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8th August 1829 Census Inchigeela p. 9

Pigot's Directory 1824, Bantry,

Bandon Weavers p. 31

Clonakilty, Kinsale, Skibbereen, p.26

Lewis 1837, Bantry, Dunmanway, Skibbereen, p. 28

Slater's Directory 1836, Bantry, p. 31

Census Extracts, p.38

Bandon Clothiers, p.40

Thomas Adderly, Innishannon, p.42

Textile Businesses, p. Bandon Business p, 44

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Flax Growers 1796 p.

Fishing Nets. p.

Exports of Cloth from Cork, p.124

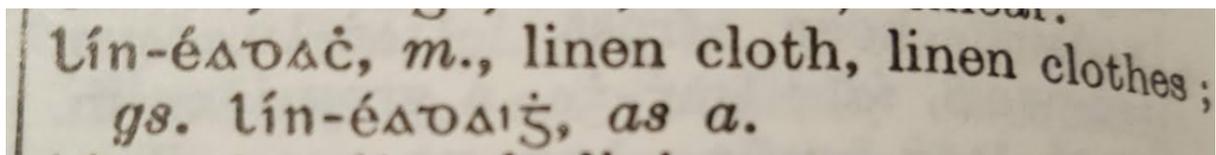
Flax Acreage Co.Cork, 1939-1945

Richard S. Harrison on Flax in West Cork, p. 220

Bibliography, p. 133

Spinning, weaving, flax, linen has a long provenance in Ireland. This is shown in sample entries in Dinneen's Irish/English Dictionary¹.

Linen: Línéadach



Weaver: sníomh, multiple variations:

¹ http://glg.csisdmsz.ul.ie/index.php?mobile_display=false

ná glacann r., becoming
plait; dá f. amac, spinning, twisting,
sníomac, -aige, a., spinning, twine.
sníomacán, -áin, pl. id., m., a spinning,
twisting, twining; bean rníomacán, a
spinster; al. -mácán, -mácán.
sníomavóir, -óra, -rí, m., a spinner, a
twister.
sníomavóirneact, -a, f., the business of a
spinner.
sníomáirí, g. id., pl. -óirí, m., a spinner,
a twister.
sníomaim, vl. rníom and -mácán, v. tr.,
I spin, twist, curl, twine, wind; wring,
strain, wrench; r. le, I intertwine
with or join to; r. mo bára, I wring
my hands; tá mo éiríúe dá rníom,
my heart is being wrenched (with
anguish); is íomóa rlat álainn ná
rníomann, not every fair rod may be
woven (intr.); early sníim (cf. líim,
mod. líomnam).
sníomairí, m., a spindle (Wind).
sníomairí, -airí, pl. id., f., a spindle.
sníom-ríneadó, m., = ás rníom ásúr ás
ríneadó; a muiríar-póit ríneadó 'na
ríneadó ás r., her wealth of hair falling
in long plaits (poet.).
sníomta, p. a., spun, twisted, twined,
involved, united. See ríann (1).
sníite, p. a., and nec., spun; ní r. rníite
an ríeara, one must not spin the thread
of lore; early form of rníomta
sníon

Flax is growing again in Durrus part of Glas scheme to assist birdlife, the farm in question once had a flax pond:



...

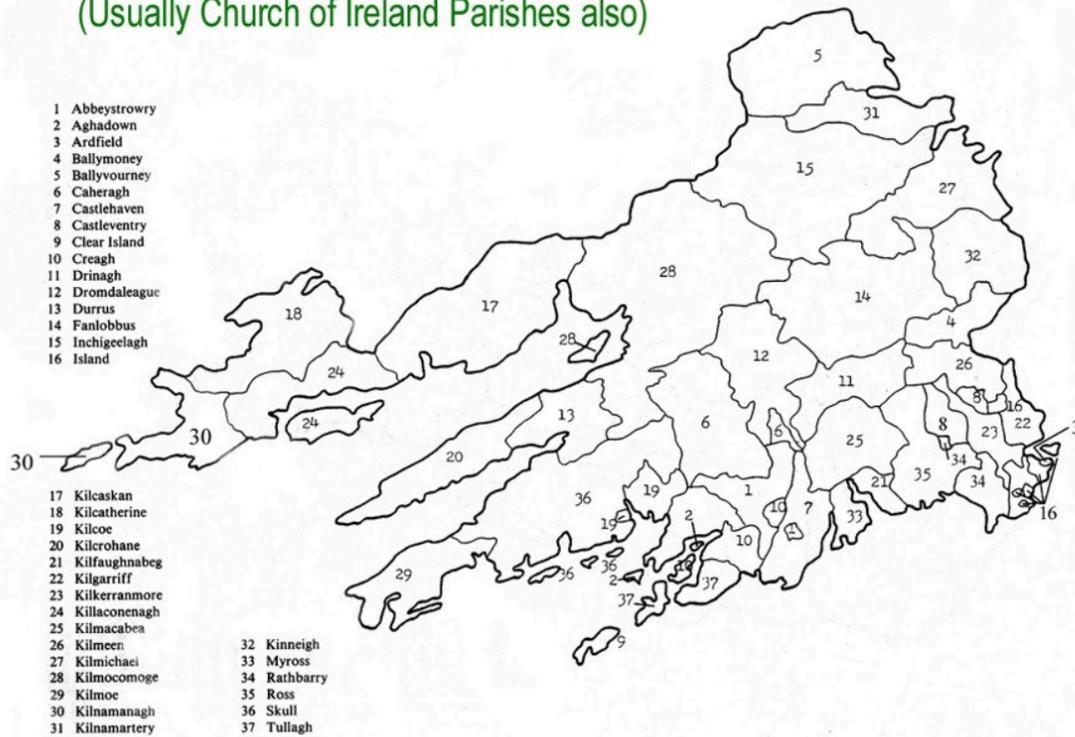
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The commercial part of the plant is from the root upwards:



Civil Parishes of West Cork

(Usually Church of Ireland Parishes also)



Linen Board

From Chief Secretaries² Papers. The Trustees of Linen manufacture, constituted in 1711, were set up to improve standards and regulate linen manufacture. The board arranged for the inspection of cloth by county inspectors and operated a linen hall in Dublin. Large administration costs, a number of financial scandals and an independently flourishing industry in Ulster prompted the abolition of the board in 1828. Documents relating to the operation and abolition of the board appear in the papers (CSO/RP/1828/1304) including a memorial from cloth merchants in Donegal calling for the reinstatement of county inspectors (CSO/RP/1828/1229)

In the linen triangle of Co. Armagh in the 18th century where some of the West Cork weavers may have originated, weaving was concentrated with the smallholders who had some land if small. Spinning with the cottiers. The area shares a trait with the Durrus, Caheragh and Mizen areas in having pre famine an extraordinary rural population density.

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<https://csorp.nationalarchives.ie/context/Content%20of%20the%20Registered%20Papers%201818-1833.pdf>

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West Cork had the additional benefit of proximity to the sea for seaweed and sea sand. Also from the 1750s the dramatic development of Cork as a major Northern provisioning seaport provided major market opportunities.

Rev. Horatio Townsend (1810),

Compiled an agricultural survey of County Cork for the Royal Dublin Society. He wrote that around 1760 the population was confined to the coast and the inner parts largely uncultivated. During the next forty years there was a major population increase. 'Hill tops once deemed unfit for anything but coarse summer feeding and cultivated to their very tops'. He refers to the trade of weaving linen in the poorer areas a coarse, vitry (vitries were used for bagging) and bandle cloth (a coarse fabric a foot wide). Weaving was done in private houses. Emigration was low; and there was an aversion to the Army and Navy and a deep attachment to the native area once basic subsistence could be secured.

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1650s, Richard Brockelsby, clothier, Cork persecuted as Quaker d 1696.

1720

Cork Probates

1724, Pamphlet in collection of Mayor Pembrock of Cork on Linen:

121 Books over the Chimbley, one the Alphabet, and on the Shelves in my Counting house

Books	the high 9 Inches	year
N^o 1	Dutton Justice of Peace for Ireland	1721
1	The Warren Continuation of Dutton Justice of Peace	1727
1	Dutton Office of Sherrife for Ireland	1721
1	Kilburn Justice of the Peace, & Presidents 6 Edd ⁿ	1700
2	Shaws Justice of Peace for England 2 Voll ^m & 2 Edd ⁿ	1733
1	Giles Jacobs Justice of the Peace for England 3 Edd ⁿ	1720
1	Compleat Sherrife for England 2 Edd ⁿ	1710
1	Compleat Attorney for England 5 Edd ⁿ	1724
1	Compleat Clerk, or Practising Solicitor in all Courts	1726
1	Dutton Master & Servants for Ireland	1723
1	Hen: Consentio, Practice of the Spirituall Court 3 Edd ⁿ	1708

Books	9 Inches high	year
N^o 2	Stiles Pragmaticall Register 3 Edd ⁿ	1694
1	Heals Pleas of the Crown the 5 Edd ⁿ	1716
1	Giles Jacobs Common Law Common Placed	1726
2	Bailey's English Dictionary in 2 Vollums 1721	1737
1	The Laws & Customs & Priviledges of London 2 Edd ⁿ	1716
1	Dutton of Masters & Servants for Ireland	1723
1	Quineys Dispensatory the 11 Edd ⁿ	1739
1	D. Henry Sacheverell Tryall	1710
1	The Law of Actions taken from Rolls Abridgm ^t no Author	1710

Books	Shelfe 10 1/2 Inches high	year
N^o 3	Robinson Abridgm ^t of the Irish Statutes	1736
1	Edw ^d Lees Abridgm ^t of the Irish Statutes, Comon Placed	1734
7	Cokes Reports in 7 Books in 13 parts in Large Octavo	1727
1	Compleat Clerk	
2	Boyles Philosophicall Work Abridged by Peter Shaw, in 3 Vollums I have but the 2 ^d & 3 ^d part (the 1 st Wanting)	1725
3	Joseph Addison Works in 4 Vollums I have but the 1 st 3 ^d & 4 th Vollums (the 2 ^d Voll ^m Wanting)	1721

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1732, Cork City. The³ common weavers and dyers belonging to the clothing trade made a handsome appearance on the streets on Whitsun, Monday the 29th and Tuesday the 30th May 1732 with a weaver's loom.

Ross Cathedral: 1738/97, 30th John son of Daniel Carthy of Froye flax dresser

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1739, Daniel Carthy⁴, flax dresser son John baptised.

1742 Edward Creed, clothier, Cork

1744, Richard Young, linen⁵ weaver and constable (probably responsible for collecting tax), north west quarter of Shandon, Cork.

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Baptisms 1751

1751, Ross, 7br 25 Elizabeth daughter of John Elliot (plus 2) soldier Jespar Dowan Philip weaver Mary Stocker Catherine Barloe sponsors.

1760, Cork deed⁶. Thomas Chillingsworth, weaver. John Tillsley, Michael Page, William Sargeant, all clothiers.

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1762, Michael Page, John Varian, Clothiers, Cork

1764, Aug. - Last Saturday John Dinane, a linnen weaver, was whipp'd thro' this city, for unlawful combinations; he was to be confined for some time and whipped again on two market-days.

"

1769, Cork, John Bowen, weaver, Blackpool house attacked

1769, Bantry, Richard Spencer, weaver, took lease from Richard White, significant family, originated Carrigtwohill

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³ Mayor Pembrock diary p. 418.

<http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/Mayoral%20Book%20of%20Thomas%20Pembrock/files/assets/basic-html/page-418.html>

⁴ Rosscarbery C of I records.

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⁶ <s://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=2160>

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1769, Cork, Stafford, weaver shot dead by soldier trying to escape en route to Goal.

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C 1780, Cork Election, 40 shilling Freeholders, Weavers, Richard Ashe, Thomas Cambridge, Christopher Seymour, Thomas Seymour,

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1780, William Crone, bastard from St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork apprenticed to Charles Benyson, broad cloth weaver 1786, Thomas Hyde, aged 14, from St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork apprenticed to John Shuttleworth, linen weaver.

1787, John Lydon, aged 17, from St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork apprenticed to Sampson McCabe, cotton and linen weaver.

1790, James Busby, from St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, aged 13 apprenticed to William Busby, cotton and linen weaver, Cork.

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1792, John Bolster, from St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, aged 14 apprenticed to Thomas Bolster, cotton weaver, Cork.

Bantry/Beara⁷ 1796:

⁷ <http://www.corkhist.ie/wp-content/uploads/jfiles/1894/b1894-087.pdf>

similarly derived from Dr. Smith's *Cork* :—"At
"the foot of Hungry Hill, on Sugarloaf) to the
"extreme west of our county), there lived some
"years ago a peculiar people called the *Ranties*.
"The men were hardy and stalwarth; the women,
"when in holiday attire, dressed in red cloaks
"and caps, the material of which they themselves
"made and dyed, the dye being obtained by
"them, it was said, from a univalve which they
"found adhering to the rocks. They lived chiefly
"on fish, which they caught in abundance in the
"season; and they also dredged up varweed
"from the bottom of the sea, cutting it with
"curved knives attached to long poles. This
"weed and sea-sand they brought to Bantry and
"sold for manure. When the *Ranties* settled
"down here is unknown; but they lived con-
"tented and happy for many generations, until
"the cholera visitation in 1831, which caused
"fearful ravages amongst these poor people, and
"eventually swept them away. It is said that
"when the French fleet cast anchor in Bantry
"Bay, December 24, 1796, Colonel White, after-
"wards Lord Bantry, marshalled the women of
"this tribe, with their red cloaks and caps, on
"Hungry Hill, which had the appearance from
"the ships of a regiment of soldiers prepared to
"show battle." . . . From the article on "Irish
"Convent Industries," in the June number of the
New Ireland Review, it seems that a county Cork
convent, viz., Skibbereen, was the first to enter on
the new path of enterprise, which has since hap-
pily had several imitators throughout Ireland.
The total output up to May, 1893, of 1,400 dozen
handkerchiefs, 280 dozen towels, 2,400 yards of
linen, 6,000 yards of lawn, etc., the reviewer
considers a truly excellent result for thirty or
forty girls to achieve, who before 1889 had never

1804, Daniel Sullivan, Carriganass, Kealkil, weaver⁸, deed.

1807, John Mullins, Farranamanagh, Kilcrohane born died as weaver⁹ 82 in 1889.

⁸ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=378110>

⁹

https://civilrecords.irishgenealogy.ie/churchrecords/images/deaths_returns/deaths_1889/06146/4755712.pdf

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1815, Bantry, The general situation of the labouring and cottier classes was described as 'certainly very wretched' in 1815. Townsend noted that they were 'seldom treated by their employers with that humanity and attention their useful labours so justly merit'. A cabin and an acre of ground for planting potatoes cost around forty to fifty shillings per annum and employment at around six pence per day was provided by the farmer as the 'chief means of subsistence'. Female members of the family often supplemented this income by spinning flax or knitting.

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1801 on, Durrus. Weavers Thomas Kingston Dromreagh 1801-77, Edward Brooks Dromreagh 1802-77, William Johnson 1803-1886, John Mullins Farranamanagh, Mary Donovan 1807-17 spinner of wool, James Croston Brahalis born c 1823, William Croston b c 1824 Mowlamille, Geoffrey Croston, Kealties 1826-81, John Gibbons, Kilcrohane d 1878, John Brien d 1878, Ellen Mahony, Kilcrohane 1807-1880, 1813-1889, Isaac Johnson, village weaver as brother father

"1817. Peter Besnard¹⁰ Inspector General of Linen for Provinces of Munster, Leinster and Connaught, report, Banon, Clonakilty, Rosscarbery, Skibbereen, Dunmanway, Bantry, Export to West Indies and USA, Exertions of Lord Bantry and Vicar of Bantry Rev. Smith, Lord Carbery. Redmond Barry, Colonel Hodder, Trade Depressed. Praise for Right Honourable John Foster, Collon, Co. Louth, Promoter of Linen Industry as Chancellor of the Exchequer early pioneer of Capital Spending.

The Fosters were interested in improving their new estate in Co. Louth. Anthony Foster invested in agricultural improvements, improving the drainage, fertility and general quality of the land. Arthur Young who wrote 'Tour in Ireland' visited the estate in 1776, five years before the rental, and said that the Chief Baron Anthony Foster's 'operations were of a magnitude he had never heard of before' (CLAJ, X, 3, 1943 p227). John Foster developed the linen industry in the area, building mills and encouraging Protestant weavers to settle in Collon.

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1823. Durrus, John Woulfe Snr. 1848-1897 (b.1823, married Elizabeth Cole, father weaver, servant of Durrus Glebe, 1849, his own father was a labourer)

1826, Devonshire papers, Bandon. Met with Mr Newman, he 'gave me a very melancholy description of the destitute state in which many of these poor people are, weavers as well as

¹⁰ The Besnard family were of Huguenot origin. Their sasi factory n Douglas was in 1815 one of the largest in Europe.
<https://durrushistory.com/2016/06/03/1817-peter-besnard-inspector-general-of-linen-for-provinces-of-munster-leinster-and-connaug>

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others, the principal causes to the constant sickness which prevailed amongst that class, the entire of the late winter.' He (Popham) agrees that all requiring it should be relieved as Paupers and not as belonging to any class of tradesmen Weavers or others but as Paupers alone "it is a very nice and dangerous thing to interfere with the manufacturers and their workmen, in fact that none of us are aware of the dangerous tendency, the supporting by subscription persons in combination and those very present bringing distress to their own doors by their own misconduct" "the more private the thing is done, the more beneficial"
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1832. The Newmans emigrated to Edwardsburgh, Ontario, Canada on Easter Sunday 1832, from the Parish of Schull, County Cork, Ireland. They were flax farmers and weavers of linen.

1835, Bantry. George Vickery, weaver aged 23, joined the Newfoundland Army.

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1842, Creagh, Skibbereen, died John Bullen, aged 51 (1791-1842), weaver and pensioner.

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1842. Daniel O'Connell presided at a monster meeting in July 1842 attended by an enormous crowd from all districts of West Cork. Estimates range to a few hundred thousand¹¹Prior to the meeting he lodged with Fr. Doheny P.P. Dunmanway, and travelled with him by coach and four. As they approached Skibbereen they were met by a procession made up of bakers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors and **weavers** preceded by a band.

1846, Durrus, James Croston, weaver, married Mary Levis

1846, Durrus, William Croston, weaver, married Mary Dukelow...

¹¹ The Nation of 8th July 1843 quoted in the column 'Cois Life' Southern Star 28th June 1947.

1849. The Schull Poor Law Union was formed in 1849 during the height of the Famine. There were six weaving looms.

1855, Caheragh, Stephen Jermyn, widower, weaver and pensioner married Rebecca Hinch his father David, weaver

1863, Caheragh, Stephen Jermyn, weaver, his father William weaver, married Ann Stout

1877, Durrus, died Mrs Sarah Croston, aged 27, weaver's wife.

1877, Durrus, died Edward Brooks aged 77, (1802-1877), Dromreagh. The family originated in East Donegal.

1880, John Croston, Durrus weaver married Patience Swanton, Ballydevlin.

1881, Durrus, died Geoffrey Croston, Kealties, aged 55 (1826-1881) weaver.

1888, Durrus died Alice Croston, aged 4, weaver's daughter, John Croston present.

1899, Durrus, died William Croston, aged 69, (1822-1891), John Croston, weaver present.

1906, Durrus, Fanny Croston daughter of John Croston, weaver in school.

C1750, from Somerville (Castletownshend) family History:

except one near the door, made out of ...
" My grandmother (Mrs. Ann Somerville *née* Neville) " amused herself by employing the poor women spinning (*sic*) flax and wool, and clothing them. She also had cloth made from the fibres of nettles, for which she obtained a premium, but it proved an unpractical and expensive article for clothing." (Comparable only, one would think, with the Shirt of Nessus). " She was many years dead before my birth, but her name and kindness not forgot, and the poor who attended their friends' funerals, mostly ended their cries at her tomb. ... buried in Cork. He was a very useful ...

Evanson (Durrus) link to Shaws (Cork Woolen Merchants)

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The references are in 1750s deeds of a marriage and later their families were drapers together in Cork. They operated as woolen draper at Castle St. Cork.

Many of the townlands in the Durrus Estates of the Durrus Evansons were planted with weaving families, some probably from C. Armagh. More came from Bandon where the Evansons also had houses.

The Evanson are also related to Jeremiah Coughlan, an attorney who married Susanna Evanson. He was manager of the Devonshire West Waterford Estates successors to Boyle. He was from Carrigmanus Goleen and in that general area there were many planted weavers.

Mayor Pembrock¹², Listing of Constables (Cess Collectors), Cork:
Edward Barrett, David White, Clothiers
Richard Young, linen weaver, William Burchfield, weaver.

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1773, Lord¹³ Shannon, descendant of Richard Boyle, Great Earl of Cork extensive property interests including Clonakilty, Bandon, **Trustee of Linen Board**, Governor of Co. Cork, pension of £3,000 per annum.

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Another aspect of the memorial¹⁴ struck me there is a reference to John R. Collins, Clothier of Skibbereen. The weaving business was driven by the Clothiers. They sourced wool from as far north as Roscommon, the Bandon families like the Allman, Pophams, Wheelers maybe Sullivans then outsourced it to home weavers and collected it for finishing. Until now I thought all the clothiers were from Bandon. The Bandon families became extremely wealthy until the trade collapsed around 1820

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¹² <http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/ye%20mayoral%20booke%20of%20thomas%20pembrock/>
¹³ Lord Shannon's letters to son, PRONI, (Hunt's list 1775)
¹⁴ <http://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=308824>

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1783, Cork¹⁵ Election List of Freemen voters, many from the county.

Clothiers:

Richard Allen
John Bennett
Peter Blackmore (linen draper)
Thomas Boyce
Abraham Clarke
Samuel Dixon
Henry Foord
Henry Grainger
Joshua Harman
Joshua Harman Junior
Joseph Harrison (draper)
Richard Hendley
Robert Johnson
George Mitchell
Thomas Mallowney
Samuel Nash
George Newenham
Thomas Parks
Edward Parkes
John Rice

Woollen Drapers:

John Garde
Joseph Harman
William Lane
William Morgan
Denis Quigley
John Smith
Henry Terry
William Wheling

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¹⁵ <https://durrushistory.com/2017/10/16/1783-listing-of-voters-in-cork-city-election/>

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1786. In Skibbereen¹⁶ are grown good quantities of corn and flax.

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Lord Bantry, 1817 encouraging flax growing with Vicar of Bantry, Rev. Smith.

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1817, Rev. Somers¹⁷ Payne, land agent, mentioned the Skibbereen principal linen market in the west. Rev. Horace Townsend commented that the major linen market was Clonakilty which for some years past also had a spinning school. Lady Carbery actively involved.

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1819 new crop at home farm Bawnlanan (Myross, Skibbereen) of The O'Donovan, Lieutenant General Richard O'Donovan¹⁸:

¹⁶ WILSON, William. The Post-Chaise Companion or Traveller's Directory through Ireland. The author: Dublin, 1786 www.books.google.com

¹⁷ Cork Mercantile Courier report on Cork Linen Board.

¹⁸ From diary at Bath reference library transcribed by Diarmuid Ó Murchadha, 1988 JCHAS

had been paying to Scarty Donovan. Lime, incidentally, had to be purchased from Sam. Jervise (Jervois), Esq., at 2s per barrel.

Cereals, etc.

One might expect that the setback to the Irish agricultural economy heralded by the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 — and in particular the collapse of cereal prices between 1818 and 1822 — would have led to a decrease in the area devoted to tillage. Instead, as Professor Donnelly has pointed out, the opposite was the case, with an enormous increase in grain exports between 1815 and 1845.¹⁴ This is reflected in Bawnlahan, where oats and wheat account for a quarter of the fields cultivated in 1819 and this increased by 20% in 1820. There is no mention of barley.

On 12 March 1819 low grass and trefoil were being sown in East field — presumably the 'oats and clover' field listed above. On the following day:

13.3.1819. (Saturday) Fine day. 4 horses plowing in oats in deerpark. Men hacking and making drains. Boys and girls picking stones. Paid H. Becher's interest.

On 12 July four men went to mow the lower meadow. In August (27th) five men were reaping wheat in the sheep walk. A week or so later we find a typical entry:

6.9.1819. Men went in Boat for sand, brought the Hay from the Wood, came on rain. Kill'd a sheep. men thrashing oats. 3 Horses bringing in turf. put 4 cows to fat in the Deer park — Hounds were out. Doc. McCarty came to Stone.¹⁵

An entry long after harvest-time (6 December) refers to men and women 'picking and slashing wheat' — presumably threshing with flails. It was done again on the eve of St. Patrick's day following.¹⁶

A new crop is mentioned on 11 September 22: 'Men and women with flax' is the first (and only) reference to a crop which was to

play a prominent part in the economy of Cork.

Turf was also cut on the estate in the summer of 1819. The men were turning the turf on 1 July, cutting it for Tom Harrington a week later, stacking turf on 10 August and burning it in on 6 September.

Livestock

At the beginning of 1819, Gen. O'Donovan listed his stock as follows: 5 horses, 6 cows, 1 ox, 1 calf, 45 sheep, 3 sows, 1 boar, 6 pigs. He killed 2, 25 young pigs, sold 13, gave 7, and kept 4.

Sheep and pigs appear to dominate. The output of six cows would not allow any gross surplus for sale, after milk and butter had been provided for the household. There is no mention of cattle-fattening. On 23 May 1819, after a family visit to Castletownshend, O'Donovan got a young Devon bull from Mr Troy and sent the bill for it to Castletownshend. But two days afterwards the calf died after its bladder burst. (Betty, the cook, was blamed for giving it too much milk).¹⁷

Prices were reasonably high. On Saturday, 23 January 1819, the 13 young pigs were sold at Skibbereen for £5.8.3. At Ross fair (Thursday, 26 Aug. 1819) O'Donovan sold a ram and five ewes for over £10, on the following day bought a cow at Drimoleague fair for £4.14.0. and twelve sheep for £6.14.0., and on Saturday bought another cow at Skibbereen for £5.2.6. In October he sold Moggy (presumably a horse) to Capt. Sherwin for £20.

Prices were still higher in 1820. In February he sold two young pigs to Triphook for £1. St. Patrick's day was fair day at 'Curraghbegland'.¹⁸ Here he sold a cow for £9.10.0. and three pigs for £6.1.1½.

Most of the buying and selling was entrusted to Tom Harrington, obviously a man well-versed in the ways of fairs and markets. Unfortunately, during O'Donovan's absence, the opportunities for personal profit proved too much of a temptation for Tom, and so in late

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Fergusons, Dromreagh/Clashadoo

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Cork Constitution 12th May 1829 mentions James Ferguson, Dromreague, Bantry Barony £20, John Ferguson, Clashadoo £10, Thomas Ferguson Clashadoo £10 the purpose is the registration of votes thus they re the one family as the Dromreagh family use the Clashadoo lands to make them eligible to vote. James Ferguson in Tithe Applotments 'Droumreag' 1830. Interestingly in the 1830 tithe applotments the other significant farm was owned by a 'Widow Shannon' another flax related name.

1798. Deed of lands west of Dunmanway, Thomas Cripps, Innholder, Dunmanway, witness Thomas Cripps, linen weaver, Dunmanway, lives James Ferguson aged about 9, Mary Ferguson aged about 18 children of John Ferguson all Durrus. These are the Fergusons of Clashadoo note the linen connection. The Fergusons at Droumreagh (Durrus Cross) are on the spinning wheel list c 1795 same family as Clashadoo.

Thomas Ferguson, Clashadoo appears in the 1937 school folklore collection as jumping over the 'pound' on his horse. The family that married into them the Skuses had a history of military service, policing citing a local landlord agents and bailiffs. Given Tom Fergusons familiarity with pound (used for holding distrained cattle on arrears of rent) it is possible they were local enforcers for the Landlord, the Evanson family.

The Evansons probably cleared the native population from the better land of their two estates (former McCarthy land from Clonee to Kealties) and former O'Mahony land Dromreagh, Ardogeena, Coolculaghta and brought in weavers probably from Armagh looking at names and Huguenots such as Dukelows.

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Committee in Bantry in 1824 to petition against the withdrawal of the bounty on linen production as had been agreed in the Act of Union.

Recollections of James Stanley Vickery, Molloch, Parish of Durrus early 1830s

He was orphaned and was reared with his sister with their grandparents. His memoir was written in Australia in the 1890s.

‘Spinning wheels would be making music, the large one for wool and the small one for flax. The articles made from these materials were very coarse but strong and durable’.

Memories of Samuel Vickery (1832-1912), Rooska, parish of Durrus and Indiana.

He was born in Rooska father William Warner Vickery mother Elizabeth Woulfe, Stouke, Ballydehob. In his later years in Indiana his daughter Martha Ellen took a note of his recollections. He lived in Rooska in a 2 storey two rooms long stone thatched house until the family moved to Reendonegan in 1840. His father was involved in fishing and employed girls to spin twine for nets.

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Vickery Family¹⁹, Bantry

One of John’s sons James, and his wife Ellen (Warner), who bought the lease of a farm at Moloch, had twelve children, of whom ten survived. The seventh son was Thomas married his second cousin, Mary Sullivan of Reendesert, in 1833, and settled in Bantry in the recently named New Street, **as a dyer of homemade woollen cloth. Whether this was a**

¹⁹ Hazel Vickery, <https://libguides.ucc.ie/TheVickeryCollection/Home>

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previously established business is unknown, however, cheaper and better imports from England soon saw the collapse of this trade and this led to Thomas then setting up a Posting Establishment.

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1835. 1st Report From His Majesty's Commission For Inquiring Into the Condition of The Poorer Classes in Ireland. Begging, Impotence Through Old Age, Sick Poor, Able Bodies Out of work, Vagrancy, Evidence taken at Ballydehob, West Cork, from Rev. James Barry, Parish Priest, Rev. John Barry, Curate, Rev. John Triphook, Protestant Minister, John Brooks, Farmer, £1 rent, Alexander English Churchwarden, James Levis, farmer, Rent £33, Cornelius Mahony, Labourer, Patrick Mahony, Farmer, £10, James Mahony, John Murphy, Daniel Sullivan all labourers and Quarrymen, Thomas Swanton, James Swanton, Merchant, Sweetnam, Dispensary Surgeon, Richard Salter Farmer, Farmer Rent £14. Begging starts St. Patrick's Day, **Destitution of Bandon Weavers**, Maimed Children, Absentee Landlords Take £6,000 a Year From Parish Subscribe £3 to Dispensary, Sick lie on Knotted Ferns.

Begging:

Questionnaire:

<http://www.dippam.ac.uk/eppi/documents/10931/page/246819>

Pages 682-686.

<http://www.dippam.ac.uk/eppi/documents/10931/page/246690>

Impotence Through Old Age p 266-267:

<http://www.dippam.ac.uk/eppi/documents/10931/page/246275>

Sick Poor p 339-340:

<http://www.dippam.ac.uk/eppi/documents/10931/page/246347>

Able Bodied out of Work p 457:

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<http://www.dippam.ac.uk/eppi/documents/10931/page/246466>

Vagrancy p 682-:

<http://www.dippam.ac.uk/eppi/documents/10931/page/246690>

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1835, Poor Law Enquiry, evidence:

Maskelyne Alcock, Magistrate ex cotton weavers, Kilbrogan, Bandon begging for money or potatoes.

Father Dore, Caheragh, not uncommon for alms to be given as small quantity of flax by farmer's wives

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1835, Caheragh, evidence of Fr. Dore to Poor Law enquiry, 'widows in summer earn wages spinning flax given to them by farmers wives'

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Bantry, Lewis 1837

Previously²⁰ to the withdrawing of the protecting duties, the manufacture of coarse linen and cotton began to thrive here and afforded employment to several hundred persons; these linens, here called " Rich Cole John Sullivan and John Cole both Gubeen Sick a Pauper Dead 1853 a poor weaver wife and 3 children?

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Vitries," were striped pieces chiefly used for bagging; and the sales frequently exceeded £4000 per annum.

1841, Bridgetown, Skibbereen, Moses Caffrey, weaver, son died.

1841, Skibbereen, John Glassin, weaver, wife died.

²⁰ <http://www.libraryireland.com/topog/B/Bantry-Bantry-Cork.php>

1841 Effects of Cotton, Calico, British Competition. Evidence²¹ of William Crooke Esq.,
Macroon, to 1841 Enquiry on Land.

something to promote the interests of the labouring classes. There is another thing I wish to call your attention to as to the labouring classes. The poor man, out of 8*d.* a day, has to buy food for his family, and clothing. I recollect a time when the females of a family manufactured all their clothing; there is nothing of the kind now, and that is the great cause of the misery of the population. The women have nothing to do but wash and boil the potatoes; and the condition of the poor cottiers is most miserable—the females of the family can give them no help. I recollect when flax was manufactured in this country, but since that has been superseded by English cottons and calicoes, and other manufactured goods, the condition of the lower class of people has been greatly deteriorated. I think the government ought to encourage the growth and manufacture of flax, and they ought to do something in the way of promoting the agriculture of the country, by establishing agricultural societies in every poor law union, and giving largely to them; for I am always in dread of a year of scarcity, for the population is so great, and the population and food are so nearly balanced, that if a year of famine in this country was to happen, I do not know what would be the result. The people barely grow sufficient for their consumption, though the land is capable of growing three times as much. There is not a farm in the union that is not capable of producing three times as much as it does, if the land was properly treated. I also think that the promotion of public works would be a great thing, though those are things which do not depend upon any particular locality. The railroads

1842, Bridgetown, Skibbereen, John Bullen, age 51, weaver and pensioner,

1847, plight of Bantry weavers:

²¹ <http://www.dippam.ac.uk/eppi/documents/11941/page/282774>

The Cork Examiner.

No. 937.)—THICK—SIX-PENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1847.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, { TO THE TOWN, 4s 6d
{ TO THE COUNTRY, 5s

by the price of a small king- | being condition too serious, to permit the prolongation | BEING anxious to put an end to a controversy in which | in order to put them on barren roads? Such policy may | TO THE EDITOR OF THE
ally undermined by Russia in the | of our conversation. The physicians, besides, had just | our readers generally can have so interest, we wrote to | be understood by great statesmen; common sense and |
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BANTRY RELIEF COMMITTEE—THURSDAY.

(REPORTED FOR THE COBK EXAMINER.)

Rev. PATRICK BEGLEY, R.C.C., in the chair.

Members present—The Rev. Chairman, the Inspecting officer; Messrs. Laler, O'Sullivan, Jun. and Cotter, and part of the time, Emanuel Hutchins.

Notice had been given by a member, that he would, upon this day, move, that no person whatsoever should be henceforth relieved, save widows, orphans, and infirm poor. But he this day withdrew that notice, on finding that the inspecting officer had received a circular from the Commissioners of a precisely similar tendency, and which he presumed he would this day move.

The Rev. Chairman stated, that he had received a memorial from some of the destitute tradesmen of the town—the weavers, which, in its own simple and unpretending language, would make the Committee acquainted with some facts, which it might be well to consider, when taking into consideration the now additional requirement of the Commissioners, calling on them to continue their reductions by classes, and in gross, and to press yet further the objectionable Poor-house test. He then read the following:—

The Petition of the following Tradesmen, being Weavers of Bantry,
 HUMBLY SHewETH—That Petitioners, since the Public Works were closed, are idle for the want of employment, and have barely existed since on the small trifle of rations, which afforded them but one dry meal a day. They are now for three weeks past cut off from that scanty allowance. Little as it was, it kept the life in them. But since then they are totally lost for the want of some little relief to support themselves and their poor hungry little families. Petitioners hope that the Committee will look into their woeful and distressed condition. If they leave their little cabins they will be worse than ever off, for they will be left for ever more without house or home, which, though poor, they now have, but will never have again, if they go into the Poor house; for they will be destroyed. Some of them also have two and three looms, with tackling wheels, runners, rods, and gear. They have also their little furniture, which they never will be able to get again if they go into the Poorhouse. If they go there they never will be able to set up business for themselves again, but will be for ever thrown upon the world, themselves and their children, without trades or habitations. There are not, gentlemen, more distressed creatures under the globe. Their little families scattered, never again to be united. They expect that the Bantry Committee will look into their cases, and consider their forlorn condition, and see and provide some means for their relief, besides requiring them to leave their homes to separate from their trades and families.

