


## The Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin, County Laois

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### Abstract

The Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin were a family of Rathdowney parish, Co. Laois, considered notable enough by the Fitzpatrick historian Rev. John Shearman to provide their pedigree in *Loca Patriciana*. Perhaps such status was due to what Shearman considered their close kinship with the well-known Thady Fitzpatrick MD of Dublin (d.1674), whose descendants became the so-called 'Fitzpatricks of Ballyboodin'.

The great Ossory scholar, Rev. William Carrigan, wrote about the Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin severally in his research notes and considered them unrelated to the Ballyboodin Fitzpatricks, although he did not qualify why he held his belief. Yet, much evidence from seventeenth and eighteenth-century rent books, deeds of indenture, and wills point to the correctness of Carrigan's position.

The father of John Fitzpatrick, the first of the Ballagharahin line, is proven to be Joseph Fitzpatrick who married Catherine Carroll of Aghnameadle, Co. Tipperary, not Dr Joseph Fitzpatrick of Carlow town, who died without issue. Unproven, but intriguing, is a potential familial relationship between John Fitzpatrick of Ballagharahin and the Lords Gowran.

Hence, while the 'Fitzpatricks of Ballyboodin' descend from the Mac Fynen line of the Mac Giolla Phádraig, the 'Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin' probably descend from Brian 'na Luireach' Mac Giolla Phádraig.

### Introduction

Among Carrigan's Manuscripts<sup>1</sup> are his notes on several Fitzpatrick families of Co. Laois, who are not clearly connected with the Barons of Upper Ossory, which provide seventeenth to nineteenth-century narratives and genealogies mostly unavailable elsewhere. Volume 44 of the Carrigan Manuscripts is entitled, 'Rathdowney and Camross', two parishes in southern Co. Laois, the latter now absorbed into the Parish of Offerlane. The volume contains several pages of notes on the Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin<sup>2</sup>, which were written ca. 1895. There is also Volume 76, 'Some North Kilkenny families', which replicates and adds to the material on the Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin in Volume 44. The notes in Volume 76 are in a later

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<sup>1</sup> For an introduction to and overview of the Carrigan Manuscripts, see Fitzpatrick, M (2023a). The Carrigan Manuscripts: the will of Thady Fitzpatrick, MD, 1674. The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society S1, 1-10. [doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01423](https://doi.org/10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01423).

<sup>2</sup> Bealach an Ráithín (Ballagharahin) in Rathdowney parish, Laois. In Volume 44 Carrigan wrote the townland as Ballogh, whereas in Volume 76 he wrote Ballagh.

hand and were written ca. 1910, i.e., after the publication of Carrigan's magnum opus, *The History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory*<sup>3</sup>.

The Carrigan Manuscripts add detail to what is already known of the Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin but also challenge the conventional understanding of their pedigree, which the Upper Ossory Fitzpatrick historian Rev. John Shearman considered was by descent from the First Baron of Upper Ossory, Brian Fitzpatrick<sup>4</sup>. Carrigan, on the other hand, wrote in Volume 76, "the Fitzpatricks of Gurteen, Coolcashin, and Freshford were related to the Ballyboodan Fitzpatricks but not the Ballogh Fitzpatricks". Carrigan's contrariwise position gives reason to further explore the origins of the Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin, and several largely unvisited records of Co. Laois Fitzpatricks, from seventeenth and eighteenth-century rent books, deeds of indenture, and wills, point to the correctness of Carrigan's position.

A map of key townlands discussed in this article is provided in Appendix I.

### The lease of Ballagharahin, 1681-1744

Ballagharahin came to Richard Fitzpatrick, Lord Gowran, from the notorious Colonel John Fitzpatrick<sup>5</sup> but not by bequest – it was already "settled on ... Captain Richard Fitzpatrick" by the Colonel before he made his will<sup>6</sup> in 1693. Hence, Ballagharahin appears in a rental roll of Richard and his brother Edward, dated 1679-1697, as follows:

A lease dated the 18 of July 1681 to Major Lawrence Byrne, of Ballagharahine, Errell, Kilknockanagh, Bolybegg, Lisduff, Coolenegeehy, Currafin, and part of Knockneca as also Killeca, and Derrine containing in all 1328 acres one rood and fifteen perch<sup>7</sup>.

The transfer of Ballagharahin to Richard Fitzpatrick effectively severed ownership from the line of the Barons of Upper Ossory. The townland was within the territory first granted to Barnaby, First Baron of Upper Ossory, and in 1602 it was explicitly confirmed to Florence, the third baron<sup>8</sup>. Colonel John Fitzpatrick was a descendant of Barnaby, and Upper Ossory Fitzpatrick historian Rev. John Shearman counted Richard Fitzpatrick likewise, but he was

<sup>3</sup> Carrigan, W (1905). *The History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory*. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers and Walker, or *The History*.

<sup>4</sup> Shearman, J (1879). *Loca Patriciana: An Identification of Localities, Chiefly in Leinster, Visited by Saint Patrick and His Assistant Missionaries and of Some Contemporary Kings and Chieftains*. Dublin: M. H. Gill.

<sup>5</sup> Fiant 6551 of Elizabeth I, dated 10 June 1601, records pardons granted to Florence Fitzpatrick, third baron of Upper Ossory, and his retinue, among whom is his son, Geoffrey Fitzpatrick of Ballagharahin, who held the townland until his death in 1638 (HMSO, 1885. *The Seventeenth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland*. Dublin: Alexander Thom for Her Majesty's Printing Office; *Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariae Hiberniae Asservatarum, Repertorium*, 1826. Erscheinungsort Nicht Ermittellbar, Volume I). The Books of Survey and Distribution record Ballagharahin was transferred from Geoffrey Fitzpatrick to Colonel John Fitzpatrick in 1663 (NAI QRO 1/1/3/13/19/13, Books of Survey and Distribution Rathdowny Parish, National Archives of Ireland), reaffirmed in 1670 (PROI C 1/91/1/191. Patent Roll, 15 Charles II, Part II. Public Record Office of Ireland). Via bequest, Ballagharahin passed to Brigadier Edward Fitzpatrick and, following Edwards's death, to then Captain Richard Fitzpatrick, later Lord Gowran, in 1696.

<sup>6</sup> Carrigan Manuscripts, Volume 83.

<sup>7</sup> See, Fitzpatrick M (2024). *The County Laois Rental Roll of Richard and Edward Fitzpatrick, 1679-1697*. *The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society* 5, 11-24. doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01924.

<sup>8</sup> *Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariae Hiberniae Vol. I* (1826), 19 Jac I. Ireland: Chancery.

not. Although Shearman's assessment of Richards's pedigree was not contested in *The History* at the time of its publication in 1905, Carrigan later noted Richard's was not of the baronial line, rather he was definitively recorded as descending from Brian 'na Luireach' Mac Giolla Phádraig<sup>7,9</sup>.

There was a manor house at Ballagharahin associated with Ballagh Castle<sup>10</sup>, and Lawrence Byrne and later tenants probably domiciled there from time to time. The 1679-1697 rent roll records Byrne sublet to "Mr [Maurice] More of Blarahun<sup>11</sup>" for twenty-one years from 1699. Ballagharahin is also found in the Co. Laois rent book of Richard Fitzpatrick, dated 1700-1719<sup>12</sup>. The lease was given up by Maurice More on Lady Day 1703 and does not appear to be held by any tenant again until Lady Day 1707 when it was with George Southern, who still held the lease at the end of the rent book record.

The terms of the lease included payment of tax on the manor. For example, the 1700-1719 Rent Book accounts ending Lady Day 1703 record a "tax on Ballagh" of £1 8s, and at the commencement of the Southern lease, there were 4s 9d "County tax" and £2 1s ½d "Church tax for Ballagh". The lands of Ballagharahin were clearly desirable for agriculture. Notably, the townland must once have been an impressive sheep farm, as various disbursement entries in the 1701-1719 rent book attest to.

