Knocklofty was actively involved with his brother Edmund in the O'Neill rebellion of the 1590s. On 20 January 1598 both he and his brother Edmund met with Hugh O'Neill at Holy Cross. Following a policy decision by Sir George Carew (President of Munster, 1600-1603), James of Knocklofty was, on 11 April 1601, pardoned for his rebellious conduct. On 26 January following, both he and his brother Edmund gave a bond for their future good behaviour. But the government received a report on 20 August 1602 that James had a private audience with Don John D'Aguilla while he (James) was on a visit to his kinsman Cormac McDermot McCarthy at Kinsale. This time Carew was not so forgiving and urged the Privy Council to have James Butler arrested. Nevertheless, James received a full pardon on 22 January 1605. Sometime about 1608 there was a Chancery case between James Butler of "Cnockloughte" and Thomas, Lord Cahir, but an account of the causes and the consequences seem not to have survived.

In parliament James Butler was one of a group of knights and burgesses who refused to vote for the passing of an Act of Attainder on the Earl of Desmond.

The name of James's wife is not known, but he did leave issue and was succeeded at Knocklofty by his son Theobald who, in 1640, was assessed as having an estate of about 2,500 statute acres. Theobald involved himself in the Rebellion of 1641 and took the Catholic Confederates oath on 24 October 1642. He is reputed to have died at Clonmel on 6 September 1647. He was married and had a son James of Knocklofty, who had a son Theobald of Knocklofty, who had a son James of Glengall (died 1732). This last James had a son Richard Butler of Glengall, who was the father of James Butler of Fethard, who married Sarah Nichols (see above).

Naturally, when the dust settled, the estate at Knocklofty was declared forfeit to Parliament. The estate was passed to Richard Hutchinson, an ironmonger of London, who had donated £760 in 1643 to fund the parliamentary army in its prosecution of the war in Ireland. In the share-out at Grocers' Hall, London, on 1 September 1653, Hutchinson was granted the entire Knocklofty lands as recompense. Following the Restoration of 1660, and due in the main to the exertions of the newly created Duke of Ormonde, this grant was questioned and a considerable

portion of the estate was returned in trust to the Cahir Butlers. This would suggest that Theobald died without leaving an heir, and that he possibly died without marrying. However, a James Butler, alias "Goldie" and described as a gentleman, was reported as living at Knocklofty in 1659. When the final reckoning came on 19 July 1667 Hutchinson was allowed to retain about 1,200 statute acres of the Butler lands. But according to the Books of Survey and Distribution some 2,000 statute acres at Knocklofty were passed to the Duke of York.

[W.P. Burke, *History of Clonmel*, (Waterford, 1907), 125, 335/36, 437, 453; R.C. Simington (ed.), *Civil Survey, Co. Tipperary*, (Dublin, 1931), 1: 327, 363, 370; *CSPI, 1586/88*, 53; John Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, (Dublin, 1789), 6: 219; National Archives, *Chancery Bills, J37*; R.H.A.J. Everard, 'Family of Everard', *Ir. Geneal.*, 7: 512; Loose-leafed book titled, "*Carte References*", Burke Mss., Mount Mellary, Cappoquin; NLI GO Ms. 170, f227; *Blake Butler Mss.*, NLI Mss. 12,030, 12,033, 12,035, and 12,036; Rev. W. Carrigan, *History & Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory*, (Dublin, 1905), 3: 432; *Betham's Marriage Prerogative Abstracts, 1636/1782*, NA Shelf No. 2/434/8.]

BUTLER, James. (MP Co. Tipperary, 1640-41).

James Butler of Ballydoyle, Rosegreen, Cashel, was elected to represent the county in February 1640. He was the eldest son of Edmund Butler, 3rd Baron Dunboyne, and Margaret the daughter of Thomas Butler, 4th Lord Cahir. The 3rd Baron died on 17 March 1641 following which James succeeded as 4th Baron and gave up his seat in the House of Commons. The writs to elect a new member in his stead were issued to the High Sheriff of the county on 13 July 1641.

James married Ellen the daughter of Pierce Butler, Viscount Ikerrin, and they had one child only, a daughter. In time she married, as his second wife, Barnaby Fitzpatrick the 7th and last Lord of Upper Ossory.

Though he was not among the chief protagonists, James Butler 4th Baron Dunboyne fought with great gallantry in the rebellion of the 1640s and lost his three brothers in various battles. Two of them were slain at the battle of Kilrush near Athy. In Dec./Jan. of 1641/42 James, on hearing that Fethard had been attacked by Theobald Butler of Ardmaile and Butler of Rathcoole near Fethard, rode to that town, took command of the place, and promoted his brother Thomas to be governor. On taking over the town James sent the Protestant prisoners under escort to the safety of Youghal.