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(Signed)

Here follow the signatures of 20 poor Weavers.

Resolved—That this Memorial be received and entered on the books, and a copy forwarded to the Commissioners, and that such of the Memorialists as are in attendance be called in, with a view to ascertaining how far the statements of their Memorial are true and sustainable.

The Committee stated that they believed the facts to be correct, and that it was therefore needless to examine the parties.

The Rev. P. Begley—As regards the poor house test, it may be well to examine them.

They were called in and examined.

Alexander Gibbins (a weaver)—Has not any earnings equal to the wants of his family, nor has not had for a long time since; can't support them; has two looms and tackling, a house, a little furniture, all of which would be destroyed if he went into the poor house. *He did send two of his children to the Poor House, but they would not be received there, unless he and all his family went in also, and what then, said he would become of my little substance?*

Others were then examined, detailing different cases of distress. But the cases were not questioned. The fact is, no one could deny so obvious a truth as the universal misery and distress of those classes.

Dr. Burke—Will the reaping of the harvest give employment to such persons?

Mr. Edward O'Sullivan—Those poor creatures have, to my knowledge, been compelled to place their work in pawn, to obtain a meal of food; and their customers don't blame them for it. They know they can't help it.

Resolved—That the Committee cannot, consistently with the orders of the Commissioners, exercise its functions in favour of those persons whose cases have been now brought before it.

Resolved—That this Memorial be forwarded to the Commissioners.

Mr. Gallwey (Inspecting Officer), stated that he felt much for the condition of those men—that there was no doubt but that the want of employment pressed heavily upon them. He would suggest, whether or not it would not be most desirable that a meeting of the several District Committees should not be held in Bantry for the purpose of considering some plan for ensuring employment for them (hear, hear).

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to ers, a matter which he or Mr. Lalor did not propose to, tall
 is and declining to become individually the means of carry- cou
 ver ing out those orders. He would leave the chair, and alo
 ery make way for some other more pliable chairman. ove
 re- The Rev. Chairman then left the chair. ling
 Wm. O'Sullivan, jun., Esq., then took it. the
 It was then moved—That the orders of the Commis- sev
 sioners be carried out, and that the clerks of the several —
 the depots be ordered to give relief from this day forth to the /
 ou helpless poor only, viz—widows, female orphans, infirm co
 old men, and women.

1849 Durrus Teacher. John Woulfe Snr. 1848-1897 (b.1823, married Elizabeth Cole, **father weaver**, servant of Durrus Glebe, 1849, his own father was a labourer)

1853 Local Loan Reproduction Records, Schull: Rich Cole John Sullivan and John Cole both Gubeen Sick a Pauper Dead 1853 a poor **weaver** wife and 3 children?. Schull Mary Shea Andy Shea and Denis Sullivan both Schull A poor **spinstress** occasionally occupied died 1847.

Lord Bandon was an enthusiastic exponent of flax growing in the 1860s. On the 22nd February 1864, he addressed a meeting at Carrigbui (Durrus) Courthouse attended by Rev James Freke, Richard Tonson Evanson, and a large assemblage of 'the yeoman farmers' of the neighbourhood. He addressed a similar meeting in Bantry a few days before. He mentioned the Munster Flax Society, the imminent coming of the railway, and the establishment of scutching mills to rebut charges of previous failure. He suggested a reduction in the area devoted to potatoes and a little flax to be added. Persons were appointed to do an assessment of what would be planted in each townland next season and bring this to a meeting to be held the following week²². Later the Royal Dublin Society appointed a Mr Wilson from the North to provide technical assistance and a flax market was functioning in Ballineen in 1865. A full flax mill was established outside Bandon by James Hutchinson Swanton in 1865. It might be remembered that the American Civil War was raging at the time making cotton scarce. The growing of flax in West Cork had always thrived

²² SE 27th Feb 1864/

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during war but declined after. While there are numerous flax ponds in the area the crop never took off like it did in Northern Ireland.

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1854, Caheragh, Stephen Jermyn aged 22, father William both weavers, married Ann Stout illiterate.

1864, Kilbrogan, Bandon, Henry Patteson married father Henry Patterson, weaver and farmer.

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1869, Ballineen, Mrs. Margaret Atkins, aged 58, wife of John, weaver, died. 1869 Thomas Atkins, aged 18, weaver died.

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1870²³, Skibbereen

Flax Dressers Becher R. H. H. Lakelands mill Walsh Patrick, Russagh Mill.

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1911 census, Durrus, Isaac²⁴ Johnson aged 75 linen and wool,weaver.

1901 census 671 weavers Co. Cork, 1911 565, most but not all in mechanised weaving operations at Blarney. Douglas etc.

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1935, 10 acres grown Co. Cork

1936, 36 acres grown, Co. Cork

1937, Report²⁵ Co. Cork Committee of Agriculture lists 17 acres of flax grown, yield per acre 45 stone, price 10 shillings per stone.

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²³ Slaters Directory

²⁴ This branch of the Johnsons were Catholic but likely to descend from Armagh weavers who migrated mid 18th century to West Cork

²⁵ P 107, Skibbereen and District Historical Journal, Vol 9, 2013

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1938, Durrus. Only²⁶ spinning wheel in district that of Mrs. McSweeney, Murreagh. The late brothers Isaac and John Johnson, Lower Lane weavers as was John Croston. There may still (2017) be a loom in the Johnson house.

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1951/2, Aughaville, Peter O'Driscoll²⁷, b 1942 recalls as a boy is father and other neighbours each grew a few acres of flax, hard work but a good cash crop. The crop would be pulled and buried in a bog hole and then taken away by truck to the factory. When the water was released it was notorious for fish kills. On spinning an elderly relation when working with horses sung a song referring to his grandmother and aunt spinning in the home place.

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Census Extracts.

T²⁸the following partial return of the 1821 census for around 18 of the townlands in Inchigeela Parish. The originals were destroyed in 1922 during the Irish Civil War. Fr. Donnacha O Donoghue was curate in Ballingearry Co. Cork in 1917. Fr. Donnacha O Donoghue was curate in Ballingearry Co. Cork in 1917. He was at that time researching a book about the poet Máire Bhúi Ní Laoire. He employed a genealogist in Dublin to collect relevant material from the Public Record Office.

The profile of those weavers varies fro those with apprentices or Journeymen to subsistence farmers whose wife or daughter were weavers. Linen and flax also feature. The same pattern is evident in fragments of other census records for the Cole family of Skull and Durrus again transcribed pre 1922.

Inchigeela.

Donal Leary, 39, weaver, Patrick Healy, 17 apprentice weaver.

²⁶ Carrigbui School Folklore Project.

²⁷ Nw, 2017, San Francisco.

²⁸ http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mtturner/cork/inch_1821_cen.htm

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Ellen Sweeney, 33, flax spinner.

Parish of Iveleary

Catherine Sweeney, 40 years, Flax Spinner.

Townland of Droumcarra in the Parish of Iveleary

kinsaleJohn Reeves. 40 years, Farmer and **Weaver**. 16 acres.

Mary Reeves. 40 years, Wife.

John Leary. 22 years, House Servant.

Margaret Callahan. 18 years, House Maid.

Horece O'Bryan. 20 years, **Journeyman Weaver**.

Townland of Milleen :

George Boyle. 36 years, Head. **Weaver**.

Abigail Boyle. 40 years, Wife.

George Boyle. 8 years, Son.

Martha Boyle. 12 years, Daughter.

Ellen Boyle. 10 years, Daughter.

Ann Boyle. 5 years, Daughter.

Eliza Boyle. 3 years, Daughter.

Roger Connar. 27 years, **Journeyman Weaver**.

John Ford. 24 years.

Joana Leary. 20 years, Outdoor Servant.

Mary Leary. 23 years, Outdoor Servant.

Townland of Johnstown in Kilmichael Parish.

Timothy Leary. 50 years, Labourer. Occasionally Employed.

Joana Leary. 45 years, Wife.

Cornls. Leary. 20 years, Labourer.

Margt. Leary. 24 years, **Flax Spinner**.

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Cole Weavers

Richard Cole b 1701, farmer/weaver moves from Inane, Skibbeeen to Coolculaghta, Durrus, 1767.

Census:

Ardmanagh, Skull

Gregory Cole	Age 50, Married 1810, Constabulary Pensioner,
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The Cole Family of Western Carbery

	slated house, two stories, 6 windows.
Elizabeth	49
Richard	24, weaver
William	10

1841 Census

Durrus and Kilcrohane

Gregory Cole	Age 46, Married in 1823, Linenweaver, Read and write, Townland of Brahlish.
Margaret	40
Eliza	17
Mary	15
Margaret	10
Fanny	8
Gregory	3
Catherine	11 months
James Croston	Journeyman
William Croston	Apprentice

Richard Cole	Age 27, Weaver Mail Coach Road
Catherine	25
Timothy Sullivan	16, Apprentice

The Cole Family of Western Carbery

Crookhaven

1.	James Cole	Age 42, Pilot
	Catherine, his wife	38
	Sarah	15

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Ballymodan²⁹ Protestant Census 1824.

Sam Williams, weaver, 24 in America.

Ballymodan³⁰ Protestant Census 1846.

William Allen was a weaver, lane off South Main St.

Tomas Beamish, dyer has a farm, South Main St.

John Bowman, weaver, Shannon St., now sells needles

George Burchill, Scotts Lane sons weavers.

John Clake, excellent weaver, shopkeeper, South Main St.

Thomas Connell, weaver, Roundhill.

Edward Creech, weaver, not now employed.

John Crowley, Warners lane, weaver, very poor people.

Charles Crowley, weaver, Castle Rd., sometimes goes to Manchester for work.

Denis Collins, trustian cutter, Hill St.

George Cue, Boyle st., was a weaver.

William Davis, weavear, Church St.

Thomas Donnescliff, weaver, Roundhill, dead

Denis Donnescliff, weaver, Round hill, wife Elizabeth weaver Palace Anne.

William Far, weaver, Nag Hill.

²⁹ http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/ballymodan_protestant_census_1834_section_1.htm

³⁰ <http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/Census.htm>

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Phillip Griffin, weaver, Castle Rd.

Thomas Halnane, weaver

John Hayes, was weaver, Castle Rd., now a carpenter, ties flies for fishing.

Henry Heazle, dyer, South Main St.

Henry Heazle, weaver, widower, Boyle st.

John Hodges, poor weaver, Castle Rd.

William Hudson, weaver, does not get enough work to support him, Castle Rd.

Samuel Lee, weaver, son David leather draper.

Thomas Kelly, weaver, Great Hill St.

Thomas Kelly, Boyle St., was weaver now watchman.

Joseph Macklin, Boyle St., eldest son weaver.

Thomas Moloney, Labourer was weaver, Boyle St.

John McCourt, was a weaver, has stone for grinding knives.

Jeemiah Mcdaniel, ropemaker, Castle Rd.

John Patterson, weaver, very old, Castle Rd.

John Rice, weaver, Castle rd., dead.

William Sayers, was a weaver now coachman The Farm, Bernard property.

Richard Scannell, weaver, pensioner, Castle Rd.

Marianne C. Scott, widow, South Main St., blue dyer.

Sweny, wool comber, South Main St.

John Warner, weaver, wife R.C., Round Hill.

Henry Warner, weaver, Nags Hill.

Thomas warner, weaver, pension for Lady Bernard.

William Whelan, was weaver, now works with Mr. Donovan.

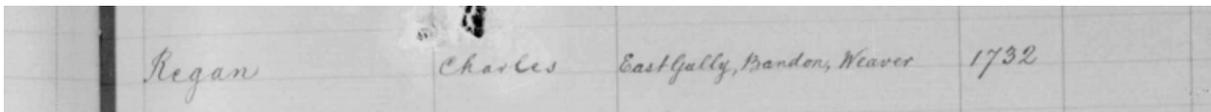
Richard Wilmot, Castle Rd. weaver.

Bandon³¹ Weavers.

1642, Losses³² in Rebellion of Rev. Richard White in Castletown Kinneagh included money owed by rebel John McMathews, weaver.

1655, Bandon, Thomas Wight, 1640–1724, was a native of Bandon, County Cork, and author of the first History of the Quakers in Ireland. His father was Rice Wight, Church of Ireland minister of Bandon and a son of Thomas Wight, A.M. (fl. 1619-49) also a minister and a native of Guildford, Surrey. While a **clothier's apprentice**, Wight attended Quaker meeting out of curiosity.

1732, Charles Regan, East Gully, Bandon, weaver.



1753, Laurence Lovell,³³ Weaver, Clancool, Bandon, witness.

³¹ Many of the records in Bandon Genealogy online

³² P. 226, Coppeen a glimpse of the past, 2017

³³ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=111921>

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1759, Thomas Haggertie, Bandon, woolcomber.

1770, probate Alexander Hammettt, clothier,

1775, Thomas Rogers³⁴, Bandon, linen weaver.

1780, Murragh, August 26th Emery the wife of William Duke Wool Comber of the parish of Kinneigh was buried 78 years

1782, Samuel Dennison, weaver, witness to Beamish/Lisson deed

1784, Murragh, January 15th Robert Manns of Bandon Clothier? and Elizabeth Mellifont were married

1785, Kilbrogan, Bandon Richard Parrott, linen weaver married Margaret Giles.

1785. Death at Murragh Parish - Church of Ireland. August 26, 1785. Emery Duke, wife of William, woolcomber, parish of Kinneigh, aged 78.

1786, June 10 John Hofford of the parish of Kinneigh farmer and wool camper was buried aged 79 years

1786, Murragh, Bandon. Jeremiah Reynard, linen weaver married Elizabeth Tanner.

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1786, 1786, Kilbrogan, Bandon, Daniel Loane, woolen weaver, married, Catherine Parrott.

1789, Murragh, September 14 John the son of William Regan wool comber was buried aged 19 years. 1789, January 18 William Regan wool comber was buried.

1790, John Hatch, linen weaver, witness to Atkins, Drinagh deed.

1792, Isaac Bennett, from St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, aged 16 apprenticed to George Davis, linen weaver, Ballea, near Bandon.

1795, Murragh, August 24 John Cue wood comber was buried

1795, John Aldworth, weaver, East Gully, witness to Poole/Brien deed.

1794, Achilles Barter, wool comber, Farranssheshen, Desertserges, deed.

³⁴ Bandon Genealogy.

1794, Thomas Wright, woolcomber, Ballineen, deed.

1800, Bandon around 1800 there were over 2,000 weavers in Bandon.

1805, William Warner, weaver has grandchildren of 2 and 5. Same deed James Warner, linen weaver, March Hill.

1808 Florence McCarthy, weaver, witness to Deasy/Boyd deed Drinagh.

1813. Robert Turner,³⁵ Bandon weaver married Catherine Giles by licence.

1820, Willaim Moore, weaver in deed³⁶ a party in Jagoe/Wilkinson/Donovan deed.

1826, Bandon, 1,500³⁷ handlooms were actively employed in Bandon on corduroy alone and 500 on camlets. A man could earn 14s and a boy 10s a week.

1826. Letter from James Hewston³⁸Bandon, to Robert Eedy, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick Province, Chaleur Bay, New Bandon (his uncle). He refers to the poor state of the weaving trade, to currency changes ('Irish money was by an act of Parliament this year made like the English'), and emigration: 'Great numbers are leaving this poor kingdom for the United States and British settlements'. 24 March 1826

1829. Letter³⁹ from Wills and Lidia Anstis, Bandon, to Robert Eedy (brother), referring to their precarious position on Lord Bandon's estate, and noting 'the chief part of the weavers in Bandon are in a state of beggary'

1830, Insolvent, Toomy, Richard, of Bandon, pensioner and weaver.\

1830 Chief Secretary Papers⁴⁰:

³⁵ http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/cork_city_kinsale_bandon_marriage_records.htm

³⁶ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=533010>

³⁷ http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/statistical_account_summary_1844.htm

³⁸ U9/2, <http://www.corkarchives.ie/media/U9web.pdf>

³⁹ U9/3 , <http://www.corkarchives.ie/media/U9web.pdf>

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https://csorp.nationalarchives.ie/search/index.php?simpleSearchSbm=Search&category=27&searchDescTxt=mahony&_ga=GA1.2.373413901.1608748948&PHPSESSID=ed18e9dee5e99b4876f50689edab3ba0&offset=140&browserevents=true

Match 150 from 'CSO/RP'	
NAI REFERENCE:	CSO/RP/OR/1830/584
TITLE:	Letter from Brig Maj of the yeomanry Daniel Mahony, Killarney, [County Kerry], commenting on the widespread distress felt by weavers and others in the Bandon district
SCOPE & CONTENT:	Letter from Brig Maj of the yeomanry Daniel Mahony, Killarney, [County Kerry], to William Gregory, [Under Secretary, Dublin Castle], commenting on the widespread distress felt by weavers and others in the Bandon district, [County Cork], for the fact that Mr Wheeler and other factors cannot sell their wool; also reassuring government that the 'society of the friends of Ireland of all religious persuasions will be sure to be suppressed, given the Roman Catholic gentry's gratitude to government.
EXTENT:	1 item; 4pp
DATE(S):	30 Apr 1830
DATE EARLY:	1830
DATE LATE:	1830
ORIGINAL REFERENCE:	1830/M45

C 1830. The National Library, Canada, in the Bathurst collection, 1923 Historical Manuscripts has a letter from Lord Carbery. He comments on widespread poverty and emigration. The tradesmen going to the United States and the labourers going to New Brunswick. Some time after the Eddys from Bandon were corresponding to and from New Brunswick and comment on the widespread poverty and **near starvation of poor Protestants in the Bandon following the collapse of the woolen trade**. These are held in the Cork Archives and the reference is given below:

<http://www.corkarchives.ie/media/U9web.pdf>

1830. Letter from Major William Miller [Inspector General], Fermoy, [County Cork], to William Gregory, [Under Secretary, Dublin Castle], enclosing letter from Westropp Watkins, Chief Constable, Bandon, [County Cork], on the new magistrate, RB Robinson, Kilbritten, [County Cork], who expects members of the police to attend petty sessions outside of their barony; also commenting on the distressed state of Bandon's weavers and the poor in general. Chief Secretary Papers. CSO/RP/OR/1830/547.

CSO/RP/1830/994. Letter from Rev Honatio T Newman, Kilbrogan Glebe, Bandon, [County Cork], to 'my Lord' [Sir Francis Leveson Gower, Chief Secretary, Dublin Castle], referring to a previous correspondence, pointing to the mounting distress especially of the unemployed weavers, the exhaustion of their relief fund, and the likelihood of insubordination and unrest; asking for assistance for sponsored emigration to Canada. Enclosing a

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resolution of the Relief Fund, chaired by Capt Bernard, Provost. Also includes annotation stating there is no fund available, and that the support of troops ought to be ensured; to contact [Maj Gen] Sir John Byng, [Commander of the Troops in Ireland].

CSO/RP/1830/1369. Letter from Horatio Townsend Newman, Kilbrogan Glebe, Bandon, [County Cork], to Sir Francis Leveson Gower, [Chief Secretary, London, England], enclosing a printed notice entitled 'Great distress in Bandon' by the town's Relief Committee about the results of the depressed state of trade and detailing their efforts, with handwritten subscriptions by fourteen gentry and clergy from the area; Newman now asks government for assistance. Also includes copy reply to Newman, and copy letter to Lord John Russell [1st earl of Russell], one of the subscribers, regretting there are no funds available.

CSO/RP/OR/1830/547. Letter from Maj William Miller [Inspector General], Fermoy, [County Cork], to William Gregory, [Under Secretary, Dublin Castle], enclosing letter from Westropp Watkins, Chief Constable, Bandon, [County Cork], on the new magistrate, Richard Boyle Robinson, Kilbrittain, [County Cork], who expects members of the police to attend petty sessions outside of their barony; also commenting on the distressed state of Bandon's weavers and the poor in general.

CSO/RP/OR/1830/584. Letter from Brig Maj of the yeomanry Daniel Mahony, Killarney, [County Kerry], to William Gregory, [Under Secretary, Dublin Castle], commenting on the widespread distress felt by weavers and others in the Bandon district, [County Cork], for the fact that Mr Wheeler and other factors cannot sell their wool; also reassuring government that the 'society of the friends of Ireland of all religious persuasions will be sure to be suppressed, given the Roman Catholic gentry's gratitude to government.

1832 Comment on Destruction of Weaving Bandon

BANDON ELECTORS 1832

The⁴¹ proceedings at the first election for the Borough of Bandon Bridge under the Reform Bill held on 13th and 14th December, 1832 were published in a pamphlet of 24 pages. Over fifteen pages are filled with the rhetoric of the candidates and their sponsors and contain little of historical interest apart from two short passages in the speech of Richard Dowden, a radical, who was proposed but was not nominated.

"I think I recollect a respectable population of tradesmen among you. I think I have now strongly in my thought the scenes of humble opulence which surrounded my birth place Old Gallows-hill Street before the change of times came. They were Weavers able to earn an independence. Three or four looms going in a house gave the means of moderate comforts a Bandon Weaver had then, I think bread once a day, and meat twice or even three times a week at his table, and then what decency, what morals, what independence surrounded them. A Bandon weaver was then an object of attention: - respectful but not slavish,

⁴¹ <http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/Bandon-Electors-1832.htm>

..

independent but not insolent, he maintained his humble dignity, and in his own sphere, needed not to hang his head or bend his knee to the denizens of the Castle. What are they now? Beggars in the city of Cork many of them begging for a halfpenny men are now, who once from their honest industry, gave relief to others. But is it your artizan class only who are destroyed by Tory governments and Tory wars? Ask your decayed manufacturers as many a deserted loft - call aloud to them as I do now in this Court, "Where is the trade of Bandon where? and echo will answer where?"

May I once again hear the "merry shuttle" from those now silent windows of Irish Town, of Cork Road, of Watergate, of Castle-road, of Gallows-hill Street, and of all your extensive suburbs sweet music speaking of comfort of heart and ear."

The voters lists however provide an interesting cross cut of the social life of Bandon, particularly when taken in apposition to Pigot's Directory for 1820 and its counterpart for 1824. These lists were previously published in the Cork County Eagle for 3rd July 1915 and also by the late John T. Collins at a later date in the Southern Star. They deserve publication in more permanent form.

1833-1834, Bandon numbers in manufacturing⁴² in July 1833 was 600 at May 1834 reduced to 60.

1834, Schull⁴³, the Bandon weavers beg here in great numbers.

1835, Evidence⁴⁴ from Kilbrogan, Bandon, John Bassett, John Lindsay, Robert Phillips all weavers. Shandon Cork, mentioned John Tobin, 79, had been cotto weaver 7 or 8 years earlier had made 24 or 25 shillings a week, his son in 1835 made 3 shillings.

1836, evidence of Rev. Newman⁴⁵, Rector, Kilbrogan, Bandon, over 1,500 Bandon weavers now in both Manchester and London, some years ago in London he met many ex silk weavers from Bandon. On emigration over two thirds were Protestants

42

https://books.google.ie/books?id=bCNDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA85&lpg=PA85&dq=bandon++weavers&source=bl&ots=uF3Xxi7IP7&sig=pZKjNk_oeuXUNaH6K1hvrV2DdIY&hl=ga&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiXhw6rXAhUJBBokHXm4CWoQ6AEIRjAG#v=onepage&q=bandon%20%20weavers&f=false

43

https://books.google.ie/books?id=2nUSAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA370&lpg=PA370&dq=bandon++weavers&source=bl&ots=Cry_hFdulb&sig=cBMzPe1C5qEByhzRcGuZOyPaNqo&hl=ga&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiXJJOu0KrXAhWE5xoKHRaQCG84ChDoAQhRMAk#v=onepage&q=bandon%20%20weavers&f=false

44

https://books.google.ie/books?id=2nUSAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA370&lpg=PA370&dq=bandon++weavers&source=bl&ots=Cry_hFdulb&sig=cBMzPe1C5qEByhzRcGuZOyPaNqo&hl=ga&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiXJJOu0KrXAhWE5xoKHRaQCG84ChDoAQhRMAk#v=onepage&q=%20weavers&f=false

⁴⁵ 1836 enquiry into Poorer Classes in Ireland

,https://books.google.ie/books?id=bCNDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA85&lpg=PA85&dq=bandon++weavers&source=bl&ots=uF3Xxi7IP7&sig=pZKjNk_oeuXUNaH6K1hvrV2DdIY&hl=ga&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiXhw6rXAhUJBBokHXm4CWoQ6AEIRjAG#v=onepage&q=bandon%20%20weavers&f=false

1837. MARKSMEN (Illiterate Voters). Bandon residence: Good, James, woolcomber Lannon, Timothy, weaver.

Baptisms at Desertserges Church of Ireland (from copy of register)

9th February, 1840 **Henry Patterson** Of Henry and Jane, Kilnameela, weaver, born 31st January, 1840

1840 deed Stewart Treselian, clothier.

1840, Bandon, 130 weavers⁴⁶ reside in the town and of those 50% have very precarious and uncertain employment

6th November, 1845 **Joseph Patterson**

Of Henry and Jane, Boulteen, weaver. Born 15th November, 1845

1845 Bandon Agricultural⁴⁷ Society

might say that he the other day read a letter written by Mr. Ware who said that Irishmen were always more spirited breeders than the English or Scotch (hear, hear). He might also refer to the great improvement in the make of butter, which the farmer had now the option of shipping direct to the English market, or selling to the merchant. During the last year the Society had directed its attention to the growing of flax, and had brought a person from Belfast to instruct them in its culture, and he (Mr. B.) wrote to a number of persons in the county to say that whenever they asked for him he was ready to go and deliver a lecture on the subject. The Cork Society had also got model implements necessary for dressing flax, and had at great expense procured model farming implements from the most approved makers in England and Scotland, to enable the tradesmen in the country to copy them (hear). But the Society conceiving that this system was not sufficiently rapid in spreading the implements throughout the country, they determined to hold an annual auction of them, and sell them without reserve, and immediately after each sale to lay in another stock,

1845, Newcestown, Bandon, Martha daughter of Joseph Roberts, weaver.

1845, Kilbrogan, married Stephen Mahony, weaver aged 37.

⁴⁶ http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/statistical_account_summary_1844.htm

⁴⁷ Cork Examiner 29th September 1845

1845, Robert Hitchcock, Ballymodan, weaver, daughter Hester, married soldier Belstow.

1845, Joseph Pattison, weaver, son William teacher, married Sarah Cox, Murragh?

1845. Married Ballymodan, William Hudson son of Thomas Hudson, weaver, to Eliza Burchill daughter of Samuel weaver.

1846, Jeremiah Mahony, weaver, Kilmurray son John, married Kilbrogan.

Thomas Mahony, teacher, Married Murragh C of I 1846 to Margaret Good His father John, weaver, Raheen?, Murragh

1847, William Wolfe married Sarah Wright, her father John, weaver.

1847, Thomas Skuse, basketmaker, married Ellen Kerr her father George Kerr, weaver.

1847, Samuel Lee, weaver, Watergate, son David, married Kilbrogan.

C 1847 ThomasConnell married his father Denis Connell, weaver

1848, Michael Kelly, cotton weaver, married Kilbrogan.

1848, Kilbrogan William Blachford, weaver son married.

1848, Thomas Hudson, weaver, son married.

Blac All aged 20, spinlister, of Cork
23/4/ Will hfor full age, bachelor, stone mason, of Cath ma Road, daughter of Samuel,
1848 iam d Cork Road, son of James, weaver erine n nailer

1849, Ballymodan, John Wright, weaver, Shannon Stson married Susan Gough.

1849, Ballymodan, Henry Hudson wool conner, son marries

1849, Ballymodan, Robert Clake, weaver son John marries.

1849, Ballymodan, William Whealan, weaver, son John marries Anne Crowley her father John Crowley, Timoleague, weaver, all illiterate.

1849, Bandon married William Oliffe, weaver, Castle Road. Married Mary Anne Steadfast, daughter of George Steadfast, wea

1849, Kilbrogan. Thomas Duke, full age, bachelor, butcher, of Barretts Hill, Kilbrogan, son of Edward, Butcher on 20th December 1849 to Mary Aldworth, full age, spinster of Barretts Hill,

...

..

Kilbrogan, daughter of Thomas, weaver, by banns. Witness. Richard Carthy and William Aldworth.

1849 marriage Thomas Burchill, pensioner, widower, son of Tomas Burchill, weaver.

1850. Daniel Lindsay Weaver, married father William Weaver, Ballymodan.

1850, William Oliffe, weaver, Castle Rd., married Mary Anne Steadfast, Castle Rd., her father George, weaver.

1850, Thomas Bibby, weaver, Boyle St., son aged 20, married in Ballymodan.

1850, Abraham Morris, weaver, daughter Eliza married James Smith, soldier 41st Regiment of Foot. Bandon Barracks, married in Ballymodan.

1850, Daniel Lindsay, weaver son of William Lindssay weaver married Ballymodan

1850, Sarah Phillips married Jmaes Barry, her father Wiliam, Gallows Hill, weaver.

1850, Richard Harris, weaver Boyle St., father Thomas, weaver married Harriett Mackly her father Joseph, weaver.

1850, Clonpriest, John Robert Hagerty, married his father William Haggerty, weaver.

1852, Thomas Aldworth, weaver, and daughter Mary married Kilbrogan.

1852, Samuel Burchell, Camblet weaver, daughter Emma 1852, Ann 1854, married Kilbrogan.

1853, Mary Anne Murphy, daughter of George, weaver, Hill Rd., married at Ballymodan.

1853, Benjamin Heazle son of Henry Weaver married Maria Burchill daughter of Samuel, weaver, Devonshire Square, married at Ballymodan.

1853, Bandon, William Carey, Petty Session Clerk his father Richard, weaver, married Sarah Percival her father Charles weaver

1853, Charles Percival, weaver, daughter Sarah married Kilbrogan.

1853, Richard Caffrey, weaver, Cavendish Row, son Edward, married Kilbrogan.

..
Michael Walpole Murray Corps of Engineers 1854 married Kilbrogan, Bandon, Anne Burchill her father Samuel Burchill, cotton weaver. His father Michael, Sergeant, 41st Regiment, North Main St.

1855, William Glasson, woolcomber, Castle Road, married Eliza Buttimore

24th February, 1856. **Hannah Patterson** Of Henry and Jane, Kilnameela, weaver. Born 18th February, 1856. Sponsors. Augustus Hornibrook, Jane Tanner, Anne Buttimer.

1856, Clonakilty, married at Ballymodan, son of John Forde weaver to daughter of Richard Beamish, weaver, Bishop St., Bandon

1856, Thomas Howard, widower, weaver, married his father Thomas Howard, weaver

Joseph Jephson, married Sarah Hawkes, Farranthomas, Murragh Married 1856 father Richard Jephson, weaver

1859, Marriage Mary Harris, Shannon St., father Abraham Harris weaver

1859, marriage Henry wright, Shannon St., father John, weaver

1860, Jeremiah Mahony, weaver, Kilmurray son John, married Kilbrogan.

1860, Richard Scannell, weaver, Watergate St., daughter Lydia married Kilbrogan.

1862, Thomas Hudson, worstead weaver, North Main St., son 1862, Thomas, Richard 1852, married Kilbrogan.

1862, John Mahony, weaver, son John, married Kilbrogan.

1862, Joseph Willis, weaver, and daughter Anne married Kilbrogan.

1863, William Bibby weaver, Nohoval, son John, married Kilbrogan.

Henry Patterson, aged 23, bachelor, labourer, Kilcoleman, Parish of Desertserges, son of Henry Patterson, weaver and labourer married

..
1867, marriage Drinagh⁴⁸ Anne Sheltis, daughter of William, weaver, Kilbrogan to Abraham Splaine, Drinagh

1790 Coqueberts⁴⁹ Irish Visit Bandon

George Ormond, principal cotton manufacturer.

John and Joseph Wheeler, thread and cotton.

For Woolens, Hazell, Father and Son Maclean (Moxley?), Barretts, Baker, Sullivan, Chambers.

More than 20 very rich men.

Merchants Manufacturers.

Woollen cloth was made in Ireland since 1376.

Bandon

An⁵⁰ abortive attempt was made in 1617 to start a woollen industry in Bandon. Many of the families who settled there had come from the West Country of England and were familiar with the processes. A company was set up with a capital of £3,00 but the enterprise did not succeed.

Adderly Innishannon.

From⁵¹ Smiths History of Cork:

⁴⁸

<http://www.onlinechurchsolutions.com/folders/fanlobbus/files/Drinagh%20Marriages%201845-1936%20.pdf>

⁴⁹ Journal of Cork and Historical Society, 1973.

⁵⁰ Thanks to Paddy Connolly 400 years of Bandon, 2004.

⁵¹ <http://www.corkhist.ie/wp-content/uploads/jfiles/sh/bSH-002.pdf>

Inishannon. Inishannon is pleasantly situated on the river Bandon, six miles from Kinsale. The river is navigable to Collier's Quay, half a mile below the place. On the west side of the town is a fair stone bridge. It was formerly walled and a place of some note, as appears by the foundations of several castles and large buildings discovered in it; but, notwithstanding its excellent situation on a navigable river and very fruitful country, it continued to be a poor decayed village until within these three years that it began to be rebuilt by Thomas Adderly, esq., who has erected a range of decent slate houses for linen manufacturers, with a bleach-yard and other conveniencies; and so well has the design flourished, by the indulgence and encouragement of that worthy gentleman, that, although this business is but in its infancy, there were manufactured and bleached at Inishannon, from the 1st of February, 1748, to the 1st of November, 1749, 422 pieces of sundry kinds of linen, sheetings, diapers, etc., containing 13,886 yards, besides 240 pieces that came to be bleached from the neighbourhood, the water being found to be most excellent for that purpose; and from the 15th of August, 1749, to the 23rd of December, 1749, there were 318 pieces more manufactured here, containing 12,229 yards, besides 59 pieces then in the looms, of which there are erected, for linen and sheeting, 59; also, two broad diaper looms and one narrow, besides four for weaving canvas, being 66 in all, belonging to the factory, and kept employed by Mr. Adderly. He caused all the cloth that was made in this town to be carefully viewed by several gentlemen and dealers in linen; who have certified that for goodness, breadth, strength, and colour, the linen made here equals any other manufactured in Ireland.

What will also much contribute to the establishment

By 1748 Bandon⁵² was described as having a very good trade in cloth and hides, one side of the town chiefly inhabited by tanners the other by clothiers, woolcombers and weavers.

C 1743 Francis Allman

He set up a spinning operation in South Main St. It thrived until it began to fail around 1770.

1747-1755, Thomas Adderley, Innishannon⁵³, Bleach Yard cambric, cotton, weaving sheds producing 45,000 yards annually.

1780s George and William Allman

Sons of Francis in the 1780s they moved to cotton. William built a mill at the eastern end of Bandon. Robert Baker continued the woollen spinning and weaving operation. He sold to John Mason in 1878, the premises had belonged to William Shaw, M.P, they may have been woollen drapers in Cork with Charles Evanson of Durrus. Carding was done for country

⁵² Catherine Fitzmaurice, Tresilian Family, p. 24

⁵³ 1925, Oxford University Press, Rise of the Irish Linen Industry, Conrad Gill.

...
..
people who spun their own wool for friezes. After Mason's death his sons Alfie and Jack D'Arcy kept it operational until the plant was dismantled in 1945. The site was acquired by Cork Marts in 1962.

1821. Letter from Henry Cox, Manor House, Dunmanway, County Cork, to Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, reporting that 'the operations of that mysterious body the union of Traders have reached Dunmanway...'. Refers to a letter sent to the town's weavers, warning them not to work for Mr Alman in Bandon, 'as he had not complied with their regulations'. CSO/RP/SC/1821/378

Ormonds.

In vicinity of Gallows Hill⁵⁴ closed abruptly around early 1830s.