For example: in 1703, "for the stock at Ballagh", £403 8s and "tithes on wool", 5d; in 1704, "for twenty barrels of oats to sow at Ballagh", 2£; in 1707, "for pitch tar and raddle for Ballagh sheep", 6s 9d, to "Thomas Ringwood<sup>13</sup> for shearers at Ballagh", 1£ 6s 4d, and the "Ballagh Shepherd", 1£ 10s 9½d; in 1708, to the "Ballagh shepherd for stuff for sheep", 3s 3d and "two shepherds for valuing damage done to Ballagh sheep", 2s 11½ d. In this era, Ballagharahin manor was certainly a hive of activity, with the sufficiency to support cottiers and an ironworking industry. A record of entries, including such disbursements, relating to Ballagharahin from the 1700-1719 Rent Book is provided in Appendix II. An example of the entries is shown in Figure 1.

<sup>9</sup> Fitzpatrick, M (2023b). The Carrigan Manuscripts: The Pedigrees of the First Baron of Upper Ossory. The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society S1, 11-26. doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01523.

<sup>10</sup> Carrigan (1905) provides a description of Ballagh Castle. Elsewhere it is noted that there are sundials carved into the stone steps of the castle. Bernard Fitzpatrick, son of John Wilson Fitzpatrick, made rubbings of the sundials and wrote: "I have made as careful a rubbing of the dials as I can, and will try and explain how they are situated. There are ten stairs on which they are cut, and the dials decrease in size from the upper stairs to the lowest one. You will see by the rubbings that they are only semicircles, and that they do not decrease in size with any great regularity. They are situated opposite two windows; one window being placed higher up in the stairs than the other; the stairs are circular. I have numbered the dials in the order they come on each stair; the largest dial, the one placed the highest up on the staircase, being numbered No. I, and so on down to the smallest. I hope this will give you some idea of their position, but it is very hard to do so without having a drawing of the staircase" (Report of the Committee, 1867. The Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society, 6, 1-10).

<sup>11</sup> Probably Borraghaun (Borrachán), which is also seen as Borohan, Balrahan, Barohon, etc.

<sup>12</sup> Rental of Captain Richard Fitzpatrick's estate in Leix, 1700-1719, NLI Manuscript 3000; Fitzpatrick M (2025a, *in press*). The County Laois Rental of Captain Richard Fitzpatrick, 1700-1719.

<sup>13</sup> Ringwood held the lease of Coill Ghort Riain (Kyle) and Gráig an Drisligh (Graigueadrisly) in Erke parish, as well as the lease of Tigh an Tuair (Tintore), Eglishe-Nichole, Reynaghmore, Seanmhachaire (Shanvaghey), and Emilagh, in Aghaboe parish (Fitzpatrick, M, 2025a *in press*).

**Figure 1: An excerpt from the 1700-1719 Rent Book of Captain Richard Fitzpatrick**

Aug <sup>t</sup> 5	Paid for 6 pound of Steele o. 2.0			
	Paid Drainers at Ballagh	18	-	-
	By allowance to Thomas Gray for Hay as ff voucher n <sup>o</sup> 53	2	12	0
	Paid for 2000 Laths 1.2.0 and for 1000 Shingles 1.10.0 as ff voucher n <sup>o</sup> 54	2	5	11 1/2
	Paid for household stuff for Dyetting your servants vide house Booke	3	16	0 1/4
	Paid for Corn &c for Dyetting servants vide house Booke	177	10	-
	By Bills remitted your selfs viz <sup>t</sup> 110 <sup>s</sup> Bill on M <sup>r</sup> . Burton 25. on ditto			
	and £42.10.0 of William Wilkes			
	Paid Ballagh Shepheard 1.7.0 Rich <sup>d</sup> Rumball as ff voucher n <sup>o</sup> 55 £1.10.9 1/2	1	11	9 1/2
11	Paid of Gardener o. 3.7 Paid of Man that kept M <sup>r</sup> . Kining Sheep £o. 1.10		5	5
13	Paid John Hyatt going to Curragh	1	5	-
	Paid Master going for you to Dublin with horse as ff voucher n <sup>o</sup> 55		6	-
	Paid ditto in part of his wages 3 <sup>s</sup> paid Banan of Mason o. 3.4		6	11
14	Paid for Lamb Black 8. paid John Flin in part Wages o. 5.5		6	1
	Paid for a Milch Cow 1.7.9 1/2 paid of Man that valued your Fyth o. 2.8 1/2	1	10	6
	Paid for 3 quarters of Beeffe		16	-
	Paid of Cook Maide o. 1.6 1/2 paid for salt peter 4 <sup>s</sup>		1	10 1/2
	Paid M <sup>r</sup> . Butler		7	6 1/2
	Paid for 12 dozen of Wine 2 dozen of bottles 6 patty pans & Carriage of 10 Wine	11	1	8
	Paid Whealan of Mason £o. 10.10 for Howlahony Carpenter as ff n <sup>o</sup> 57 £o. 16.3	1	7	1
	Paid a servant Maide on discharging her o. 2.8 1/2 paid for Poultry £o. 7.7		10	3 1/2
27	By 10000 Wattle to Charlt Everal £2.0.0 and 6 dozen Ribberids to him 15 <sup>s</sup>	2	15	-
	Paid for a quart of Limes Juice 2 <sup>s</sup> paid for 2 ounces salt peter 4 <sup>s</sup>		2	4
	Paid for 22 Handls 3 bushells of Colom as ff voucher n <sup>o</sup> 56	1	10	4
	Paid for a Main Combe Spunge and all			9 1/2
	Paid Wallis Carpenter as ff voucher n <sup>o</sup> 57	1	5	2
	Paid of Master £o. 5.5 Paid Country Charges for Ballagh as ff vo. n <sup>o</sup> 58 £o. 6.7			

Image courtesy of the [National Library of Ireland](#)

The 1700-1719 rent book records George Southern held the Ballagharahin lease in 1719. It remained with the Southern family until 1744 – a deed of 27 June that year recording that John Fitzpatrick Second Lord Gowran sold various of his estate holdings “for one year”, with the intent of vested possession, to Robert Barbor. Included were “all those manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments” of Ballagharahin, formerly let to John Southern, as well as other possessions relevant to this article, viz., part of Errill<sup>14</sup>, which was formerly let to Thomas Southern<sup>15</sup>. Barbor did not take up the sale offer. A deed dated 27 November 1744 records Gowran leased “all of the townlands of Ballagharahin and part of Errill containing two hundred and seventy-five acres, two roods and sixteen perches” to John Fitzpatrick of Dunmore<sup>16</sup>, Co. Laois, for a term of thirty-one years<sup>17</sup>.

### A review of Shearman’s account of the Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin

1744, then, marks the introduction of John Fitzpatrick and his descendants to Ballagharahin and Errill, and the beginning of the line that both Shearman and Carrigan referred to as ‘The Fitzpatricks, of Ballogh’. Shearman stated John’s father was Joseph Fitzpatrick, who he described as “heir-at-law to his brother Thomas”, according to an uncited bill of Chancery, dated 1755<sup>18</sup>. Furthermore, Shearman considered Joseph Fitzpatrick to be the son of John,

<sup>14</sup> Eiréil (Errill) in Rathdowney parish.

<sup>15</sup> Transcripts of memorials of deeds, 1708-1929. Registry of Deeds: Ireland (*Irish Deeds*), 122.3.81977.

<sup>16</sup> An Dún Mór (Dunmore) in Abbeyleix parish.

<sup>17</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 130.45.87829.

<sup>18</sup> Shearman, J (1879). Genealogical chart showing ‘Fitzpatricks, of Balloboodan’ and ‘Fitzpatricks, of Ballogh’.



son of the well-known Thady Fitzpatrick MD, who died in 1674<sup>19</sup>. According to Shearman, this secured a close familial connection between the line of the ‘Fitzpatricks of Ballyboodan’ and the line of the ‘Fitzpatricks of Ballogh’, since both came from Thady Fitzpatrick, MD.