As a consequence of his involvement in the rebellion James was declared an outlaw by a jury sitting in Co. Kildare on 19 November 1642 and again in Cork on 23 October 1643, and so his title should be attainted and his estates confiscated. At the Court of Survey sitting at Clonmel on 19 December 1653 he was ordered to transport himself and his chattels consisting of 21 persons, 4 cows, 10 garrans and 2 swine to Connacht. Instead, James fled to France before the order could be implemented and he spent the next seven years in that country in circumstances of near indigency. But on his return to Ireland following the Restoration of 1660 he was declared to have been guilty of rebellion during the late war and that his title and estates were still outlawed. His estates instead passed to the overlord the Duke of Ormonde. The unfortunate James died a broken man on 2 March 1663 and was buried at St. James's Church, Dublin.

Having no male heirs on his death James was succeeded as 5th Baron Dunboyne (though the title was not legally recognised) by Pierce the son of Pierce who was the second son of James, 2nd Baron Dunboyne.

The Dunboyne's were a cadet branch of the Butler/Ormond family. In the reign of Henry III (1216/72) a son of Theobald, Lord of Ormond, named Thomas Butler married the daughter and

heiress of William le Petyt, Lord of Mullingar and Dunboyne, Co. Meath. As well as lands about Dunboyne, Co. Meath the Dunboyne had an extensive estate in south Tipperary, a home at Kiltinan Castle, Fethard, and a burial plot in the Augustinian Friary, Fethard. In time Thomas Butler became Baron Dunboyne. In those times, it should be noted, such titles were more courtesy than held by royal patent.

It was not until 11 June 1541 that Baron Dunboyne was created in the peerage of Ireland by letters patent. The first to hold the new title was Sir Edmund Butler who married a daughter of Cormac Oge McCarthy of Muskery and had three sons, James, John, Pierce, and two daughters, Ellenora and Catherine. Sir Edmund died about 1566.

He was succeeded by his son James as 2nd Baron who married firstly Margaret the daughter and sole heir of Sir Barnaby Fitzpatrick, Baron of Upper Ossory. They had five sons, John (who was killed in 1602 by Richard Grace and in the lifetime of his father), Pierce, Edmund, Thomas and Walter, and three daughters, Catherine, Joan and Ellen. James married secondly Margaret the daughter of Connor, Earl of Thomond and had more children. Incidentally, the eldest son of this second marriage was drowned with Viscount Thurles (eldest son of Walter, 11th Earl of Ormond) while at sea between England and Ireland. James the 2nd Baron died on 18 February 1622 and was buried in St. Patrick's Church, Dublin. John his eldest son had married Joan the daughter of Florence Fitzpatrick, Lord of Upper Ossory and they had an only child, a son Edmund. This Edmund succeeded his grandfather to the title and estates.

Edmund Butler succeeded, aged about 30 years, his grandfather as 3rd Baron Dunboyne despite efforts by one of his uncles to deprive him of the honour. He married firstly Margaret the daughter of Thomas, 4th Lord Cahir. She died in 1632 and he married secondly Ellen Fitzgerald the daughter of Gerald, Earl of Desmond. By his first marriage Edmund had, James (the MP above), Thomas, John, Edmund, Richard, Ellen, Ellenor (married to Edmund, Lord Cahir), and Margaret. Edmund the 3rd Baron died on 17 March 1641 and was buried with his ancestors in the Augustinian Friary, Fethard. James, the MP above and then 26 years old, succeeded him as 4th Lord (he has been noted above). Probably the most accurate account of the Dunboyne family is that of John Lodge in his *Peerage of Ireland* where it appears as an extensive footnote to the Cahir Butler family.

On his succeeding to the title as 5th Baron Dunboyne, Pierce Butler petitioned Ormonde requesting the return of the Dunboyne estates because these lay in Ormonde's hands. In a letter written from Clonmel and dated 12 September 1666 Ormonde refers to the then condition of the family:

here are many of the ancient nobility in miserable condition, among the rest here is a very sad peer called the Lord of Dunboyne, of my name and family. The place from whence he derives his title was the gift of one of my ancestors and so I have recovered it, but with a purpose to restore it, and the rather if, as hee says hee will, hee let's me have the breeding of his sonne, a youth of about thirteen years old as I take it. The reason why I tell you this is because if I take him, I would have your assistance to place him where hee may be bred a Protestant.

It would seem that Pierce's son, James the youth of thirteen mentioned above and later MP for Co. Tipperary in 1689, was not bred up a Protestant.

On 14 February 1670 Ormonde fulfilled his promise and conveyed the greater part Dunboyne estates to Pierce Butler, 5th Baron on the payment of a yearly chief rent. On 16 December 1673 Charles II granted the lands of Loughkent, and on 1 January 1688 James II gave

Dunboyne a pension of £100 a year. This last grant seems to have been the reason for the unfortunate Baron Dunboyne being attainted for treason and outlawed by a jury sitting in Co. Meath on 16 April 1691.

Pierce, the 5th Baron, married Catherine (or Ellen ?) the daughter of Thomas Hurley of Knocklong, Co. Limerick (a family to whom Sir Richard Everard of Burncourt had, in 1627, conveyed property) and had an only son, James the MP of 1689, and four daughters, Anne, Grace, Elinor and another whose name is not known. Pierce died sometime in late 1689. By this period the castle at Kiltinan was no longer the family home for the Dunboynes. In 1669 the castle and lands about had been purchased by a Peter Cooke from the Cromwellian grantee, Richard Staper. Instead the Dunboyne Butlers were now living at Grangebeg in the parish of Kiltinan. (James the 6th Baron Dunboyne is noticed below as MP for 1689. He was succeeded by his eldest son).