Cotton

Hand cotton spinning was common in Cork from the 1770s. George Allman was in operation in Bandon when John Arbuthnot, a textile inspector noted that the Manchester system (mechanical spinning) was in operation. Initially a small mill was operational at the back of South Main St. George's son Francis was sent to Lancashire to study the new technology. On his return the Overton Mills a large concern was built. By the 1820s 600 staff were employed

LUCAS⁵⁵ 1787 DIRECTORY - INNISHANNON

APPELBE, ALEXANDER, Cotton, Manufacturer
APPELBE, JOHN, Cotton Manufacturer & Timber Merchant
OWARD, NICHOLAS, Cotton-manufacturer
ORR, JAMES, Cotton-manufacturer⁵⁶
ORR, WILLIAM, Cotton-manufacturer
SULLIVAN, JOHN, White & Blacksmith
WILEY, JOS., Cotton & Linen Manufacturer

1796, Christopher Dowden cotton manufacturer witness to deed.

⁵⁴

https://books.google.ie/books?id=bCNDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA85&lpg=PA85&dq=bandon++weavers&source=bl&ots=uF3Xxi7IP7&sig=pZKjNk_oeuXUNaH6K1hvrV2DdIY&hl=ga&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi-75_hw6rXAhUJBBokHXm4CWoQ6AEIRjAG#v=onepage&q=bandon%20%20weavers&f=false

⁵⁵ <http://www.corkgen.org/publicgenealogy/cork/potpourri/corkancestors.com/Innishannon.htm>

⁵⁶ James Orr, Junior, cotton manufacturer appears as a witness 1810 to Dunmanway deed Daly property at Sillertane, Dunmanway.

...

..

In the early 1800s there were 3,000 employed in the cotton business in 15 concerns. It was also the main corduroy centre of Ireland.

1801, George Allman, cotton manufacturer, deed Dunmanway lands.

1821, census, There is a cotton mill in Ballymodan Parish, employing 84 males and 180 females.

Bandon, 1826. J Swanston to Provost and Mr Curry. Manufacturers propose a loan/security scheme to enable them to employ more cotton weavers. Subscription list:

Lord Bandon £500

Hon W S Bernard £100

John Sweet £500

Jonathan Clerk £100

George Cornwall £500

William, Jacob and John Biggs £500

Francis Sweeny £200

Thomas Bennett £100

Lt Col Gillman £50

Benjamin Popham £50

William Belcher £50

William Sullivan £100

Edward Doherty £50

Swanston later doubts that this scheme will work:

Distress is not so much a want of capital but a want of demand for the good – prices

...
..
are higher than those in Manchester. It might have been better to have come to an agreement with the weavers on prices in order to compete.
..

Burchill

1820, Jason Burchill. Cotton Manufacturer, married Anne Moxley, St Nicholas, Cork

Wheeler's.

C 1840, Messrs Wheeler⁵⁷ and Co have established Lisnegat Cotton Mill four miles from Bandon capable of turning out 2000 lbs of spun cotton weekly. Calicoes of every description, cordlets etc.

1845 Mr. Wheelers⁵⁸ Cotton Mill road works to Farrinivane Cross

Scotts

The family had a mill at the end of Begley's Lane. **(CC 22/4/1826) – BANDON –** CORDUROYS, WELBORE, STUFFS and GREY and WHITE CALICOS, Sold at VERY REDUCED Prices, by – **JAMES SCOTT**, at his Manufactory, Bandon, April 17, 1826 They installed the first steam engine in Bandon In 1835. He gave evidence⁵⁹ to a Parliamentary enquiry that Bandon in 1829 and between 1,500 to 2,000 cotton weavers. In his premises he had in 1825 between 250 and 300 employed in corduroy. with 1,500 weavers working on cotton corduroy and calico. The Bandon manufactures were unable to compete with English firms. The unemployed weavers were a sight of misery and a recruiting ground for the British Army. A manufacture of fine stuffs was introduced by Mr Scott⁶⁰ in 1835 who erected a steam engine for preparing wool and spinning yarn – Removed to Derrygariffe. Some looms are employed on calicoes and cords, gingham and coarse linen The business failed and the engine was removed to **Richard Wheeler's** mill at Roughgrove.

⁵⁷

⁵⁸

1845 Cork Grand Jury Presentments GJ/CO/PR

⁵⁹

s://books.google.ie/books?id=9xFcAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA658&lpg=PA658&dq=bandon++weavers&source=bl&ots=3f-aXXJ4er&sig=R86uQQptlrHSeTjtwqjl7zJeawI&hl=ga&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi-75_hw6rXAhUJBBBoKHXm4CWoQ6AEISDAH#v=onepage&q=bandon%20%20weavers&f=false

⁶⁰ http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/statistical_account_summary_1844.htm

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Bandon Hosiery Company

Set up in 1904, promoters, 4th Earl of Bandon, J.C. Allman, Richard Wheeler Doherty, M.C. Hickey, T. Foley, A. W. Smith, J. J. Callanan. Thriving, modern equipment. Destroyed by petrol bombing by the Essex Regiment in 1920.

Sunbeam

William Dwyer purchased a number of machines from the Bandon Hosiery factory. Some of the staff trained his personnel. In 1969 Sunbeam leased the Town Hall for a training centre. A new factory was laid on the site of the old railway.

Mahon's Hosiery

Set up in 1933 near the tall chimney at Mcswiney Quay.

Bandon Clothiers

The wool combers, weavers, dyers and cloth workers, trades and products were coordinated by the clothiers. They exported product to England and in the early 18th century to Portugal as camblets (woven fabric). The families involved have strong links to Bridgewater in Somerset, England. The clothiers⁶¹ sourced wool from as far north as Roscommon. They outsourced to local spinners and weavers and presumably finished in workshops in Bandon. Until the onset of English competition and mechanisation in the early 19th century they became extremely wealthy. Presumably they built on traditions brought from the west country of England where many of their ancestors came.

In the 18th century many built villas a number of miles from Bandon.

1642 Castletown Kinneagh, losses in 1642 dispositions list a clothier.

Elizabeth Turner was the daughter of Henry Turner, a Clothier of Bandon and his wife Dorothy Boyle. She married Thomas Becher in 1665 in County Cork, Ireland

1650, Bandon, Thomas Davies, Clothier, Quaker, buys property in West Jersey.

1682, will, Jeremiah Biggs, Bandon, Clothier.

1699, Thomas Child, clothier, son TCD admission 1719 aged 18.

⁶¹ Much of this information is from Catherine Fitzmaurice's (Bandon Genealogy) book Bandon, 'A Social History of North Main Street and Kilbrogan, 2015.

1699, Robert Sealy, Esq., married Miss Marsh sister of General Marsh, he died in 1738 and his two sons Armiger (1706-1745) and George carried out the business. George acquired the estate at (Barleyfield) Gortnahorna.

1718, Ralph Clear, Senior, clothier, lease

1718, Richard Hammett, clothier, lease.

1719, Will of Cornelius Connor named ⁶² Jervis Dawson, clothier.

1719, Will⁶³ Anne Maddox named Francis Harrison (Grandson of Laurence Harrison tanner, Cork), clothier Belgooly.

1720 Savage Abraham, Clothier, Bandon, £6, name in lease, Isaac Savage, 4th son of Abraham Savage, Savage's tenement, mother's house

1720, Bandon named in lease Edward Rice, clothier.

1720, Bandon, Lease, Robert Childs clothier, name John Sealy, 4th son of Robert Sealy, clothier.

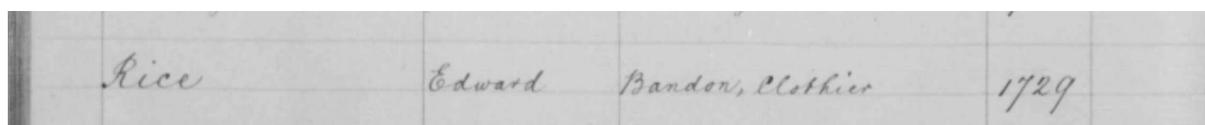
1720, Henry Loane, 7th son of Thomas Loane, worsted comber

1720 Harris William, Clothier, Bandon £4

1721 Knight Thomas, Clothier, Bandon, £13, Thomas Knight jr, Son of Thomas Knight Nower's?? tenements

1728, Will⁶⁴ Christopher Dowden, linen weaver.

1729, Edward Rice, Bandon, clothier.



⁶²

<http://www.irishmanuscripts.ie/digital/Registry%20Of%20Deeds%20Abstracts%20Of%20Wills%20Vol%201%201708-45/pageflip.html>

⁶³

<http://www.irishmanuscripts.ie/digital/Registry%20Of%20Deeds%20Abstracts%20Of%20Wills%20Vol%201%201708-45/pageflip.html>

⁶⁴ Welply's wills.

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1731. Biggs Jacob, Clothier. Bandon £6. Jacob Biggs. Lessee, William Litten's tenements

1731, Biggs Abraham, Clothier, Bandon, £4, dead by 1733.

1733, John Wheeler clothier, deceased, a number of parties in deed with Bristol addresses.

1734, Benjamin Wheeler, clothier

1735, William Spratt, clothier.

1738, Richard Hemmett, clothier

1738, Sealy family, clothiers

1738, John Holland. Bandon clothier in Kingston/Holland deed.

..

1740, John Hammett, clothier same deed Thomas Hammett, cooper Cork other Hammets Bandon shopkeepers.

1743, deed⁶⁵ all clothiers, John Ward, Henry Rice, John Tone.

1744 Deed, Thomas and John England, linen weavers, houses, Church Lane, Bandon.

1747, Deed⁶⁶. Richard Wood, Shinagh, Bandon, weaver, Francis Wood, weaver, Lisronneen, Enniskeane grandsons of John Wood, Ballingirevan, Co. Cork charge over lands at Shinagh.

1749. Roger Hammett, the Younger, Clothier deed (also David Barry, clothier and 1762) and 1762, 1767.

..

1752 Harris John, Clothier, Bandon. £5, Thomas Harris. Son of John Harris, Thomas Gittas tenement.

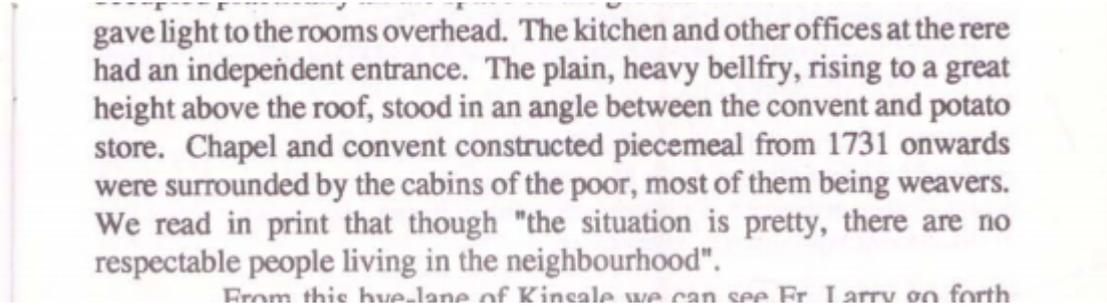
⁶⁵ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=76679>

⁶⁶ 167 210 112014 1754 Jan 17 Deed [of Annuity]. WOOD Richard, Weaver; grandson of John Wood [E] Senagh, Co Cork P1 16 Feb 1764A & B granted C an annuity out of their holding of a moiety of the lands of Senagh, Co Cork

..
1752. In Macroom⁶⁷ Mr. Eyres and Bernard manufacture in a spinning yard for the Bandon blanket manufacturers as well as making flannel and frieze for 8d and 2s-4d per yard.

..
1754, John Hammett, his father Richard, Inn Holder

1731, Kinsale⁶⁸:



gave light to the rooms overhead. The kitchen and other offices at the rere had an independent entrance. The plain, heavy bellfry, rising to a great height above the roof, stood in an angle between the convent and potato store. Chapel and convent constructed piecemeal from 1731 onwards were surrounded by the cabins of the poor, most of them being weavers. We read in print that though "the situation is pretty, there are no respectable people living in the neighbourhood".
From this byelane of Kinsale we can see Fr. Larry go forth

..
1754, Kinsale, Denis Keeffe⁶⁹ kept a few Looms for a year there had been a spinning school. A good deal of flax in area made in bundle cloth or sold in Cork. Very suitable for linen manufacture good deal of firing and good rivulets

..
1760 Indenture, William son of John Richardson to Gregory Cole and his wife Alice for 7 years to instruct him in Linen Weaving.

1760. John Wade, clothier, Kinsale also in deed John Wade, Kilbrogan.

1761 Indenture, Benjamin son of John Hosford to Jonathan Wheeler of Bandon to learn the art of combing and cambled weaving.

1763, Isaac Biggs, clothier, married Mary Lane, daughter of Abraham Lane, clothier.

1763. John Williams, Clothier, deed.

1762. David Barry, Clothier, deed.

⁶⁷ Bishop Pocock's tour 1752

⁶⁸ <https://www.corklocalstudies.ie/files/original/6496cecc0fd002c62652761de1e8e13f.pdf>

⁶⁹

https://books.google.ie/books?id=-EZVAAAACAAJ&pg=PA185&lpg=PA185&dq=spinners+dunmaney&source=bl&ots=rfsUH9a_39&sig=R_SnipF134ESpC7x1Nu6l-xuRDg&hl=ga&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwix5Lfs1K3XAhWDtRoKHUUaAb8Q6AEINjAI#v=onepage&q=spinners%20dunmanway&f=false

...
..
1763, deed Henry Jenkin, weaver son of William, farmer mentioned Giles Varian, dyer, witness Charles McCarthy, commissioner, John Decoursey, parish clerk.

1764, Richard Tresilian, clothier sold lands⁷⁰ at Clasafree to Thomas Holland.

1768 Indenture, Lewis son of Thomas Good, decd., to his grandfather William Lewis for 7 years to learn Wool Combing and double Worsted Weaving.

1770, John Sealy⁷¹Clothier, son in law of the will of Sarah Stammers relict of John Stammers.

1771, will⁷²of Joseph, Biggs, clothier, eldest daughter wife of Joseph Popham, daughter Elizabeth wife of John Swanton, clothier.

1772, Jeremiah Biggs, clothier, will proven

1773, James Howes, clothier grants mortgage to various properties on Gosnell, Bandon

1775, James Sealy clothier named succeeded his father Armingier as Freeman and Council Freeman of Bandon also operated Sealy Brewery.

...
1775 Indenture, John son of John Regan of East Gully to JOhn Rogers of Sugar Lane, Linen Weaver, for 7 years.

1779, Indenture, Jonathan the son of Jonathan Bassett, decd. to Thomas Biggs, Junior.

1779/1780, Indenture, Richard Daunt son of Ann Popham to Thomas Biggs, Junior.

1780, Giles Varian, blue dyer, will

...
1780, Thomas Aldworth, clothier, will proven⁷³.

1780, George Alexander, clothier, will proven⁷⁴.

1780, George Barry, clothier, will proven⁷⁵.

1782, David Hunter, camblett weaver mentioned in will of widow Mrs Jane Busted. Bandon.

1782. Deed Thomas Clerke, blue dyer.

⁷⁰ Registry of Deeds, 22 460 23rd May 1764.

⁷¹ Welpy's wills,

<https://plus.google.com/photos/100968344231272482288/album/6016019881220541265/6016020752649934818>

⁷²

<https://plus.google.com/photos/100968344231272482288/album/6016019881220541265/6016020752649934818>

⁷³ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

⁷⁴ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

⁷⁵ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

1784, Joseph Giles, son of Thomas deceased apprenticed to George Sealy, clothier, to learn at of Wool Combing.

1784, William Morgan, son of Robert, apprenticed to George Sealy, clothier.

1786, Francis Dawlie, camblett weaver, will proven⁷⁶.

1775, John Callahan, grandson of William Lewis apprenticed to George Sealy, clothier.

1787, James Scott, clothier family may also be in cotton.

1787 Henry Heazle, The Younger, clothier.

1780, James Coombes, lace weaver, will proven⁷⁷.

1787, Jacob Harris, Clothier, mentioned in deed.

1788, John⁷⁸ Sullivan, clothier, will

1788 Bandon, Banfield, Thomas, Clothier, lease, Shinagh, £100

http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

1796. Cornelius Crowley, Junior, clothier, Irishtown, witness in deed Keohane land transfer.

..

1790, John Swanton, clothier, will.

1790, will⁷⁹ of Richard Dowden, grants £5 to Mary Hosford nee Davis, wife of William Hosford, weaver.

1790, John Hosford, Clothier.

1790, John Swanton, clothier, leasing lands at Kilbegg from Cornelius Crowley, Irishtown, Bandon, farmer, witness Ricahrd Clarke, clothier.

1780, John Swanton, clothier, will proven⁸⁰.

1791 deed⁸¹ John Dukeminner, Bengour, clothier, William Dukeminnear, clothier, John Welply, West Bengour, clothier, Joseph Hosford, Cuniclayagh, clothier.

454	550	294144	1792	May	30	Marriage Settlement	MS	HOSFORD					
	John	Clothier	Bushfield,	Co	Cork	P1		A					
	15	Oct	1792	Settlement	for	the	marriage	of	D	&	E.	RonPrice	A
	24	May	2021	275									

⁷⁶ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

⁷⁷ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

⁷⁸ Many Bandon clothier wills at appendix j,

http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

⁷⁹

<https://plus.google.com/photos/100968344231272482288/album/6016019881220541265/6016021065829194114>

⁸⁰ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

⁸¹ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=280771>

...
..
1793, John Swanton⁸², clothier renting Kildarow from Francis Bernard. Son John also mentioned in deeds of 1808, 1814.

..
1793, Thomas Clarke, nephew of testator⁸³, 1793, John Gillman, Bellrose.

1794, William Lovell, clothier may have Schull connections later 1817 address in deed Knockbrogan, Bandon.

..
1794, Joshua Sullivan, clothier, will

1794, George Emerson⁸⁴, East Gully, clothier father Richard gauger

1796, David Hunter, camblett weaver, in the will of 1782 of William Busteed.

1780, Walter Bruce, clothier, will proven⁸⁵.

1798, Burke/Swanton/Wren deed⁸⁶, John Collins, dyer, Skibbereen, Samuel Hosford, Kilbrogan, Clothier.

518	261	341660	1799	May	1	Release	HOSFORD
John	Clothier	Curriclough [Curryclogh, Bandon], Co Cork	P1				
		A	3 Oct 1799	A	granted a rent charge to B &C, paid out of part of		
Curriclough [Curryclogh, Bandon], Co Cork.	RonPrice	A			28 May 2021		
439							

1801, James Good, woolcomber, Roseville, witness to deed Denis to John McCarthy Knocknacoul, Desertserges

1802, Cornelius Crowley, Junior clothier deed also in deed Bartholomew Crowely, yeoman, Irishtown, Bandon

\

545	359	359686	1802	Apr	23	Lease	KEHELLY	Cornelius
Camblett Weaver		Knockbrogan near Bandon, Co Cork	P1	A	23 Apr 1802	A &		

⁸²<https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=328761>

⁸³

<https://plus.google.com/photos/100968344231272482288/album/6016019881220541265/6016021065829194114>

⁸⁴ 1821# signed declaration of Loyalty to British Sovereign.

⁸⁵ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

⁸⁶ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=342553>

..

B leased to F, part of Knockbrogan [Bandon], Barony of Kinalmeaky, Co Cork, for 14 years.

RonPrice A 21 May 2021 193

1805, James Sealy clothier and brewer died, the family involvement probably finished around this time.

..

1805, William Beamish, clothier.

1807, John Wright, clothier witness Becher deed.

598 195 408227 1807 Dec 17 Assignment **SULLIVAN**
John Clothier & Dyer; granted a lease in 1807 Bandon, Co Cork P1 17
Dec 1807 A assigned to B, a lease of part of Carramore, Barony of E Carbery, part[?] of
Innishannon, Co Cork. RonPrice C 15 May 2021 104

..

633 118 432443 1809 Sep 21 Rent Charge BENNETT
Walter Clothier Bengown [Bengour, Parish of Murragh, Bandon], Co Cork P2
A 3 Dec 1810 A granted to B, a rent charge paid out of
east & west Curryclogh [Bandon], Co Cork [Transcript difficult to read - index errors likely]
RonPrice B 29 May 2021 66

1809. John Swanton, clothier, 2nd son John Clarke Swanton tanner.

633 554 437535 1811 Feb 26 Rent Charge HOSFORD
John[?] Clothier late of Swarinig[?], but then of Lurliscliryle[?], Co Cork P1
A 29 Mar 1811 A granted to B, a rent charge
paid out of the lands of Curtielough [Curryclogh, Bandon], Co Cork. [Transcript writing makes
index errors inevitable] RonPrice A 29 May 2021 293

1814. Will⁸⁷ of James Morgan, Newcestown, Clothier, making bequests to his daughters Mary, Martha, Jane, Sarah, and Elizabeth, and to his sons James and Robert. He leaves his land to his wife Mary, to descend to James. Jane his wife to Robert Eedy, farmer. 23 October 1814.

1813, George Bennett, clothier, in deed lands at Clancool with Daniel/Michael Mahony.

1814 Joseph? Williams⁸⁸, fuskin manufacturer, witness to Swanton/Baker deed.

697 489 478577 1816 Jan 1 Conveyance HOSFORD
John Clothier Curriclough [Curryclogh, Bandon], Co Cork P1, life

⁸⁷ <http://www.corkarchives.ie/media/U9web.pdf>

⁸⁸ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=465455>

...
..
A 4 Jan 1816 A conveyed to B, a lease for the north 2 gneeves of
Curryclogh [Bandon], Co Cork. RonPrice A 01 Jun 2021 586

1757, George Bennett, clothier and shopkeeper, daughter Dora married William Kingston
1854, pawnbroker.

CSO/RP/SC/1821/378. Letter⁸⁹ from Henry Cox, County Cork, concerning trade union activity in the county. Letter from Henry Cox, Manor House, Dunmanway, County Cork, to Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, reporting that 'the operations of that mysterious body the union of Traders have reached Dunmanway...'. Refers to a letter sent to the town's weavers, warning them not to work for Mr Alman in Bandon, 'as he had not complied with their regulations'.

1827, Cork election, Abraham Wheeler, clothier listed as a voter for Callaghan many other Wheelers listed no occupation given.

1831 Stewart Tresilian died clothier and his place as Freeman taken by eldest son Robert, wine merchant.

1834, Stewart Tresilian, clothier of Bellmount.

1838, Robert Harris Jr and Robert Fuller, clothiers sureties for George Harris, pawnbroker.

Thomas Bryan, early 1700s lived at North St. Leased North Main St. holding from John Love before 1737 when he moved to the City of London.

Ralph Clear, early 1700s, Provost 1732, descended from early settlers. Kilbrogan.

Richard Dowden, worsted manufacturer, respectable woollen house of old standing in letter of 1840.

Richard Hammett, 1738. A will was proved in 1785 of Richard Hammett, the elder, woolcomber

George Harris, (1764-1856), respectable woollen house of old standing in letter of 1840.

George Harris, Junior, 1840, wholesale warehouse, 25 South Main St. died 1864

Joseph Holland, 1748, took assignment of lease from Dennis Kelly, tyler.

Cotton Manufacturers:

1820, Edward Gillman, **Cotton Hill**, Bandon?

1828, Giles Varian Sullivan, a John Giles Sullivan party 1841 to mortgage he advanced money to Benjamin Wright, Dunmanway he is described as Clothier/merchant, Cork

⁸⁹

<http://www.csorp.nationalarchives.ie/search/index.php?simpleSearchSbm=true&category=27&searchDescTxt=dunmanway&simpleSearchSbm=Search#searchfocus>

1840, Bandon⁹⁰, cotton trade is almost extinct.

Woolcombers

Richard Hammett, 1740s. A will was proved in 1785 of Richard Hammett, the elder, woolcomber

John Oliffe, 1760.

1783, Enniskeane, William Shorten, Woolcomber

1805 deed, witness Michael Wren, woolcomber, Dromavane, Bandon

Linen Merchant

A 1720 Bandon death describes as 'linen' weaver'

1729, will of Christopher Dowden, linen weaver

1754 Thomas Holland, Bandon weaver may be the same in 1761 linen merchant, Main Street.

..

1757, David Morrison, East Gulley, Bandon, Linen Weaver⁹¹

1759 Dowden Richard, Linen weaver. Bandon, £8 Joseph Dowden 12 yrs, Son of Richard Dowden. Willows tenement formerly Freke. Lessee to lay out £150.

1768, George Hosford, linen weaver, witness to deed

1780s Christopher Dowden, family⁹² originally Presbyterian dissenters from Taunton, Somerset, in Bandon from 1620. Original name Dowding.

1783 deed⁹³. Bradshaw Popham, Linen Draper, Cork, in Maskelyn/Popham deed all Bandon.

Thomas Holland, 1775 also stamp distributor, grocer, spirit dealer, significant property owner, died pre 1838.

⁹⁰

https://books.google.ie/books?id=53BbAAAAQAAJ&pg=RA3-PA27&lpg=RA3-PA27&dq=bandon++weavers&source=bl&ots=nr3-LUCPxJ&sig=8ZwWmZlf0ctGwS72KKmV-LOBY4Y&hl=ga&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi-75_hw6rXAhUJBBoKHxm4CW0Q6AEISjAl#v=onepage&q=bandon%20%20weavers&f=false

⁹¹ Bandon Genealogy.

⁹² Catherine Fitzmaurice, Bandon, North St.

⁹³ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=238071>

1798, Cornelius Kehily, linen weaver, Watergate, Bandon, deed.

1800, Daniel Healy, apprenticed to David Seamill, linen weaver, deed.

565	445	378884	1804	Sep	3	Conveyance	WHEELER
John	Linen Manufacturer	Bandon, Co Cork	WD WM				
	A	19 Sep 1804	A conveyed to B, a lease of a dwelling in Barrack Street, City of Cork.	RonPrice	G	28 May 2021	238

1807, Thomas Atkins, Bandon linen manufacturer, Church St., deed.

1810s. George Harris, linen and woolen draper and worsted manufacturer.

(Cork Constitution 22/4/1826) – BANDON – CORDUROYS, WELBORE, STUFFS and GREY and WHITE CALICOS, Sold at VERY REDUCED Prices, by – JAMES SCOTT, at his Manufactory, Bandon, April 17, 1826

BALLYMONEY – Lewis 1837⁹⁴ Domestic manufacture of coarse linen is carried on for home consumption. Ballyneen a few persons are engaged in weaving cotton cord.

⁹⁴ <http://www.corkgen.org/publicgenealogy/cork/potpourri/corkancestors.com/Ballymoney.htm>

THE NENAGH GUARDIAN

CULTIVATION OF FLAX—IMPORTANT MEETING AT BANDON.

A meeting of the landed proprietors, gentry and farmers of the electoral division of Bandon was held at the Devonshire Arms, on Tuesday, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Marshall, the able advocate for the introduction of a system of flax culture, and to make arrangements for forming a flax Association for the Bandon Union.

Amongst those present were Lord Bernard M.P., Castle Bernard; Hon. H. B. Bernard, ditto; Rev. Godfrey Smith, Kinneigh; Rev. James Gollock, Brinny; Thos. Hungerford, J.P., the Island; John Wheeler, J.P., Bandon; Alex Swanston, do.; T. J. Biggs, J.P., Garryhandkardmore; John Nash, Brinny; Rev. J. Stewart, Templetrine; Rev. S. Townsend, Kilnagross; Thomas Gash, Mishells; Rev. W. Hunter, Bandon; John Beamish, Cashel; Thomas Beamish, Harehill; James Bogue, Larah; John H. Wheeler, Bandon; John Hurley, Bandon; Wm. C. Sullivan, Bandon; Wm. Sayers, Bandon; Francis Bennett, Clonakilty; Henry Franks, do.; James Moriarty, Bandon; Rev. G. Nash, Ringrone; C. Gibbons, Courceys; Edw. Doherty, Bandon; R. W. Doherty, do.; Wm. C. Dowden, do.; Jno. L. Shine, do.; R. T. Belcher, do.; Thomas Bennett, do.; Geo. Robinson, J.P., Butlersgift; Wm. A. Lamb, J.P., Killolemani; James Gollock, Forest, &c.

Several ladies, members of a committee for promoting industrious habits among the poor, were also present.

Lord Viscount Bernard in the Chair.

Mr. Traillan acted as Secretary to the meeting.

were large land-terly was this man from ger. Wt. Wh the ney wat upo rea Irel qua All pro tha ject the cal flax 335 flax am cou see ben agr ces sho

but such ers;

..

17. Chambre CORKER⁹⁵, a minor, owner, ex parte Thomas Bertrand MATHEWS, petitioner- Lands of Cloughvadouning, Skevanish otherwise Skevanisk, part of Ballymountain called Turner's Clash otherwise Clashturner, and the Water Course to **Old Bleach Green of Innishannon**, situate in the Barony of East Division of East Carbery- 11 June 1850- (no maps).

Pigot Bandon 1824⁹⁶

Linen Factors

Christopher Dowden, also manufacturer, South Main St.

William Dowden, Shannon Lodge

Henry Heazle, South Main St.

Joshua Wheeler, Junior, North Main St

Joshua Wheeler, also manufacturer, South Main St.

Linen and Woolen Drapers

William Beamish, South Main St

John Beck, South Main St.

M Dowden, South Main St.

Richard Drew, South Main St.

William Evans, South Main St.

Edward Fawsitt, South Main St.

George Harris, Junior, South Main St.

George Harris, North Main St.

Henry Heazle, South Main St.

John O'Brien, South Main St.

Edward O'Connor, South Main St.

Eugene O'Sullivan, South Main St

William Pope, South Main St,

Stewart Tresilian, South Main St.

1846, Patrick Crowley, blue dyer, Ballineen son married in Dunmanway C of I.

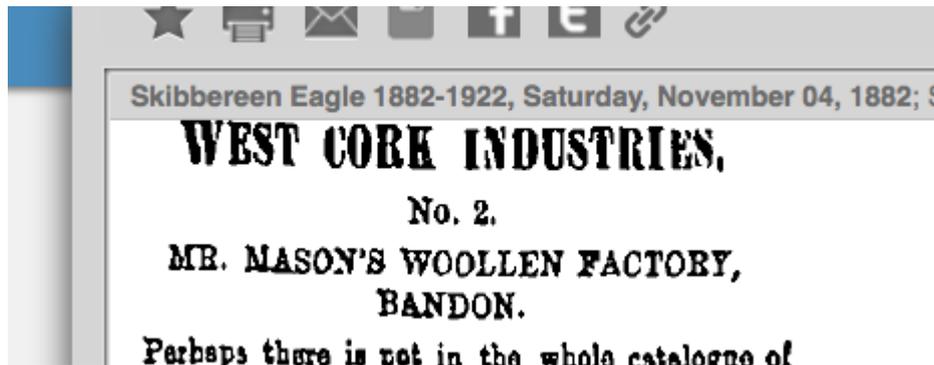
A full flax mill was established outside Bandon by James Hutchinson Swanton in 1865.

1865, Charles Henry Morrison, Rock castle, Ballymoney, weaver? Died?

1882.

⁹⁵ <http://corkgen.org/publicgenealogy/cork/potpourri/corkancestors.com/Corkencumberedestates.htm>

⁹⁶ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/places/streetandtradedirectories/pigots_directory_1824.pdf



1884 Weavers. William Howitt – book ‘The Aristocracy of England’ Bandon. Stated that numbers of weavers had declined from 6000 to less than 100 since the Act of Union 1800

1914, 15th December, Ballineen⁹⁷ Flax market, fifty loads bought by Linen and Thread Company, Lisburn. Prices 10s to 15 per stone.

Thomas, ‘The Industrialist’ Adderley Innishannon:

He played an important role in the development of Innishannon⁹⁸ during the 1700's. He was the son of Francis Adderley, he was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. While in Dublin he fell in love with, and married the young widow of Viscount Charlemont of Armagh. She died three years later. Thomas then took responsibility of looking after the Armagh estate and he became M.P. there. At length, her son, having been educated overseas returned. Both he and Thomas fell in love with the same woman, they quarreled and were never to speak to each other again. In the event she married neither of them. Thomas Adderley then returned to Innishannon where he brought prosperity. He appeared to have lived in Dunderrow at first before moving to the centre of Innishannon village. His land stretched from Bandon to Ballinhassig and he owned property in Kinsale also.

His main influences in Innishannon were:

Silk industry

Linen industry

Charter School

Other smaller industries:

Salt Works - salt was vital to the economy as there was no other way of preserving meat and fish. This industry was mainly carried out by Appelby's

Flour mill - Managed mainly by the Orr's

⁹⁷ Killmurray, 1911-1914, Michael M. Galvin.

⁹⁸ <https://innishannonschool.com/our-school/local-history/thomas-adderley>

..
Corduroy - this mill was situated in the north east corner of the Bleach and was managed by the Baker Family

Carpets - When the silk industry failed Adderley set up a carpet manufacturing industry, a piece of which was sent to Dublin Castle for the reception room there. Again this industry was doomed to failure.

Cotton - In 1780 he tried to get the manufacture of cotton going. For eleven years the industry thrived, but it died with Thomas Adderley himself on the 28th of May 1791.

It is possible that some Huguenot artisans were employed and on the failure of the various businesses drifted westwards to Durus/Mizen possible families including the Dukelows, Connells (Quesnells), Camiers, Peer.

Bantry.

1769, Richard Spencer, Weaver, may have originated in Castlemartyr. Philip Spenser mentioned. Family prominent in Bantry. Mentioned in further deed 1805, Nathaniel Spenser appears as merchant in Bandon 1750s

1790 deed Philip Harrington, Park Place, linen weaver, probably affluent this was a good address. 501 472 326050 1790 Jan 18 Lease HARRINGTON Philip Linen Weaver Pork Place, Co Cork WD WM A 15 Oct 1796 A leased to B&C, the half plowland of Ardragh [Ardrah?, Bantry?], Co Cork. [Some Memorial text may be missing from the transcript]. RonPrice E 12 May 2021 257

1797, Daniel Sullivan, Ahill, Kealkil, weaver. Witness to Godson/Sullivan deed.

1812. Edmund Trenwith, linen draper, Cork probably of Faha, Beara family.

1817, Edmund Healy, weaver, witness to Ricard White/John Bird deed.

1822, Application⁹⁹ for Spinning School, Bantry

⁹⁹ London Tavern Relief Committee:

<https://books.google.ie/books?id=pGUUAAAQAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=inauthor:%22Committee+for+the+relief+of+the+distressed+districts+in+Ireland%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi06pfLy7jRAhWHC8AKHXdfBS0Q6AEIDzAA#v=onepage&q=bantry&f=false>

...
...
*At a Meeting of the principal Inhabitants of the Town
and neighbourhood of **Bantry**, 28th May, 1822,*

The Earl of **BANTRY** in the Chair,

Resolved,

That a spinning school for the employment of females, now receiving gratuitous relief, would not only be of present but of extensive prospective benefit, by promoting those habits of cleanliness and industry, so much to be desired in this country.

That we, therefore, humbly solicit from some of the benevolent societies in England, a sum of £100 for this purpose, our present funds being only adequate to employing the idle male population of the parish.

...

Bantry

1821 Lease from Earl of Bantry of mills to John Kingston, Draper for lives of his eldest son John aged 20 years William 3rd son aged 10, John Clerke eldest son of Richard Clarke aged about 14 years Memorial 522616. In 1848 John Paul Kingston mortgaged the property for £840 to John O'Connell, Bantry who is the rated occupier in 1851 Reappears in marriage 1852 Anne Clerke daughter of Richard probably to Peter Carey Ostidge Lodge.

May 1822¹⁰⁰, public meeting chaired by Earl of Bantry resolved to seek £100 from Benevolent Societies in England to establish a spinning school for females local funds exhausted on employment of idle males.

1824, Cornelius Sullivan, weaver, occupying property in Bantry recited in 1842 the deed Jeremiah Spillane, dye house and Jeremiah Donovan ropemaker.

Bantry Pigot's Directory 1824¹⁰¹

The linen trade, though! in its infancy, is rapidly increasing, and cannot fail of having a most beneficial tendency, in ameliorating the condition of the poor

¹⁰⁰

<https://books.google.ie/books?id=8XISAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA39&lpg=PA39&dq=rev+edward+jones+alcoc+k+cork&source=bl&ots=N31NFDorWZ&sig=ZG8DwEPIBHEeaHJ87JNQDu0xm9g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjP5-qS-c3OAhVilcAKHdyODoIQ6AEIOjAF#v=onepage&q=bantry&f=false>

¹⁰¹ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/places/streetandtradedirectories/pigots_directory_1824.pdf

30th January 1849 marriage John Wolfe Elizabeth Cole He 26, teacher, Rooska, she 25,, servant Durus Glebe His father Joseph, labourer, her father **Gregory, weaver.**

O'Connell John, linen draper, North St. Bantry also 1833.