But Shearman’s early genealogy of the Ballagharahin Fitzpatricks does not hold up under scrutiny, as there are three fundamental failings. Firstly, there is no record of Joseph Fitzpatrick heir-at-law to a ‘brother’ called Thomas. Shearman is broadly correct in describing Thomas as a “merchant of London” who died without issue in 1750, having once “purchased Loughteague<sup>20</sup> ... from John Earl of Upper Ossory”, and having a brother, James Fitzpatrick MD of Carlow, who died in 1749. But Shearman critically errs because Joseph was the son of his brother James, of Carlow, i.e., Thomas’ nephew, not his brother. Secondly, Thomas’ nephew Joseph can’t have been the father of John Fitzpatrick of Ballagharahin since Joseph, son of James of Carlow, died without issue. And thirdly, while the father of John of Ballagharahin was indeed named Joseph Fitzpatrick, he was not connected to the Carlow family but from a line that is traced elsewhere in the early eighteenth century. Together, these factors are fatal to Shearman’s origin theory for the Ballagharahin Fitzpatricks and indicate they were most likely an alternative Fitzpatrick lineage to that which stemmed from Thady Fitzpatrick, MD.

Shearman’s deviations can be corrected via the numerous records that accurately detail the family and business affairs of the brothers Thomas Fitzpatrick of St George’s Hanover Square, London, and James Fitzpatrick, who is recorded as an apothecary of Carlow town from 1712<sup>21</sup>. James died on 6 January 1749, and his will named his brother, Thomas, two sons, John and James, and two previously unrecognised “natural sons”, Bryan and Patrick<sup>22</sup>. Elsewhere, James’ children are named as John, Joseph, and Anne<sup>23</sup>, the only daughter. Anne Fitzpatrick married Thomas Corr in 1728<sup>24</sup>, and bore three sons, James, Pierce, and Joseph Corr<sup>25</sup>. No other records of Bryan or Patrick are found.

James’ eldest son, John Fitzpatrick, was a Counsellor at Law who conducted much business in Dublin<sup>26</sup>; he is described severally as the heir-at-law of James, and he took the lead role in managing his late father’s estate<sup>27</sup>. John also became heir-at-law to his uncle, Thomas Fitzpatrick, who died without issue. Shearman’s record of the death of Thomas in 1750 is demonstrably incorrect because Thomas is named in various family-relevant bills of Chancery after then, and up until 1759<sup>28</sup>, as well as a deed that refers to Thomas’ extant land holdings in 1761<sup>29</sup>, which was probably the year of his death. Also, Thomas did not

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<sup>19</sup> See, Fitzpatrick, M (2023a).

<sup>20</sup> Leacht Tíog (Loughteog) in Dysartenos parish.

<sup>21</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 10.251.3597.

<sup>22</sup> Betham Genealogical Abstracts: <http://www.findmypast.co.uk>. Accessed 26 August 2024.

<sup>23</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 49.542.33312.

<sup>24</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 105.197.73498.

<sup>25</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 121.204.82664.

<sup>26</sup> John Fitzpatrick, esquire, is found in numerous Irish Deeds from 1711. In one of the last deeds bearing his name, he is referred to as “Counsel at Law”; *Irish Deeds*, 283.586.187404.

<sup>27</sup> For example, see *Irish Deeds*, 156.253.150466; 234.411.153938; 240.481.156445.

<sup>28</sup> Ireland Court of Chancery Records, 1633-1851: <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed 31 August 2024.

<sup>29</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 249.231.160475.

purchase Loughteeog from the Second Lord Gowran. Instead, and it is an important point of difference versus Shearman, a deed of 1742 records Thomas purchased from Gowran the leases of various lands in the Barony of Stradbally, Laois, including Loughteeog<sup>25,30</sup>. John, Counsellor at Law, died in 1764 “at his lodgings on Temple-Bar” and was “universally lamented”<sup>31</sup>. Being without issue, John’s brother Joseph, who is described as “of the Town of Carlow, Doctor of Physick”, became heir-at-law<sup>32</sup>. And the subsequent estate succession of Loughteeog provides the definitive summary of Thomas Fitzpatrick’s kinship.

**Figure 2: An excerpt from Deed 160475**

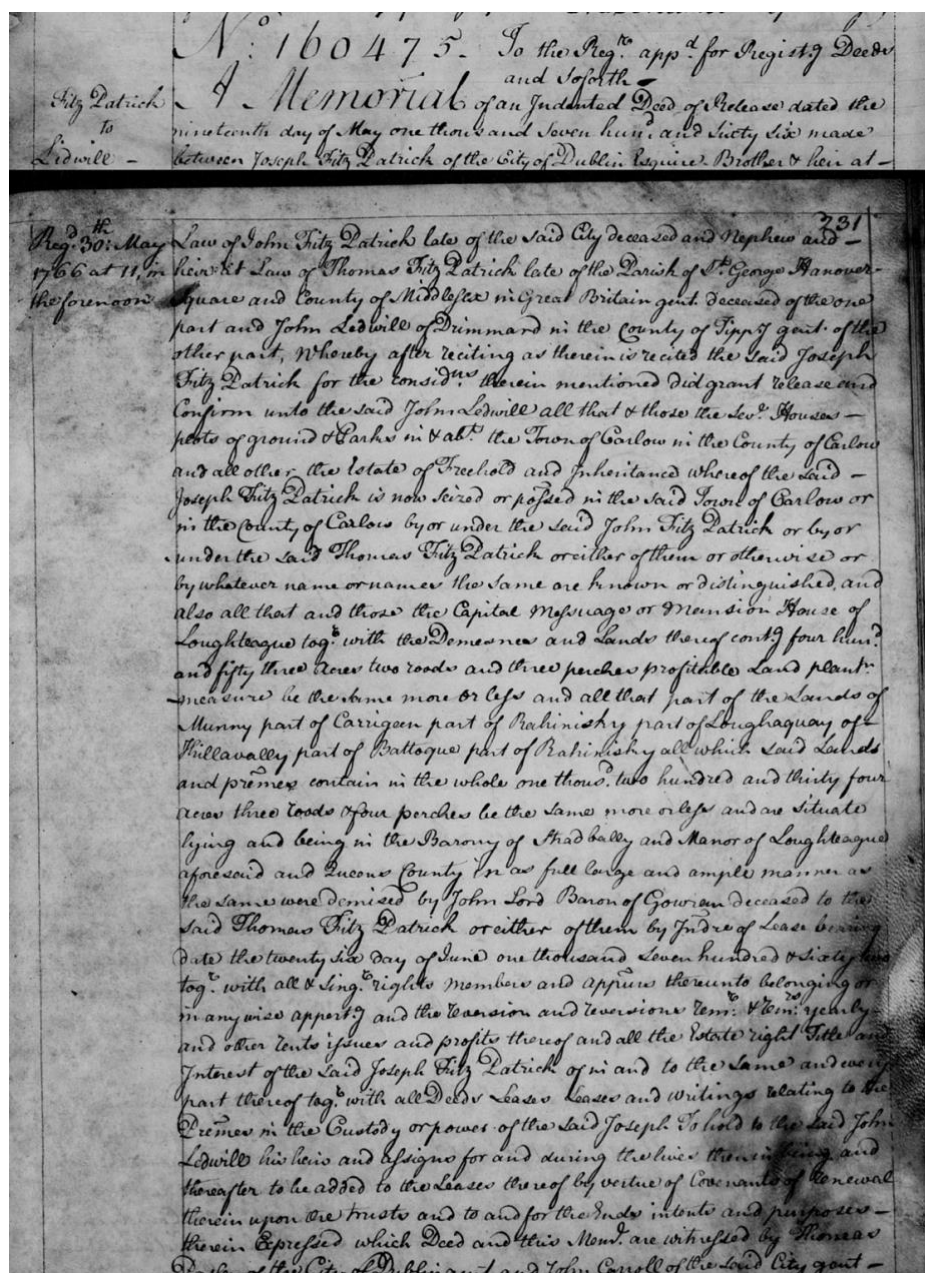


Image sourced from [familysearch.org](https://familysearch.org)

<sup>30</sup> For the lives James, Pierce, and Joseph, sons of Thomas Corr, i.e., Thomas Fitzpatrick’s great nephews.

<sup>31</sup> Freeman’s Journal 20 October 1764, p.2.