Pierce succeeded his father James as the 7th Baron. It seems that he married Anne the daughter and heir of Robert Caddell of Dublin, but had no children. Pierce died in 1718 and was succeeded by his brother Edmund Butler as the 8th Baron. Edmund married Ann the daughter of Oliver Grace of Shanganagh, Co. Tipperary and had four sons, James, Pierce, John and Edmund, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Catherine. Edmund died in November 1732. Under Edmund much of the Dunboyne property was sold off to men such as John Bagwell to pay accumulating debts.

The eldest of the six children of Edmund, James (who seems to have been born about 1724), succeeded his father as 9th Baron Dunboyne, and died unmarried at Charing Cross, London on 12 December 1768.

His brother Pierce succeeded him as 10th Baron. Soon after his succession Pierce returned from the French army where he was serving, took up his new title, obtained the king's pardon for serving outside the realm, and conformed to the Established Church. Pierce married Maria the daughter of George McNamara and they had a son Pierce Edmond Creagh. Incidentally, this Maria married as her second husband David Walsh who was later MP for Clonmel. Pierce died on 20 August 1773 aged about 48 years and was succeeded by his son.

Pierce Edmond Creagh was probably little more than a year old when he succeeded as 11th Baron Dunboyne on the death of his father. He died unmarried in 1786 and so the title passed to his paternal uncle.

This uncle was John Butler (12th Baron Dunboyne) the son of Edmund (8th Baron) and Ann Grace, and at the time of his succession was Catholic bishop of Cork. Like his brothers John was born at Grangebeg near Kiltinan. Bishop Butler did not allow a matter of conscience to stand in his way when accepting an honourable and ancient title. He abandoned his bishopric, took to himself a wife in 1787 (a daughter of Thobald Butler of Wilford House which lies between Mullinahone and Ballingarry) because having an heir was essential, and conformed to the Established Church on 19 August 1787 at Clonmel. A scandalised people pelted his carriage as he left Clonmel on that day, and on hearing the news, the Pope of the day is reputed to have cried. Following his marriage Baron John moved to his estate at Dunboyne, Co. Meath where he was considered to be a kind and benevolent landlord. Later still he moved to Leeson Street, Dublin where he died on 7 May 1800 without leaving any children.

James Butler (13th Baron Dunboyne) who succeeded Baron John was the grand-nephew of James Butler, Archbishop of Cashel (1757 -74). He successfully petitioned the House of Lords in April 1823 to have the title legally restored to him. He died on 6 July 1850.

The Dunboyne title continues to the present day.

[Rev. John Kingston, 'Lord Dunboyne', *Reportorium Novum*, 3: 63/64; W.P. Burke, *History of Clonmel*, (Waterford, 1907), 325/26, 433; Rev. W.P. Burke, *Collections Relating to Clonmel*, 2: 308, Burke Mss., Mount

Melleray, Cappoquin; W.P. Burke Mss., Book No. 102, unfoliated, Mount Melleray, Cappoquin; *Books of Survey & Distribution*, NA Ms.MFS2/8, vol.19; *Barons of Dunboyne*, NLI GO Ms. 170; *Comms. Jnl.(Ire.)*, i(1796), 256; Blake Butler Mss., NLI Mss. 12,027, 12,028, 12,029, 12,030, 12,031; List of Claims, etc., NA Ms. (Shelf No. 2/466/39); Thomas Carte, *History of the Life of James, Duke of Ormonde*, (London, 1736), 1: 265/66, 270; John O'Hart, *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*, (Dublin, 1884), 426/31; R.C. Simington (ed.), *Civil Survey, 1654/56, Co. Tipperary*, (Dublin, 1931), 1: 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 170, 171, 172, 181, 191, 195, 220, 232, 233; Donal F. Cregan, 'Irish Catholic Admissions to the English Inns of Court, 1558-1625', *The Irish Jurist*, 5: 109, 111.].

BUTLER, James. (MP Co. Tipperary, 1689).

The "Patriot Parliament" of James II in Ireland sat from 7 May to 18 July 1689. The local records relating to the election have not survived.

James Butler, MP for the county, was born at Grangebeg in the parish of Kiltinan. He was the son of Piørce, 5th Baron Dunboyne and Catherine the daughter of Thomas Hurley of Knocklong, Co. Limerick, and was born about the year 1650. The Duke of Ormonde became his ward and attended to his education which was undertaken at Trinity College, Cambridge to which James was admitted on 24 October 1662. When James came of age his father gave him the lands at Boytonrath, Cahir. There is a record of James holding a lease of Boytonrath in both 1674 and 1681 from the Duke of Ormonde. However, by 1702 Boytonrath was being leased to Andrew Roe. His father, Pierce, seems to have died sometime in 1689 and James then succeeded him as 6th Baron.