Vickery John linen draper, Main-st

Young Richard. inspector of linens, Main St.

1835, Leighs New Pocket Notebook¹⁰². In Bantry linen manufacture is carried out with great spirit.

Bantry 1837 Lewis?

Previously to the withdrawing of the protection duties, the manufacture of coarse linen and cotton began to thrive here and afforded employment to several hundred persons; these linens, here called "Vitries," were striped pieces chiefly used for bagging; and the sales frequently exceeded 44000 per annum.

1838, Edmund/Edward O'Sullivan, woolen draper.

1842, marriage¹⁰³ deed, groom John Kingston, miller and merchant, Bantry, Gent son of John Kingston, Woolen Draper, to Ellen Vickery, youngest daughter of James Vickery, Bantry. One of witnesses Richard Copithorn, shopman, Skibbereen. The Copithornes appear later as owners of woolen mill Bantry. 1842 KINGSTON John woolen draper, shopman Richard Copithorne Skibbereen Woolen Draper; father of Paul John Kingston

1824, Cornelius Sullivan, weaver, occupying property in Bantry recited in 1842 the deed Jeremiah Spillane, dye house and Jeremiah Donovan ropemaker.

1842, Jeremiah Spillane, had a dye house in Bantry pre 1842.

Pre 1845, flax field¹⁰⁴ Bantry:

¹⁰²

https://books.google.ie/books?id=jVoNAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA199&lpg=PA199&dq=newtown+bantry+ireton+military+fort&source=bl&ots=DobZn-L87N&sig=DdnmcurKJ8-12il_mBOljgJUjGs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi_1ObdgMTcAhXBT8AKHe5rAmkQ6AEwAnoECAIQAAQ#v=onepage&q=newtown%20bantry%20ireton%20military%20fort&f=false

¹⁰³ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=184224257>

¹⁰⁴

<https://books.google.ie/books?id=eqpWAAAACAAJ&pg=PP118&lpg=PP118&dq=smith+rocksavage+cork&source=bl&ots=l3RGVIKpd9&sig=ACfU3U2PmFwNIerJQOpIRUDH4VLir1N3VA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjQ9ZCij9foAhUsXhUIHbYuA20Q6AEwAXoECAsQKQ#v=onepage&q=smith%20rocksavage%20cork&f=false>

219. CUSCUTA, *Linn.* DODDER.

462.† *C. europæa*, L. *Greater Dodder*. On flax occasionally: Mr. J. Drummond, Mr. D. Murray, Dr. Power. Possibly introduced.—*very rare*.

463. *C. epilinum*, Weihe. *Flax Dodder*. In a flaxfield near Bantry: Mr. C. C. Babington.—*rare*.

Slater 1846

Crimmeen, Denis, Linen & Woollen Draper & Haberdasher, Main st.

Falvey, Mary, Linen & Woollen Draper & Haberdasher, Main st.

Jagoe, William, Linen & Woollen Draper & Haberdasher, Main st.

Kingston, John, Linen & Woollen Draper & Haberdasher, Main st.

Murnane, Eugene, Linen & Woollen Draper & Haberdasher, Main st.

O'Sullivan, Edward, Linen & Woollen Draper & Haberdasher, Main st.

Sullivan, William, Linen & Woollen Draper & Haberdasher, Main st.

12th February 1850 Marriage, Daniel Leary, Susan Hosford 29, bachelor, Kilveenogue, spinster, 30, Gearhies He **ropemaker father John ropemaker**, she farmers William Hosford daughter

1860. Munster Flax Society Visit to Bantry Farms 1860: Prizes James Philips, James Vickery, Ballycomane, Charles Dukelow, Best Dairy, Coomkeen, Improvements on Bandon Estate, Durrus 1869, praise for Charles Dukelow, Coomkeen, Slate Quarry, Barytes Mines, Considerable employment. Local Agent Colonel Bernard aided by Charles Skuse, Clashadoo. Bantry Agricultural Society, Annual Exhibition November 1861, at The Square, Attending: John Warren Payne (Land Agent), John Young, William Young, Robert White, J.P. Glengariff, George Bird (Land Agent), Bantry, John E. Barrett, Carriganass Castle (Land Agent, Kenmare Estate), Dr. McCarthy, Bantry, Rev. George Shean P.P., Bantry, Rev. Mr. Delat. C. C., Bantry, Christopher Gallway, J.P. Killarney, (Agent Kenmare Estate), William Jagoe, Richard Tonson Evanson (Ardgoena, Durrus, Landlord), Thomas T Curtain, Bantry, Cornelius O'Leary, Newtown, William Jagoe, Michael Hungerford Morris (Friendly Cove, Durrus, Landlord), J. Cullinane, Bantry, George Robinson, J. P. Coronea, Skibbereen, Landlord.

1864, Richard Walsh, Draper and John Cullinane, Linen and Woolen Draper, Main St.. Bantry deed¹⁰⁵, Kingston/Vickery/Cullinane. Insert photo (from 2018):

¹⁰⁵ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=186419201>



1873, John Mullins, aged 55, weaver, Kilcrohane, widower his father Jeremiah, weaver marries.

1878, John Gibbons, Kilcrohane, weaver, aged 62 died.

1880 William Croston Durrus weaver son John, weaver married Patience Swanton Ballydevlin, Goleen.

1880, account¹⁰⁶ of distress in Durrus refers to a woman spinning in Kilcrohane in a cabin.

1884, Durrus¹⁰⁷William Johnson, Woolen and linen manufacturer, John Sullivan, miller and carder.

1881, Dillon, Denis, New St, linen, woollen and haberdasher (Slater 1881)\

1880, Kilcrohane Distress:



¹⁰⁶ Cork Examiner 23rd April 1880.

¹⁰⁷<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/163a252448817c32?projector=1&messagePartId=0.1>

one time a sufficiency of laud to keep a family on is now but a burthen on the unfortunate holders of it. Returning through the village of Kilcrohane, I called at the only factory which it contained—the factory consisted of a solitary shuttle owned by a pale-faced youth of eighteen or twenty, who was engaged in weaving a coarse description of calico for a neighbour, for which he received two-pence a bundle, a measurement of about twenty-four inches. He earned, he said, when trade was brisk, about 1s. 8d. a day, but frequently could not get any work at all. Signs of abject poverty marked the house of the industrious youth who was the sole support of the family of six, including an aged mother,

whose tottering gait and blanched face spoke with a sad eloquence of troubles. Notwithstanding the boasting of landlords and their agents, when both united to render the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions abortive as

C 1880, Gibbons, weaver, Chapel St., won court case against Copithorne Mills re flooding, widow Catherine died 1881

1888, died John Mullins, Farranamanagh, Kilcrohane, weaver, aged 88.

1888, Mrs. Coston, Durrus, weaver's widow.

1891, Dillon, Mrs, draper, (1891)

1891, died William Sullivan, weaver's daughter, died in New Barrack Rd.

1892 Mrs. Sarah Johnson Durrus Village died. 92, weavers widow informant son Isaac Catholic originally probably Church of Ireland

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1890s, O'Sullivan's¹⁰⁸ Woolen Hall, New St.

1901, census Denis McCarthy, Kilcatheine, Beara wool weaver all family have Irish.

1914?, Charles O'Donovan J.P., Main Street, Draper;

Woolen Mills

1880s, Copithornes, Bridge St. George William (G.W.) Biggs, believed to have worked there before starting his own businesses he married Mary Travers¹⁰⁹.

¹⁰⁸ Old photo Bantry Museum.

¹⁰⁹ His great granddaughter, Susan Keenan, has an extensive article on him in 2018, Bantry Historical Journal.

BANTRY WOOLLEN MILLS. ROYCEPORT DUN...

BANTRY WOOLLEN MILLS.

SPINNING DEPARTMENT.

**WOOL CARDED
AND SPUN,**

(Or Manufactured into Flannels, Friezes,
and Blankets),

**AT VERY MODERATE
CHARGES.**

THE THREAD can be SPUN to
ANY THICKNESS DESIRED,
And will be found

**SUPERIOR IN TWIST TO
HAND-SPUN THREAD,**

While it is so even and strong that it can be
Woven into much closer Cloth.

IF YOU HAVE WOOL TO SPIN IT WILL
PAY YOU TO BRING OR SEND IT TO
THE

**BANTRY
WOOLLEN MILLS.**

THE WORK WILL PLEASE YOU.

Samples of the Thread and of Cloth
Woven from it can be seen at the Mills, or
they will be sent free, by post, to any
address, on application, together with full
particulars as to Charges, etc.

I pay the Carriage on Wool sent by Rail.

THOMAS COPITHORNE,
BANTRY WOOLLEN MILLS.

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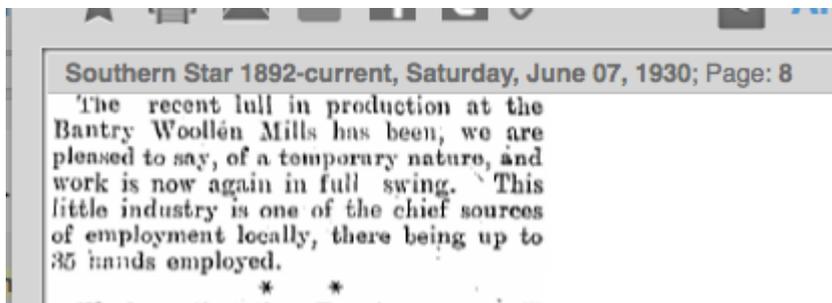
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Vickery Hotel:

When the kitchen was modernised in 1986 one of these stoves was found walled over in a recess. Electric light was installed about **1914 when the waterwheel for the woollen mill was converted to produce electricity for the town.** This was D C lighting, and some of the canvas cables for this were found in the rooms over the kitchen when maintenance was being undertaken

1907 Donemark Mills, owner, W. Harris

1907, 1914, 1938, Bantry woolen Mills, owner Thomas Copithorne, native of Kilcoe.



1937 school folklore collection, Dunbeacon Mary Lucy, spinner, Cahirlucky.

Flax Meitheals..

Spinning and Weaving:- It is said that large quantities of flax were grown in this district long ago. This was spun into thread

with a spinning wheel by spinning women in the homes. The women who used spin for my grandfather's people was Mary Lucy from Cahiroleckna. The thread was then taken to a weaver's shop where it was woven into cloth with what was called a "loom". One of the best weaver's shops in this district was in Durros and was owned by John Brostan. A neighbour of mine, James Maguire, told me that when he was young, he once visited this shop and it contained lots of simple machinery. The flax was first cut

by "meiceals" of men and women. My grandmother said that she was often at one of those "flax meiceals".

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Clonakilty.

1737, Robert Edwards, clothier, deed.

1740s, Clonakilty already had a successful association with linen production and even by the 1740s considerable quantities of coarse yarn were being sold at the Friday market.

1752, Pocock's¹¹⁰ Tour, Great market in Rosscarbery for linen yard, great deal of flax grown as well as Clonakilty and Skibbereen.

Possible 1750s Caselfane, Schull/Durrus, deed Jagoe/Sullivan Dunmanway Hayes later clothier Clonakilty referred to in 1812 marriage settlement. The Wrights seem to be related to Jagoes/Sullivans. 1894 Cashelane, County Court suit of Robert Levis V Wright Henry Shofield Margaret June Wright, defendants in occupation 60a held under lease of **999 years from 1/5/1755.**

1769, birth at Old Chapel Lane to weaver of Bishop Bartholomew Crotty, later Rector of Irish college, Lisbon and head of Maynooth.

1774, Edward Roberts clothier in deed in 1774 he is butter merchant, Glasheen, Cork

1774, Rosscarbery, Mrs Jane Connelly wife of Tim died he died later in the year, linen weaver, died

C 1780. Rosscarbery. William Townsend¹¹¹ (1752-1816) appears to have spent most of his life at Derry, with his brother Thomas Townsend [502], where he grew great quantities of flax and employed many women to spin and weave it. Rosscarbery was at that time a centre for the weaving of coarse linen and the 'Spinning Wheel Survey' (3) of 1796 shows a total of 101 wheels for the town.

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1784, Rosscarbery, Matthew Donovan linen weaver, died.

1788, Rosscarbery, Son of John Ford, weaver, died

1788, Rosscarbery? September 14 John the son of William Regan wool comber was buried aged 19 years

¹¹⁰ Drafts of Pocock's letters, Paddy O'Keeffe papers Box 5, Cork Archives.

¹¹¹ <http://www.astro.wisc.edu/~townsend/tree/record.php?ref=504>

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1791, Rosscarbery, John Fisher, linen weaver, died

1795, Thomas Nagle, weaver, Kilmaloda, deed.

Deed of 1767 which might included Cashelfane, parish of Schull, Jagoe/Sullivan/Hayes and **Hayes later 1812 clothier Clonakilty.**

1796, Clonakilty. Methodism started in Clonakilty in a small way. About the year 1796 some members of the Society met for Services in the home of a well-to-do weaver named William Abbot who lived in Main Street. Later when the numbers grew a room was rented in Myrtle Grove House (opposite the Catholic Church).

1796, Timothy Hurley, weaver, Milleanogue, Kilmeeen?. deed.

1799-1842, Kilmeen, Rector Rev. Edward Kenney¹¹² encouraging farmers to grow flax.

1800, Clonakilty. The Earl of Shannon erected this spacious linen hall for the accommodation of dealers soon after 1800, when the linen industry in Clonakilty was flourishing, with six hundred weavers recorded in the town.

1800, Clonakilty connection, Isaac Regan was a linen weaver and lived in Cork city c 1800. Was married to Mary O'Brien and two of the children were Margaret and John.

...
C1800. Deed Robert Lewis or Levis, linen weaver, Lisheenanihig, leases lands at East Knockana, East Cabery from Browne.

1804, Richard Bennett, weaver, witness to deed John Moloney, Land Surveyor, Cahermore, Rosscarbery of lands at Gurteenadulge, Kilmacabea from John Beamish.

1807, Thomas Bawly, cotton weaver, deed

C 1810 The largest, Linen Mill, certainly the largest in Munster, was in Clonakilty, Co Cork. It was owned by an Englishman called Dr. Elmore and located in Mill Street.

1813, Henry Hayes, clothier, deed lands at Derrycool, Bandon.

1814, deed William Hayes, weaver, witness to Kingston/Wolfe deed.

¹¹² Courtesy: Kilmeen Parish History, 1975 Dan O'Leary, Funded by Jerry Beechinor.

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One of the few families in the area appearing on spinning wheel list 1820s, Clonakilty a dedicated Linen Hall was built and by the early 1820s the industry employed more than 10,000 people in the surrounding districts.

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1820. Andrew McCarthy, weaver, Rosscarbery, witness to Wolfe deed.

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1826, Clonakilty, petition and letter¹¹³ April 18th to Cork Mercantile Chronicle of Daniel Driscoll on behalf of distressed weavers to William Cobb.

1822. File of material relating to Government relief initiative for alleviation of the poor flax growing inhabitants of the south of Ireland. Includes letter from Peter Besnard, inspector general, Linen Board, Limerick, County Limerick, to William H Gregory, Under Secretary of Ireland, Dublin Castle, enclosing letter from John Evans-Freke, 6th baron Carbery, Castlefreke, Rosscarbery, County Cork, offering observations on the 'Starving Population of this Country' and difficulties associated with local flax propagation: also encloses extract of letter from Henry Franks, local officer of the Linen Board, Clonakilty, County Cork, offering advice on timing and ground type, appropriate to cultivation of flax seed; includes letter from James Corry, secretary, Linen Board, Dublin, to Gregory, reflecting upon plans for distribution of flax seed to those in need in counties Limerick, Clare and Kerry, at a cost not to exceed £3,000, and to enclose copy letter from Besnard, expressing difficulty in making estimate of quantity of ground available for sowing of flax and to observe of the district of Clonakilty, that 'Flax is grown in considerable quantities by the very poorest classes, the greater number of whom, from the failure of the Potato Crop are unable to buy Flaxseed, and must therefore if not gratuitously Supplied with it be deprived of their usual mode of employment for the ensuing season'; includes letter from Corry to Gregory, enclosing memorial requesting relief from the master and working linen weavers of the city and liberties of Limerick and printed copy of 'Prospectus of a Plan for Giving Profitable Employment to the Poor of the South of Ireland'. CSO/RP/1822/598

1822. CSO/RP/1822/2232. Chief Secretary's Office. Letter from John Blacker, clerk, Linen Board, Dublin, to William H Gregory, Under Secretary of Ireland, Dublin Castle, acknowledging letter and conveying that the trustees have taken steps to distribute the £3,000 granted by Government 'for the purchase of Flax seed to be gratuitously distributed to the poor Farmers and Peasantry in the South and West of Ireland, who are unable to purchase seed for sowing in the present season'.

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https://books.google.ie/books?id=PtA7AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA261&lpg=PA261&dq=clonakilty+++weavers&source=bl&ots=OxgPaUoXhh&sig=YtAkp0m4_gywUmr9cJ26ArHUb0&hl=ga&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwid9NbZhKvXAhUC2qQKHRnPBPGQ6AEIMTAE#v=onepage&q=clonakilty%20%20%20weavers&f=false

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1823. Letter¹¹⁴ from Thomas Hungerford, Cahirmore [Cahermore], Rosscarbery, County Cork, magistrate, to [Henry Goulburn, Chief Secretary], Dublin Castle, renewing his request, contained in a petition and maps forwarded by Hungerford, for a proposed new line of road connecting Ross and Dunmanway, County Cork. States that the area has yet to be surveyed, by [Richard] Griffith, engineer, as promised. Refers to plans to introduce flax growing in the county, and the importance of the proposed road in alleviating local poverty and distress.

Thomas Hungerford, Cahirmore, County Cork, to Henry Goulburn, Chief Secretary, Dublin Castle, 7 August 1823, enclosing petition of Hungerford, Richard Wellesley, 1st marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant, Dublin Castle, referring to the distress of the peasantry in his district, and emphasising his belief in the benefits of establishing the linen trade on a permanent basis in the area. Requests a government loan of £3,000 to reclaim 300 acres of his own unimproved land for the cultivation of flax, and to establish a linen manufactory for weavers and spinners, 7 August 1823.

1824. Letter¹¹⁵ from Richard Griffiths, Mallow, County Cork, civil engineer overseeing public works in south, to Henry Goulburn, Chief Secretary, Dublin Castle, reporting on dearth of food resources in many of the mountainous districts of County Cork and efforts to provide employment to those in need. Remarks also notes widespread enthusiasm for the manufacture of coarse linen and its extension in Clonakilty and Skibbereen.

1825 Bridget Mahoney, convicted of stealing five yards of muslin

1825, Clonakilty, John Buttimer¹¹⁶, Weaver married Eliza Phipps, 1820, St Nicholas, Cork.

1825 the manufacture of linen, cord and woollen has become a mere desultory employment languishing for viability. Most of the artisans who once earned a comfortable livelihood in its good days have either emigrated to America or with the help of an occasional job are still dragging on a miserable existence at the loom. This branch of local industry has almost taken its departure from amongst us and the starving looks of our artisans established.

1826. Memorial of the 'Principal inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Rosscarbery, County Cork', to Richard Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant, drawing attention to the plight of the unemployed linen weavers and manufacturers in their town and requesting that public works be established to provide relief; suggesting that works be undertaken to improve navigation

¹¹⁴ CSO/RP/1823/193,

<http://www.csorp.nationalarchives.ie/search/index.php?simpleSearchSbm=Search&category=27&searchDescTxt=dunmanway&offset=10&browserresults=true>

¹¹⁵

<http://www.csorp.nationalarchives.ie/search/index.php?simpleSearchSbm=Search&category=27&searchDescTxt=skibbereen&offset=70&browserresults=true>

¹¹⁶ http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/cork_city_kinsale_bandon_marriage_records.htm

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into their harbour; claiming that in their area there are only poor occupiers of land and that the noblemen and gentlemen are very few with little money to assist.

..
1826. Petition of Henry Franks, Clonakilty, [County Cork], to Richard Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant, seeking employment in the police constabulary, in the customs or in any other public office. Noting that he is the brother of Thomas Franks who was murdered in 1822 and adding that his linen business interests in Cork suffered as a result of the banking failures and trade. Mentioning the Earl of Shannon and the Earl of Kingston as referees.

1826. Letter from H Stewart, Clonakilty, [County Cork], to Henry Goulburn, Chief Secretary, acknowledging receipt of £50 for the relief of the distressed poor in his town. Also copy of letter from Stewart, clerk, to [Robert] Peel, [Home Secretary], seeking relief for the distressed weavers of Clonakilty noting that there are over 500 idle looms in the town. Adding that he is the chairman of a committee formed to provide relief and noting that £500 has already been raised from voluntary contributions. Includes draft memorandum concerning the memorials from Clonakilty and Bandon both of which highlighted the decline in manufacturing.

1826. Memorial¹¹⁷ of the 'Principal inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Rosscarbery, County Cork', to Richard Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant, drawing attention to the plight of the unemployed linen weavers and manufacturers in their town and requesting that public works be established to provide relief; suggesting that works be undertaken to improve navigation into their harbour; claiming that in their area there are only poor occupiers of land and that the noblemen and gentlemen are very few with little money to assist. Also covering letter from [John Evans Freke, 6th Baron Carbery], Castle Freke.

Letters from [John Evans Freke, 6th Baron Carbery], Castlefreke, [County Cork], [probably to Henry Goulburn, Chief Secretary], requesting in strong terms the need for government assistance to assist the poor who are suffering from lack of food due to the drought and also as a result of the collapse of the weaving industry; stating that during the summer he has struggled to stop actual starvation in his area and that those who could have earned nearly 2s per day on their looms are now toiling on road works for six penny's worth of meal to feed a family for a day; expressing concern at the proposed reduction of the grant to the Linen Board; agreeing with the principle that the gentry and others who can afford to provide assistance should do so but cautioning that those who can assist are few and have limited means; acknowledging receipt of £20. Includes annotation stating that a small sum should be given but that the 'general subject of distress must soon be fully considered'. Also petition from the weavers of the town of [?Ross], seeking to be employed in road building schemes.

¹¹⁷ Chief Secretary Papers: CSO/RP/1826/1368

1834, Timothy Warren¹¹⁸, wife Mary nee Canty, wool comber. Son John was involved in Fenians in the USA.

1840, Clonakilty. Henry Franks¹¹⁹ writes from Clonakilty about the linen trade in Clonakilty. During the war the articles manufactured – plain and twilled – were used for war purposes. Weekly sales of stg 600-700. In 1818 when he commenced work in the linen trade there was extensive demand in South American Markets. There was a bounty of three half pence per yard on the exportation of coarse linens. Between 1820 and 1824 weekly sales averaged stg 1000 for linens and for yarns stg 500. In 1825 and 1826 there was near commercial panic as the bounties were removed. Cotton then replaced linen and the average weekly sales were stg 200. He mentions that the very low price afforded very little remuneration to the poor weaver who to work 16 hours per day will not earn above 2s 6d to 3s per week. The little demand for linen led to the abandonment of cultivation of flax - not even enough to satisfy local demand. He mentions the cultivation of flax being still so remunerative in the North of Ireland for export to the UK and asks why not in the South. The North of Ireland had acquired far more knowledge about its cultivation. He then goes on to analyse the linen industry in the North.

1829. Memorial of Alexander McCay, Clonakilty, County Cork, to Hugh Percy, Lord Lieutenant, seeking employment in some suitable situation, following the abolition of the Irish Linen Board and consequently his position as linen inspector.

1845, married at Kilgariff, C of I, John Callaghan 23 to Mary Anne Hamilton, her father William weaver, his father Jeremiah Callaghan, schoolmaster.

1849, Marriage Timoleague Church of Ireland, John Crowley, weaver, daughter Ann married William Whealan his father William, weaver.

Samuel Knight, Ballinadee, pensioner. 1849 married Ballinadee his father Jonathan Knight, weaver, all parties illiterate

1850, Clonakilty, John Robert HAGERTY bach marines Clonakilty William **weaver** Lic Jane IRWIN sp 17 yrs Clonakilty James shopkeeper.

1853, Marriage Timoleague church of Ireland, Henry Hazle weaver, son married Margaret Moarns her father Robert, weaver.

¹¹⁸ Clonakilty Historical and Archaeological Journal, 2017 Vol 2.

¹¹⁹ http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/statistical_account_summary_1844.htm

1854, Clonakilty, Dionysius WILLIS bach weaver Clonakilty Joseph weaver Banns Elizabeth LEAHY* wid Clonakilty Christopher WEBB weaver.

1858, Clonakilty, James GOODCHILD* bach shoemaker Clonakilty James weaver Lic Mary Anne TANNER sp minor Clonakilty George shoemaker wit: Thomas Bevin, William Chiddick

1890s. John MENNIS, owned the flax mill, the remains of which can be seen in the middle of Reenascreena, Rosscarbery. The MENNIS family were farmers in the area until recent times, and were involved throughout the whole process of growing, processing, milling and weaving of fibres into cloth. Flax mill burned down woolen mill built on site

<p>hael the AY, and and ain- ple, ad. to a ing, rsc, tle I.</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">SOWING FLAX SEED, 1932</h2> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p style="margin: 0;">In consequence of the present high price of Flax Fibre, there is a likelihood of reviving the Industry this Season.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">FARMERS intending to sow should give in their names at once, and state quantity required.</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <h3 style="margin: 0;">J. Kelly & Sons, Clonakilty.</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">(763)-2-16.</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">A MP 19th in from R advertis this iss (717)- V Cause almost fatten a Whell worms, WORM yellow MARKI POWDE and wh Chemist TO PAT Vill, the NOT Timot kibbere.</p>
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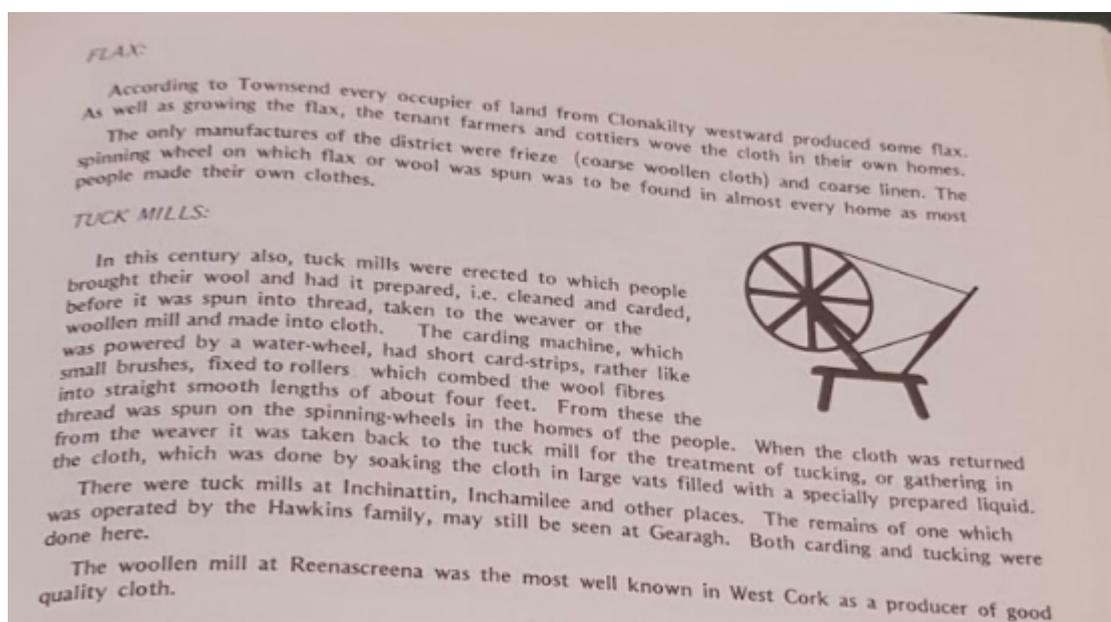
1914-c1935, Maulatanavally Mill, Rosscarbery, ruins still present, staff c10. Operated by Coakley family.

Clonakilty

1749, Timoleague¹²⁰ (Tigh Molaga), A regular street one side of newly built for the accomodation of linen weavers by the late Lord Barrymore but the design of the management of his lordship's undertaker failed. There are some good slate houses and a bleach yard.

Killmeen, Tuck Mills¹²¹ at Inchinattin and Inchamilee one operated by Hawkins family they also had a mill at Geragh later site of creamery of Hills of Clonakilty defunct by 1900.

Woolen mills at Reenascreena..



1792, deed William Mills, weaver, witness to Hungerford/Harman deed.

An important trade is carried on in the manufacture of coarse linens for the sale of which a weekly market is held on Friday in a spacious hall erected by the Earl of Shannon for the accommodation of the dealers. Within the last three years there has been a very considerable increase in this branch of industry. Upwards of ten thousand persons are now employed in the various processes of manufacture in this district, Ross and surrounding countryside. The description of goods here is peculiar to Cork and called Vitries and Twills. These are from three quarters to a yard wide and the average price is from over 4 pence to 8 pence a yard. The market is attended by Cork and Bandon buyers who buy on commission for the English and Scotch houses. Superintendent is Mr. Henry Franks, Senior seal master.

¹²⁰ Smith's History of Cork 1749, but Pocock 1758 describes it as a poor place.

¹²¹ Courtesy: Killmeen Parish History, 1975 Dan O'Leary, Funded by Jerry Beechinor.

..
An English Gentleman recently established a large linen manufacturer here but mainly carried on by persons of small capital. A little cotton is also manufactured.

Kilmaloda House near Timoleague, Co Cork, was built as the country seat of the Beamish family. A 210-year-old country house near West Cork's Timoleague, as it was once the centre of a large estate of prime land around Timoleague and by the Argideen river, stone courtyard buildings and stores, **an old flax mill building**, butter-cup strewn paddock, plus two acres of overgrown walled garden.

1817. Corner-sited attached four-bay two-storey former linen hall, built 1817, with chamfered bay to corner (south-west) and timber shopfront. Formerly in use as bakery, now disused. Hipped slate roof with rendered eaves course, chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls throughout, having rendered platband to first floor. Square-headed window openings with rendered sills and timber casement windows throughout. Timber shopfront to ground floor comprising carved timber scroll consoles, flanking architrave, frieze with painted signage and stepped cornice. Square-headed window openings with fixed timber-framed display windows over rendered stall risers. Square-headed door opening to corner (south-west) with double-leaf timber battened doors and overlight.

APPRAISAL: The Earl of Shannon erected this spacious linen hall for the accommodation of dealers soon after 1800, when the linen industry in Clonakilty was flourishing, with six hundred weavers recorded in the town. The building retains much of its original form and character, which together with its corner sitting, allow it to make a striking contribution to the streetscape.

1820. Andrew McCarthy, linen weaver probably of substance witness to deed.

1827, James Haggertie, Kilmeen emigrated¹²² to Canada trade as the weaver failed and the term of lease expired.

1828. Petition¹²³ of Henry Franks, Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin, [probably to Henry William Paget, Lord Lieutenant], seeking financial relief following the decline of his linen business which has left him insolvent. Noting his services to the linen trade at Clonakilty, [County Cork] through the employment of peasants and the establishment of the trade of coarse linen into Portugal. Recalling that he is the brother of Thomas Frank, who was

¹²² Kilmeen Parish History.

¹²³

<http://www.csorp.nationalarchives.ie/search/index.php?simpleSearchSbm=Search&category=27&searchDescTxt=clonakilty&offset=60&browserresults=true>

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murdered along with his family in 1823, in retaliation for having acted as crown witnesses. Adding that he is known to the Earl of Shannon.

1837, Lewis. The staple trade of the town is the linen manufacture, which furnishes employment to 400 looms and 1000 persons, who manufacture to the amount of £250 or £300 weekly, but when the trade was in the height of its prosperity, the weekly sales were frequently £1,000. The cotton-manufacture also employs about 40 looms. A spacious linen-hall was built some years since by the Earl of Shannon: it is attended by a sworn salesman and three deputies, by whom all the cloth brought to the hail is measured and marked.

1837, Rosscarbery, Lewis, The manufacture of coarse linen was formerly carried on to a very considerable extent, but has latterly greatly diminished, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in fishing.

1845, Henry Lyttelton, weaver daughter, under age married Bandon

1846, Rosscarbery¹²⁴, Calman, Michl., Spinning Wheel Maker.

1856, Clonakilty, married at Ballymodan, son of John Forde weaver to daughter of Richard Beamish, weaver, Bishop St., Bandon

1858, Bandon marriage of Wiliam Buttimer, shoemaker son of John Buttimer, weaver, Clonakilty to Ann Latham.

1861, William farran, 29, weaver, Rosscarbery, father Samuel, weaver

SLATER'S DIRECTORY 1846

Collins, Jane, Grocer, Dyer, Sovereign st.

Collins, William, Dyer, Barrack st.

Desmond & O Sullivan, Linen & Woollen Drapers & Haberdashers, Mill st

Donovan, James, Linen Weaver, Lamb st.

Donovan, John, Linen Weaver, Lamb st.

Donovan, Michael, Linen & Woollen Drapers & Haberdashers, Main st.

Driscoll, Jeremiah, Dyer, Sovereign st.

Driscoll, Jeremiah, Woolcomber, Sovereign st.

End, William, Linen Weaver, Lamb st.

¹²⁴ <http://www.corkgen.org/publicgenealogy/cork/potpourri/corkancestors.com/Rosscarbery.htm>

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Fitzpatrick, John, Grocer, Linen & Woollen Drapers & Haberdashers, Main st.
Hegarty, Catherine, Linen & Woollen Drapers & Haberdashers, Main st
Mahony, Patrick, Linen Weaver, Lamb st.
Molony, John, Linen & Woollen Drapers & Haberdashers, Main st.
O'Donovan, Cornelius, Dyer, Sovereign st.
O'Sullivan, Michl., Linen & Woollen Drapers & Haberdashers, Sovereign st.
O'Sullivan, Michl., Linen & Woollen Drapers & Haberdashers, Sovereign st.
Tresilian, Ellen, Linen & Woollen Drapers & Haberdashers, Main st.
Warren, Mary, Woolcomber, Main st.
Warren, Michael, Woolcomber, Sovereign st.

Linen Drapers

John Abbott and cotton manufacturer, Main St.
Catherine Driscoll and , Main St.
Ellen Field, Barrack St.
Timothy Hayes, Main St.
Daniel Hegarty, Main St.
Jonathan Moloney and pawnbroker, Main St.
Timothy Moloney, Main St.

Linen Merchant and Manufacturer

John Richard Elmore¹²⁵, near Mill St

Dyers (Blue)

James Brady, Sovereign St.
William Collins, Market Place

1864, married Clonakilty, C of I, son aged 44 of Daniel Neil weaver

1890 died Union Hospital Cork buried St. Finbarrs, Richard Hungerford, weaver, born, Clonakilty aged 83, widower.

1910 John Cole, Gubbeen Schull, wool weaver.

1911. Callaghan McCarthy, Bealad West, townland Knox. Known as Cal's Mill, a major enterprise between WW1 and WW2 only working mill between wars.

¹²⁵ Later went bankrupt

1917. George K Sherlock, Sessional Crown Solicitor for West Riding, County Cork: Flax Seed Order, Reference: CSO/RP/1917/3820 Sep 1917-Oct 1917. Chief Secretary's Office Prosecutions at Rosscarbery Petty Sessions, County Cork

1923. Minutes of evidence of Callaghan J. McCarthy, Bealad, Clonakilty, county Cork re decline of flax growing in the south of Ireland. Reference: 2005/68/140. 29 May 1923. Department of Agriculture. 1923. Minutes of evidence of Timothy O'Donovan, Killeagh, Rosscarbery, county Cork, representative of the County Cork Farmers' Association re short history of the flax industry, the present position of the industry and suggestions as to its future development. Reference:2005/68/174

1932

.....

Southern Star 1892-current, Saturday, March 05, 1932

SOWING FLAX SEED.

FARMERS intending to sow Flax Seed are requested to have their names sent in to:—

JOHN KELLY, Clonakilty,
Before March 17th. (253)—2-5.