<sup>32</sup> Irish Deeds, 338.459.228778

A deed of 1766 records that “Joseph Fitzpatrick of the City of Dublin, esquire”, was “brother and heir-at-law of John Fitzpatrick late of the said city deceased and nephew and heir-at-law of Thomas Fitzpatrick late of the Parish of St George’s Hanover Square ... deceased”<sup>33</sup> (refer Figure 2). After the death of Joseph Fitzpatrick, who was without issue, ca. 1766, James Corr became heir-at-law<sup>34</sup>. Hence, the line of succession is clearly recorded, with no space for the supposed Joseph, brother of Thomas. The successive heirs of brothers James, of Carlow, and Thomas, of St George’s Hanover Square, were (a) John, son of James (b) Joseph, son of James, and (c) James Corr, son of Anne Fitzpatrick, daughter of James.

Several other records ultimately provide a broader picture of connectivity between the Carlow and Ballyboodin<sup>35</sup> descendants of Thady Fitzpatrick, MD. The article, *The Fitzpatricks of Ballyboodin, Co. Laois*<sup>36</sup>, explores various matters such as the role of Thady Fitzpatrick of Ballyboodin (d. 1750) in the marriage agreement of Anne, daughter of James Fitzpatrick, of Carlow, the transfer of Fitzpatrick properties to John Lidwell<sup>37</sup>, a son-in-law of Patrick Fitzpatrick of Ballyboodin, and the intriguing William Fitzpatrick alias Fynen, who was an apothecary who lived on the same street in Carlow town as James Fitzpatrick – William’s profession, place of abode and surname alias indicating he was probably kin to Thady Fitzpatrick MD, who was of the Mac Fynen branch of the Mac Giolla Phádraig<sup>19</sup>.

### John Fitzpatrick and the Carrolls of Aghanameadle

There remains only a discussion of the correct identity of Joseph, father of John Fitzpatrick of Ballagharahin, which can be determined via several sources. A deed dated 5 and 6 January 1755<sup>38</sup> records John Fitzpatrick “of Balleagh” in Co. Laois sold various lands in the Barony of Upper Ormond, Co. Tipperary, to William Minchin of Dublin – most notable, in context, were those in the Parish of Aghanameadle<sup>39</sup>, which included the townland of Blean<sup>40</sup>. A deed dated shortly afterward, of 7 and 8 January 1755, records the same lands were sold to George Grace and his wife, Mary, of Aghanameadle – the role of Minchin “being only to convey such estate in said lands as John Fitzpatrick of Balleagh ... conveyed to ... William Minchin”<sup>41</sup>.

John Fitzpatrick’s Co. Tipperary possessions came to him in a somewhat convoluted fashion, which can be primarily be understood from a Chancery bill dated 6 November 1730, which was partially transcribed by Gertrude Thrift; she described the bill as dilapidated and very hard to read, “about two yards long and a heavy challenge”<sup>42</sup>. The Bill details the supplication of Daniel Carroll, once of Blean, Co. Tipperary, concerning the estate of his

<sup>33</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 249.231.160475. This deed perhaps represents the source of Shearman’s ‘1755 Bill of Chancery’.

<sup>34</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 338.459.228778.

<sup>35</sup> Baile Uí Bhuadáin (Ballyboodin) in Aghmacart parish.

<sup>36</sup> Fitzpatrick, M (2025b, *in press*). The Fitzpatricks of Ballyboodin, County Laois.

<sup>37</sup> In 1766, perhaps in anticipation of his mortal release, Joseph Fitzpatrick demised various Carlow and Stradbally possessions, the latter confirmed once held by Thomas Fitzpatrick, to John Lidwell.

<sup>38</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 171.560.116200.

<sup>39</sup> Áth na Méadal (Aghanameadle) a townland and parish in the Barony of Upper Ormond.

<sup>40</sup> An Bhléin (Blean) in Aghanameadle parish.

<sup>41</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 171.561.116201.

<sup>42</sup> Thrift, G (2024). Thrift’s Genealogical Abstracts: <http://www.findmypast.co.uk>. Accessed 22 August 2024.

father, Charles Carroll of Blean, which mostly lay in the Parish of Aghnameadle. Charles had four sons, William, Ambrose, Daniel, and Richard, and two daughters, Catherine and Mary. After Charles died in 1695, his estate passed to his eldest son, William. William died in 1703 and his only son and heir, also named William, went into the care of his aunts, Catherine and Mary. William Junior died a minor in 1712, while his uncles, Ambrose and Richard, had died previously in 1697 and 1698, respectively. Hence, in 1712, Daniel Carroll was seised of the Aghnameadle and other Co. Tipperary possessions, being heir-at-law to his father Charles, his brother William, and his nephew William.

The Chancery bill recounts Daniel's version of events after that, in which he stated he had been sent abroad from the age of eleven years and was "absent at the time of the death of William Carroll the minor". In the interim period, Catherine Carroll married Joseph Fitzpatrick and they had issue before she died sometime before 1712. Catherine's sister, Mary, had married Howard Egan, but they had no issue. The Bill states that after William the minor died, Joseph Fitzpatrick and the Egan's "pretended" Daniel had died without issue, and so entitlement to the estate fell to the next heirs-at-law, who were jointly Mary Egan and Charles Fitzpatrick, son of Joseph and Catherine, a minor. Moreover, Charles Fitzpatrick later died as a minor and John Fitzpatrick, who was called "the now eldest son", became Catherine's heir.

The incomplete transcription of the Chancery Bill makes it difficult to ascertain what Daniel Carroll, who is named as the sole plaintiff against an array of defendants, was hoping to achieve from his suit. Daniel was clearly aggrieved at what he perceived as an attempt to steal his inheritance, but the evidence is he was still the sole beneficiary of his father's estate. However, a deed of 1714 records he soon sold forever to Howard Egan and Egan's heirs and assignees, all of his inherited estate for a sum of £600<sup>43</sup>. Perhaps Daniel Carroll later considered he had been hard done by – the fee agreed appears light compared with those recorded in later transactions – and he may have gotten wind of the intention to lease his former holdings at a fee sizeably greater than he achieved via the sale. Daniel's suit came just five days after Howard Egan agreed to lease the Aghnameadle holdings to Eyre Evans for an upfront fee of £1,100 and an annual rent of £195<sup>44</sup>.

In addition, Daniel Carroll may have felt others had unfairly benefited from his intended sole inheritance during his absence. As well as Mary and Howard Egan, and John and Joseph Fitzpatrick, several other parties are named as co-defendants, such as Charles Carroll's widow, Ann Carroll (née Meara), and William's widow Susanna Carroll (née Talbot), who later married Nicholas Morres, presumably all quasi-beneficiaries, in Daniel's opinion. For example, the suit claimed there were "several sums of money left as legacies" to his sister Catherine. Regardless, the aforementioned deeds of January 1755 record the estate of Charles Carroll was solely possessed by his grandson, John Fitzpatrick of "Balleagh" Co. Laois, and sold for £700<sup>38</sup>, perhaps indicative of a fire sale or a reflection on Howard Egan's business acumen.

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<sup>43</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 13.394.6113.

<sup>44</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 73.251.50769.



## Intriguing connections

Some consideration of the intriguing connections between the Ballagharahin Fitzpatricks and the Barons Gowran is required since a relationship between Richard, Lord Gowran, and the family of John Fitzpatrick existed long before the latter obtained the Ballagharahin lease in November 1744<sup>17</sup>. Notably, a Bill of Chancery dated 9 May 1713 lists “Howard Egan and Mary his wife and Charles Fitzpatrick a minor to guardian Richard Fitzpatrick esquire” as plaintiffs in a case against Thomas Ottway (refer Figure 3). Details of the case are unknown, but Charles Fitzpatrick was clearly the son of Joseph Fitzpatrick and Catherine Carroll, while Ottway was, perhaps, of the well-known Co. Tipperary family<sup>45</sup>.