James Butler married, in November 1686, Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Redmond Everard of Fethard who brought him a marriage portion of £1,100; this sum was not fully handed over because on 10 August 1700 James made a claim for an outstanding sum of £400 of his marriage settlement on the Everard estate. This was allowed on 6 November 1701, but by then James was dead. By his marriage to Elizabeth Everard he had two sons Pierce (7th Baron), and Edmond (8th Baron), and a daughter, Catherine who married firstly Richard Butler of Glengall (from whom were descended the Fethard Butlers and ultimately the Lords Cahir/Earls of Glengall).

In his efforts to regain his English crown James II landed in Ireland on 12 March 1689. The greater part of the Old English went to join their lawful king with James Butler among them. He was commissioned a cornet in Nicholas Purcell's Horse on 14 May 1689 and fought with this regiment at the siege of Enniskillen and at both the Boyne and Aughrim; at the time of his succession to the barony he held the rank of Captain. After Aughrim the regiment was divided and Dunboyne, as James Butler now was, was given command of one of the parts. Dunboyne was within Limerick throughout its siege, but was a member of the Peace Party as it was called and as a consequence his life was spared, but his title was declared attainted and his property declared forfeit by a County Meath jury on 16 April 1691. Nevertheless, James opted to remain in Ireland rather than follow the Irish into Europe. Under the articles of the Treaty of Limerick James Butler/Lord Dunboyne was restored to his estate, and this was confirmed by a later act of parliament. However, his title was to remain under attainder. James Butler, 6th Baron Dunboyne died in January 1702 (though Lodge gives 1706 as the year).

[Sir Henry Blackall, 'The Butlers of Co. Clare', *NMAJ*, vi(1952), 113/18; R.C. Simington (ed.), *Civil Survey, 1654/56, Co. Tipp.*, (Dublin, 1931), 1: 170; John Kingston, 'Lord Dunboyne', *Reportorium Novum*, 3: 64; Blake Butler Mss., NLI Ms. 12,026; John Lodge, *The Peerage of Ireland*, (Dublin, 1789), 6: 229.].

BUTLER, Piers. (Confederation of Kilkenny, 17 Sept. 1646/17 Mar. 1647; 17 Mar. 1647/ 12 Nov. 1647).

It is uncertain as to who this Piers was. He may have been the second son of Sir Theobald Butler, 3rd Lord Cahir and his wife Mary Cusack; and possibly brother to James Butler of

Knocklofty. But, more likely, he may have been Piers (or Pierce) Butler of Bansha who in the 1640s was governor of Fethard. This Piers was born sometime before 1615 the son of Richard of Bansha, who was the son of Pierce, who was the illegitimate son of Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormond.

In 1629 Piers Butler of Bansha married Margaret the daughter of Theobald Bourke, 1st Lord Brittas with a marriage settlement of £400. She had died by the 1640s, and Piers himself seems to have died in 1652. By this marriage Piers and Margaret had two sons, Theobald (who married a daughter of Lord Cahir), and Richard, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Eleanor and Margaret.

In 1640 Pierce Butler of Bansha had 1,660 acres in the barony of Clanwilliam. In the 1640s Rebellion he served under Lord Mountgarret (Butler) with his company which was reputed to be 100 strong. At the outset of the war he was appointed governor of Fethard and following the fall of that place to Cromwell (on 3 February 1650) he marched the garrison to Limerick. At the latter place he was promoted Colonel and placed in command of Ormonde's Regiment of Horse. Limerick surrendered on 29 October 1651 and by its terms Colonel Pierce seems to have been pardoned.

[John Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, vi, 219; *Blake Butler Mss.*, NLI Ms. 12,025; Denis G. Marnane, *Land and Violence*, (Tipperary, 1985), 170/71.]

BUTLER, Thomas. (MP Co. Tipperary, 1634/35).

He was elected to represent the county on 20 June 1634, and gave his address as Drangan, Co. Tipperary which was the property of the Lords Dunboyne

In 1626 Margaret, Lady Dunboyne, wife of James 2nd Lord Dunboyne, was living on the Drangan estate where she was joined by her grandson (born about 1607) Thomas Butler of Kilconnell near Cashel. This Thomas, then, may be the same as the Thomas Butler, below, who was MP for the county in 1640/49.

[Hugh Kearney, *Strafford in Ireland, 1633/41*, (Manchester, 1959), 242/43; *Blake Butler Mss.*, NLI Mss. 12,027 & 12,028; Lord Mountmorres, *History of Parliament, etc.*, ii, 17/18; R.C. Simington (ed.), *Civil Survey, Co. Tipperary*, 1: 159/62.]

BUTLER, Thomas. (MP Co. Tipperary, 1640/49; Confederation of Kilkenny).

Thomas Butler was elected in February 1640 to represent the county in parliament. He also took his seat at the Confederation Council.