Southern Star 1892-current, Saturday, November 07, 1936

subject—the relief of

Moloney,
Cork.
type).—1,
Clonakilty; 2,
Stellan; 3,
Lise, Little
e).—1, J.
Tanner;
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(kidney
N: 3, J.

Flax-Growing.

"A good average crop," is the report on the product of the flax harvest. It is calculated that up to one hundred acres were under flax in the Clonakilty rural district, with a yield of between 60 to 100 stones per acre.

1937 Reenascreena Woolen Mills established in 1845, taking in wool at mill or Clonakilty town centre, manufacturers of woolen tweeds, Flannel, thread, handwoven, homespun.

Carran, brother of the bridegroom.

Flax Market.—The opening flax market of the season was held at Clonakilty on Tuesday last when over thirty tons were sold. Prices were exceptionally high, ranging from 22/6 to 26/6 per stone. Mr. P. Kerr, Flax Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Wilson, of the British Ministry of Supply, were in charge of the market, which was carried out under arrangements made between the Department of Agriculture and the British Ministry of Supply. The standard of scutching was very high, many of the graders commenting favourably upon it. Mr. M. O'Brien, Tullineaskey, merited grade one for his flax, while Mr. J. Dineen, Derriverreen, had the record yield of 75 stones of scutched flax from one statute acre. Amongst others with exceptionally big yields were—Mr. T. C. McCarthy, Coolmaconartha, Mr. M. J. Moloney, Cahirmore, Mrs M. Casey, Lettergorman, Mr. Charles O'Hara, Lisbealed, Mr. Dan Cahalane, Lisnabrinna. On the whole, farmers expressed themselves highly pleased with the handsome returns and a common expression at the market was —“I am sorry I did not grow twice as much flax; it pays.”

Southern Star, Saturday, October 17, 1942.

RÉALT A' DEISEIRT

le" and "Cork County Eagle." Est. 1857.

Saturday, March 20, 1943

REG. AS A NEWSPAPER.

NOTICE

NEW FLAX MILL

TAKE NOTICE that I am erecting a Flax Mill at Cononagh which will be completed before this year's crop comes in. All those interested in Seeds and Manures, etc., apply:

M. C. MOLONEY, CONONAGH,
or P. KERR, Esq., Flax Instructor, Clonakilty.

During World War 2 Ballyroe Co-Op operated flax mills at Kilmaloda and Timoleague. They operated until the 1950s

LISAVAIRD SHOW

ENTRIES ALMOST REACH
FOUR HUNDRED MARK

INTEREST IN FLAX

BANDON AND SKIBBEREEN
FIGURE AMONG PRIZE-
WINNERS

Dan Hayes.

Onions grown from seed—1, Mr. Dan Hayes; 2, Mr. Daniel O'Callaghan; 3 and 4, Mr. T. R. Swanton.

Section Honey—1, Mr. J. T. Good, Ballylingley, Bandon; 2, Mr. R. J. Good, do.

Run Honey—1, Mr. J. T. Good; 2, Mr. R. J. Good.

Collection of apples (confined to within five miles of Lisavaird Hall)—

INTEREST IN FLAX

BANDON AND SKIBBEREEN FIGURE AMONG PRIZE- WINNERS

SUCCESS beyond anything ever before achieved marked the coming of age of the annual Root and Grain Show held at Lisavaird on Friday of last week.

There was a record attendance; entries, just under the four hundred figure, were well up to those of previous years and a standard of quality never hitherto reached was set up.

The last mentioned characteristic was all the more remarkable in view of the adverse effect on all crops of the weather during the year. Wheat and oats were very good, though some showed signs of the damage received from the heavy rain in the harvest. Flax which drew an entry of close on forty was an outstanding section, lending support, in fact to the opinion that this year's crop is perhaps the best on record. The flax championship class was won by Daniel Collins, Shepperton, Leap, James O'Sullivan, Ballymacwilliam, ... being reserved

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1884, Paul¹²⁷ Kingston, Clodagh Woolen Mills,

Dunmanway.

1650. Richard Cox, who built Dunmanway town and brought in a linen industry, was born in Bandon. The town is indebted for its origin to Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Wm. III., who obtained from that monarch the grant of a market and fairs, and erected a stately mansion for his own residence. Sir Richard also built the long bridge over the river Bandon, consisting of six arches, exclusively of four under the causeway, and introduced the linen manufacture, for which, under his auspices, this place became one of the principal marts, and the town, in which a colony from England had settled, one of the most flourishing in the south of Ireland. Industry founded by Sir Richard Hamilton Cox. Number of looms flax and woolen spinning wheels went from 138 to 254.

1724, Dunmanway, note¹²⁸ that in the first document cited above, the first Sir Richard Cox's son Michael Cox has a list of his father's Protestant tenants in Dunmanway drawn up in 1725.

Sir Richard Cox of Ireland in the year of 1733, came to the possession of a large, fruitful but uncultivated tract of land, inhabited by a race of beggars, grown by habitual wretchedness so hardened that tho', no sensible of the smart, they were not ashamed to prefer hunger and idleness to labour and competency. He therefore, directed his thoughts to remedy this evil; and wisely concluded that nothing but the establishment of a staple manufacture on the premises would answer the purpose. For very sufficient reasons he chose the linen; and having procured a quantity of flax seed in 1735, prevailed with them to sow it and by dint of perseverance, and a series of admirable expedients to rectify his own mistakes, to render sloth infamous, to excite emulation, to increase his colony, if it may be so called, and to interest all the passions of those concerned in its success, he at last fixed it on such an establishment, as, if the same laws are observed, bids fair to be perpetual. Already the little town has undergone a wonderful change; for whereas, in 1735, it contained at most but 50 houses, many of them only fit for beggars, it now contains 117 houses, whose inhabitants are fully employed and take pleasure in being so. This is true patriotism and policy united; a sphere of ambition, that every gentleman may follow innocently; laudable, and profitably. Sir Richard Cox introduced families from the North of Ireland to assist, names such as McGivern (McGovern from Leitrim/Fermanagh), Maguire, Pattison and McMullan among others. There is a praise-poem to Sir Richard Cox composed by the otherwise unknown poet Cormac Ó Luinín and transcribed in the hand of Charles O'Conor (1710-1790) in a

¹²⁷ <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/163a252448817c32?projector=1&messagePartId=0.1>

¹²⁸ <https://www.ancestry.ie/boards/thread.aspx?m=88.108.2.1.1.1.1&p=surnames.forbes&sort=desc>

...

..

manuscript held in the library of of Clonalis House, seat of the O'Connors, in Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon.

Development of Dunmanway

Sir Richard Cox advertised in newspapers¹²⁹ in the late 1740s to invite Ulster Protestants weavers to migrate to Dunmanway. He offered free homes, with room for 2 to 4 looms on the main floor and with at least two rooms upstairs (which he said could easily be divided into four). He offered cash rewards to any Protestant weaver who married a local Protestant woman. He offered a baby bonus for every Protestant child brought from the north by the weaver and for any Protestant child born later in Dunmanway. He offered a full pound in cash (a lot of money then) for any artisan who employed a Protestant apprentice. To help him recruit more emigrants from the North, two dozen of his Protestant linen artisans signed his 1749 advertisement endorsing the claim that it was impossible for an industrious Protestant linen artisan from Ulster not to make his fortune in Dunmanway if he was industrious.

¹²⁹ <https://www.ancestry.ie/boards/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=88.108.2.1.1.1.1&p=surnames.forbes>

light, from the increase of the number of houses and inhabitants in *Dunmanway*. In 1735, there were not more than 50 very indifferent houses, 12 not inhabited or by beggars only, and 30 by people who were for the most part poor and idle for want of employment. In *May* 1747, there were 87 houses, which contained 250 protestants, and 307 papists, in all 557, there were reckoned in the town 87 flax-wheels, and 51 woollen-wheels. In *May* 1749, the houses were increased to 117, containing 405 protestants, and 402 papists, in all 807. In all the houses there were 226 flax-wheels, and 28 woollen-wheels, besides those of the spinning-school. On the first of *May* Sir *Richard* annually appoints a review of all the wheels on a petty green near the town, which makes no unelegant entertainment to see so many young creatures

...

According to the first document cited above, the John McMullan who owns the bleachmill in which Richard Forbes had an interest is probably the McMullan introduced to Dumanway as part of the development of the linen industry in Dunmanway by Sir Richard Cox in the late 1740s and early 1750s when Cox invited dozens of Protestant linen artisans and their families from the north of Ireland to settle in Dunmanway. This Sir Richard Cox was continuing the work of his grandfather Sir Richard Cox who had begun to settle Dunmanway with Protestant families in the 1690s. The first Sir Richard Cox had not been successful. By his death in 1733, Dunmanway had about 87 houses and many of them were vacant and derelict. By the 1750s, the grandson Sir Richard Cox had managed to fill all of the original houses fully and had built 30 more for the Ulster Scots he brought down to practise and pass on the skills necessary for linen production. You can see by the following 1756 newspaper advertisement how hands-on Cox was in promoting Dunmanway: "JOHN WALLIS, WHO Formerly lived in Dunmanway, has just returned to said Town, on the encouragement given him by Sir Richard Cox, Who has built him a back-house, and furnish'd him with proper materials for bleaching Linens. He [i.e. Wallis] therefore gives notices that he will take in linens to be bleach'd, and will engage to give them as good colour as any in the kingdom,

...
..
and will do them in the most expeditious manner for any person that is pleas'd to employ him'

.
Sir Richard Cox advertised in newspapers in the late 1740s to invite Ulster Protestants weavers to migrate to Dunmanway. He offered free homes¹³⁰, with room for 2 to 4 looms on the main floor and with at least two rooms upstairs (which he said could easily be divided into four). He offered cash rewards to any Protestant weaver who married a local Protestant woman. He offered a baby bonus for every Protestant child brought from the north by the weaver and for any Protestant child born later in Dunmanway. He offered a full pound in cash (a lot of money then) for any artisan who employed a Protestant apprentice. To help him recruit more emigrants from the North, two dozen of his Protestant linen artisans signed his 1749 advertisement endorsing the claim that it was impossible for an industrious Protestant linen artisan from Ulster not to make his fortune in Dunmanway if he was industrious.

1740 reference to McGivern bleach yard, Cork Advertiser.

..
1742, John Wallis, master weaver witness to deed¹³¹ Richard White of Bantry to Sheehy.

In 1747 there were 87 flax and 51 woollen wheels in Dunmanway. A Master Weaver was elected on 1st May each year.

..
1749, Dunmanway. The man¹³² named McGovern is presumably the McGovern mentioned in an account of Dunmanway in 1749 (in J. Cunningham's Consideration on Taxes ... from 1757) as having been brought down to Dunmanway from Ulster to oversee linen production: he is described as a man "bred at Cootehill" (the town that was the centre of linen markets in County Cavan). He is described as a man still devoted to the Cootehill method of dry bleaching. His ignorance of the newer bleach mill methods led a few years later to the construction of two bleach mills in Dunmanway, one of them presumably being the bleachmill that Richard Forbes was subsequently associated with. So Richard Forbes has acquired his interest in the bleach mill from an owner, John McMullan, and a lessee, John McGovern, the Elder, associated with the original settlement in Dunmanway of the Ulster linen artisans.

1759, Bandon, Richard Moore, weaver, witness to deed William Blair, Dunmanway

...
1754 deed, Kean Mahony, weaver, Serahanarodoge, East Carbery.

¹³⁰ Fits the Crowley old house in Ahagouna, Durrus probably originally a weaving colony. The farm building probably originally weavers cottages

¹³¹ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=132598>

¹³² <https://www.ancestry.ie/boards/thread.aspx?m=88.108.2.1.1.1.1&p=surnames.forbes&sort=desc>

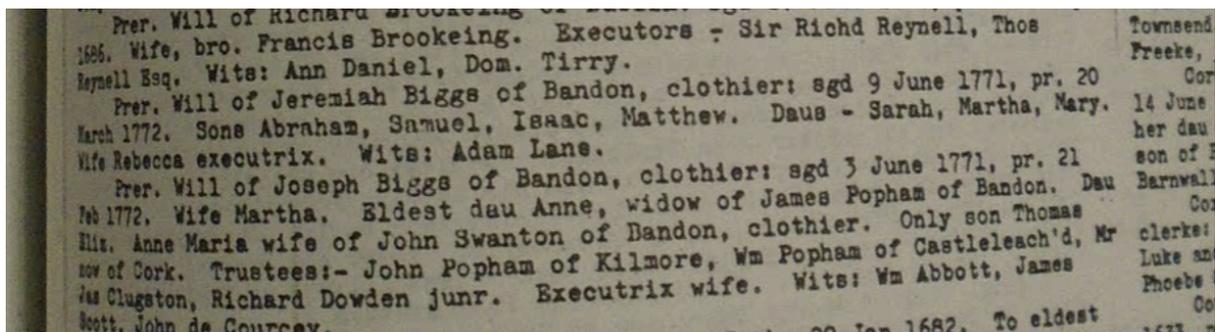
(CJ 8/3/1756¹³³) - JOHN WALLIS, WHO Formerly lived in Dunmanway, has just returned to said Town, on the encouragement given him by Sir Richard Cox, Bart. Who has built him a buck-house, and furnished him with proper materials for bleaching Linens. He therefore gives notices that he will take in linens to be bleached, and will engage to give them as good colour as any in the kingdom, and will do them in the most expeditious manner for any person that is pleas'd to employ him.

1760, Samuel Milner, clothier, St. James, Dunmanway lease from Richard Cox.

1764, William Curry¹³⁴bleacher, taking assignment from John Good of Milleenannig.

1768, Probate Benjamin Hayes, clothier.

1769, Henry Clarke, weaver, Clountygurk, deed.



1778, Dunmanway, James Smith weaver eldest son James 1810 deed with John Daly weaver.

1780, Michael Cotter, weaver, Gortinhear, Drimoleague.

1792, Owen McCarthy, wool comber, deed with Cox Dereens

1792, Thomas White, linen weaver, Ballyhalwick.

1794, Samuel Miller (or Milner?), clothier¹³⁵, St. James, had property at Milleenannig.

¹³³ Thanks to Susan Beretta, Skib Girl.

¹³⁴ 238 545 156164 1764 Oct 19 Assignment CURRY William Bleacher; assignee of John Good [D] Dunmanway, Co Cork P1 4
Dec 1764 A assigned to B, a lease of part of the lands of Milleenannig RonPrice A
7/11/18 0:00 288

¹³⁵ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=364440>

1793. Deed of rent charge¹³⁶ of lands at Brennybeg, Kealkil initially granted by Richard White of Bantry to John Godson, Bantry his son John assigns to John Ferguson, famer, Four Mile Water (probably Clashadoo) pending repayment of £176, witnesses James Ferguson, shipwright, possibly Gearhamen, Mary Ferguson daughter of John Ferguson, James Cripps, weaver, Dunmanway mentioned, witnesses, James Cronin, famer, Bantry. Fergusons, Dromreagh/Clashadoo

1796, William Clerk weaver party to Cox deed lands at Cloutyquirk.

1796 deed of bleach yard, mill and land at Mileenannig, James McGiven, the elder, linen weaver, Richard Forbes, linen weaver and bleacher, William Dealy, linen weaver.

1797. Thomas Beamish, cotton and linen weaver, witness to Kingston deed of lands at Loughcot, Drimoleague

1798. Deed¹³⁷ of lands west of Dunmanway, Thomas Cripps, Innholder, Dunmanway, witness Thomas Cripps, linen weaver, Dunmanway, lives James Ferguson aged about 9, Mary Ferguson aged about 18 children of John Ferguson all Durrus. These are the Fergusons of Clashadoo note the linen connection. The Fergusons at Droumreagh (Durrus Cross) are on the spinning wheel list c 1795 same family as Clashadoo.

1798. Dunmanway. The lease, lodged in the Registry of Deeds in Dublin, was dated 4 March 1809 and in it John Bryan leased from Richard Forbes "the Bleach Yard, Mills and Lands of Milleenanig," it being explained in the document that the property had been leased eleven years earlier (1798) for a period of three lives plus 61 years by a bleacher and linen weaver named Richard Forbes. In the 1809 lease, Richard Forbes sold his interest to John Bryan for £113-15s.

1800, deed Roycroft, Kilmoe, Ferguson Durrus, witness, James Crips, weaver. Fergusons in spinning wheel premium Droumreagh, Durrus and Clashadoo, Durrus.

1800, Denis Leary, weaver, witness deed of mill James Crowley to Henry Hayes Esq., Henry Jagoe, shopkeeper

Deed 1801, Richard Atkins¹³⁸ previously had bleach green. James Glassin linen weaver.

Pre 1810, Richard Atkins¹³⁹, owned bleach green.

¹³⁶ 526 162 343904 1793 June 20 Rent Charge

¹³⁷ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=364648>

¹³⁸ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=354787>

¹³⁹ Deed

1801 Joseph McMullan¹⁴⁰ leasing bleaching Green at Milleenanig, to James Gillman, Esq.

1801, Dunmanway, John Glassin, linen weaver¹⁴¹, held premises formerly at Market Place.

1803, Drimoleague, Discharge papers for an "Isaac Varian¹⁴²", Sergeant in the Cork South Light Infantry Regiment of Militia (and formerly a weaver), state that he was born about 1784 in Drimoleague, and Varians associated with the townland of Gurteeniher (adjoining Ceancullig) appear in the Drimoleague Church of Ireland Registers in 1803 and 1833

1804, Dunmanway John White, British Army for life 1804, 5'3" three quarters enlisted formerly weaver.

1806, deed Thomas Wallis, linen manufacturer eldest son of Robert Wallis, cotton and linen manufacturer.

1808, Hungerford/Hurley deed of Inchafune lands, witness John Mills, linen weaver.

1809, Dunmanway, John McGovern The Elder, linen weaver, Richard Forbes, Millenanig, bleacher, linen weaver, Joseph McMullan, linen weaver.

1809. Dunmanway. Richard¹⁴³ Forbes is mentioned in a legal document of 1809 (a deed). He is described as a linen bleacher and linen weaver in the townland of Milleenannig (comprising several farms in its 147 acres). Richard Forbes is assigning his interest in a bleach mill or linen bleaching yard to another person, named John Bryan, who is described as a "yeoman" or farmer of the townland of Kilronan. Milleenannig and Kilronan are adjoining townlands on the road going east out of Dunmanway, only a couple of miles from Dunmanway town centre. In the documents of the time, the word "yeoman" usually indicates a farmer who owns the title to his farm. The mill or linen bleaching yard in question was apparently a property leased by various people over the years from an owner named Joseph McMullan of Dunmanway.

.1809-1888, George Thompson, weaver¹⁴⁴, Dunmanway, died 188, 5 Monarea Terrace, Cork, Protestant.

ORR, JAMES, Cotton-manufacturer¹⁴⁵, Bandon 1780 presumably son referred to in footnote.

¹⁴⁰ One of a number of families brought down from Antrim c 1740s by Sir Richard Cox.

¹⁴¹ Deed.

¹⁴² <https://kyngeston.wordpress.com/category/genealogy/varian/>

¹⁴³ <https://www.ancestry.ie/boards/thread.aspx?m=88.108.2.1.1.1.1&p=surnames.forbes&sort=desc>

¹⁴⁴ [http://www.corkarchives.ie/media/CP-CY-FI-1-web\(Surname-Order\).pdf](http://www.corkarchives.ie/media/CP-CY-FI-1-web(Surname-Order).pdf)

¹⁴⁵ James Orr, Junior, cotton manufacturer appears as a witness 1810 to Dunmanway deed Daly property at Sillertane, Dunmanway.

1810, Dunmanway, John Daly, weaver. John Forbes, weaver.

William Norwood, who was Master of the Charter School in Dunmanway for many years. William's daughter, Isabella, married Richard Hammett, a local cloth merchant in Dunmanway about 1797-1798.

1814, Deed John Daly, linen weaver.

1814, Dunmanway, Loughcot, James Connell, weaver dead in deed.

1814, Denis Leary, weaver, witness¹⁴⁶ in Crowley/Hayes/Jagoe deed.

1814, deed William Pumphrey woolen draper, Cork, Dunmanway deed. Lands in Cork and Dunmanway

1816, marriage agreement Joseph McMullen, Junior, woollen draper married Mary Hutchinson daughter of John.

1817, deed Joseph Wallis, linen weaver bought property off Mathew Connolly, Grocer

Much of the land was brought into cultivation for flax during the prosperity of the linen manufacture, for which the town of Dunmanway was one of the principal marts in this part of the country; but at present (1837) wheat is the principal produce and is raised in large quantities for the supply of the boulding-mills in the neighbourhood. The manufacture of linen continued to flourish for some years, but at present there are very few looms at work.

CSO/RP/SC/1821/378. Letter¹⁴⁷ from Henry Cox, County Cork, concerning trade union activity in the county. Letter from Henry Cox, Manor House, Dunmanway, County Cork, to Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, reporting that 'the operations of that mysterious body the union of Traders have reached Dunmanway...'. Refers to a letter sent to the town's weavers, warning them not to work for a Mr Alman in Bandon, 'as he had not complied with their regulations'.

1823. Letter¹⁴⁸ from Joshua H Cox, Manor House, Dunmanway, County Cork, to William Gregory, Under Secretary, Dublin Castle, concerning his efforts to revive linen manufacture

¹⁴⁶ 536 58 351496 1800 July 14 Lease LEARY Denis Weaver
Dunmanway, Co Cork WD WM. A 21 March 1801 A leased to B & C, the old mills & lands of
Dunmanway, Co Cork

¹⁴⁷

<http://www.csorp.nationalarchives.ie/search/index.php?simpleSearchSbm=true&category=27&searchDescTxt=dunmanway&simpleSearchSbm=Search#searchfocus>

¹⁴⁸ Chief Secretary Papers CSO/RP/1823/193

...

..

in Dunmanway, and requesting free postage via Gregory for his correspondence with Dublin factors

1824 Richard Woulfe, weaver had one fifth share of lands at Granure.

1824, Arthur O'Brien and Joseph Bryan linen manufacturers¹⁴⁹ took lease of property opposite Market House.

1824, Joseph Bryan, linen manufacturer, Arthur O'Brien on the same deed.

1826, Dunmanway, It is just possible, perhaps, that the linen bleacher Richard Forbes is the one who in 1826, in partnership with others, is responsible for more than 200 acres of farmland in Clodagh. He was a well-off man who could have acquired these 200 acres of Clodagh as part of his business enterprises. If so, he would have been an old man by 1826. It is also possible that the Richard Forbes presiding over the 200 acres at Clodagh is one of his sons, and that the partners with whom Richard Forbes controls the land are his brothers and cousins.

1829. Dunmanway. Joined RIC, 1829 aged 22 had been weaver.

1837. DUNMANWAY - Lewis' Topographical Dictionary 1837¹⁵⁰ The manufacture of linen continued to flourish for some years, but at present there are very few looms at work.

1845 Samuel Helen, weaver daughter married Dunmanway C of I.

SLATER'S 1846 DIRECTORY.

Welply, Daniel, Linen & Woollen Dpr. & Haber., Main st. & Mill st., Clonakilty

1848, Dunmanway, Jeremiah Murphy, weaver witness to deed.

1848, John Splaine weaver, daughter married C of I.

1850, Edward Phipps weaver his daughter, Mary a minor married William Richard Sheridan, weaver.

1852, Robert Morris, Ballymoney, weaver, son Robert, 58 married Margaret Cue, 40 her father Thomas Wallis, weaver. Booth illiterate.

¹⁴⁹ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=538457>

¹⁵⁰ <http://corkgen.org/publicgenealogy/cork/potpourri/corkancestors.com/Dunmanway.htm>

...

1852, John McGivern, linen weaver, Kilbarry, daughter Sally 21 married John Murphy, Dunmanway.

1852, John Pattison weaver, Coolculure, son Thomas married.

1854, William Mara a minor, weaver married Margaret Burchill she was illiterate.

1854, John Wright, Coolcelure, married at Kilmeen, his father James Weaver.

1854, John Burchell, linen weaver, his daughter Anne Catherine 23, married Patrick Connell.

1855, John Sweeny weaver, East Green, Dunmanway, wife Ellen Driscoll son born Edward.

..

1856, Dunmanway, Richard Mara, weaver, married Mary Harris, Bantry.

1857, Thomas Halloran, Scripture Reader, Dunmanway married 1857 Hester Beamish, her father George Beamish, Weaver

1857, Robert Pattison weaver, daughter Margaret married John Rashley, weaver his father Thomas, farmer, both illiterate.

1858, John Splaine cotton spinner, son married Patience Hutchinson daughter Emanulel Hutchinson, Gent.

1860, Dunmanway, Catherine Burchell, George 1865, children of George, weaver

...

1861, Dunmanway, Michael 1861, Margaret 1864, Meara, children of William, weaver

1862, Nicholas Miller weaver marries Mary Webb, Milane, both illiterate.

1864, Dunmanway, birth rolls, and one Daniel McCarthy with a mother Catherine turns up in Dunmanway town, but it says the father was a weaver.

Flax Market

BALLINEEN FLAX MARKET.

A market for the sale of flax was opened in Ballineen yesterday, and from the quantity of the article exhibited and the disposition evinced by both seller and buyer, little doubt can be entertained of its future success as a nucleus for those who trade in flax. The quantity shown was very large for an infant market like it, being over 2,000 stone of scutched flax and about five tons of unscutched. It came principally from the districts of Dunmanway, Drimoleague, Carrigbue, Rosscarbery, Bantry, and Knox, and belonged in the majority of instances to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Powell of Dunmanway; Mr. Minnis, Rosscarbery; Mr. Allen, Ballyvack; Mr. Kearney, Shanava; Mr. Lucy of near Clonakilty; Mr. Connolly, Castletown; and Mr. Smith, Knox. The flax was shown in the fine well-built and spacious market-house of the town, nearly the entire of the uncovered portion of which it occupied. Amongst it was some of an excellent description, principally that shown by Mr. Allen, Mr. Smith and Mr. Bryan, but a considerable portion of the remainder was rather inferior, having been insufficiently steeped and then badly scutched; but taken as a whole the article may be considered as of a medium quality, and what was sold of it realised on the average as high prices as would be obtained for it now in the Northern markets. A considerable want was felt in this case as in other local markets by the paucity of buyers. Outside the district there was but one attended—a gentleman, on behalf of the Cork Flax Spinning and Weaving Company. He purchased about 700 stone of the scutched flax, and Mr. Smith bought a consider-

able quantity of the unscutched ; but had there been sufficient competition to throw stirring life into the market, without doubt every lot of flax would have been disposed of. As it was, several of the loads changed hands, at prices ranging from 6s. to 7s. 6d. a stone for the scutched flax, and from £5 to £7 a ton for the unscutched. About five tons of the latter were disposed of, and over 800 stone of the former. Mr. Jones, Drombeg, sold a large lot of it at 7s. 3d. a stone; Mr. Lucy, 120 stone, at 6s. 8d.; and several minor lots were disposed of at from 6s. to 7s. 6d. a stone. The majority of them were bought on behalf of the Cork Spinning and Weaving Company. Mr. Bryan showed an exceedingly good sample of flax, for which he refused 10s. 6d. a stone, and Mr. Allen, who has over 400 stone, declined 8s. for his. The average prices of the market may be stated at from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per stone. It is now ten years since a flax market was previously held in Ballineen, and its revival yesterday may be looked upon as another omen of good for the locality. Indeed if this market do not succeed little hope may be entertained for the prosperity of the others in this locality, for here the grower has almost every convenience he can desire, foremost amongst which, next to a good market, is good storage accommodation, and this is amply provided at Ballineen, and was taken advantage of yesterday, by the kindness of the Earl of Bandon, and several of those who were unsuccessful in selling. In addition the market has many attributes of commendation—it is in the centre of a thriving district, and one in which an immense quantity of flax has been sown this year, and not a tithe of which has yet been offered for sale. The next market will be held on Wednesday, the 14th December, when several buyers from the North have promised to attend.—*Constitution*.

1866, Ellen Richardson¹⁵¹ daughter of Thomas weaver and Mary.

1870, St. Marys, Dunmanway, To The Memory of/ Richard Pattison/ of Dunmanway/ and his wife/ Anne/ both of whom have departed/ the former May 31 1873/ Aged 70 years/ and the latter April 10 1870/ Aged 70 years/ Erected as a tribute/ Of filial love by their/ daughter Margaret/ now residing at San Francisco. Richard Patterson(sic.) £100 Linen Weaver. Had

¹⁵¹ St. Marys, Church of Ireland, births.

daughter Mary, wife of Jerh. McCarthy, farmer and son, Robert Patterson of Farran Thomas (Enniskeane) - school teacher. (C/14 - 796). William Patterson. Hd Teacher St.Edmunds, Coolkelure (1925)

1873. Richard Patterson, late of Dunmanway, linen weaver who died 31st May 1873 at same place granted at Cork to Robert Patterson of Farran Thomas (Enniskeane) in said County School teacher, the son of said deceased. Effects under £100

1884, James Buttimer¹⁵², D. J. Crowley and Co., Daniel Crowley, drapers. Jeremiah Mccarthy, Shiplake, Woolen Mills, P. McLean and Sons, Woolen Mills,

1886, Dunmanway, John Driscoll, spinner married Miss Hurley and his father John Weaver.

1894, John Burchill, weaver, child baptised.

1882 Cotters Scutch (Flax) Mills

THE CORK EXAMINER--WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1882.

ESSENTMENT | John J. Lewis and Martin Jennings, to build | CORK DISPENSARY COMMITTEE. | Chief Secretary requesting that twenty-four | ended | notes shall be sent on immediate to | strain m

DUNMANWAY SUB-COMMISSION.

The Sub-Commissioners, Messrs. E. O. McDevitt, B.L.; E. Murphy, Q.C., and T. Walpole, J.P., sat in the Court-house, Dunmanway, yesterday morning, and resumed the hearing of applications to fix fair rents.

James Cotter, tenant; Joseph Bryan, landlord.

The tenant holds a scutching mill, with ten statute acres attached, at Currycullane, at a rent of £40, the valuation being £13 10s. The holding is situate in the Coolmountain district.

Mr. D. B. Sullivan (instructed by Mr. F. J. McCarthy) appeared for the tenant, and Mr. Fitzmaurice, solicitor, Dunmanway for the landlord.

Mr. Fitzmaurice contended that the letting did not come within the meaning of the Act, inasmuch as the scutching mill was the principal feature of the letting, and that the land allocated was merely given to the tenant as an accommodation with the mill.

Mr. Sullivan said that the scutching mills were specially mentioned in the seventh section of the Act as being agricultural works.

The Sub-Commissioners intimated their intention of visiting the farm that evening.

John Powell, landlord; Thomas Fuller, tenant.

¹⁵² <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/163a252448817c32?projector=1&messagePartId=0.1>

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1901, Francis Hennessey woolen spinner, his son Michael aged 14 apprenice spinner

1908, death of John Dargan, weaver, Reenascreena

The West End Yard which was the site of a Woollen Mill in the 19th century and later the site of the Power Station which supplied public lighting to the town for the first time in January 1911.

1911 Dunmanway Flax Market, held 20th February 1,900 stones price 7 shillings 6 pence per stone. Buyers Hendersons Mills, Co. Tyrone, Cork Flax and Spinning Company Blackpool. Prepared by Cotter's west Mills and Coakley's Mills, Reenascreena.

1911 Dunmanway Flax Market, held on 11th November at Market Square, 21 tonnes dressed flax,value £1,500 price 10 shillings 6 pence per stone.

1913 Dunmanway Flax Market, held 12th February at Market Square, 20 tonnes best price 8-9 shillings per stone.

1914, 1939-1945, Kilronan, Cotters Flax Mills. 1897, 1914 Pearl Valley flax and woolen mills, Timothy Cotter, prop. Scutching mills, T Cotter, prop.

1919-1923. Flax Instructor, John Hughes, Killylee, Co. Down active.

1914, Wool Merchants¹⁵³.

Copithorne J
Crowley & Co
Crowley Mrs
Murray Timy.
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1941

¹⁵³ <http://www.failteromhat.com/guy/dunmanway.htm>

Southern Star 1892-current, Saturday, June
28, 1941

FOR SALE—Electrolux.com

FOR SALE.— Ballinacarriga Flax Mill.
Apply— Jerome Crowley, Inchafune,
Ballineen. (599—2-21

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COMPLAINT ABOUT FLAX SCUTCHING AT TOAMES

A monthly meeting of the Cork Board of Fishery Conservators was held in Cork on a recent Saturday, Mr. W. T. Day, chairman, presiding.

Following a discussion in which reference was made to the pollution of the River Lee owing to the ingress of water from dams in which flax had been retted, it was decided to ask the Department to send inspectors to visit the flax scutching mill at Toames.

In his report the Inspector (Mr. J. Scanlan) stated that an attempt had been made to net the Glebe stream at Caum on May 13. Four strange men were concerned and they had a jeep waiting near the scene of operations. Bandon and Macroom Gardaí co-operated in an attempt to locate and identify the car. At Barrymore on May 30 a large fixed net was captured off Frenche's Wood. Four hundred and eighty-one salmon were taken during May as compared with eight hundred and fifteen in May of last year.

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Kinsale.

1658, Ropemakers Walk.

1661. William Winters, rope maker, will¹⁵⁴ proved.

1687, Maurice Currane¹⁵⁵ Master of Company of Weaves and Cottoners awaiting approval of Charter.

1722, Florence Sullivan, ropemaker property from Stawell

1739, Jack Daniel, Clothier.

1757, Stephen Scott¹⁵⁶, ropemaker.

1760. John Wade, clothier same deed has John Wade, Kilbrogan, Bandon

1789. William Winters, clothier, will¹⁵⁷ proved.

1795. Thomas Fiddis, cord weaver, will¹⁵⁸ proved.

1787 DIRECTORY OF KINSALE¹⁵⁹ By Richard Lucas

Black, Jane, Linen-Draper
Fowler, Robert, Rope-Maker
Furzen & Sisters, Linen-Draper, Hosier & Haberdashery
Heyden, Timothy, Linen-Draper
Phelan, Robert, Linen-Draper
Sample, James, Rope-Maker
Wolfe, Thomas, Woollen-Drapere.

1847 Flax meeting

¹⁵⁴ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

¹⁵⁵ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

¹⁵⁶ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=143223>

¹⁵⁷ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

¹⁵⁸ http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/history/august27/kinsale_council_book_reduced_cropped.pdf

¹⁵⁹ <http://www.corkgen.org/publicgenealogy/cork/potpourri/corkancestors.com/Kinsale.htm>

and before the ment to which their duties were about to be transferred to, with a view of submitting such of them as required give relief? do demand of the Members Boroughs of Cork to expt

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THE CULTURE of FLAX in WEST CARBERY.

[FROM OUR REPORTER.]

A MEETING of the landlords and gentlemen interested in agricultural improvement was held on Wednesday last, in the Workhouse of Skibberoon, for the purpose of making such arrangements as might be considered most advisable for the general introduction of this valuable agricultural product into the district of West Carbery.

LIONEL J. FLEMING, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The meeting was attended by several of the most influential gentlemen of the district, and a spirit of determination and unanimity appeared to exist amongst those assembled.

Mr. Marshall, Government Inspector of the Western portion of this Union, addressed the meeting at considerable length on the advantages which he conceived would result from its general cultivation. It was owing to the absence of a market, and to the consequent discouragement which was afforded to its cultivation in this part of the country, that the Belfast merchants were obliged to supply themselves from Holland and Belgium. In consequence of the vast amount of capital that was transferred on this account to the inhabitants of Holland and Belgium, which was estimated at six millions yearly, some enterprising gentlemen in England, seeing the loss that accrued to the country, by the exportation of so large an amount of capital, determined to establish a society themselves for the purpose of taking the entire of the trade over to England. The Belfast merchants were then impressed, by the loss of their own capital, and by the prospect of having their trade transferred to England, with an anxious desire to encourage the growth of flax in this country. For the purpose of more effectually carrying out this project they sent over a number of young men to Holland and Belgium to learn all the particulars respecting the cultivation and management of the flax; and on their return, instructed in every matter which on this subject it was necessary to acquire.