**Figure 3: Ireland Court of Chancery Bill Book record of 9 May 1713**

Saunders - Howard Egan and Mary his wife  
 & Charles Fitzpatrick  
 a minor to guardian  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Fitzpatrick  
 Esq. p<sup>th</sup>  
 Thomas Ottway  
 Esq.  
 Bill Int<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> May 1713 J<sup>s</sup> Farrell

Image sourced from [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

Joseph Fitzpatrick, the father of Charles and John, was alive in 1713, as attested to by deed 59843 of 1735<sup>46</sup>. Hence, Richard, Lord Gowran, had taken young Charles into his care, perhaps wanting to assist with his education, and the most likely reason is that they were kin. Pertinent also here is that at the time he took the Ballagharahin lease, John Fitzpatrick was domiciled at Dunmore, Co. Laois. Of Dunmore Carrigan wrote:

“Dunmore is an ancient Irish topographical name, but its application in the present instance is quite modem, being of no earlier date than 1730, or thereabouts. What is now known as Dunmore Demesne was represented in the middle of the seventeenth century by the townlands of ‘Knockanure, Colowny and Kiltigan’ with part of another townland called ‘Rahinlosky’ ... Kiltigan takes in Dunmore House and its immediate surroundings ... Dunmore House was founded early in the eighteenth century by a gentleman named Drysdale. It was subsequently occupied by Dr Maurice, Protestant Bishop of Ossory, who died here in 1756, and lies buried in Durrow”<sup>47</sup>.

<sup>45</sup> Lambe, M (1998). A Tipperary Landed Estate : Castle Otway, Templederry 1750-1853. Dublin: Irish Academic Press.

<sup>46</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 83.473.59843.

<sup>47</sup> Carrigan, W (1905): Volume II, p. 223-224. The townlands are obscure today. Carrigan noted ‘Colowny’ was ‘Coolowney’, part of Rath (An Ráth in Durrow parish) joining Fermoy (Formaoil in Rosconnell Parish),

Yet, pre-1730 records exist. Dunmore first appears in the 1700-1719 rent book of Richard Fitzpatrick in 1708 and is recorded six-monthly until the end of the rental<sup>48</sup> leased to the Lady Upper Ossory, who can only have been Dorothy Dowager Baroness Upper Ossory (née Wagstaffe), wife of Brian, the Seventh Baron, who is buried close by Dunmore, at Durrow<sup>49</sup>. Furthermore, after the death of Lady Upper Ossory in 1733 comes more intrigue concerning Dunmore. Deed 59843, partly reproduced in Figure 4, states:

“Joseph Fitzpatrick of Killcoak<sup>50</sup> in the Queens County Gent for the considerations therein mentioned did grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and make over unto his son John Fitzpatrick of Dunmore in the said County all his, the said Joseph’s, Right and Title to the lands of Dunmore aforesaid, and the other lands therewith demised by the Right Honourable Ann Lady Baroness Dowager of Gowran, together with the lease thereof and the full benefit there of subject to the rents and covenants in said lease mentioned, together with all his cattle, corn, hay, household goods, and implements of household in and upon the said lands, and also in and upon the lands of Killcoak aforesaid, and the lands of Lisrine<sup>51</sup>, both in the said County”<sup>46, 52</sup>.

Figure 4: Deed 59843, in full

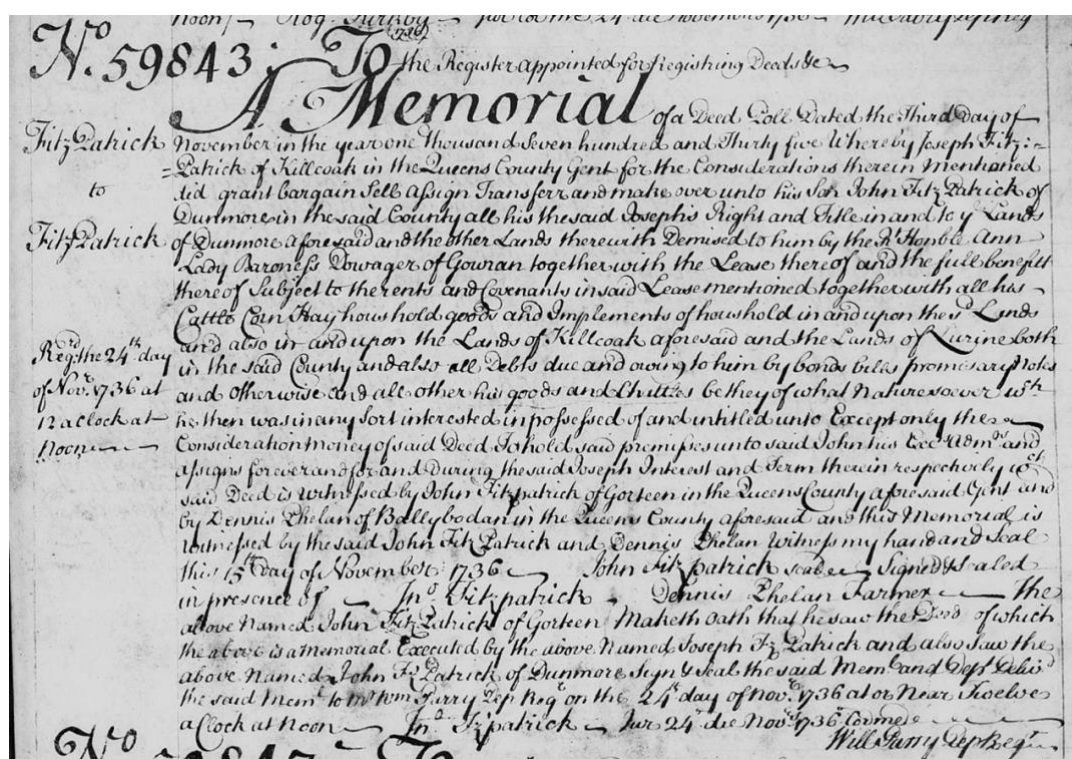


Image sourced from [familysearch.org](https://familysearch.org)

‘Kilteigan’ was ‘Kyle-tháchawn’ and equivalent to Dunmore, and ‘Rahinlosky’ was a rath in Moyne (An Mhaighean in Durrow parish). Further, of Dunmore house: “the whole place ... was found to be full of human bones, and long ones too and [a] churchyard (Carrigan Manuscripts, Volume 28).

<sup>48</sup> The Michaelmas 1716 to Michaelmas 1719 rent book entries substitute Dunmore with ‘Coldbushes etc.’

<sup>49</sup> Carrigan, W (1905).

<sup>50</sup> Cill Chóca (Kilcoke) in Rathdowney parish.

<sup>51</sup> Carrigan (1905) stated Lisryan was a denomination of Cill Deilge (Kildellig parish).

<sup>52</sup> Punctuation added by the author.

Dunmore, therefore, was once an abode for two titled ladies of Upper Ossory, their clearly being a manor house there before Mr Drysdale's residency. And the aforementioned deed of 27 June 1744 records Dunmore was "now or late in the tenure or occupation of the Lady Upper Ossory"<sup>15</sup>, which indicates Lady Ann probably maintained her occupancy during John Fitzpatrick's leasehold tenure.

It can only be speculated why successive Lords Gowran showed pronounced favour to Joseph Fitzpatrick and his son John. The 1700-1719 rent book of Richard Fitzpatrick contains several references to a Joseph Fitzpatrick in the context of typical agricultural business dealings. For example, on 24 May 1707 was paid "Joseph Fitzpatrick for oates ... £1 12s 6d" and in 1713, "cash to Joseph Fitzpatrick for seventy barrels of oates at 3s 3d per barrel ... £11 7s 6d"<sup>12</sup>. Perhaps Joseph was simply a respected farmer on the Gowran estates and, by that virtue, came to enjoy the favour of his benefactor landlords, while his son John was treated as one of the family by virtue of his earlier guardianship. What is clear is that no other Fitzpatrick tenants in the 1700-1719 rent book, who are probably the same as those named among the estate disbursements, came into lands the way John Fitzpatrick, later of Ballagharahin, did. This leads to an alternative consideration, that Joseph Fitzpatrick was closely familiarly connected to the Lords Gowran.