Thomas Butler lived in Kilconnell castle near Cashel where he had 700 statute acres. In the barony of Middlethird he possessed, in 1640, 3,970 statute acres. He also had lands in the baronies of Eliogurty and Slieveardagh and Comsy. In the settlement of the 1660s his lands at Kilconnell passed to the Duke of Ormonde and later to Thomas and Rebecca Prince. The son of the latter pair, also Thomas Prince, died at Kilconnell in 1747.

When James Butler, 2nd Baron Dunboyne, died on 18 February 1625 his estate, according to his will, was divided between the children of his two marriages. James Butler the eldest son of the second marriage of James 2nd Baron Dunboyne received lands at Grellagh in the parish of Erry in the barony of Middlethird and on its bounds in the parish of Ballinure in the barony of Slieveardagh. This James married Ellen the daughter of Sir Walter Butler, 11th Earl of Ormond and had Thomas of Kilconnell, Walter, Ellen and Joan. Thomas of Kilconnell was reputed to be no more than two years old when his father and Viscount Thurles were drowned at Skerries on 29 November 1619. By 1640 Thomas Butler of Kilconnell had over 400 statute acres at Grellagh in Ballinure with a good castle on it.

According to his will Thomas Butler of Kilconnell had Giles O'Dwyer the daughter of Philip O'Dwyer of Dundrum and widow of Geoffrey Fitzpatrick of Ballaghroath, Queen's Co (who died in August 1638) as his wife. They had Richard (the heir), Thomas, Joan and Margaret. Thomas's will was dated 22 January 1662 and he died at Drangan on 26 April 1662 (though John Lodge gives his date of death as 26 April 1637). At the time of Thomas's death his eldest son and heir, Richard, was still a minor and "beyond the seas" in France, probably being educated. The will notes that Thomas had a brother Walter, and gave his (Thomas's) estate as consisting of Grallagh, Parkestown, Garranlea, Crohane, Ballylosky, Mogowry and Ballincurry. It seems that Thomas was granted back his estate by the terms of the act of Settlement, but because his heir took up a military career in Europe it was lost to adventurers and soldiers. The son Richard seems to have returned to Ireland in 1685, a married man.

[J. T. Gilbert, *History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland, 1641-43*, 2: 213; W.P. Burke, *History of Clounel*, (Waterford, 1907), 61; "The Dispossessed Landowners of Ireland, 1664", *Ir. Geneal.*, 4: 429; R.C. Simington (ed.), *Civil Survey, Co. Tipperary*, (Dublin, 1931), 1: 129, 130, 163, 164, 199, 200, 202, 204, 205, 226, 244; Peter Meskell, *History of Boherlahan-Dualla*, (Midleton, 1987), 199; *Cashel and Emly Wills*, ed. G. Thrift, (London, 1913), 2: 5; *Blake Butler Mss.*, NLI Ms. 12,027; John Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, (Dublin, 1789), 6:224.]

BUTLER, Sir Walter. (MP Co. Tipperary, 1613/14).

Sir Walter, who lived at Kilcash Castle, was elected to represent the county on 13 April 1613. He continued to do so until November 1614 when he was elevated to the Earldom of Ormond. In parliament he was the leader of the Catholic dissenting party.

Sir Walter Butler's father was Sir John Butler (brother to Thomas, 10th Earl) who was the third son of James Butler, 9th Earl of Ormond. Sir John married Katherine the daughter of McCarthy Reagh and had one son, Walter, and two daughters. The estate at Kilcash had passed to the Ormond family sometime in the late 1530s and had been passed in his will by the 9th Earl to his son Sir John. When Sir John died on 10 May 1570 Walter his son was, according to Thomas Carte, "then but half a year old".

In time Walter Butler (he was knighted in January 1599) married Hellena Butler the eldest daughter of Edmond, 2nd Viscount Mountgarret and had two sons and nine daughters. Thomas (later Viscount Thurles), the elder son was admitted to Gray's Inn, London on 16 August 1606. Contrary to his father's wishes and even though she was a Catholic Thomas married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir John Poyntz of Gloucestershire. By their marriage Thomas and Elizabeth had children of whom, James (born 19 October 1610), was in the fullness of time to bring glory to the House of Ormond as the 1st Duke. Thomas, Viscount Thurles was drowned at Skerries on 29 November 1619 (in the lifetime of his father, Earl Walter) while on his way to London to answer charges that he had garrisoned Kilkenny without the king's permission. The second son of Sir Walter and Ellen was James who had been admitted to Gray's Inn, London on 2 February 1619. This James seems to have died young and unmarried.

Walter Butler had succeeded to the earldom through a series of accidents rather than by direct succession. On 28 October 1546 James, the 9th Earl, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas ("Black Tom") who was then fourteen years old. Thomas married three times and had two sons and a daughter, but both of his sons died in his own lifetime: John an infant in 1584 and Thomas, who was buried at Carrick-on-Suir, on 17 January 1606.