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tation of so large an amount of capital, determined to establish a society themselves for the purpose of taking the entire of the trade over to England. The Belfast merchants were then impressed, by the loss of their own capital, and by the prospect of having their trade transferred to England, with an anxious desire to encourage the growth of flax in this country. For the purpose of more effectually carrying out this project they sent over a number of young men to Holland and Belgium to learn all the particulars respecting the cultivation and management of the flax; and on their return, instructed in every matter which on this subject it was necessary to acquire, the merchants of Belfast distributed them over the whole country. The result was that the demand for the flax became so great as to induce its general and constant cultivation throughout the whole of the North of Ireland; and, in fact, so convinced were the producers of the profit and utility that resulted from the cultivation of flax, that they continued it to the exclusion of every other crop, and even to the impoverishment, by constant repetition, of the land on which it was cultivated. These facts showed the advantages and profits which resulted from an attention to flax; and in the event of the people being induced to enter into it, they would in the first place find a market for their produce through the agency of factors, and after some time he had no doubt but the merchants of Belfast would be brought down to establish markets in the South of Ireland for the disposal of this product (hear, hear).

this product (hear, hear).
 The gentlemen in attendance appeared deeply im-
 pressed with the force and correctness of the observa-
 tions made by Mr. Marshall, and unanimously intimated
 their intention of carrying out, personally and influenti-
 ally, the suggestions he had so forcibly recommended.
 It was then resolved that the meeting should there-
 form themselves into a branch of the Belfast Society for
 the improvement and growth of flax in this union, to be
 called the Skibbereen Branch; and in a subsequent re-
 solution it was determined that subscriptions should be
 at once entered into in aid of the objects of the society,
 for the purpose of obtaining such information and practi-
 cal assistance as the Belfast society might deem neces-
 sary to promote its success and utility.
 It may be of advantage to the objects of the society to
 mention that amongst the committee are the principal
 professional gentlemen of the town, the clergymen both
 Protestant and Roman Catholic, and the most respect-
 able traders of the district.

SKIBBEREEN FLAX SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held in the Court House of Skibbereen, on Monday. The attendance was not numerous, but it was more so than that of the last annual meeting, being indicative of an increased interest taken in the cultivation of flax in the district.

The Chair was taken by Lord Viscount BERNARD, M.P., of Castle Bernard.

There were also present. Arthur Percy Aylmer, J.P.; Thomas Somerville, J.P., Drishano; Lionel J. Fleming, J.P., Newcourt; Rev. B. Townsend, Skibbereen; H. R. Marmion, (hon. sec.,) Deelish; Rev. R. F. Webb, Caharagh; Rev. Edward Spring, Baltimore; R. H. H. Beecher, J.P., Hollybrook; John T. Marshall, P.L.L.; James M'Adam, (Secretary R. B. Flax Society) Hugh Marshall, H. Fitzmaurice, solicitor, Skibbereen; Rev. J. R. Smith, Tullagh; Thomas Somerville, Jun., Moulavoderagh; George Robinson, J.P., Drim-lesgue; William Baldwin, Skibbereen; Wm. Baldwin, Baltimore; Henry Newman, Skibbereen. There were several ladies in the Grand Jury Gallery, and some few farmers and farm labourers in the body of the court. Several very fine specimens of flax were produced at the meeting, which had been grown in the district, and prepared according to the new system.

The Chairman said it afforded him great satisfaction to find that the Flax Society in Skibbereen had prospered so well. He regretted to say that in his own district flax cultivation was not taken up as warmly as it was here. They were anxious to have a mill erected in his district, which was offered by the Belfast Society, but it was found more desirable to leave the matter to private enterprise. The result, however, was, that up to the present moment no person seemed prepared to commence the undertaking. He was happy to see that the gentlemen of Skibbereen purchased that flax mill, and it also afforded him satisfaction to subscribe to that object (hear, hear). With regard to Skibbereen itself, it gave him

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best Dutch seed at the disposal of the Belfast Society at one-fourth the usual price, 10 hogsheads of which were granted to the Skibberreen union, and allocated at reduced prices to the various electoral divisions. The crop was most promising, and fully equal to any grown in the north of Ireland. Over 130 acres of flax were sown in the Skibberreen union this season, and from the superior quality of the flax, and the fitness of the soil and climate, a much larger breadth would be sown next year. The Society also purchased a quantity of the best Riga seed, which was taken by the proprietors and farmers at cost price. The Report after alluding to the questions of

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quality of the flax in question. He also made his calculations as affecting gentlemen, but of course the expense of labour would not be anything like that to the working farmer, who could labour himself and his sons and daughters. He had given a working farmer £7 for an acre of flax, and he held some specimens of it in his hand, for which the grower deserved credit. He took of course the scutching and preparation to himself. He had taken the produce of an acre of wheat in the same sort of way, and putting down the average produce as five bags to the acre, at £1 5s. per bag, making allowances for expenses of culture, would leave a profit of £3 1s. 10d.

In reply to Mr. Fleming.

Mr. Becher said his profit was real profit, with the exception of a small sum for scutching, for he should have it scutched.

Mr. Fleming.—You charged yourself with the price of scutching; then is your flax worth £7 an acre when scutched?

Mr. Becher said the price for scutching was about 12s. an acre, which would leave a profit of £5.

Mr. M'Adam said they considered in the North of Ireland 42 stone to the acre only an average produce. They perceived that Mr. Becher calculated only 30 stone to the statute acre, which was nearly 50 per cent. under the general average in the North, so that he was certainly making out a bad case against himself. The flax crop would turn out much more valuable than that alluded to by Mr. Becher.

Mr. Becher here observed that he gave the tenant £7 per acre for the mere flax fibre, leaving him the seed.

Mr. M'Adam said the seed was valuable either for

1784, Robert Fowles, rope maker, Kinsale mentioned in will¹⁶⁰ of John Gillman, Ballinaboy.

Linen Drapers

Ann Fryer
Mary Harnett
J. Harrington
Catherine McIlnoe
D. Mahony
Ellen Mahony
Denis Murphy and woolen
John Murphy

1796, Edward Conner Kilbrittain 1796 witness to deed, **James Fitzgerald, linen and cotton weaver** to Cornelius Driscoll, house, garden and 3 acres.

(Hibernian Chronicle 15/2/1801) – EDWARD SWINY takes leave to acquaint His Friends and the Public, that he intends henceforward to run Carriages from Kinsale to any part of the Kingdom at most reduced Fares. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Kinsale particularly, will find this a pleasant and comfortable mode of Conveyance, and he is determined to keep the best Horses and the neatest Carriages. Grateful for the very ample encouragement he has hitherto received in the Linen and Woollen-Drapery line, which he is, as usual, well assorted, he assures them they shall find no exertion wanted to merit their future support.

PIGOT'S DIRECTORY¹⁶¹ 1824 – KINSALE

Fryer, Ann, Linen Draper
Good, William, Woolcomber
Harnett, Mary, Linen Draper
Harrington, J., Linen Draper
Mahony, D., Linen Draper
Mahony, Ellen, Linen Draper
Mc ilnoe ?, Catherine, Linen Draper
Murphy, John, Linen Draper

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<https://plus.google.com/photos/100968344231272482288/album/6016019881220541265/6016021065829194114>

¹⁶¹ <http://www.corkgen.org/publicgenealogy/cork/potpourri/corkancestors.com/Kinsale.htm>

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FREEMEN ADMITTED SINCE 1831

NAME/RESIDENCE/DESCRIPTION

Murphy, John, Kinsale, Woollen-draper

1837 KILBRITTAIN – Lewis¹⁶² a fulling-mill on a small river which falls into the bay. Many of the parishioners are in weaving cotton cords and coarse cloth.

1849, married Kinsale C of I, daughter of Mathew Isaac, weaver.

1849, Barter Hayes, comber, Rathclarin son William married.

1875, Eliza Wade, draper. Misses Millets, Drapers

1887 died Abraham Haines, Douglas St., Cork, wool comber, born Kinsale

Kinsale¹⁶³ and West Cork Cloak, Possibly of North African Origin, Death of Last Black Cloak Makers, Mrs. Ellen Kirby nee Richardson, Kinsale, Born Ballinspittle (1834-1920), her daughter Mary (1858-1940), Copy Made 1960s, for Kim Novak, Hollywood Star.

¹⁶² <http://www.corkgen.org/publicgenealogy/cork/potpourri/corkancestors.com/Kilbrittain.htm>

¹⁶³ Courtesy: <https://www.corklocalstudies.ie/files/original/f25a5dd044737c7ce09c685b315d0080.pdf>

The Kinsale Cloak

Michael Mulcahy

The cloak has always been a garment of mystery and so we speak of cloaking something up, not to mention cloak and dagger tactics.

The origin of the cloak is also shrouded in mystery for, while we may think of old Spain as the country of cloaks, we are quickly disillusioned with their obiquity in North Africa.

Again there are the black square-shouldered cloaks made from Cilician goat hair, which the shepherds on the Taurus mountains wear. It was one such as these which St. Paul had in mind when he wrote to Timothy begging him to bring him his cloak to defy the cold and damp of Rome, for we must remember that a pile, or felted nap, protects the wearer from both heat and cold.

It is generally agreed and is borne out by travellers' tales that the Irish women of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries adopted the hood cloak as a general purpose outdoor garment.

These cloaks varied in colour throughout the country, being red in Cork and blue in Waterford, but the material was always a high-quality melton which has a wool pile like a carpet in miniature.

By the nineteenth century, and certainly following the great social upheaval of the Famine of 1847, the traditional hood cloak had disappeared from virtually the whole of Ireland. In fact, West Cork alone upheld the tradition and with very rare exceptions black was the universal colour.

The cloaks were beautifully made, long and graceful. They were often a mother's present to her daughter on getting married and not infrequently were handed down from one generation to the next. Throughout West Cork the overall design of the cloak did not vary, yet details such as the ornamental beaded braidwork did and so towns like Macroom, Bandon, Clonakilty, Skibbereen and Bantry claim to have had local garments.

Because the variations were small it would be more accurate to speak of the West Cork Cloak as a general term rather than mentioning the individual towns, if we allow of one exception.

Like any long garment the West Cork cloak required a degree of practice to carry it gracefully, while the hood proper being adjusted from a mere slit to a full face could suggest varying degrees of mystery.

Beneath the cloak the hair was usually held in place by a crochet snood, for while one could admire the satin bows, the fancy beadwork and the elaborate drapery of melton or velour cloth it should be borne in mind that the hood was never to be thrown back fully. In contrast, the Kinsale Hood Cloak, which partook in a general way of the form of the West Cork Cloak, was a more sophisticated garment, with perhaps some Spanish ancestry and having a hood which could be worn either erect or thrown back with equal grace and decorum.



Let us now consider in more detail this interesting garment and learn something about the last of the Kinsale cloak makers. In December 1920 Mrs. Ellen Kirby (nee Richardson), the Kinsale cloak-maker, died at the age of eighty-six years. Born in Ballinspittle, near Kinsale, she learned the art of cloak making from her mother and continued to make Kinsale Hood Cloaks after her marriage and almost up to the time of her death.

In 1920 Mrs. Kirby asked her daughter Mary, a practising dress-maker, to finish a cloak which she had on hand. Mary then took up the business and dedicated herself to its traditional skills until her own

death in 1940, at the age of eighty-two.

The cloak was entirely hand made and sewn with a special long needle using various kinds of thread. Four yards of heavy black cloth (melton) went into the making and the trimmings included satin for linings, jet and beaded braid. Fastened by a single hook-and-eye near the neck the graceful folds of this ample garment were relieved by a pair of mock pockets faced with jet, which covered the hand slits. Such traditional detail was however already going out of fashion as early as 1920, but might be occasionally requested thereafter.

The upper part or hood proper was, if possible, fuller than the cloak, being gathered and rucked behind the head: the lappings of the cloak and the inside of the hood were satin lined and the top of the hood was finished with a large satin bow. Within the hood sat the flat jet collar, ornamented with a pattern of beaded braid and tied with a satin bow over the single functional fastening of the cloak.

Mrs. Kirby's workroom was at Fisher Street, in the town of Kinsale, where she took personal orders as well as those from the local drapery shops. Her business was not however confined to Kinsale alone but also covered part of West Cork. It was her practice to travel regularly by train to Bandon, Clonakilty and elsewhere to meet customers and take measurements. The cloaks supplied to these distant parts were of course not the traditional Kinsale cloak but the West Cork Cloak.

The cost of materials for a Kinsale Hood Cloak prior to 1920 was about £14 to £20 and Mrs. Kirby's charge for making it up was a mere five shillings. In that year she was persuaded to raise her charge to £1, which was no more than her due. The cloak was not only a general purpose garment but had its place on formal occasions when married women wore with it Kinsale-made lace bonnets and white lace gloves. Widows wore black lace, crochet or knitted bonnets and gloves.

In 1962 a ninety-year-old Bandon lady, Miss Julia O'Donovan, loaned her West Cork Cloak to one of Dublin's leading fashion houses and was persuaded to model it at a fashion show. It caught the eye of Hollywood star Kim Novak who asked for a copy to be made in scarlet velvet. Next, Sarah Lee, of the Lord and Taylor store on Fifth Avenue, New York borrowed it for their Irish exhibition, while Miss Novak enjoying its appeal had ordered a second cloak in black.

By 1966 when Kinsale Blue became a registered fashion colour, the Kinsale Hood Cloak was already redesigned as an evening gown in velvet of various colours and has since remained a perennial favourite. Like the Breton cloak, the Irish Hood Cloak has been granted a new lease of life.

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Skibbereen

1752, Pocock's¹⁶⁴ Tour, Great market in Rosscarbery for linen yard, great deal of flax grown as well as Clonakilty and Skibbereen.

1780. Michael Cotter, weaver, Gurtinhear, upwards of 36 years witness to Kingston/Cripps deed¹⁶⁵ with Skibbereen clothier **John Radcliff Collins**.

James Latham (1815-1891) Born Dunmanway, **father Thomas, weaver from Schull**, and Margaret Pre 1850 Skibbereen/Drimoleague, 1850-1862 Corran, 1872 around Bandon, 1874 Glantworth, Fermoy Brother Thomas a master Schull and Bandon, sister Sarah, 1835 Abbeystrewey, sister Mary teacher Schull.

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1791, James Gallwey, woolen draper

1798, Burke/Swanton/Wren deed¹⁶⁶, **John Collins, dyer, Skibbereen**, Samuel Hosford, Kilbrogan, Clothier.

Lyonel Flemyng (Lionel Fleming) (1725-1803), His will describes him as being possessed of 'the lands at Ballydevlin, Carrigocat, Clohananecullen, Kilbrown, Cloheanalid, Milleen, Skeanore, Thornhill, Kilmacaconage, Kilcrohane, and Windmill Hill in Skibbereen.' It adds that he wishes to be buried: 'in the tomb I erected in the parish church of Aghadown, and to be conveyed there by my **tenants, each of whom is to receive a linen hat-band.**' Fleming

1804 deed Denis Cadogan, weaver. Living Bessborough, Skibbereen.

1806, Skibbereen¹⁶⁷, manufacture of Striped Linens and Handkerchiefs, Land Produce Corn and Flax, Salt Works.

1809 assignment of share of lands at Lissalohorig, Skibbereen by James Donovan, weaver son of Darby to Cornelius Hourihan.

1809, Paul Spillane, dyer.

¹⁶⁴ Drafts of Pocock's letters, Paddy O'Keeffe papers Box 5, Cork Archives.

¹⁶⁵ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=308824>

¹⁶⁶ <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=342553>

¹⁶⁷

https://books.google.ie/books?id=ggA-AAAacAAJ&pg=PA95&lpg=PA95&dq=hungerford+rosscarbery&source=bl&ots=JsbpALs0n_&sig=9Gf1YEauzH6pxG76L85X9RH0sUQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj225mKsZTcAhUKZFAKHeufDaM4ChDoAQhhMA8#v=onepage&q=hungerford%20rosscarbery&f=false

1814, John Galwey, woolen draper takes rent charge from Richard Becher over lands at Coolnagarrane. Also in deeds of 1811, 1813, linen and woolen draper.

1819, entry in diary¹⁶⁸ of 'The O'Donovan', Richard O'Donovan, Bawnlahan, Castlehaven, 'men at women at flax' on the home farm.

PIGOT'S DIRECTORY 1824¹⁶⁹. The manufacture of coarse linens is yet in its infancy but as in most places is improving. Large yard market on Saturdays.

Linen and Woolen Drapers

C. W. Brown, Main St.

Atteridge, John, Linen & Woollen Draper, Main-st.

Browne, C. W., Linen & Woollen Draper, Main-st.

Clerke, H. & E., Linen & Woollen Draper, North-st.

Collins, James, Linen & Woollen Draper, North-st.

Crowly, Cornelius, Linen & Woollen Draper, Main-st.

Gay, Charles, Salt Manufr., Linen & Woollen Draper & Tanner, Main-st.

O'Brien, P., Linen & Woollen Draper, Main-st.

Swanton, Robert, Linen & Woollen Draper, North-st.

Turner, Young, Linen & Woollen Draper, Main-st.

1820, Denis Sullivan, weaver, Crradorgan, Schull, died 1895 aged 90.

1824, Richard Beamish, weaver, Schull, his daughter married 1850 aged 26, Elizabeth married William Allen, widower,

1830-1850 Schull Local Loans: Rich Cole¹⁷⁰ John Sullivan and John Cole both Gubeen Sick a Pauper Dead 1853 a poor weaver wife and 3 children?

Lewis' Topographical Dictionary 1837. This place had formerly a very considerable trade, arising from the manufacture of woollen cloth, linen, checks, and handkerchiefs, which has altogether declined.

SKIBBEREEN, COUNTY CORK, 1ST DECEMBER, 1842 -The weaving¹⁷¹ of linens was most extensive in the town and surrounding districts. So much as £50,000 a year has been expended in the market of Skibbereen, for yarns spun in and about the town. Most of these were manufactured at Clonakilty and Bandon, and there were about 300 linen looms here; weavers could easily earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per day. - There were also fifty or sixty frieze and flannel looms weaving for the farmers their own home-spun yarns for domestic

¹⁶⁸ Bath reference library of Lieutenant General Richard O'Donovan (168-1819)

¹⁶⁹ <http://www.corkgen.org/publicgenealogy/cork/potpourri/corkancestors.com/Skibbereen.htm>

¹⁷⁰ Coles in Durrus, master weavers came from Schull c 1750 lived at Blairs Cove.

¹⁷¹ <http://www.corkgen.org/publicgenealogy/cork/potpourri/corkancestors.com/Skibbereen.htm>

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use. - No more than five linen looms and eight flannel looms could be counted December, 1842.

SLATER'S 1846 DIRECTORY.

Gogin, James, Linen & Woollen Draper & Haberdasher, Main st.

Good, Peter, Worsted Manufacturer, North st.

Hayes, John, Linen & Woollen Draper & Haberdasher, Main st.

Welply, Daniel, Linen & Woollen Dpr. & Haber., Main st. & Mill st., Clonakilty

John Croly Altar, 1861 marries Alice Bailie, Toormore, school mistress, her father Richard Philpot Bailie, Gent. **His father John weaver.**

John Sullivan Private soldier 8th Regiment of Foot. Married Skibbereen C of I, 1863, McCarthy both Windmill Lane, illiterate **his father weaver**

Pre 1900. Flax mill Corran, Kilmacabea, Leap, Morris

1863. James Waters¹⁷², woolen merchant, wife Mary Anne Vickery, daughter of Paul Vickery'

1871 dyed aged 90, Dan Condon, weaver, Ballydehob, John Driscoll, Ballycmisk aged 66, weaver,

1882

Linen¹⁷³ Weaving, Convent of Mercy, Skibbereen, West Cork, 1889, with the assistance of Sir William Ewart, Belfast.

¹⁷² <https://irishdeedsindex.net/mem.php?memorial=186401204>

¹⁷³

<https://durrushistory.com/2014/07/22/linen-weaving-convent-of-mercy-skibbereen-west-cork-1889-with-the-assistance-of-sir-william-ewart-belfast/>

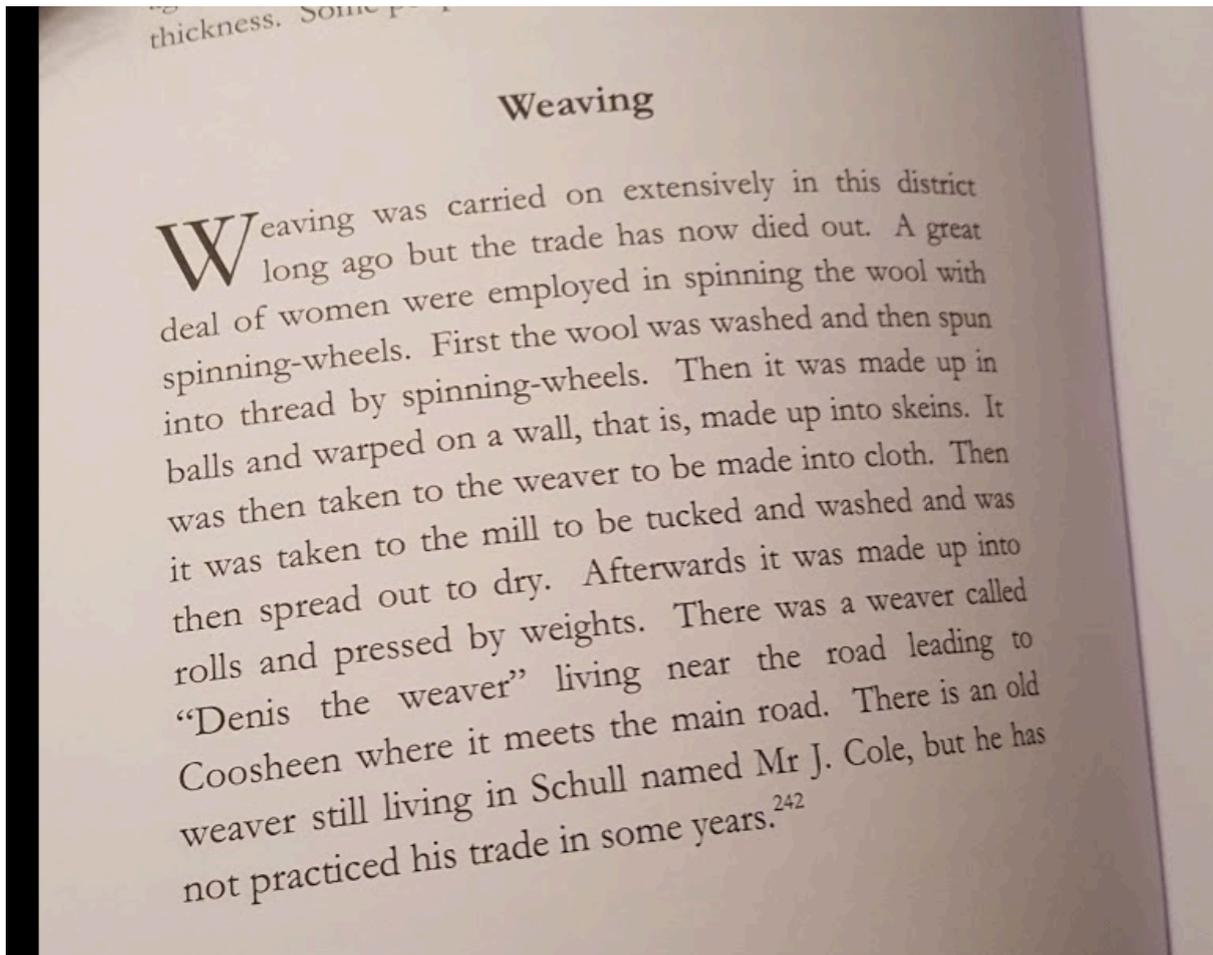
Using Linen¹⁷⁴ Thread for Candles, Weaving:

Candle making

Long ago there wasn't any candles made in Ireland, and so the people had to make candles themselves. When the people killed a sow, or if a sow died, they took out all her fat and melted it in a pan. When it was melted, they picked out all the lumps of fat that wouldn't melt, and kept them for some other use. They had a long round piece of iron, empty in the middle, called the mould. They plugged one end and fastened the wick to it by a nail. They pulled the wick out the other side of it and kept it in the centre of the mould by supporting it with a stick across the centre of the mouth of it. The wick was made by plating three linen threads together. When all was fixed, they filled the mould with the melted lard out of the pipe of tea pot. They let it set for a day or two, and then they heated the mould to the fire, and the candle slipped out. The only difference that were in those candles was that they were a yellower colour than the candles that are selling now.¹⁷⁶

Collected by Annie Donovan, Schull, Co. Cork
From Mrs John Donovan (aged 88), Schull, Co. Cork

¹⁷⁴ 1937 school folklore collection recent book Dr. Baker on Mizen



Drimoleague.

1800s. The¹⁷⁵ mill that was run by the "Paul Susan" Kingstons in Clodagh, Drimoleague, 1800's was a woollen mill, if I recall.

SKIBBEREEN, COUNTY CORK, 1ST DECEMBER, 1842 -The weaving of linens was most extensive in the town and surrounding districts. So much as £50,000 a year has been

¹⁷⁵ Gordon KInston, family historian.

..
expended in the market of Skibbereen, for yarns spun in and about the town. Most of these were manufactured at Clonakilty and Bandon, and there were about 300 linen looms here; weavers could easily earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per day. - There were also fifty or sixty frieze and flannel looms weaving for the farmers their own home-spun yarns for domestic use. - No more than five linen looms and eight flannel looms could be counted December, 1842. - T. M. RAY, 8th September, 1845

(Cork Examiner 27/12/1843) Skibbereen, Dec. 23, 1843. - SIR, - I hope you will help me out of a trouble I'm in without any fault of my own. When I came home last Thursday night after my work, my wife and children began to ballyrag me before I had time to sit down and the more I asked them the reason the more they kept at me, so at last I asked my wife, for God's sake, to tell me what it was all about, so she up and told me that myself and Sandy Driscoll were in the paper together. - Faith I was near fainting. I powdered away down street to where the boys were in William Brickley's room - and there they had the Constitution paper reading a letter to Sandy Driscoll, telling him not to be vexed at the Magistrates making him guilty for whipping Jerry Dempsey - and here is the trouble I want you get me out of. There was a string of names to that letter as long as my arm, and put at the tale of em was my own name, Denis Donovan. Would you just tell the Constitution man that I never put my name there at all, and that my wife is vexed about it - I am a tradesman to be sure, but I don't owe any man a penny, nor was I ever tried before a Magistrate, and therefore I don't like at all to have my name in the papers cheek by jowl with Sandy Driscoll's. It was a forgery - and I offered to take my oath of it for the boys. I acknowledged to them that Bill Everitt and Potter the crockery-ware man asked and coaxed me to sign it, but I told em I'd see em starved first - Would you tell them, if you please, to tell the Constitution man to blot out my name, and you will ease my mind, and oblige. - Your obedient servant and constant reader, - DENIS DONOVAN, **Weaver**.

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1849, George Evans, Woolen draper deed links hien to the Adrally family.

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1894, John Cole Gubeen wife nee Dempsey, weaver, son born. Probably part of extended Cole family of weavers in Durrus

1893, Cape Clear Island, Arthur¹⁷⁶ Wilson Fox's report on agricultural labourers states that on the island, the islanders spin their own wool to make friezes and flannels.

1915, death of Charles Reagan aged 90, High St., weaver.

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¹⁷⁶ 1893, Agricultural Labourers Report, by Arthur Wilson Fox, quoted in Skibbereen Historical Journal 2017, Vol 13.

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Probates

1702

<i>Tison</i>	<i>Richard</i>	<i>St. Mary Shandon, Linnen Weaver</i>	<i>1702</i>
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1756

<i>Cole</i>	<i>Charles</i>	<i>Bandon, Weaver</i>	<i>1756</i>
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1794

<i>Collins</i>	<i>Christopher</i>	<i>Irish town, Bandon, Linnen Weaver,</i>	
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1799

<i>Clear</i>	<i>Ralph</i>	<i>Bandon, Camblet Weaver</i>	<i>"</i>
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<i>Creedon</i>	<i>Michael</i>	<i>Letrim, Narrow Weaver</i>	<i>"</i>
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Flax Ponds:

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Ballycomane: abutting Durrus River on Sam Attridge farm. Western end on O'Neill farm known as ...

Probably at least on Vickery (Now O'Sullivan) farm.

Brahalish: One almost on the road on Joe Shannon's farm. One almost gone in bushes on David Shannon (Eastern) farm.

Clashadoo, Toorie Field possible meaning according to Dineen's Dictionary Bleach Green location uncertain but in general location of Ferguson holding one branch of which at Droumreagh had spinning wheel 1795.

Coomkeen, at least three flax field¹⁷⁷s, flax pond possible bleaching green. Jehr 'Pad' Moynihan, Coomkeen, grew flax and had a pond south just before the turn to Jeffa Bates bridge.

In the Durrus District Denis John L. O'Sullivan and his brother-in law Gerald McCarthy grew flax in Crottees on land rented from Mrs 'Patie' O'Sullivan in Crottees she lived in Bantry. It is still known as 'The Pit Field'. Benny Dukelow now owns the farm. There was a flax pond there abutting the Coomkeen river.

Gearhameen, now gone of Attridge farm relatively recent probably 1940s. One other possible pit

Kilcrohane: in lake (Which one?)

1901 Census

John Croston, 53, Wool Weaver

Isaac Johnson, 60, Linen and Wool weaver, Mary Johnson, 18, Seamstress

James Johnson, 59, Linen and Wool Weaver, Kathleen Johnson, 18, Dressmaker

World War 2

There¹⁷⁸ was a flax mill in Ballineen where Shorten's Garage is now.

Gerard McCarthy and Jack Crowley Ahagouna, grew flax at Ahagouna and in Coolculaghta on Gerard's farm. This holding is now owned by Fintan Lupton.

Crowley farm Ahagouna by river

Brahalish on Joe Shannon's land

¹⁷⁷ Eamon Lankford, field survey

¹⁷⁸ Jim Dukelow, Coomkeen b. C 1927

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Bralish on David Shannon (Eastern)
Ballycomane at river on Sam Attridges farm
Ballycomane, on Gerry O'Neill's farm to the north of grid entrance now forested
Ballycomae, south of O'Neill farm between main road
Ballycomane: abutting Durrus River on Sam Attridge farm. Western end on O'Neill farm known as ...
Probably at least on on Vickery (Now O'Sullivan) farm.

Clonee
Gearhameen, now gone of Attridge farm relatively recent probably 1940s.
Killcrohane: in lake (Which one?)

The flax would be pulled by hand and retted in the pond for 9 days, on the 10th day it was taken up, a dirty job involving the operative taki of his trousers dn going into the mud. There was a severe stench.

Prices were good when the flax was received at Ballineen, Jacky Cronin's lorry would transport it for inspection by the buyer which was for the Northern Ireland market.

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Gardening in Early Christian Ireland from 6th century in Monasteries and generally, plants, medicinal herbs, orchards, vines, industrial crops flax, teasel and hemp.

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In the 1830s the Reverend Caesar Otway travelling from Schull to Bantry remarked on the poor Protestants of Mizen relicts of a forgotten plantation policy. Looking at the names quite a number probably originated from Co. Antrim, Armagh, Down, looking at the surname distribution in the 1901 census.

On the Mizen Peninsula one of the largest landowners were the Becher/Beecher family. Sometime after 1730 the Marmion family came down from Dundalk as Estate managers. It is possible they introduced northerners as weavers and specialists in flax growing.

In Durrus the distribution of weaving families is confined to those townlands which formed part of two separate Evanson Estates. Crottees, Carrigboy, Clashadoo/Ahagona, Rossmore and Brahalish all likely to have had weaver colonies were once part of the McCarthy lands forfeit for Rebellion. Around 1690 the Evansons acquired the lands due to financial distress

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c 1720 they sold to Bernards of Bandon who leased the lands back until c 1850. On the Mizen Peninsula the townlands of Ardgouna, Dromreagh and Coolculaghta were acquired in fee simple from the Burlington Estate (Boyle) in the 1740s by the Evansons again the location of weaving activity.

The extant location of flax ponds, field names associated with flax and leaching green suggest that flax/linen production and weaving was far more widespread than believed up to now. In the memoir of James Stanley Vickery of growing up in Molloch, Durrus in the early 1830 with his grandparents he refers to spinning wheels one large, one small, one for wool one for linen.

<https://durrushistory.com/2016/01/07/recollections-of-james-stanley-vickery-as-a-grandchild-in-molloch-durrus-bantry-1829-1911/>

The trade was a big factor in supplementing the enormous population pre 1830. The collapse of the business triggered mass emigration to Canada and Rochester, New York pre famine.

The Evansons had a close association with Bandon and seem to have often kept residences there and in Durrus. The Bandon 'Clothiers' families such as the Tresilian, Wheelers, Sullivans, Biggs seem to have brought in a business system from the West of England woolen trade. They sourced wool from the 17th century from as far north as Roscommon, it arrived by pack horse in Bandon and was sent out to as far as Dunmanway and possibly further. C 1760 Arthur Young commented on a line of 500 woolen cars bound for Cork in the Mitchelstown area probably Bandon. There it was processed in the houses of weavers. Post 1800 the Act of Union, industrialisation in English and the later Cork banking collapses (Leslies/Roches) brought a dramatic end to the industry. This is reflected in the surviving records of the Local Loan Funds for Schull and Durrus.

<https://durrushistory.com/2016/12/05/1840-reports-on-local-loan-funds-ballydehob-dunmanway-west-cork/>

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Weaving Background

Many of the same names common in Co. Armagh and Down. Some are probably of Scottish stock who moved to Ulster in the 17th century. They in turn are significant descendant of the Northern Irish who migrated to Scotland pre 1,000 AD. Often in very small holdings as in Durrus. The area of West Cork within the triangle Dunmanway/Clonakilty/Skibbereen bears some similarities to the Armagh Linen Triangulation poor land with an important flax crop and weaving tradition. While the northern industry ultimately mechanised the Cork one did not and was decimated. Some of the names appear as discharged soldiers late 18th early 19th century.

Allen, Antrim, Down, Bishop Downes has Thomas Allen in Kilmoe (Toormore/Goleen) in 1700.

Cole, also Creagh, Inane, moved to Coolculaghta in Durrus as master weavers.

Croston, possibly from Croston, Lancashire also in Durrus.

Johnson, Antrim, Down

King, Antrim, Down.

Love, Antrim, Down.

Melvin, Antrim, Down.

Shannon, Antrim, Down.

Whitley, Antrim

Williamson, Antrim, Armagh,

Willis, Antrim, Armagh, Down.

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A glimpse of the 18th and early 19th century Linen/Flax Industry in Durrus and Schull, West Cork, from the Lost Census of 1766, 1821, 1841, 1851, with names Cole, Croston, Webb, Whitley, Johnson. 1836 Evidence of Father John Kelleher (Early Statistician) and Reverend Edward John Alcock both Durrus to Poor Laws (Ireland) relating to Spinning in Area.

Because of the topography of the Muintervara and Mizen Peninsulas have escaped large scale commercial farming. Even though reclamation has taken place a surprising amount of old features remain. Contactors are often conscious of the local heritage and exercise care and caution. One little known feature is that of flax ponds or retting holes. In the general Durrus District they are to be found in Crottees, Coomkeen, and Brahalish, Coolculaghta and probably more and the same is likely in the Mizen District. Also some field names retain the association with flax growing in the 19th century and earlier.

At one stage in the early 19th century Durrus was described as having a colony of weavers. These were likely in Crottees, Carrigboy, Culcullaghta, Dromreagh, Ahagouna, Rossmore and Brahalish, The tithe applotments and surviving Catholic birth records from 1820s indicate a huge population in these townlands and the farm size and clustering would indicate weaving colonies.

The lost census records and fragments of the area quoted in the Cole family history support this.

The Cole family moved to Coolculaghta in Durrus from Creagh 1767. Their holding as tenant farmers was one of the largest in the area. Interestingly on the Becher estate from where they probably came the Marmions came down from Dundalk to manage the Estate c 1740s and may have been instrumental in the process that saw many weavers from a Co Armagh background arriving. Names like Williamson, Shannon, Johnson, Young, come to mind.

Included is

Francis Cole Creagh born 1701, weaver, moved to Durrus 1767.