Such close kin did exist in Joseph's lifetime, as attested to by the will of Brigadier Edward Fitzpatrick, Richard Lord Gowran's older brother, dated 1695, which refers to his then-living cousin, Brian Fitzpatrick of Castlefleming<sup>53</sup>, along with Brian's (unnamed) several sons<sup>7</sup>. The descendants of Brian of Castlefleming were unexplored by Shearman and Carrigan, yet interrogating his line may also provide a broader understanding of the kin of Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin. It is posited here that, on balance, the Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin are more likely to have emerged from the same line as Richard, Lord Gowran, who descended from Brian na Luireach Mac Giolla Phádraig<sup>7</sup>, than Shearman's consideration they came from the line of Thady Fitzpatrick MD, who descended from the Mac Fynen branch of the Mac Giolla Phádraig<sup>1</sup>.

Not long after John Fitzpatrick took up his thirty-one-year lease of Ballagharahin, a 1747 deed records a pre-marriage settlement in which the lease was transferred to George Grace in trust for Dymphna Shanahan of Thurles<sup>54</sup> – this marks the point of at which Shearman more accurately picks up his narrative.

A complete transcription of the Carrigan manuscripts records relating to the Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin is provided here.

## Volume 44: Fitzpatricks of Ballogh

1765 March 8 was baptised Elizabeth, of John Fitzpatrick and Dymmy Shanahan<sup>55</sup>.

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<sup>53</sup> Caisleán Phléimeann (Castlefleming), in Rathdowney parish.

<sup>54</sup> *Irish Deeds*, 130.45.87810.

<sup>55</sup> This appears as a header in small handwriting, followed by the heading 'Fitzpatricks of Ballogh'.

Charles Fitzpatrick lived in Ballogh and owned the entire townland: the house in which he lived was built up against Ballogh castle: he married Catherine Purcell of Loughmoe<sup>56</sup> and had issue following:

I. Mary Fitzpatrick born March 15th 1784<sup>57</sup>, who married Daniel Crotty, shopkeeper, Roscrea<sup>58</sup> and had John, Dan<sup>59</sup> and Catherine: this family are now gone completely.

II. Joe Fitzpatrick of Ballogh: he built and lived in Pat Campion's house<sup>60</sup> in Ballogh: he married Fanny Dowling<sup>61</sup> of Clonmore<sup>62</sup>, Ossory, and had William, a carpenter, Mary Anne who married Boyce of Grantstown<sup>63</sup>, and Elizabeth b. 1841 now living with Mrs Skeffington Smyth<sup>64</sup>. Joe died an old man and poor, in Errill: he died in 1852 aged about 75.

III. Charles Fitzpatrick who married Louisa O'Flaherty and had John and Bessie who died young.

IV. Dymmie who died a child.

V. John Fitzpatrick, a military Captain, a Catholic always.

VI. Matt, a military Captain, became a Protestant; his children, too, were Protestants.

VII. Catherine died unmarried.

VIII. Dymmie married Edward Laurenson of Durrow<sup>65</sup>, a Protestant, who died a few weeks after the birth of their only child, the present Mrs Hughes of Rathdowney: said Mrs Hughes born about 1820 was first baptised Catherine Laurenson in the Catholic church, and then Lucinda Salisbury Laurenson in the Protestant church: she married James Hughes<sup>66</sup> of Rathdowney, now deceased, and has Edward Hughes of Rathdowney, shoemaker, and Dymmie Hughes<sup>67</sup> who with her husband John Lynch of Co. Tipperary, lives in America and has two children viz. John Lynch aged 17 (1895) and Sarah Lynch. Dymmie Fitzpatrick, six years after the death of her husband Edward Laurenson, married secondly William O'Flaherty (brother of Charles Fitzpatrick's wife) and had Bessie, Dymmie, James, Myrnie and Louisa, none of who left issue.

Catherine Purcell died very old about 1830: her husband died long before her.

Fanny or Frances Dowling was from Clonmore, Ossory: she had a sister married to Keeshan of Roscrea, and another to John Creary of Clonmore, Queen's Co., and a brother Paddy

<sup>56</sup> The Parish of Loughmoe in Tiobraid Árann (Co. Tipperary). Catherine was of the Purcell Barons of Loughmoe.

<sup>57</sup> Baptised 15 March 1784 as Mary Anne.

<sup>58</sup> Ros Cré, a town, townland and parish of Tiobraid Árann.

<sup>59</sup> John (21 April 1821) and Daniel (30 July 1826) were baptised in Roscrea parish.

<sup>60</sup> Pat Campion is recorded living in Ballagharahin in the 1911 Ireland census along with his sister and two sons: [https://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/1911/Queen\\_s\\_Co\\_/Errill/Ballagharahin/795623](https://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/1911/Queen_s_Co_/Errill/Ballagharahin/795623)

<sup>61</sup> Fanny Dowling died 5 July 1892 at Tigh an Tuair (Tintore), Laois, aged 83 years.

<sup>62</sup> Cluain Mór (Clonmore) in Rathdowney parish.

<sup>63</sup> Mary Anne married James Boyce, of Tigh an Tuair, 25 February 1867. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick was a witness.

<sup>64</sup> Gertrude Fitzpatrick, wife of Edward Skeffington Smyth.

<sup>65</sup> Darú (Durrow), Co. Laois.

<sup>66</sup> James Hughes married Catherine Laurenson 22 June 1842 in the Rathdowney parish.

<sup>67</sup> Baptised 16 December 1844 and 19 June 1843, respectively, in the Rathdowney parish.



Dowling who became a Protestant preacher: their uncle Willie Dowling, a rich man lived in Roscrea, lodged in Castlefleming, and having no children of his own provided fortunes for them.

Dan Cormack's mother was aunt of mistress Joe Fitzpatrick, Keeshan and Creary, and was sister of above Willie Dowling. [I] cannot say was Willie Dowling a Catholic or not, Mrs Joe Fitzpatrick however was a Catholic as well presumably as his other nieces.

Sir Wheeler Cuffe<sup>68</sup> and Mr Scott of Annegrove<sup>69</sup> were uncles of William O'Flaherty and his sister Louisa above: William O'Flaherty's parents were Protestants, at least at first, but William and all their other children became Catholics: some of these children lived at the Gazebo<sup>70</sup>.

The Ballogh family are buried at Errill beside the Connor tombs at side farther from the church.

The O'Flahertys lived at Barrahill<sup>71</sup> about the spot where the Burkes live: they also had land in Skirke<sup>72</sup>: they were Catholics.

Mrs Fitzpatrick alias Purcell, "The Mistress of Ballogh" was a descendant of the Barons of Loughmoe and was from Co. Tipperary. She was a strong minded woman: she was evicted out of Ballogh House before her death and she died in extreme poverty about 1830 an aged woman, in a hut in Ballogh which she had allowed a workman to build there while she herself owned the land. She lived in the old house in Ballogh which was built up against the castle at the side next to Pat Campion's house: it was thatched. John Fitzpatrick her son, a military man, a Catholic, built the new Ballogh house instead of old one, it's now inhabited by Pat Campion: it's built since 1830-40 or so. Joe Fitzpatrick married Miss Dowling whose uncle Dowling was a pervert<sup>73</sup>.

[Volume 44 entries end]

## **Volume 76: Fitzpatricks of Ballagh, Errill, parish of Rathdowney**

John Fitzpatrick owned the whole townland of Ballagh and lived in Ballagh in an old thatched residence or mansion, high and lofty, built up against the east side of Ballagh Castle. He was the most respectable man and a Catholic too. He was son of Joseph Fitzpatrick, no doubt the same whose death is thus recorded in the Hibernian Magazine of 1778: "Nov 1 died Joseph Fitzpatrick, Ballagh, Queen's Co., Esquire"<sup>74</sup>.

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<sup>68</sup> Baronet Charles Frederick Denny Wheeler-Cuffe.

<sup>69</sup> 'Annegrove Abbey', in Cill Éinne (Killeany) Laois, home to the Scott family.

<sup>70</sup> Gazebo, in the former parish of Clough, where there was a chapel (Carrigan, W, 1905).

<sup>71</sup> Barr an Choill (Barrahill) in Rathdowney parish.

<sup>72</sup> Skirk parish, Co. Laois.

<sup>73</sup> The author knows of nothing in the public record that supports Carrigan's statement here.

<sup>74</sup> It is not impossible this Joseph was John's father, but it would probably have made him upwards of ninety years at his death. It is possible John had a brother called Joseph, since John the suit of Daniel Carroll refers to John as the 'eldest son – refer footnote 42.