The daughter Elizabeth was married, in 1602, to Theobald Butler the youngest son of Sir Edmond Butler who was the second son of James, 9th Earl. There is no public mention that the newly-weds were first cousins; where the transferring of a large estate intact was involved it seems that consanguinity was not a problem. By a patent dated at Westminster 13 July 1603 it

was ordained that the titles of Earl of Ormond and Ossory would be conferred on Theobald on the death of Thomas 10th Earl. On 14 August 1603 Theobald was conferred with the title of Viscount Tulleophelim (an ancient name for Tullow) in the barony of Rathvilly, Co. Carlow. But the succession was still not secured despite the wish of Earl Thomas that Tulleophelim should succeed him to the earldom and the vast Ormond estates. On 31 December 1613 Lord Deputy Chichester wrote to the Lords of the Council in London that Viscount Tulleophelim had died on "Weds. last" after a long illness. "Now", he went on, "the next Male heir is Sir Walter Butler Cousin Germain unto the deceased Viscount, and of like nearness of blood unto the Earl.."

But the English King, James I, had other plans. He decided that he would marry off one of his favourites, Richard Preston, Lord Dingwall, to Tulleophelim's widow and the Earl's daughter. Black Tom, her father, was very averse to the union, but the king would have his way in the matter. Whatever his sexual orientation Preston also seemed to favour the marriage. And so Robert Preston and Elizabeth Butler were married in October/November 1614.

Black Tom died on 22 November 1614 and was succeeded to the title by his nearest male heir Sir Walter of Kilcash. As the 11th Earl which he received without opposition from the other senior branches of the Butler family, Sir Walter proceeded to lay claim to all the property and family rights of the earldom which had not been directly willed to Elizabeth by her father. He obtained very little, and the greater part was passed by James I to Preston on the latter's marriage to Elizabeth. Preston received, by the ruling of King James dated 3 October 1618, the castle at Kilkenny, the estate at Dunmore outside Kilkenny, fourteen manors, four monastic sites and about 50,000 acres in Co. Kilkenny together with the manors of Roscrea and Nenagh in Tipperary, Rathvilly and Clonmore in Carlow and Arklow. In contrast Earl Walter had to be satisfied with the one manor of Gowran and 20,000 acres in Co. Kilkenny together with the manors of Kilcash, Carrick-on-Suir and Thurles. The remainder of the great Ormond estate (the manors of Kilmanagh, Clonmel, Kilsheelan, Lisronagh and Boulicke) passed to Lady Ellen Barry the third wife of the 10th Earl and now dowager Countess of Ormond. In all, then, the heart and vitals of the vast Ormond estate passed to Preston. Sir Walter was also deprived of all his Palatinate rights.

Earl Walter questioned this decision on grounds of legality, and his opinion was supported by the English judiciary who had examined the case, but the king was not to be gainsaid. On 11 June 1619 Earl Walter was clapped into the Fleet prison in London to mend his ways, where he spent the next eight years. As a consequence of his refusal to accept the royal decision Earl Walter had to forfeit his enormous bond of £100,000 sterling, and between 1619 and his release more of his reduced estate was sequestered to the crown. So determined was the king to have his way that even the trustees of the Ormond estate, Sir John Everard and Robert Rothe spent a year (1620/21) in prison for their opposition to the royal wishes.

While in prison a further blow was inflicted on Sir Walter. His son, Viscount Thurles was drowned. Before he died Viscount Thurles had had two sons by his wife, the elder of whom was James was made a ward of the crown even though his grandfather (Earl Walter) was still living. At this time James was being educated at a Catholic school at Finchley, London, where he had been placed by his mother. In March 1622 he was handed over by the king to Archbishop George Abbot of Canterbury ("a morose, sour man") to be educated and brought up a Protestant.

Following his release from prison in 1627 Earl Walter was heavily in debt, having had to pay for his own keep in the Fleet and that of his family in London. This debt was reputed to have stood at £10,000. On gaining his freedom Earl Walter appears to have lived in Drury Lane, London for about two years following which he moved to his elegant manor house at Carrick-

on-Suir where he spent the remainder of his life. In his later years Sir Walter was a large, corpulent man with a big stomach, but in his early manhood he had been noted for his bodily strength. He died at Carrick-on-Suir on 24 February 1632 and was buried with his ancestors in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny. Having been a devout Catholic all his life and in his later years giving most of his time to earnest prayer, Sir Walter gained the nickname of Walter of the Rosaries.

Both Robert Preston and his wife Elizabeth died in 1628 and around about that date Earl Walter proposed that their only child Elizabeth (then aged thirteen years) should be married to his grandson James. However, Elizabeth's guardian, Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, opposed the union, possibly for questionable reasons. After a year was spent in hard bargaining Holland agreed to the marriage in August 1629 on the payment by Earl Walter of £15,000. James Butler and the young Elizabeth Preston were married at Christmas 1629 at London. Unfortunately the young Elizabeth carried with her considerable debts which had been run up by her father despite his large estate. When Preston died in October 1628 these stood at £20,000 and the king, Charles I, decided that the Ormond estate should pay them. The result of all this was that when James succeeded as 12th Earl of Ormond in February 1633 the debts on his united estate amounted to near £50,000 sterling.