1821 Census Richard Cole, Coolculaghta, farmer and weaver.

1841 Census, Gregory Cole, Brahalish, Linen Weaver, has Journeyman, James Croston and William Croston Apprentice. The church records have the Coles intermarrying and being sponsors. In the 1901 census the Crostons appear as weavers. Associated may be the Webbs from Rossmore late 18th century and the Whitleys.

1841, Ardmanagh, Schull. Richard Cole, Weaver.

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1852, Croston¹⁷⁹ family weavers emigrate from Reenacapall, Ahakista, to Rochester New York. They are sub tenants of Daniel Burke on Griffiths probably only a cabin, no land. Frank Croston about 4 when he emigrates becomes a major real estate developer in Rochester. His wife used to play bridge with Mrs. Eastman of Eastman Kodak, he invented a spurious English ancestry presumably ashamed of his Irish poverty background.

1877 Mrs Sarah Croston, Durrus aged 27 weaver's wife died.

1891 William Croston, Durrus, 69, died wool weaver.

Another family associated with weaving are the Johnsons, Isaac of that family appear in the 1901 census as a weaver, the family in the Lower Lane in Durrus still have a loom on the premises.

In Dunmanway, Cox introduced many families from North Leitrim and Fermanagh to assist in the flax/linen. Names would include Maguire, McMullan, McGivern/McGovern, Richardson.

In Durrus in the Coolculaghta/Dromreagh area the Brookes family came from East Donegal c 1805 or 1840s. Some of the names associated with the Dunmanway name occur in the area, Hunt, Maguire, Lannins, Millers may have such associations. Often their farms are small as in the tithe Applotments and the Local Loan Reproduction Fund records 1830-50.

Trade directories for the late 18th and early 19th century list quite a number of Linen Merchants in Bantry and Skibbereen

1836 Evidence to Poor Laws (Ireland), weaving highlighted.

Written answers for Durrus/Kilcrohane population 9,606 was given by the Rev. Edward Jones Alcock and the Rev. John Kelcher (Kelleher), R.C.C. Evidence for neighbouring areas was given by Richard Notter, JP, Kilroe (Goleen), Lionel J. Fleming (Kilroe/Ballydehob), Rev. Robert Traill, Skull, Tullagh Rev. W. Power, P.P., Caheragh, R. David Dore P.P., Creagh including Skibbereen Rev. W. B. McCartney,

Rev. Edward Jones Alcock

The population is very extensive and very poor. Many would be glad to obtain employment especially where there are more than one male in the family. There are not many as to be classed as labourers as not holding in their own lands. Tilling a few acres of ground and therefore coming under the class of cottier tenants. There may be 500 men desirous of employment there are not I believe more than 150 to 200 constantly employed.

¹⁷⁹ Thanks to Heather Croston family researcher.

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People for the most part live by potatoes grown by themselves aided by a little of the earning while employed. Ordinarily people live on potatoes occasionally with a little milk or fish, the clothing in general is very bad, made of frieze or cheap corduroy.

People are unemployed in the summer months of July and August, after the spring and before the harvest work, and December, January and February when scarcely any work can be done out of doors.

Women are scarcely ever employed on the farm. **Some women the odd time get employment in spinning wool or flax in the farmer's houses but now much seldom than a few years back when the linen trade was encouraged.** Task work is scarcely ever known or practised.

Deducting sabbath days, saints' days, wet days, and funerals, I think very few are employed more than 220 days or from that to 240, these at 6d a day would bring from £5 10 shillings to £6.

In few case is there employment for women or children. **If the linen trade wee revived the wife might earn from £2 to £3 a year which would afford considerable relief and assistance.**

Labourer's allowance of four weights of potatoes a week, at 3d per weigh, about £2.12 shillings, milk a little fish, £1 about £3 12 shillings. Wages for labour sometimes in money potatoes for the food of the families. No herdsmen employed in this parish.

Durrus Glebe Built by Alcock, see Father Kelleher's Comments re Building

Rev. John Kelcher (Kelleher)¹⁸⁰, R.C.C.

In this Union there are about 650 whom we generally term labourers. These generally are such as the farmers give a cabin and a small portion of land to and require of them to labour in return. Besides there are in this Union more than 1,000 small farmers who employ no labourers, but by their own labour and that of members of their own families cultivate the land surely these are no better the labourers. I do not conceive any of them to be constantly employed.

They endeavour to have a sufficiency of potatoes for the year out to the spot whither hold. And subsist on these whether employed or not. When they do not have enough potatoes they endeavour by selling the pig or the sheep should they have one or by pawning their

¹⁸⁰ Father Kelleher was one of Ireland's first Statisticians. Trained in Rome he was later PP of Kilmurray. When the British Association had their annual congress in Cork c 1841 he gave a paper on the conditions of the poor in Kilmurry Parish later published by the Society.

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clothes should they have any fir to be pawned to raise some money to buy potatoes. In other case the usurer profits by their distresses and in other cases the wife and children go to beg.

The ordinary diet consists of potatoes with occasionally a little fish, fresh or salted. They are in most case wretchedly circumstanced. Among those enumerated by me I do not think there was one family whose members have all warm clothing. In all their cabins the children may be seen half naked, the women without cloaks, and almost all without gowns, the en alos in rags. Many of them have not for years even been at mass being ashamed to be seen from far from their cabins in such ragged garments as misery makes the wear. In reference to diet I should have added that the labourer sortime gets gratuitously some milk from his employer, not new milk as may be supposed but buttermilk, or sour milk. A labourer may seldom, if ever, can afford to buy any, nor it it every employer that can give him any.

I understand that the Landed Proprietor of Gentleman when he gives any wages or makes an allowance in the rent gives the labourer 6d a day but without diet generally speaking. The farmer would be ashamed not to give the labourer diet and with it he gives 6d in the summer and 4d in the winter. To his own labourers the former allows in the rent but 4d or at most 5d throughout the year. I understand one employer was to give as much as 8d a day to his labour but without diet. That sum too is not to be paid exactly but some such is allowed in the rent. But the general rate of wages does not exceed 6d per diem this fact will show, the labourers not long since employed at the building of a Glebe House for the Protestant Clergyman were allowed no more more for the work of a day in summer then 6d in the claim then made of them by the clergyman for the tithe, and that without diet, such is the poverty, and so little employment is there for labourers in these parishes that on the occasions referred to some 40 or 50 might be seen coming a considerable distance in search of employment on such terms and moreover understand they were obliged to to be at work before six perhaps at five each morning continue at it until eight, or even later, in the evening, with no diet but those cold and comfortless potatoes boiled in a distant cabin, and eaten by the ditch side or under the scaffolding of the new building.

Not much employment in December, January, February they are not much employed in July or August in like manner.

Women are not employed at all with the exception of a few young women who may earn each year during what is called the season about 12 shillings or perhaps £1 by making fish nets, some young women as servants receive at most £1 a year, the young women assist the men in bringing the seaweed on their backs in baskets from the sea shore and the turf from the mountain but this is for their own families. Generally speaking the women and children are not employees at all they know little or nothing of inside work at all. There are in these parishes about 50 and at least that number of individuals who endeavour to make out a livelihood by buying eggs here and taking them to Cork where they are bought for the English market. These individuals are generally young women of blameless morals and

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great industry. The distance they have to travel barefooted with such a load as 300 eggs in a basket on their backs is to many no less than 50 miles. Some will take so many as 350 of these eggs others not more than 200 they generally bring as heavy a load back from the city. And make ten or a dozen such journeys each year. The time devoted to such a journey is generally a week, their profits are inconsiderable perhaps about £3 in the year.

Were a labourer to be employed constantly at 6d per day the highest rate of wages, it is manifest

<https://wordpress.com/post/durrushistory.com/23633>

<https://durrushistory.com/2015/03/25/spinning-and-weaving-john-and-isaac-johnson-and-john-croston-weavers-of-old-from-1938-school-folklore-collection-carrigboy-national-school-durrus-west-cork-from-breda-mccarthy-coolcuaghta/>

<https://durrushistory.com/2012/09/18/flax-growing-in-west-cork/>

<https://durrushistory.com/2014/09/20/flax-growing-durrus-west-cork/>

<https://durrushistory.com/2014/07/22/linen-weaving-convent-of-mercy-skibbereen-west-cork-1889-with-the-assistance-of-sir-william-ewart-belfast/>

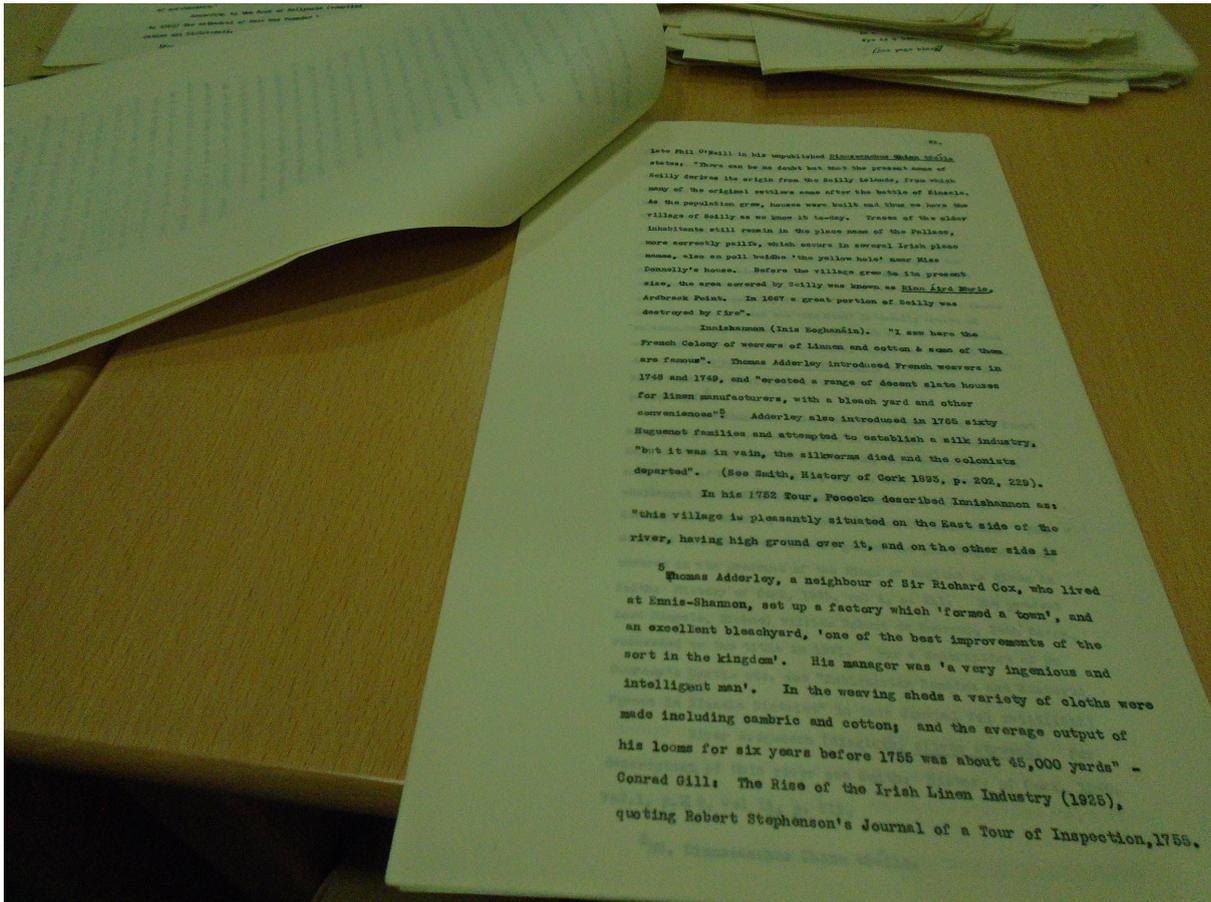
Full Details:

<https://durrushistory.com/2014/09/18/the-buachallan-bawn-spinning-duet-probably-pre-1800-sung-by-girls-spinning-flax-or-wool/>

http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=irelandvitals&rank=1&new=1&MSAV=1&gss=anngs-d&gsfn=john&gsln=jagoe&gskw=cork&dbOnly=F0002791%7c_F0002791_x%2c_F0002787%7c_F0002787_x&uidh=mkg&mssns0=long&gl=&gst=&hc=50&fh=50&fsk=BEFlnfklgA APJAAAEEO-61-

1817 Report
of Peter Besnard, Inspector general of Flax and Linens:

..
Innishannon from Bishop Pocock Tour, 1752.



Let's Phil O'Sullivan in his unpublished manuscript on the linen industry in the West of Ireland. He states: "There can be no doubt but that the present name of Solly derives its origin from the Solly Islands, from which many of the original settlers came after the battle of Kinsale. As the population grew, houses were built and thus we have the village of Solly as we know it today. Traces of the older inhabitants still remain in the place name of the village, more correctly pulled, which occurs in several Irish place names, also an old name 'the yellow hole' near Miss Donnelly's house. Before the village grew to its present size, the area covered by Solly was known as Blon-fir-Whin, Ardbrack Point. In 1667 a great portion of Solly was destroyed by fire".

Emishammon (Miss Egan's). "I saw here the French Colony of weavers of linen and cotton & some of them are famous". Thomas Adderley introduced French weavers in 1748 and 1749, and "erected a range of decent slats houses for linen manufacturers, with a bleach yard and other conveniences". Adderley also introduced in 1766 sixty Huguenot families and attempted to establish a silk industry. "But it was in vain, the silkworms died and the colonists departed". (See Smith, History of Cork 1893, p. 202, 219).

In his 1782 Tour, Peacock described Emishammon as: "this village is pleasantly situated on the East side of the river, having high ground over it, and on the other side is

⁵ Thomas Adderley, a neighbour of Sir Richard Cox, who lived at Emis-Shammon, set up a factory which 'formed a town', and an excellent bleachyard, 'one of the best improvements of the sort in the kingdom'. His manager was 'a very ingenious and intelligent man'. In the weaving sheds a variety of cloths were made including cambric and cotton; and the average output of his looms for six years before 1756 was about 45,000 yards" - Conrad Gill: The Rise of the Irish Linen Industry (1925), quoting Robert Stephenson's Journal of a Tour of Inspection, 1755.

The cultivation of Flax is as much divided as the manufacturing branch, and it is computed that not less than 20 to 30,000 persons are annually engaged in it. I mean that the growing of it has been divided into these proportions, which are so small that the labour is considered nothing, and the quantity of ground not missed by any person from other purposes; and there is scarcely a cottage or a house in this District, which extends from Innishannon to Beer and **Bantry**, but some branch of the **Linen** Business is to be met in it. The articles made here are entirely coarse ones, and in time of war paid the manufacturer uncommonly well, many of them having been then in great request for slops for the navy, and for army clothing; but that demand has now lessened, and it behoves the manufacturers at this period to turn their thoughts to articles suited to a peace consumption: for if an arrangement of this kind be not made, much inconvenience will be felt by hundreds concerned. There are already some efforts making to introduce coarse Diaper for the London Market, and the striped Ticken Trade begins to revive, which during the War, from the high price of **Linen** Yarn, and the comparatively low price of Cotton Ticken, was greatly depressed. Formerly this was a considerable branch of Export from Cork to the United States; but during the late American War the business was diverted from its old channel, to which it is expected again to revert. From the extreme low price of Yarn and labour in this District, at the present day, I do not think it possible for any Country in Europe to undersell the Manufacturers of it, so that hopes may be entertained of an improvement in the Trade.

In the Town of Clonakilty the greatest **Linen** Market of this County is held, and when Trade was brisk from £700 to £1000 value of **Linen** has been sold in it at a Market; the goods here being generally in Pieces from 100 to 150 yards in length, *those wove in distant parts of the Country* are usually brought to Market on the backs of *small horses or mules*. As yet no regular Market-place has been appointed, but the Earl of Shannon is now, at his own expense, building a **Linen** Hall, and otherwise encouraging the Trade. The buyers here at present have each a Stand-house, where they purchase the goods, which are sent to Bandon,
and

and there are assorted and packed for the English Market: the greater part go to London, some to Bristol, and some to Liverpool. The goods manufactured here are of different kinds, and unlike any I have seen in other Markets; they consist of Viterys, Osnburghs, Grey Ticken, Cheese-Cloths, and Strainer's Stuff, from 21 to 40 inches in breadth, and are made of excellent pound and two-hank Yarn; a great proportion of the 27-inch receives a kind of half-bleaching with Lime, and are then called *Baw-neens*, which is an Irish expression, and signifies *a little white*: in this state, and without any kind of finish, they are exposed for sale in the Clonakilty, Bandon, and Cork Markets, and are purchased in quantities almost incredible; hundreds of thousands of yards of them being sent to the London Market, previous to which they are run through the hot and cold calenders, which entirely changes their appearance. Several complaints having been made relative to the mode of bleaching them with Lime: I have used many efforts to prevent injury from this practice, and I have minutely examined the process used. In some places it is by no means injurious to these goods which are only used for very common purposes, such as the lining of hats, shoes, stuffings, &c. and, being very *light sleighed*, do not retain the Lime. When Lime is judiciously used, it is applied in a *Ley*, and the Cloth gets good washing and grassing, and a slight scald in home-made Ashes: in some places I have seen it immersed in complete white-wash, which often proves destructive to the **Linen**, and ruinous to the parties concerned. Of late more attention is paid to this process than formerly, and some seizures that have been made in Bandon and Cork will, I hope, prevent future neglect. To bleach these articles by means of Alkali only would be impossible, at the present prices of the whitened goods, which sell so low as 5*d.* the yard. In the Town of Dunmanway, the first seat of the **Linen** Trade in this County, the same articles are made as at Clonakilty; but from the great neglect of the Yarn Dealers and Manufacturers, there is no Market there, and the Weavers are therefore obliged to send their goods to Cork at a great inconvenience, and sometimes loss.

The most considerable Yarn Market in this County is held at Skibbereen every Saturday; but very few Linens are manufactured, although it is uncommonly well circumstanced for the business, possessing every advantage requisite. This Market is frequently attended by many of the inhabitants of the Island of Cape Clear, (the property of W. Wrixon Beecher, esq.) These people are extremely industrious, very peculiar in their habits and appearance, and easily distinguished from the common persons on the Main, whom they consider themselves much superior to. It has long been the custom with the Inhabitants of this Island to save their own Flaxseed; and when the great scarcity of it occurred a few years ago, the Capers (as they are called,) supplied Ireland with several hogsheads of Seed—another proof of what a little *industry* may do in the South to produce this valuable article. Upwards of *one hundred years ago*, when the Manufacture of **Linen** was unknown in this District, the Inhabitants of Cape Clear supplied themselves with it; but *where*, or in what *manner*, they procured a knowledge of the *Manufacture* cannot be ascertained.

In **Bantry** the growth of Flax and the Spinning Business have made considerable progress; and from the anxiety expressed by the Earl of **Bantry** and the Rev. Mr.

Mr. Smith for promoting them, it is likely that great benefit will follow in this very populous District. As yet the Trade is rather in its infancy, but, under such protection, it must eventually succeed.

Ross-Carbery is entirely a manufacturing Town, and contains nearly 200 Weavers, most industriously inclined; but I regret to say, from the general depression of the times and the high price of provisions, many of them are at this day in the greatest distress; and, but for the liberal and daily supply of provisions which Lord Carbery most kindly bestows on them, their situations would be truly deplorable. The promising appearance of a plentiful harvest gives reason to hope that many of their comforts may be restored to this deserving and industrious class, who bear their privations with a patience and resignation highly meritorious. The inhabitants of Ross and its neighbourhood have been long engaged in the Linen Business. Many years ago the Rev. John Beamish was the benevolent Patron of the Trade, and, at his own expense, established a small Bleach-Green for the poor Weavers, (which was at that day of great utility.) Such acts are worthy of record, and leave behind them effects most beneficial, when the parties who conferred them have been long removed.

In the Town of Bandon the principal Buyers of this District reside; Messrs. Wheeler and Dowden, gentlemen long known in the Business, and to whose industry, integrity, and regularity of dealing, the Linen Trade of this County is much indebted. Every Report of the former Officers of your Honorable Board records the names of these Gentlemen's families as benefactors to the Trade; and I am happy in bearing testimony that the Gentlemen of the present day continue in the same honorable pursuits.

The principal branch of the Linen Business in and near Bandon consists in the manufacture of striped Bed Tickens, which I before mentioned: these are made of the best Yarn that can be procured, and are the first manufacture of the kind in Ireland. There are two descriptions of them, one called Indigo, and the other Logwood, from the Yarn of one being dyed with Indigo, and the other with Logwood. Formerly this Manufacture was carried on by Factory Masters, who employed some hundreds of Weavers; but the various combinations that occurred, and the difficulties that always attended this plan, set it aside, and these articles are now made by different individuals, who are, of course, enabled to sell on cheaper terms than a Manufacturer who seeks for a profit between the Weaver and Consumer. Some of the other articles, the general manufacture of the County, are made in Bandon, but not sold in public market, as in Clonakilty, as the Buyers residing in the Town receive the Goods at all hours from the Weavers.

In the beautiful village of Innishannon great exertions were made many years ago by the late Mr. Adderly to establish a Linen Factory, which, however, did not eventually succeed: some scattered Weavers are yet to be found in it, but they mostly work on Cotton Goods. The Bleach-Green established here by this Gentleman is continued, but bleaches only for the Country: the original intention
of

of establishing it, with a view of purchasing from Weavers, and sending the Goods white to Market, has long been abandoned, and does not seem likely to be renewed.

BLEACH-GREENS.

There are four Bleach-Greens in this District; all of them employed in Bleaching for the Country :

Mr. Orr, Innishannon,
 Mr. Atkins, Dunmanway,
 Mr. M'Givern, Dunmanway,
 Mr. J. Besnard, Cork, } Proprietors.

The Linen and Flax Industry in Dunmanway, West Cork, Fines for Steeping Flax in the River Bandon and other Rivers , 1835.

	£.	s.	d.	
Amount received for summonses, for the year ending 31 December 1835.	27	3	6	
Amount for informations, warrants, recognizances, &c.	6	8	-	
Amount for costs - - - - -	-	15	-	
TOTAL for costs and charges - - £.	34	6	6	-- this sum has been applied to the procuring of books and stationery for the use of the petty sessions, and the payment of the clerk's salary.
Amount of fines imposed, in cases of assault, &c.	34	3	-	-- £. 5. 7s. 6d. of these fines have been received and paid to the treasurer of the Dunmannay Dispensary.
Amount on publicans for selling at prohibited hours.	2	10	-	-- £. 2. of these fines have been received and applied, one moiety to the use of His Majesty, and the other moiety to the informers.
Amount of fines imposed for breaches of the game laws.	20	-	-	these fines have not been levied.
Amount for having arms unregistered.	30	-	-	ditto - - ditto.
Amount for steeping flax in the rivers near Dunmannay.	35	-	-	ditto - - ditto.
Amount of fines for nuisances in the street and on public roads.	1	12	-	-- £. 1 1s. of these fines have been received and paid, one-half to the poor of the parish, and the other half to the police.
TOTAL amount of fines imposed - £.	123	5	-	

John Norwood, Clerk.

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Munster Flax Society Visit to Bantry Farms 1860: Prizes James Philips, James Vickery, Ballycomane, Charles Dukelow, Best Dairy, Coomkeen, Improvements on Bandon Estate, Durrus 1869, praise from Charles Dukelow, Coomkeen, Slate Quarry, Barytes Mines, Considerable employment. Local Agent Colonel Bernard aided by Charles Skuse, Clashadoo. Bantry Agricultural Society, Annual Exhibition November 1861, at The Square, Attending: John Warren Payne (Land Agent), John Young, William Young, Robert White, J.P. Glengariff, George Bird (Land Agent), Bantry, John E. Barrett, Carriganass Castle (Land Agent, Kenmare Estate), Dr. McCarthy, Bantry, Rev. George Shean P.P., Bantry, Rev. Mr. Delat. C. C., Bantry, Christopher Gallway, J.P. Killarney, (Agent Kenmare Estate), William Jagoe, Richard Tonson Evanson (Ardgoena, Durrus, Landlord), Thomas T Curtain, Bantry. Cornelius O'Leary, Newtown, William Jagoe, Michael Hungerford Morris (Friendly Cove, Durrus, Landlord), J Cullinane, Bantry, George Robinson, J. P. Coronea Landlord.

...

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Old Irish Woman with Spinning Wheel, 19th Century.



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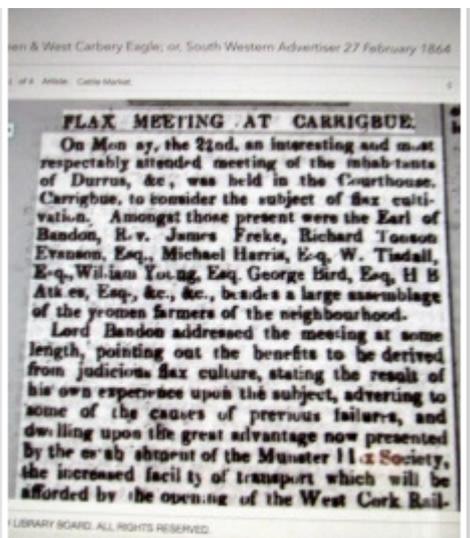
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Lord Bandon Addresses Flax Meetings at Carrigbui and Bantry, West Cork, 1864, Tisdall's Mills at Donemara formerly used for Scutching, Cork Flax Spinning Company acquires Site Skibbereen; Ballineen Mills Flax Scutching Limited Operational 1867, Belfast Buyers in

At the start of this period the American Civil War was raging, cutting off supplies of cotton. It resulted in a boom period for flax and linen production.

1864



afforded by the opening of the West Cork Railway, together with the establishment of scutching mills in different parts of the country, and the certainty that such mills would be erected, in the immediate neighbourhood as soon as sufficient flax was grown to give them employment, his lordship did not advocate the discontinuance of any present crop, as the state of Europe at present made it not unlikely that wheat might again become as valuable a production as in former times—what his Lordship would suggest would be to add a little flax to other crops, with, perhaps, some diminution of potato sowing. Lord Bandon then distributed among the persons present a number of the papers lately issued by the Munster Flax Society giving directions for the proper management of the flax crop.

The Rev. Mr. Freke and Mr. Bird also addressed the meeting.

Mr. W. Tisdall stated his determination to attach the necessary machinery for scutching to

LIBRARY BOARD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

net Carbery Eagle; or, South Western Advertiser 27 February 1864

Mr. W. Tisdall

Mr. W. Tisdall stated his determination to attach the necessary machinery for scutching to his mills at Donemark, which had formerly been used for that purpose.

Mr. Young said that if he could ascertain the quantity of flax seed which would be required, he would import seed of the very best quality and deliver a written guarantee along with it to every purchaser.

Persons were then appointed to go through each townland in the district and bring a return against the following week, of the quantity of ground which would be prepared for flax this season.

The greatest interest appeared to be felt in the subject by all present, and there can be little doubt the meeting will be productive of much good to the locality.—*Constitution.*

the combined navies of the world.

A SITE has been fixed on for the erection of a mill and factory by the Cork Flax Spinning and Weaving Company. It is to be a model building and it is expected that labourers will be engaged clearing the ground about the first week in April.

The servant man of Mr. Florence M'Carthy Lisangle, having left his employment before the expiration of his agreement, the Bench orders him to return at once, or they would send him to "derance vile."

It is confidently expected that the exhibition to be held in Dublin in May next will be a decided

THE FLAX MOVEMENT.
PUBLIC MEETING IN BANTRY.

On last Saturday, a meeting was held in the Court-house, Bantry, for the purpose of urging the farmers and others interested in the prosperity of the country, to support the flax movement at present occupying so much attention throughout the south of Ireland. The Earl of Bandon kindly attended to explain his views on the subject.

The chair was occupied by J. W. Payne, Esq., J.P., and among those present were:—John E. Berrett, J.P.; R. T. Evanson, Rev. Geo. Sheehan, P.P., Major Wilkinson, C.B., Wm. Tisdall, Wm. Young, Wm. Jago, John Conner, Dr. Jago, Dr. Swanton, Rev. A. B. Wilson, Clerk; Thomas Kingston, George Bird, R. Nicholson, Daniel O'Connor, Joseph Kelly, W. Clarke, Esq., &c.

The chairman regretted there was not a larger attendance of farmers, but he considered their absence might be accounted for by the shortness of the notice convening the meeting. The subject they were then met to consider was a very important one, and affecting the interests of all. On Wednesday they held a meeting in the Board Room, and it was then thought advisable to hold a public meeting, and Lord Bandon kindly consented to explain the subject fully.

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South Western Advertiser 27 February 1864

Wednesday they held a meeting in the Board Room, and it was then thought advisable to hold a public meeting, and Lord Bandon kindly consented to explain the subject fully.

Lord Bandon next addressed the meeting at some length, and commenced by stating what had been done in former years in the growth of flax in this county; how Inneschannon had its bleach green, and Dunmanway, Bandon, Skibberen, &c. had their linen manufactories.

The causes of the failure in the flax movement at that time his lordship also noticed. One of the causes was that there was not sufficient scutch-mills in the country, and a great deal of the flax was injured by improper treatment. The high prices which were realized some time after the introduction of flax, his lordship also believed

COMPANY. had a great tendency to induce farmers to give up
 BERKEN. growing the linen. There was also a difficulty in
 getting the seed from Russia, and from the Belfast
 Society failed. The promoters of the new arrange-
 ment, however, struggled on from year to year, and
 his lordship attended the meetings of the
 Munster Flax Society when only five or six per-
 sons were present, and at a meeting held in Cork
 about ten days since, his lordship was proud to
 see the room crowded with gentlemen who at-
 tended from all parts of the country. The flax
 growers of the south had a great difficulty to
 contend with in not having a market, but that
 want would be supplied by the enterprising
 gentlemen who had formed a company in Cork.
 All the flax that may be grown in the south
 will now find a ready market, which, would, no
 doubt, be an additional inducement to farmers to
 grow this remunerative crop. They should also
 remember that flax was an excellent food for
 cattle, and in England farmers grew it extensively
 for no other purpose. His lordship alluded to
 the geographical position of Bantry, as possessing
 great facilities for exporting linen, &c. With a
 pier he believed their beautiful Bay would be
 crowded with vessels exporting the linen, and
 when the railway was extended to the town vessels
 would resort to their harbour laden with fish and
 merchandise of every description for the inland
 towns. His lordship pictured a golden future for
 Bantry if the people would only seize upon this
 opportunity, and endeavor by energy and per-
 severence to introduce linen manufactures into
 the country. He believed the prosperity of the
 north of Ireland was attributable to its linen
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...to give employment to thousands who are at present leaving the foreign shores. The first movement was one in which he had great faith, and, though there were some who would say it was outside his province to advocate such measures, or mix himself up in such agitation, yet he would identify himself with this movement, as he believed it to be one that would benefit the people both in towns and in rural districts, and so improve their social condition, for it was well known that poverty was an incentive to crime. Looking at the question from that view he believed he would be acting wisely if he did not use his humble efforts to advance the fast-growing project now agitating the South of Ireland. To Lord Bandon the meeting felt deeply indebted, and he was sure the members of Bantury were grateful to him for the interest he had taken in their behalf. In conclusion he had only to say that he hoped his lordship's example would be followed by those whose interests were identical with the prosperity and improvement of the town and neighbourhood.

The Rev. gentleman was frequently applauded during his able speech.

Mr. W. Joyce to show how certain farmers may feel of getting a market for flax, said a gentleman being a large manufactory wanted flax, and that he was prepared to buy any quantity of it; however, he left Bantury without getting a pound of the article he was in search of.

The chairman read the following letter from Lord Castleross:—

Kilganey, 14th February, 1864.

Sir—Lord Castleross is anxious to give every legitimate impulse to the flax movement. For this purpose his lordship has authorized me to offer three classes of prizes. For the best crop £25 for not less than one statute acre, £15 for half do., £8 for each of the best five crops, not less than a quarter of an acre. I do not think it desirable to interfere with the tenants further than by offering these prizes, which are to be confined to his lordship's tenantry. I shall request the farming society in Bantury to regulate the distributing of the prizes, and to adjudicate them according to merit. Alderman Mackey has the best seed. I received an application from him. Everything will depend on the goodness of the seed. I am delighted to hear that Mr. Fieball contemplates erecting a Scutching Mill. I beg of you to communicate the contents of this letter to the Board of Guardians, I should wish especially to co-operate with Mr. Payne, and if that gentleman has any plan in view with respect to this question, I shall like to place myself in his hands.

Yours &c.

THOMAS GALWA

To Mr. John Godfrey.

Lord Bandon proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was passed unanimously and the meeting separated.

HOUSE

On 28th Feb

IN THE

Two Loos
Chairs; One
Easy Chair;
Five Stools,
Window Case
and Fire Iron
Table; Mirror

Half 2-6-0
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NOTICE.

THE BALLINEEN FLAX SCUTCHING COMPANY

WILL be prepared, in about Ten Days, to commence SCUTCHING BY STEAM POWER. They will Scutch for the Public, as well as BUY STRAW on their own account, at the Highest Market Rate. Soliciting a Share of the Trade.

Ballineen, 18th December, 1869.

THE PUBLIC are further informed, that A BUYER FROM BELFAST, and ANOTHER FROM CORK will attend at Mr JOHN F. LEVIS'S STORES in SKIBBEREEN on NEXT SATURDAY FORTNIGHT, the 8th of JANUARY prox., to PURCHASE FLAX and TOW.

SAMPLES of each sent to care of Mr. JOHN F. LEVIS in the interim will be inspected on the above date at his Stores.

1869, Skibbereen, West Cork, Becher Scutching Mill being Extended, for Scutching, Wool Carding, Cutting Furze, Hay, Oats, Wheel for Sale, Drinagh Mill 'a Little of Repair' Fine Water Power Suitable for Flax

Drinagh

Skibbereen & West Carbery Eagle; or, South Western Advertiser 27 February 1869

NOTICE.

MR. BECHER intending to erect a larger Wheel at his Mill for SCUTCHING, WOOL-CARDING, FURZE, HAY and SHEAF OATS CUTTING, will sell the Wheel of Eight Horse Power, at present working Four Scutching Stocks and a very powerful Roller, weighing nearly a ton. With the Wheel will be sold the Axle and 4 inch square Wrought Iron Pillow Blocks, brass cased, and Head Stocks. The Wheel and its appendages has been worked only about 18 months.

Lakelands,
February 5th, 1869.

Skibbereen & West Carbery Eagle; or, South Western Advertiser 07 August 1869

DRINAGH MILLS.

TO BE LET, the above mills, at a very low rent, being a little out of repair. It would be admirably suited for a flax-scutching mill, or a woollen or linen manufactory, the water power being one of the finest in the south of Ireland, and the mill situated in a large and rich district, and within a short distance of the rising towns of Skibbereen, Dunmanway, and Clonakilty. It was for many years conducted as a flour mill, part of the machinery of which still remains together with a large and powerful water-wheel. If the mills are not let, the machinery will be sold. Apply at PORTER'S REGISTRY office, Bandon or Skibbereen.

1891, An unfortunate dispute between the local Scutch Mill owners as to the relative claims of Clonakilty, Dunmanway or Ballineen, West Cork to have a flax market was the means of preventing northern buyers attending the Southern markets and Flax growing in Ireland generally.

During World War 2 the Northern Buyers returned to West Cork.

1934 Debate¹⁸¹ in Dáil (Irish Parliament) on Flax Bill, Deputy Thomas Hales, Fianna Fáil, Bandon 'West Cork is isolated. It is no man's land as far as industries go. It is too far away and too far out of the world. It must be remembered that flax must have a poor soil and that the land that is suitable for the growing of wheat or beet may not be suitable for the growing of flax. Flax does absorb an enormous amount of potash out of the land, but generally, in speaking of poor land, I have seen cliffs where flax can be grown. Deputy Timothy Joseph O'Donovan, Fine Gael 'In times gone by, when an alien Government was here, when there was a slump in the linen trade, they compelled the clergymen, in order to encourage the development of the Irish linen trade, to wear linen surplices and cypresses at funerals and church services generally. That was, at that time, a great incentive to the development of the Irish linen industry, and if our Government were to go on these lines and to do something similar, they would help to bring back one of our oldest and one of our greatest industries, an industry that would give a great deal of employment.