Together with Joseph Connor of Errill, John Fitzpatrick was appointed executor, by Daniel Dowling of Newtown, Skirke, in 1742, and he was sponsor, with Mrs Mary Dowling, in July 1767, for Elizabeth, daughter of Patt Dowling, Newtown, Skirke, son of said Daniel. Administration of his property was granted in 1783. He married Dympna or Dymmie Shanahan, and by her had following issue:

1. Charles of Ballagh, of whom presently.
2. John, who went to Spain, amassed a large fortune and died in 1825 (*Loca Patriciana*): died s.p.<sup>75</sup>
3. Catherine who married February 9th 1779, William Delany of Rahandrick<sup>76</sup>, and left issue viz (a) Matt of Clugh<sup>77</sup> who married first Miss Fitzpatrick of Urlingford<sup>78</sup> who died leaving one child, a daughter, who died childless; he married second Miss Kelly, sister of Burrows Kelly and by her had John who married and lived in Dublin, Nanny who married Mr Meath, shopkeeper Abbeyleix, and Maria of Clugh alias Foxrock<sup>79</sup> Cottage who married first Denis Mulhall and second Whittaker; and (b) Dympna who married Ned Comerford of Ballinakill<sup>80</sup>, a wealthy shopkeeper, and died in 1852, her issue being Catherine Comerford alias Dunne (1798-1820s), Dympna born November 29 1799, James born December 2 1800, Patrick (March 25 1802 – May 22 1827), Mary (July 1 1804 – Jan 12 1890), Honor born July 5 1805, Edward Martin born November 14 1813, Anne Comerford died December 25 1870 aged 66, Harriet died October 28 1895 aged 75, Frances died December 5 1896 aged 74, and Catherine Dympna born August 27 1826.

Mrs Whittaker alias Mulhall alias Delany of Foxrock Cottage had a daughter Margaret Mulhall who married, 1883, Timothy Kavanagh of Durrow, and died leaving three children who still (1910) survive, viz. Mary [born] 1886, James [born] 1887 and Katie [born] 1888.

4. Mary who married first, October 15 1784, Thomas Hanlon, in the parish of Dunleckney<sup>81</sup>, by whom she had issue; she married secondly a Mr Murphy by whom she had with other issue a daughter Dympna Murphy who married John Dunne (son of Darby, son of Paddy of Ballymanus<sup>82</sup>) of Raheenahone<sup>83</sup>, and by him had the late John Dunne of Raheenahone, and the late Mr Jerry Dunne J.P. Aghaboe. Said Jerry Dunne married Anna Maria Downey of Ballinakill had a large family of sons and daughters still living, viz. Harriet born February 1850, John born August 1851, Pat born June 1853, William born March 1855, Dympna born 1857, and several others.

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<sup>75</sup> That is, *sine prole*, without offspring.

<sup>76</sup> Ráth Anraic, Co. Laois.

<sup>77</sup> Cloch, a denomination of Aghaboe parish.

<sup>78</sup> Áth na nUrlainn, a parish and townland in Cill Chainnigh.

<sup>79</sup> Cloch an tSionnaigh.

<sup>80</sup> Baile na Coille, Laois. Dymphna and Edward married were 24 January 1799 in Aghaboe parish.

<sup>81</sup> Dún Leicne, a parish and townland in Ceatharlach (Co. Carlow)

<sup>82</sup> Baile Mhic Mhánaís, Co. Laois.

<sup>83</sup> Ráithín na hAbhann (Raheennahown), Co. Laois.

5. Elizabeth, born March 7 1765<sup>84</sup>: probably died young.

Charles Fitzpatrick of Ballagh, son of John Fitzpatrick and Dymmie Shanahan his wife, married Catherine Purcell of Co. Tipperary, of the Loughmoe family. She was locally known as the 'Mistress of Ballagh' –a strong-minded woman. By her he had the following issue:

1. Mary, born March 15th 1784, married Daniel Crotty of Roscrea, shopkeeper, and by him had John, Dan and Catherine. This family is gone completely.

2. John (1786-1838), a military Captain, who built the present Ballagh house (now occupied by Pat Campion) and had issue (*Loca Patriciana*)<sup>85</sup>; he was always a Catholic<sup>86</sup>.

3. Joe, who lived in Ballagh in the new house built by his brother, Captain John Fitzpatrick: he married Fanny Dowling of Clonmore (Ossory), beyond Castlefleming, daughter of Paddy Dowling of Clonmore, son of Patrick Dowling of Newtown, Skirke (who died in 1768-9); got smashed<sup>87</sup> in Ballagh, and died in poverty in Errill in 1852 aged about 75. By his wife Fanny Dowling, he had William Fitzpatrick of Dublin, a carpenter, Elizabeth living as a servant with Mrs Skeffington Smyth, Mount Henry<sup>88</sup>, in 1897, and Mary Anne who married James Boyce, Lord Castletown's gamekeeper, and had a daughter Eliza Boyce now wife of Mike Loughman, Derry Road, Durrow, and having a large family of sons and daughters.

4. Dymmie, who died a child.

5. Charles, who married Louisa O'Flaherty, of Barney (opposite Burke's in Bealady), a daughter but reduced, of John Burke O'Flaherty<sup>89</sup> (who lived in Mount Oliver), and by him and by her, who was a Catholic, had John and Bessie who died young.

6. Matt, a military Captain, who became a Protestant and married<sup>90</sup>; his children were Protestants.

7. Catherine, died unmarried.

8. Dymmie married Edward Laurenson, son of Crofton Laurenson, of Brooklawn<sup>91</sup>, Durrow, son of William Laurenson of Durrow, and by him who was a Protestant she had an only child (whose birth her husband only survived a few weeks) baptized first in the Catholic Church as

<sup>84</sup> The sponsors at the baptism were John Fitzpatrick and Harriet Fitzpatrick

<sup>85</sup> Carrigan initially crossed out 'died without' for 'had' issue. Shearman correctly records the marriage of John to Jane Howe in the Church of England (6 November 1820 in Middlesex) and notes their several children.

<sup>86</sup> Captain John Fitzpatrick married Jane Howe in the Church of England (6 November 1820 in Middlesex).

<sup>87</sup> That is, bankrupted.

<sup>88</sup> At Baile Uí Chearúill (Ballycarroll) in the Barony of Portnahinch, Co. Laois.

<sup>89</sup> John Burke O'Flaherty, LLD, was MP for Callan (O'Kelly, S, 1985. *The Place-Names of the County of Kilkenny*. Kilkenny: Boethius Press).

<sup>90</sup> Captain Matthew Fitzpatrick married Susan Woolls in the Church of England (12 February 1818 in Hampshire); at the time he was a Lieutenant in the 97th Regiment of Foot. *Loca Patriciana* records several children to Matthew and Susan, albeit missing Gertrude Anne (baptised 1 August 1835 in Clonmel Parish, Co. Waterford).

<sup>91</sup> Brooklawn House (Leet A, 1814. *A Directory to the Market Towns, Villages, Gentlemen's Seats, and Other Noted Places in Ireland* Dublin: Brett Smith).

Catherine Laurenson and secondly in the Protestant Church as Lucinda Salisbury Laurenson, and who was brought up a Catholic by her Catholic mother. [The] said child born about 1820 married James Hughes of Rathdowney, and died about 1900, her issue being (a) Ned Hughes, shoemaker, Rathdowney, who married about 1899 Nolan<sup>92</sup>, of Glasha<sup>93</sup> and has children; and (b) Dymmie Hughes who with her husband John Lynch lives in America and has two children viz. John Lynch born 1878 and Sarah Lynch.

After the death of her first husband, Dymmie Laurenson alias Fitzpatrick married secondly, about 1826, William O'Flaherty, of Barney, a Catholic, son of John Burke O'Flaherty, and nephew to Sir Wheeler Cuffe and Mr Scott of Annegrove, and brother of her brother Charles' wife, Louisa O'Flaherty, and by her had Bessie, Dymmie, James, Myrie and Louisa, none of whom left issue.