The Kilcash branch of the Butler family continued to represent the Ormond interest down to 1766 though all titles and rights had been swept away when the 2nd Duke of Ormonde fled from Ireland in 1715. When John Butler of Kilcash died in the former year the Ormond interest passed to John Butler of Garryricken. In 1764 the latter conformed to the Protestant religion and later married the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Wandesforde. This made him the most powerful landed proprietor in Co. Kilkenny. In 1791 he was officially recognised as 17th Earl of Ormond. [Edmund Curtis (ed.), *Ormond Deeds*, (Dublin, 1943), 6: 148, 153, 159; R.D. Edwards, 'Chichester Letter-book', *Anal. Hib.*, No. 8; *CSPI*, 1600, 102; *CSPI*, 1611/14, 355; Lord Dunboyne, *Butler Family History*, (Freshford, 1972), 14; Thomas Carte, *A History of the Life of James, Duke of Ormonde*, (London, 1736), i, pp. li, lxvi/vii; Canon W. Carrigan, *History of the Diocese of Ossory*, (Dublin, 1905), 3: 54/56; Rev. W. Healy, *History and Antiquities of Kilkenny, etc.*, (Kilkenny, 1892), 77/78; David Edwards, 'The Poisoned Chalice: The Ormond inheritance, etc.', Toby Barnard and Jane Fenlon(eds.), *The Dukes of Ormonde, 1610-1745*, (The Boydell Press, 2000), 58/62]

CARNE, Conor. (Confederation of Kilkenny).

The Carne family (the name is variously written Carran, Carne, Carew) of Mobarnane near Fethard is another of those ancient families whose records have survived the passing centuries in a ragged manner. While the principal home of the family was at Mobarnane there is reference to a Mahowne O Carran living at Kiltinan.

From what has survived it has not been possible to compile a continuous family line, but instead to give isolated names and presume a connection between them. In 1586 a Donald O Carraine of Mobernayne received a pardon, but he was described as 'kern' and so may not have been of the main family branch. In 1601 pardons were granted to Melaghlin O Carran, to Teige the son of Dermod O Carran (possibly the same as Donald above), and to Conogher son of Teige O Carran. However, on 17 November 1612 a Chancery Bill cites Malladge (presumably the same as Melaghlin above) Carran Mobarnane, father-in-law of Edmond Butler of Garrancoile; and a note of 18 April 1630 records that Mallachus Carrane of Mobarnane "died 5 years ago". In 1640 Teige Carran had 700 statute acres in Mobarnan. And in 1665 Connell Carne, possibly the same as Conogher above and the Conor who sat in the Confederation Assembly, had a house of one hearth at Mobarnane. In 1664 John and Conill Carran were plaintiffs in a case before the Ormonde Palatinate court, and on 28 March 1678 there is a reverence to Connel

Carran of Mobarnane. In time the lands of Mobarnane passed from the Carran family. In the *Registry of Deeds* there is a reference to Charles II having granted the lands of Mobarnane to Sir John Temple on 9 July 1681. Temple sold them on to Thomas Prince and his wife Rebekah. Following the death of Thomas Prince, his wife sold the estate to *Mathew Jacob*.

Among the Elizabethan Fiant Pardons is a reference to 'Margaret ny Carran' the wife of Piers the son of William St. John. The St. Johns were extensive landowners in that area lying to the east of a line from Fethard to Killenaule.

The most notable member of this family was Thomas Carve of Mobarnane (probably brother to Conor above) who lived from 1590 to 1672. He was priest, traveller and historian. While living at Vienna he was, in 1646, appointed Chaplain-General to the English, Scotch and Irish forces on the continent. Later he was Vicar-Choral at St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna. In his time he wrote an "Itinerarium, 1639-46" and "Lyra sive Anacephalaeosis, etc.", both of which are now rare and valuable works.

[*Blake Butler Mss.*, NLI Mss. 12,034 and 12,035; *Civil Survey*, ed. Simington; Laffan, *Tipperary Families, etc.*, (Dublin, 1911), 11; Fiant of Queen Elizabeth, *DKPRI*, 15th Report, 173, 16th Report, 63, 226; Palatinate Court Records, *DKPRI*, Appendix 6th Report, 51; RD9/8/2937.]

CARTER, Thomas. (MP Fethard, 1695/99).

Thomas Carter was elected to represent the borough of Fethard on 13 August 1695. In the parliament of 1703 he sat for the borough of Portarlington. His address was Hollybrook, Dublin and Robertstown, Co. Meath. Because the extant Fethard corporation minutes do not begin until 1707 there is no local record to explain Carter's connection with Fethard, but it may have been with his fellow MP for Fethard, Mathew Jacob, who seems to have been opposed to the Everard/Ormonde Tory interest. Certainly Carter's election was a contentious one because it was petitioned against by the former MP for the borough, *Colonel Thomas Cleare*, who declared that he was the rightfully elected member and that the sovereign of the day had unlawfully returned Carter. The Commons, however, did not arbitrate on the issue and so Carter continued to represent the borough until parliament was dissolved.

The origins of the Carter family are somewhat uncertain. Among the admissions to Grays Inn, London on 14 November 1660 was a Thomas Carter who was the son and heir of Thomas of Northweton, Oxfordshire. The Thomas Carter, together with his brother William, who came to Ireland may have been this same Thomas junior. Considering Thomas's later position in Ireland and the fact that he had an LL.D (*honoris causa*) conferred on him by Trinity College, Dublin in 1709 may help to strengthen this assertion. Thomas may have come to Ireland some time between 1660 and 1688. It is known that he was among the Chester refugees who had fled from Ireland in 1688 due to the increasing unrest there. At that date he had a yearly income of £200.

Thomas together with his brother William probably returned to Ireland with the Williamite army in 1689, and Thomas is reputed to have been of considerable service to William III following the battle of the Boyne when he (Carter) captured important documents that had been the property of James II. Thomas further displayed his political leanings when he was one of those who, in the Irish House of Commons on 28 March 1696, signed an address declaring William to be rightful King of Ireland.

Thomas Carter married firstly a Margaret Houghton in Dublin in December 1681 by whom he had one son, Thomas, and two daughters. On 2 August 1702 he married Isabella, the widow of Wentworth Dillon, 4th Earl of Roscommon. Carter had no children by this marriage. The date of Thomas's death is not known.

On 8 November 1692 Thomas, the MP, and his brother William received a coat-of-arms

together with the motto *victrix potentia duri* in consideration of have served "in severall places of great Trust". The grant noted that Thomas was then Serjt.-at-Arms in the Irish House of Lords to which he had been appointed (on good behaviour) on 29 October 1692 at an annual salary of £100. He was also a Justice of the Peace and a Clerk of the Rules in the Court of the King's Bench.

In the shareout of the Williamite confiscations Carter seems to have been granted an estate, probably in Co. Meath. In 1698 Thomas Carter purchased considerable property about Robertstown, Co. Meath from Viscount Sydney who had received the forfeited lands as a gift from William III; and in the same year property from Sir Anthony Malledy. In 1702 he received the estate of the late Earl of Roscommon when he married his widow. Later, in 1703, Carter purchased lands in Cos. Meath, Dublin and Limerick which lately had been the property of James II. In the Claims of 1701 there is a record of a lease dated 1 September 1685 for 61 years on the Upper part of Hollybrook, Co. Dublin made out to a Phillip Croft and "by *Fier Fac* sold to the Cláimant (Carter), on account of a Debt due from the Executors of the said Crofts". The claim was allowed to Carter. Carter also had, in 1701, a claim against the estate of James and Phillip Ronane of Cork for a mortgage of £900 which was allowed to him. All-in-all, then Carter was a man of considerable wealth, all of which passed to his son Thomas.

Thomas junior, the son of Thomas by the MP's first marriage, received a BA from Trinity College, Dublin in 1710. He went on to become Master of the Rolls (1731-54), an office he purchased for a considerable sum of money. He was later Secretary of State and a Privy Councillor (1755-56). He was a candidate for Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in opposition to Henry Boyle in 1733, but failed to obtain the position.

Thomas junior's licence to married Mary the daughter of Thomas Claxton of Dublin was dated 12 October 1719, by whom he had the following children: 1. Thomas Carter who married Anne Maria the daughter of Sir Samuel Armytage and had only one child, a daughter Mary who married Skeffington Thompson of Co. Meath. This Thomas died (he was alive in 1731) in the lifetime of his father; 2. Henry Boyle Carter who married Susanna the daughter of Sir Arthur Shaen and had children from whom is descended the modern family of Shaen Carter; 3. Frances who married Rev. Philip Troysden later Bishop of Raphoe; they had one child only, a daughter Frances; 4. Susan who married Thomas Trotter of Duleek, Co. Louth and had children; 5. Mary who died unmarried.

Thomas, the Master of the Rolls, dated his will on 5 February 1760 and it was proved on 9 September 1763. In it he mentions his sister Mary. Also noted is a daughter Frances Troysden and a grand-daughter Frances Troysden. The will contained, according to the surviving abstract, no mention of the other children or grandchildren.

[*Burke's Irish Family Records*, (London, 1976), 215/16; *BLGI* (1958), 145, at Shaen Carter; Burtchaell and Sadleir, *Alumni Dublinensis*, (Dublin, 1935), 139; NLI, GO Ms.104/12, also Ms. 97/45; F.E. Ball, 'Judges of Ireland in the Year 1739', *Jour. RSAI*, 34, 7; *Comms. Jnl.(Ire.)*, ii(1796), 47, 145/46, 687, 996, 1006; *Claims to 1701*, NA Ms. M2547, Nos. 1988 & 1989; *Betham's Abstracts from Prerogative Wills*, NA Ms. BET1/13, 48; *List of Postings*, NA Ms. M2578, p.20; *Officers in Ireland, 1688/1727*, NA Ms. M2538; Joseph Foster, *The Register of Admissions to Grays Inn, 1521-1889*, (London, 1889), 290; NLI, GO Ms. 97, p.45; Robert Malcomson, *The Carlow Parliamentary Roll, etc.*, (Dublin, 1872), 102; Personal letters from Peter Aronsson, London]

To be continued.

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