#### 9. James, died at 16 years (*Loca Patriciana*)

When Charles Fitzpatrick died I could not find out. His wife Catherine Purcell, 'The Mistress of Ballagh', the 'strong-minded' respected woman long survived him, and in the end fell on evil days. Before her death she was evicted out of the old Ballagh house, and died an aged woman about 1830 in extreme poverty in a hut in Ballagh bog, which she had allowed one of her workmen to build for himself there while she herself owned the townland. Her son Captain John Fitzpatrick afterwards recovered as tenant part of Ballagh townland and built a new house close to the old family residence attached to the castle. His brother Joe succeeded him there, got broke and left the place which then was taken up by Mick Campion father of the present occupant, Pat Campion. Only in their best days the Fitzpatricks can have held Ballagh by lease, at low rent, from the Earls of Upper Ossory.

The Fitzpatricks of Ballagh are buried in Errill churchyard and immediately beside and to the south of the Connor tombs; but no monuments mark their graves.

[Volume 76 entries end]

## Conclusion

The Carrigan Manuscripts contain several notes relating to the Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin. Volumes 44 and 76 provide much detail of their genealogy but do not give a lineage that connects John with his father, Joseph Fitzpatrick. Elsewhere Carrigan stated Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin were not related to the Fitzpatricks of Ballyboodin Fitzpatricks<sup>94</sup>, thus taking a contrary position to Shearman. Much evidence from seventeenth and eighteenth-century rent books, deeds of indenture, and wills supports Carrigan's position.

The father of John Fitzpatrick, the first of the Ballagharahin line, is proven to be Joseph Fitzpatrick who married Catherine Carroll of Aghnameadle, Co. Tipperary, not Dr Joseph

<sup>92</sup> Edmond Hughes married Mary Nolan 24 November 1898 in the Parish of Borris-in-Ossory.

<sup>93</sup> Glais Áir (Glashare), Co. Laois.

<sup>94</sup> In Volume 73 Carrigan states, "The Fitzpatricks of Gurteen, Coolcashin, and Freshford were related to the Ballyboodan Fitzpatricks but not the Ballogh Fitzpatricks"



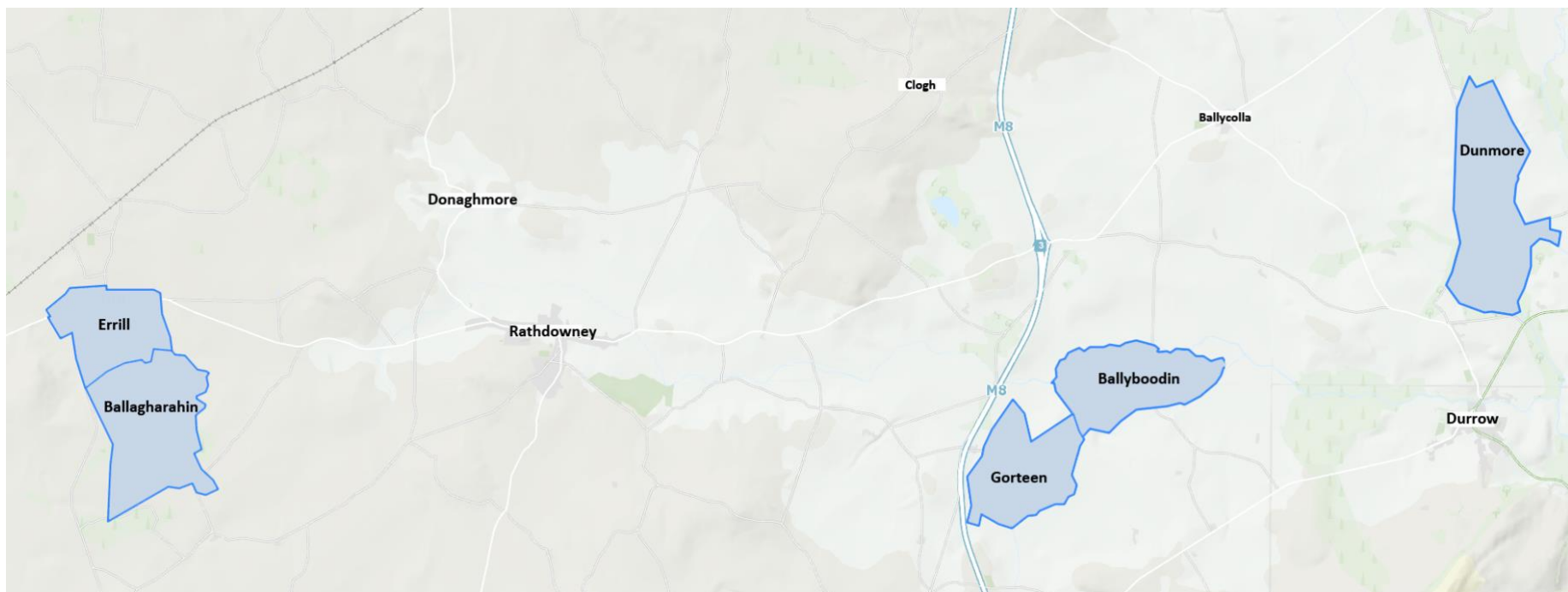
Fitzpatrick of Carlow town, who died without issue. Unproven, but intriguing, is a potential familial relationship between John Fitzpatrick of Ballagharahin and the Lords Gowran.

Hence, while the 'Fitzpatricks of Ballyboodin' descend from the Mac Fynen line of the Mac Giolla Phádraig, the 'Fitzpatricks of Ballagharahin probably descend from Brian 'na Luireach' Mac Giolla Phádraig.

### **Acknowledgments**

The author expresses deep gratitude to St Kieran's College, particularly Martina Lawlor, for providing access to Carrigan's manuscripts. Thanks also to Dr Esther Fitzpatrick for helping to photograph the Carrigan manuscripts and to Marianne Mielke for copying the rent books of Richard Fitzpatrick. Last, but not least, the review comments of Diana Heins are greatly appreciated.

## Appendix I: Modern Ordnance Survey map showing key places in this article



Map edited from OpenStreetMap: © [OpenStreetMap contributors](#). Tiles courtesy of [Tracestrack](#). [Website and API terms](#).

## Appendix II: Rent books notations for Ballagharahin

Sixteenth and seventeenth records pertaining to the tenancy of Ballagharahin afford a clear picture of activity related the townland. Some notable entries for Ballagharahin from the rent book of Captain Richard Fitzpatrick's estate in Co. Laois follow.

### Lady Day 1701

To a man who looked after the woods in Clonmeen [and] Ballagh, 6s.

### Lady Day 1703

For the stock at Ballagh, £403 8s 0d

Tithes on wool of Ballagh

For three locks for Ballagh, 3s 6d

A tax on Ballagh, £1 8s 0d

### Michaelmas 1704

For 20 barrels oats to sow at Ballagh, £2

For surveying of lands within a ditch of Ballagh, £1 8s 2d

### March 1706

Paid Cottiers of Ballagh on bargaining for the drain, 4s

### June to August 1707

For pitch tar and raddle for Ballagh sheep, 6s 9d

Paid Thomas Ringwood for shearers at Ballagh, £ 1 6s 4d

Drainers at Ballagh, 7d

Paid Ballagh Shepherd, £1 10s 9½d

Paid County Charges for Ballagh, 6s 7d

### September to November 1707

Paid for steel of workmen for tools for Ballagh, 1s 6d

Paid Ballagh shepherd for stuff for sheep, 1s 1d

### November 1707 to March 1708

Church tax for Ballagh, £2 1s 0.5½d

Paid Ballagh shepherd for stuff for sheep, 3s 3d

Paid to two shepherds for valuing damage done to Ballagh sheep, 2s 11½d

### March to May 1708

Paid men that wrought at Ballagh 20 November 1707 to 1 September 1708, £31 3s 8½d

Paid earnest to Ballagh shepherd for 4s for 2 pound ¼ of hops

### June to August 1708

Paid in County tax for Ballagh, 4s 9d

### Michaelmas 1710

Paid the several tenants of Ballagharahine and Errill for the work of their tenants, £36 7s 0d and [George] Southern toward building his house, £10

### 1714

Allowed Thomas Southern for building his house, £7