1938, Durrus, Moreagh, Mrs. McSweeney has spinning wheel. Weavers include Isaac Johnson, John Brooke, Lower Lane, John Croston

World War 2

The industry in West Cork flourished during the war and continued until the mid 1950s being centered in the Clonakilty area. There had been a similar boom during the First World War and during the American Civil War 1860-65 when cotton was unavailable. Others who grew flax or had flax ponds were Attridges, Gearhameen (Sam's bungalow covers the pond),

¹⁸¹

<http://oireachtasdebates.oireachtas.ie/debates%20authoring/debateswebpack.nsf/takes/dail1936042200017?opendocument>

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Vincent Hurley Ballycomane, Jimmy Swanton Clonee 19th Century pond, Francey Hickey's farm Rusheeninka now Benny Dukelows. There are also reports of horses and carts with flax travelling from Kilcrohane to the mill.

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World War 1 Mills

O'Briens, Ballinacarrig, Dunmanway

O'Donovan's (Daill) Mills, Killegh

O'Leary Mills, Castlevew

Some World War 2 Flax Mills West Cork¹⁸², 1944:

Lisavard Co-Op Society. The mill at Tullineasky used machinery from Ballinacarriga Mill at the site of the Randal Óg hurling pitch. The mill was burned out and a replacement mill erected at the site of the provender mill.

Barryroe Co-Op Society, two mills at Kilmalooda (later a piggery) and Timolegue (later provision mill)

Cononagh, Leap, Mill built 1942 by Martin Moloney using machinery from former Castlevew Mill.

Drinagh Co-Op, Society Mill

¹⁸² Competition Clonakilty Agricultural Show, Southern Star, 8th and 15th JULY, 1944

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T. J. McCarthy Mill, Bealad, Clonakilty

A.J. Cotter Mill, Dunmanway

Cork Flax Mill Ltd, Ballineen

Tom Healy, Skibbereen, the mill burned down was not rebuilt bought by Dairy Disposal Company and was included in acquisition by Drinagh Co Op. Currently developed as Flaxmills.

Hurley Mills, Clogheen, Clonakilty

O'Regan mills, Cahermore (Mileens)

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Flax Growing 1796

Flax was grown in West Cork in the 18th and early 19th century and its growth was promoted by landowners including Lord Bandon and the Earl of Bantry. There are numerous references to linen weavers in the period. See re 1749 and Cox in Dunmanway:

<http://durrushistory.wordpress.com/2013/11/17/3264/>

It underwent a revival during World War 1 and later World War 2. These articles are from the Adrfield/Rathbarry Journal No. 1 of 1998/9 and Roscarbery Past and Present Vol 5 2003.

In Bennet's History of Bandon he refers to Sir Richard Cox's efforts to develop flax growing and linen in Dunmanway in the early 18th century. The memories of William Jennings 1837-1922 who went to Australia refer to his longing for the Flax Mills on the River Bandon in Dunmanway:

<http://durrushistory.wordpress.com/2014/01/20/william-jennings-1837-1922-toughbaun-dunmanway-west-cork-and-bairnsdale-victoria-australia/>

In Ross Cathedral records the following appear, John son of Daniel Carthy, Froyle, flax dresser 30 July 1739, Tim Connolly, linen weaver, 1774, John Fisher linen weaver 1791.

In the field name survey c 2005 there is a field in Coomkeen, Durrus known as the Flax field and there are other fields in the Parish of this name.

<http://www.paulturner.ca/Ireland/Cork/HOB/hob-19.htm> Flax Growing in west Cork

Flax Growers of Ireland, 1796 - County Cork, high concentration in Clonakilty/Drinagh/Dunmanway area.

Irish Flax Growers, 1796

The Irish Linen Board published a list of nearly 60,000 individuals in 1796. Spinning wheels were awarded based on the number of acres planted. People who planted one acre were awarded 4 spinning wheels and those growing 5 acres were awarded a loom. Donegal and Tyrone had the highest number of awards. Dublin and Wicklow were not included in this list.

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These extracts contain the name, parish and county. The barony was listed instead of the parish in a few of the records. Also known as the Spinning Wheel list or the Flax Growers Bounty.

Ahern Timothy Ross Cork

Alleyn Charles Kilkerranmore Cork

Arundel William Lislee Cork

Arundell Margaret Kilkerranmore Cork

Badee Margaret Island Cork

Barnard Cornelius Drinagh Cork

Barnard Timothy Drinagh Cork

Barret John Desertserges Cork

Barrett Daniel Desertserges Cork

Barrett James Desertserges Cork

Barrett Julian Desertserges Cork

Barrett Mary Desertserges Cork

Barrett Peter Desertserges Cork

Barry David Kinneigh Cork

Barry Edward Lislee Cork

Barry John Caheragh Cork

Barry Margaret Ross Cork

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Barry Michael Rathbarry Cork

Barry William Ardfield Cork

Barry William Drinagh Cork

Barule Daniel Rathbarry Cork

Bateman Charles Drinagh Cork

Bateman Daniel Drinagh Cork

Bateman John Drinagh Cork

Bateman Thomas Desertserges Cork

Bawn Cornelius Island Cork

Beamish John Ardfield Cork

Beamish John Desertserges Cork

Beamish Thomas Dromdaleague Cork

Bennet Mary Kilmeen Cork

Bennett Henry Drinagh Cork

Bennett John Kilgarriff Cork

Bennett John Kilmeen Cork

Birckley Mary Ardfield Cork

Boag John Ardfield Cork

Boague John Ardfield Cork

Bohane Cornelius Kilkerranmore Cork

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Bohane Laurence Kilkerranmore Cork

Bouge Cornelius Ross Cork

Bouig Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

Bowlin John Ross Cork

Boyd Joseph Drinagh Cork

Boyd Samuel Drinagh Cork

Bradeen Dennis Ross Cork

Brady Patrick Ross Cork

Bredeen Catherine Castleventry Cork

Brenan Denis Kilmeen Cork

Brennan Darby Drinagh Cork

Brian Mary Desertserges Cork

Brian William Desertserges Cork

Brien Catherine Kilkerranmore Cork

Brien Cornelius Ardfield Cork

Brien Cornelius Kilmeen Cork

Brien Daniel Desertserges Cork

Brien Daniel Drinagh Cork

Brien Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Brien Daniel Rathbarry Cork

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Brien Darby Drinagh Cork

Brien Darby Kilmeen Cork

Brien Denis Kilmeen Cork

Brien Dennis Caheragh Cork

Brien Dennis Drinagh Cork

Brien Dennis Ross Cork

Brien Eleanor Kilmeen Cork

Brien Ellen Drinagh Cork

Brien James Kilmeen Cork

Brien James Rathbarry Cork

Brien John Ardfield Cork

Brien John Desertserges Cork

Brien John Drinagh Cork

Brien John Fanlobbus Cork

Brien John Kilmeen Cork

Brien John Rathbarry Cork

Brien Mary Kilfaughnabeg Cork

Brien Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Brien Timothy Drinagh Cork

Brien Timothy Fanlobbus Cork

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Brien Timothy Island Cork

Brien Timothy Kilmacabea Cork

Brien William Desertserges Cork

Brien William Island Cork

Brineen Patrick Ballymoney Cork

Bruin Dennis Lislee Cork

Brun Dennis Ballymoney Cork

Buckley Timothy Kilkerranmore Cork

Bue Owen Island Cork

Bue Timothy Rathbarry Cork

Bulter John Drinagh Cork

Bulter Thomas Drinagh Cork

Burke Daniel Fanlobbus Cork

Burke Michael Drinagh Cork

Burke Thomas Lislee Cork

Burke Timothy Drinagh Cork

Buttemor Robert Ardfield Cork

Buttemore Maurice Kilkerranmore Cork

Buttemore Timothy Ardfield Cork

Cahill Timothy Fanlobbus Cork

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Caholane Daniel Castleventry Cork

Calanan Daniel Ardfield Cork

Calanan Daniel Ballymoney Cork

Calanan Denis Ross Cork

Calanan Dennis Castleventry Cork

Calanan James Ardfield Cork

Calanan John Ardfield Cork

Calanan John Rathbarry Cork

Calanan Patrick Kilkerranmore Cork

Calinane Jeremiah Kinneigh Cork

Callanan John Ardfield Cork

Callanan John Drinagh Cork

Calnan Daniel Ardfield Cork

Calnan Denis Kilmeen Cork

Calnan James Ardfield Cork

Calnan John Ross Cork

Calnan Margaret Ardfield Cork

Calnan Michael Rathbarry Cork

Calnane John Kilfaughnabeg Cork

Canty Anthony Desertserges Cork

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Canty Jeremiah Kilnagross Cork

Canty Mary Kilkerranmore Cork

Canty Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Canty Timothy Castleventry Cork

Canty Timothy Kilkerranmore Cork

Canty Timothy Ross Cork

Carrol Darby Ardfield Cork

Carthy Bridget Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Cal. Ardfield Cork

Carthy Cal. Kilkerranmore Cork

Carthy Charles Kilkerranmore Cork

Carthy Cornelius Ballymoney Cork

Carthy Cornelius Kilmacabea Cork

Carthy Cornelius Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Cornelius Ross Cork

Carthy Daniel Drinagh Cork

Carthy Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

Carthy Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Daniel Rathbarry Cork

Carthy Darby Desertserges Cork

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Carthy Darby Kilkerranmore Cork

Carthy Darby Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Denis Kilmacabea Cork

Carthy Denis Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Dennis Ballymoney Cork

Carthy Dennis Fanlobbus Cork

Carthy Dennis Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Florence Kilkerranmore Cork

Carthy Francis Ballymoney Cork

Carthy Frank Kilkerranmore Cork

Carthy Jeremiah Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Joanna Kilkerranmore Cork

Carthy John Island Cork

Carthy John Kilkerranmore Cork

Carthy John Kilmacabea Cork

Carthy John Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Joseph Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Mary Desertserges Cork

Carthy Mary Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Michael Kilkerranmore Cork

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Carthy Michael Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Owen Drinagh Cork

Carthy Patrick Kilkerranmore Cork

Carthy Patrick Kilmeen Cork

Carthy Timothy Desertserges Cork

Carthy Timothy Kilgarriff Cork

Carthy Timothy Kilmacabea Cork

Carthy Timothy Kilmeen Cork

Carthy William Island Cork

Cathy Daniel Ardfield Cork

Ceally Neal Drinagh Cork

Chambers Thomas Kilgarriff Cork

Clancy Jeremiah Ardfield Cork

Clancy John Ardfield Cork

Clarke Martha Fanlobbus Cork

Cleary Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

Coghlan Catherine Desertserges Cork

Coghlan Darby Desertserges Cork

Coghlan Eleanor Desertserges Cork

Coghlan John Castleventry Cork

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Coghlan Michael Castleventry Cork

Coghlan Thomas Ardfield Cork

Coghlan William Ross Cork

Coghran John Rathbarry Cork

Cohane John Ardfield Cork

Cohane Timothy Desertserges Cork

Coholan Dennis Castleventry Cork

Coholane Cornelius Kilmacabea Cork

Coholane Patrick Kilmacabea Cork

Coholane Timothy Kilgarriff Cork

Coholon Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Cole Charles Caheragh Cork

Coleman James Lislee Cork

Coleman Richard Ballymoney Cork

Collins Andrew Rathbarry Cork

Collins Anne Kilkerranmore Cork

Collins Catherine Ballymoney Cork

Collins Catherine Fanlobbus Cork

Collins Cornelius Drinagh Cork

Collins Cornelius Kilmeen Cork

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Collins Daniel Drinagh Cork

Collins Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

Collins Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Collins Darby Castleventry Cork

Collins Darby Desertserges Cork

Collins Darby Kilmeen Cork

Collins Denis Kilmeen Cork

Collins Dennis Caheragh Cork

Collins Dennis Drinagh Cork

Collins Dennis Fanlobbus Cork

Collins Dennis Rathbarry Cork

Collins Edward Ballymoney Cork

Collins Honora Fanlobbus Cork

Collins James Drinagh Cork

Collins James Kilkerranmore Cork

Collins Jeremiah Kilkerranmore Cork

Collins John Ballymoney Cork

Collins John Dromdaleague Cork

Collins John Island Cork

Collins John Kilgarriff Cork

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Collins John Kilkerranmore Cork

Collins John Kilmeen Cork

Collins Judith Fanlobbus Cork

Collins Judith Kilmeen Cork

Collins Julian Kilgarrieff Cork

Collins Malachy Ardfield Cork

Collins Mathew Desertserges Cork

Collins Matthew Kilmeen Cork

Collins Maurice Kilkerranmore Cork

Collins Patrick Ballymoney Cork

Collins Patrick Island Cork

Collins Thomas Kilfaughnabeg Cork

Collins Thomas Kilmeen Cork

Collins Timothy Drinagh Cork

Collins Timothy Fanlobbus Cork

Commane Lareunce Ross Cork

Connel Darby Drinagh Cork

Connell Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Connell John Kilmeen Cork

Connell Timothy Caheragh Cork

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Connelly Cornelius Drinagh Cork

Connelly John Ardfield Cork

Connelly Richard Drinagh Cork

Connolly Cornelius Dromdaleague Cork

Connolly Daniel Desertserges Cork

Connolly Daniel Rathbarry Cork

Connolly Darby Drinagh Cork

Connolly Darby Dromdaleague Cork

Connolly Jeremiah Rathbarry Cork

Connolly Thomas Drinagh Cork

Connor Cain Fanlobbus Cork

Connor Charles Kilkerranmore Cork

Connor Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

Connor John Kilmacabea Cork

Connor Matthew Fanlobbus Cork

Connor Owen Kilnagross Cork

Connor Timothy Kilkerranmore Cork

Connor Widow Kilkerranmore Cork

Conolly Maurice Ross Cork

Cooul Timothy Ballymoney Cork

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Corcoran Daniel Island Cork

Corcoran Darby Ardfield Cork

Corcoran Ellen Ardfield Cork

Corcoran John Island Cork

Cotter Ann Kilnagross Cork

Cotter Richard Desertserges Cork

Coughalane Michael Kilgarriff Cork

Coughlan Daniel Desertserges Cork

Coughlan Daniel Kilnagross Cork

Coughlan Michael Ardfield Cork

Coughran Cornelius Kilmichael Cork

Counoosig Daniel Ardfield Cork

Counough James Ardfield Cork

Covency John Ballymoney Cork

Crimmeen Darby Ross Cork

Crimmeen Jeremiah Rathbarry Cork

Crimmeen Michael Kilgarriff Cork

Crimmeen Owen Desertserges Cork

Crispin Thomas Kilkerranmore Cork

Cronckane Timothy Ardfield Cork

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Crone Daniel Desertserges Cork

Crone Daniel Kilgarriff Cork

Cronikane Cornelius Island Cork

Crowley Andrew Ballymoney Cork

Crowley Catherine Ballymoney Cork

Crowley Catherine Kilmeen Cork

Crowley Charles Drinagh Cork

Crowley Cornelius Fanlobbus Cork

Crowley Cornelius Island Cork

Crowley Darby Ballymoney Cork

Crowley Denis Kilmeen Cork

Crowley Dennis Ballymoney Cork

Crowley Eleanor Fanlobbus Cork

Crowley Florence Kilmacabea Cork

Crowley James Creagh Cork

Crowley Jeremiah Ballymoney Cork

Crowley Jeremiah Fanlobbus Cork

Crowley Jeremiah Ross Cork

Crowley John Ballymoney Cork

Crowley Margaret Fanlobbus Cork

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Crowley Patrick Kilmeen Cork

Crowley Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Crowley Timothy Fanlobbus Cork

Crowly Bryan Drinagh Cork

Crowly Cornelius Drinagh Cork

Crowly Cornelius Fanlobbus Cork

Crowly Cornelius Kilmeen Cork

Crowly Cornelius Kinneigh Cork

Crowly Daniel Desertserges Cork

Crowly Darby Desertserges Cork

Crowly Dennis Fanlobbus Cork

Crowly Dennis Kilmeen Cork

Crowly Ellen Ross Cork

Crowly James Kilmeen Cork

Crowly Jeremiah Ballymoney Cork

Crowly John Kilgarrieff Cork

Crowly John Kilmeen Cork

Crowly John Ross Cork

Crowly Laurence Rathbarry Cork

Crowly Mary Fanlobbus Cork

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Crowly Nicholas Desert Cork

Crowly Patrick Kilmeen Cork

Crowly Timothy Kilmeen Cork

Crowly Timothy Ross Cork

Cullinane Charles Kilkerranmore Cork

Cullinane Daniel Rathbarry Cork

Cullinane James Kilmeen Cork

Cullinane Mary Kilkerranmore Cork

Cullinane Michael Kilkerranmore Cork

Cullinane Patrick Ballymoney Cork

Cullinane Thomas Drinagh Cork

Cullinane Jeremiah Desertserges Cork

Cushine Peter Kilmacabea Cork

Daniel Flahar Kilkerranmore Cork

Dawley Carrol Rathbarry Cork

Dawley John Ross Cork

Dawley Laurence Lislee Cork

Dawly Darby Desertserges Cork

Dawly Darby Fanlobbus Cork

Dawly John Desertserges Cork

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Dawly Sylvester Drinagh Cork

Dean Catherine Kilmeen Cork

Deasy Cornelius Castleventry Cork

Deasy Cornelius Drinagh Cork

Deasy Cornelius Ross Cork

Deasy Daniel Castleventry Cork

Deasy Denis Ross Cork

Deasy Eleanor Kilfaughnabeg Cork

Deasy John Castleventry Cork

Deasy John Drinagh Cork

Deasy John Fanlobbus Cork

Deasy John Island Cork

Deasy John Kilgarrieff Cork

Deasy John Kilkerranmore Cork

Deasy Michael Kilmacabea Cork

Deasy Patrick Desertserges Cork

Deasy Timothy Island Cork

Deasy Timothy Kilkerranmore Cork

Deeve Daniel Kilgarrieff Cork

Delay Charles Kilmeen Cork

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Delay Denis Kilmeen Cork

Delea Maurice Kilkerranmore Cork

Dempsey Darby Drinagh Cork

Dempsey Joanna Desertserges Cork

Dempsey Timothy Drinagh Cork

Dempsey Timothy Kilmeen Cork

Dempsy Daniel Drinagh Cork

Dempsy James Kilkerranmore Cork

Dempsy Matthew Island Cork

Dempsy Patrick Drinagh Cork

Dillon Dennis Kilgarriff Cork

Dodeen John Ardfield Cork

Donohue Cornelius Kilmacabea Cork

Donohue Dennis Fanlobbus Cork

Donohue Geoffry Kilkerranmore Cork

Donohue James Dromdaleague Cork

Donohue James Kilkerranmore Cork

Donohue Jane Fanlobbus Cork

Donohue John Drinagh Cork

Donohue Julian Kilgarriff Cork

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Donohue Julian Kilkerranmore Cork

Donohue Martin Rathbarry Cork

Donohue Michael Kilmeen Cork

Donohue Timothy Kilkerranmore Cork

Donohue Timothy Kilmeen Cork

Donovan Batt. Fanlobbus Cork

Donovan Catherine Castleventry Cork

Donovan Catherine Fanlobbus Cork

Donovan Cornelius Ardfield Cork

Donovan Cornelius Ballymoney Cork

Donovan Cornelius Desertserges Cork

Donovan Cornelius Drinagh Cork

Donovan Cornelius Dromdaleague Cork

Donovan Cornelius Island Cork

Donovan Cornelius Kilgarriff Cork

Donovan Cornelius Kilkerranmore Cork

Donovan Cornelius Kilnagross Cork

Donovan Cornelius Kinneigh Cork

Donovan Cornelius Lislee Cork

Donovan Cornelius Ross Cork

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Donovan Daniel Ballymoney Cork

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Donovan Daniel Fanlobbus Cork

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Donovan Daniel Rathbarry Cork

Donovan Darby Ballymoney Cork

Donovan Darby Drinagh Cork

Donovan Darby Kilmeen Cork

Donovan Darby Kilnagross Cork

Donovan Darby Rathbarry Cork

Donovan Denis Rathbarry Cork

Donovan Dennis Castleventry Cork

Donovan Dennis Drinagh Cork

Donovan Dennis Dromdaleague Cork

Donovan Dennis Island Cork

Donovan Dennis Ross Cork

Donovan Eleanor Desertserges Cork

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Donovan Elizabeth Kilgarriff Cork

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Donovan Ellen Ardfield Cork

Donovan Ellen Desertserges Cork

Donovan James Drinagh Cork

Donovan James Kilkerranmore Cork

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Donovan James Rathbarry Cork

Donovan Jeremiah Desertserges Cork

Donovan Jeremiah Dromdaleague Cork

Donovan Jeremiah Fanlobbus Cork

Donovan Jeremiah Island Cork

Donovan Jeremiah Rathbarry Cork

Donovan John Ballymoney Cork

Donovan John Castleventry Cork

Donovan John Kilgarriff Cork

Donovan John Kilkerranmore Cork

Donovan John Kilmeen Cork

Donovan John Rathbarry Cork

Donovan John Ross Cork

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Donovan Joseph Ballymoney Cork

Donovan Julian Castleventry Cork

Donovan Laurence Kilmacabea Cork

Donovan Lodowick Kilkerranmore Cork

Donovan Mary Ballymoney Cork

Donovan Mary Desertserges Cork

Donovan Mary Island Cork

Donovan Mary Kilgarrieff Cork

Donovan Michael Ardfield Cork

Donovan Michael Castleventry Cork

Donovan Michael Fanlobbus Cork

Donovan Michael Rathbarry Cork

Donovan Patrick Ardfield Cork

Donovan Patrick Castleventry Cork

Donovan Patrick Kilmacabea Cork

Donovan Patrick Kilmeen Cork

Donovan Peter Kilgarrieff Cork

Donovan Peter Ross Cork

Donovan Philip Island Cork

Donovan Randle Fanlobbus Cork

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Donovan Rick Ballymoney Cork

Donovan Rickard Fanlobbus Cork

Donovan Thomas Kilmeen Cork

Donovan Thomas Rathbarry Cork

Donovan Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Donovan Timothy Desertserges Cork

Donovan Timothy Drinagh Cork

Donovan Timothy Fanlobbus Cork

Donovan Timothy Kilfaughnabeg Cork

Donovan Timothy Kilkerranmore Cork

Donovan Timothy Kilmacabea Cork

Donovan Timothy Kilmeen Cork

Donovan Timothy Kilnagross Cork

Donovan Timothy Ross Cork

Donovan William Drinagh Cork

Donovan William Rathbarry Cork

Dooles James Drinagh Cork

Dooling Julian Desertserges Cork

Douny Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Downey Darby Drinagh Cork

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Driscol Cornelius Ardfield Cork

Driscole Catherine Ross Cork

Driscole Cornelius Ross Cork

Driscole Daniel Ardfield Cork

Driscole Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

Driscole Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Driscole Darby Kilmeen Cork

Driscole Darby Kilnagross Cork

Driscole Denis Island Cork

Driscole Dennis Ballymoney Cork

Driscole Dennis Desertserges Cork

Driscole Dennis Ross Cork

Driscole Ellen Kilmeen Cork

Driscole Ellen Kilnagross Cork

Driscole Flor. Creagh Cork

Driscole Florence Drinagh Cork

Driscole James Ardfield Cork

Driscole James Drinagh Cork

Driscole James Fanlobbus Cork

Driscole James Rathbarry Cork

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Driscole Jeremiah Ballymoney Cork

Driscole Jeremiah Kilgarriff Cork

Driscole John Ardfield Cork

Driscole John Drinagh Cork

Driscole John Kilgarriff Cork

Driscole Margaret Ross Cork

Driscole Maurice Kilmacabea Cork

Driscole Michael Island Cork

Driscole Moses Ardfield Cork

Driscole Patrick Ardfield Cork

Driscole Patrick Kilkerranmore Cork

Driscole Timothy Kinneigh Cork

Driscole William Drinagh Cork

Driscolle Bridget Kilkerranmore Cork

Driscolle Michael Kilkerranmore Cork

Duggin Charles Ballymoney Cork

Duggin Cornelius Ardfield Cork

Duggin Cornelius Ballymoney Cork

Duggin Michael Ardfield Cork

Dulea Daniel Ballymoney Cork

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Dulea Dennis Ballymoney Cork

Dulea Dennis Fanlobbus Cork

Dunoughlah Honorah Ross Cork

Dwyer Dennis Ballymoney Cork

Dwyer John Ballymoney Cork

Eedy Charles Kilmeen Cork

Farfian Timothy Kilmeen Cork

Farifian John Kilmeen Cork

Farsy Peter Kinneigh Cork

Feahane Cornelius Rathbarry Cork

Feahane Darby Rathbarry Cork

Feehane John Ardfield Cork

Feen Cornelius Ardfield Cork

Feen Cornelius Island Cork

Feen Cornelius Kilgarriff Cork

Feen Denis Island Cork

Feen Dennis Ardfield Cork

Feen Francis Kilmeen Cork

Feen Patrick Ardfield Cork

Feen Timothy Ardfield Cork

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Feen Timothy Kilkerranmore Cork

Fehane Cornelius Ardfield Cork

Fehane Darby Kilmeen Cork

Feheen Daniel Kilnagross Cork

Feheen John Kilnagross Cork

Feheen John Kinneigh Cork

Fihily Maurice Kilkerranmore Cork

Fihily Michael Kilmeen Cork

Fitzgerald Denis Kilkerranmore Cork

Fitzgerald Michael Kilkerranmore Cork

Fitzgerald Patrick Desertserges Cork

Fitzgerald Patrick Kilkerranmore Cork

Fitzpatrick Timothy Castleventry Cork

Flemon William Rathbarry Cork

Footman Laurence Ardfield Cork

Forbes John Drinagh Cork

Ford Samuel Desertserges Cork

Fouloo Dennis Ross Cork

Fuller William Kilmeen Cork

Fyhilly Michael Kilmeen Cork

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Gabriel John Desertserges Cork

Galavane Matthew Drinagh Cork

Glana Daniel Ardfield Cork

Glanna Cornelius Kilgarriff Cork

Glanna James Kilkerranmore Cork

Goloher Rev. O. Lislee Cork

Good John Desertserges Cork

Good Joseph Ballymoney Cork

Good Thomas Ballymoney Cork

Gore Daniel Drinagh Cork

Gorroon John Kilgarriff Cork

Grady James Fanlobbus Cork

Graw Daniel Drinagh Cork

Grina Ellinor Ross Cork

Gurteen William Kilgarriff Cork

Halahan Thomas Kilmeen Cork

Hallisig Dennis Drinagh Cork

Harrington Elinor Ross Cork

Harrinton Daniel Fanlobbus Cork

Harrinton James Ardfield Cork

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Harrinton William Kilgarriff Cork

Hart Batt. Kilkerranmore Cork

Hart Cornelius Desertserges Cork

Hart Daniel Ross Cork

Hart John Ross Cork

Hart Matthew Ross Cork

Hart Michael Island Cork

Haurihane Daniel Island Cork

Haurikane John Rathbarry Cork

Hawkes John Kinneigh Cork

Hayes Mary Rathbarry Cork

Hayes Michael Ballymoney Cork

Hayes Michael Drinagh Cork

Hayes Timothy Fanlobbus Cork

Hea Timothy Castleventry Cork

Heagerty Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Heagerty Darby Drinagh Cork

Heagerty James Kilkerranmore Cork

Heagerty James Kilmeen Cork

Heagerty John Ardfield Cork

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Heagerty John Drinagh Cork

Heagerty Mary Fanlobbus Cork

Heagerty Patrick Kilmeen Cork

Healy John Kilmeen Cork

Heas Cornelis Ballymoney Cork

Heas Cornelius Kilmeen Cork

Heas Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

Heas Darby Ross Cork

Heas Denis Kilmeen Cork

Heas Denis Ross Cork

Heas Dennis Kilgarriff Cork

Heas Flouna Kilmacabea Cork

Heas Honorah Ballymoney Cork

Heas John Kilkerranmore Cork

Heas Mary Ross Cork

Heas Matthew Ross Cork

Heas Owem Kilkerranmore Cork

Heas Patrick Kilkerranmore Cork

Heas Peter Ballymoney Cork

Heas Peter Kilkerranmore Cork

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Heas Stephen Ross Cork

Heas Thomas Ballymoney Cork

Heas Timothy Ross Cork

Heas William Ross Cork

Hease Cornelius Ballymoney Cork

Hease Daniel Ballymoney Cork

Hease Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

Hease Dennis Ardfield Cork

Hease Dennis Ballymoney Cork

Hease Eleanor Island Cork

Henegan Thomas Dromdaleague Cork

Hennessy Arthur Fanlobbus Cork

Hennessy Daniel Fanlobbus Cork

Hennessy Arthur Ballymoney Cork

Hennessy Catherine Kilkerranmore Cork

Hennessy Daniel Ballymoney Cork

Hennessy Edmund Ballymoney Cork

Hennessy John Ballymoney Cork

Hennessy John Drinagh Cork

Herickane John Desertserges Cork

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Hickey Darby Ardfield Cork

Hickey Owen Drinagh Cork

Hill David Castleventry Cork

Hill Thomas Ross Cork

Hoaneen Maurice Ross Cork

Hodnett Richard Kilkerranmore Cork

Hodnett William Island Cork

Hooper John Rathbarry Cork

Hornybrook Austin Drinagh Cork

Houlahane James Kilkerranmore Cork

Houlley Denis Kilkerranmore Cork

Houlley John Kilkerranmore Cork

Houlten John Ardfield Cork

Houltin Cornelius Rathbarry Cork

Houlton Cornelius Castleventry Cork

Houlton William Ardfield Cork

Hourahane Joan Desertserges Cork

Hourihan Cornelius Caheragh Cork

Hourihan William Fanlobbus Cork

Hourihane Ellen Fanlobbus Cork

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Hungerford Catherine Ardfield Cork

Hurley Cornelius Kilmeen Cork

Hurley Denis Kilkerranmore Cork

Hurley Dennis Ballymoney Cork

Hurley Joseph Kilmeen Cork

Hurley Michael Kilgarraff Cork

Hurly Cornelius Drinagh Cork

Hurly Cornelius Kilkerranmore Cork

Hurly Daniel Ardfield Cork

Hurly Daniel Ballymoney Cork

Hurly Daniel Castleventry Cork

Hurly Daniel Fanlobbus Cork

Hurly Daniel Ross Cork

Hurly Darby Ardfield Cork

Hurly Darby Castleventry Cork

Hurly Darby Drinagh Cork

Hurly Darby Ross Cork

Hurly Dennis Ballymoney Cork

Hurly Ellen Drinagh Cork

Hurly James Ballymoney Cork

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Hurly James Dromdaleague Cork

Hurly John Ballymoney Cork

Hurly John Desertserges Cork

Hurly John Drinagh Cork

Hurly John Fanlobbus Cork

Hurly Mary Ballymoney Cork

Hurly Mary Drinagh Cork

Hurly Mary Ross Cork

Hurly Michael Kilmeen Cork

Hurly Patrick Fanlobbus Cork

Jennings George Drinagh Cork

Jennings John Drinagh Cork

Jennings John Kilmacabea Cork

Keagh Owen Kilkerranmore Cork

Keaghley Ellenor Ross Cork

Keaghley Patrick Kilkerranmore Cork

Kealabar Andrew Kilgarrieff Cork

Kean John Kilkerranmore Cork

Kearney James Kilmeen Cork

Kearney John Castleventry Cork

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Kearney John Kilmeen Cork

Kearney Margaret Drinagh Cork

Kearney Thomas Drinagh Cork

Kearney William Castleventry Cork

Keary Daniel Ballymoney Cork

Keary Dennis Kilkerranmore Cork

Keary John Ballymoney Cork

Keating Darby Ross Cork

Keating Timothy Kilmeen Cork

Keefe Owen Kilmeen Cork

Keesse John Ballymoney Cork

Keesse Patrick Castleventry Cork

Keesse Simon Drinagh Cork

Keesse Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Kehelly Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Kehelly John Ross Cork

Kehelly Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Kehelly Timothy Castleventry Cork

Kehelly Timothy Kilmeen Cork

Kekelly Dennis Desertserges Cork

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Keliker Andrew Kilgarriff Cork

Kelly Dennis Castleventry Cork

Kelly James Drinagh Cork

Kelly James Fanlobbus Cork

Kelty Denis Kilkerranmore Cork

Keohane Catherine Desertserges Cork

Keohane Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

Keohane Denis Kilmacabea Cork

Keohane Denis Kilmeen Cork

Keohane Laurence Desertserges Cork

Keohane Mark Kilmacabea Cork

Keohane Michael Rathbarry Cork

Keohane Patrick Kilmeen Cork

Keohane Timothy Kilkerranmore Cork

Keohane Timothy Kilmacabea Cork

Keohane Timothy Ross Cork

Kerukane Catherine Desertserges Cork

Kileenagh Darby Kilgarriff Cork

Kilunough John Rathbarry Cork

Kingston Anne Desertserges Cork

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Kingston Daniel Kilmocomoge Cork

Kingston George Kilmocomoge Cork

Kingston James Kilkerranmore Cork

Kingston John Caheragh Cork

Kingston Paul Dromdaleague Cork

Kingston Thomas Desertserges Cork

Kingston Thomas Kilmocomoge Cork

Lane Catherine Ballymoney Cork

Lane John Kilmeen Cork

Leahy Timothy Ross Cork

Leardane Matthew Ardfield Cork

Leary Batt Ross Cork

Leary Cornelius Kilmeen Cork

Leary Cornelius Rathbarry Cork

Leary Daniel Ballymoney Cork

Leary Daniel Desertserges Cork

Leary Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Leary Darby Ballymoney Cork

Leary Denis Island Cork

Leary Denis Kilfaughnabeg Cork

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Leary Dennis Ardfield Cork

Leary Jeremy Kilmeen Cork

Leary John Castleventry Cork

Leary John Desertserges Cork

Leary John Kilgarrieff Cork

Leary Mary Desertserges Cork

Leary Timothy Kilmeen Cork

Leay John Drinagh Cork

Lehane Daniel Ross Cork

Linane Ellen Desertserges Cork

Line William Ballymoney Cork

Loardane John Kilfaughnabeg Cork

Loardane John Kilgarrieff Cork

Loderick Denis Kilkerranmore Cork

Lohart James Ross Cork

Lohart Michael Ross Cork

Lombard James Kilkerranmore Cork

Lombard John Ardfield Cork

Lombard Nicholas Island Cork

Lombard William Ardfield Cork

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Long John Kilkerranmore Cork

Long Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Lynch Dennis Ballymoney Cork

Lynch Honora Fanlobbus Cork

Lyne Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Lyne Jeremiah Rathbarry Cork

Lyne John Kilmeen Cork

Lynn Timothy Kilmeen Cork

M'Art Darby Kilmacabea Cork

M'Carthy Daniel Desertserges Cork

M'Carthy Daniel Drinagh Cork

M'Carthy Daniel Dromdaleague Cork

M'Carthy Daniel Rathbarry Cork

M'Carthy Darby Kilkerranmore Cork

M'Carthy Denis Kilkerranmore Cork

M'Carthy Denis Rathbarry Cork

M'Carthy Dennis Drinagh Cork

M'Carthy Dennis Kilmeen Cork

M'Carthy Felix Kilkerranmore Cork

M'Carthy Fl. Rathbarry Cork

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M'Carthy Florence Fanlobbus Cork

M'Carthy Florence Island Cork

M'Carthy Florence Kilmeen Cork

M'Carthy Honora Kilmeen Cork

M'Carthy James Kilkerranmore Cork

M'Carthy Jeremiah Dromdaleague Cork

M'Carthy Jeremiah Kilkerranmore Cork

M'Carthy Jeremy Kilmeen Cork

M'Carthy Joan Kilkerranmore Cork

M'Carthy John Desertserges Cork

M'Carthy John Drinagh Cork

M'Carthy John Kilkerranmore Cork

M'Carthy John Kilmacabea Cork

M'Carthy John Kilmeen Cork

M'Carthy John Rathbarry Cork

M'Carthy Julian Drinagh Cork

M'Carthy Margaret Kilnagross Cork

M'Carthy Michael Kilnagross Cork

M'Carthy Owen Ballymoney Cork

M'Carthy Patrick Lisle Cork

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M'Carthy Timothy Ardfield Cork

M'Carthy Timothy Kilkerranmore Cork

Macarthy Ellen Kilmeen Cork

Mackenedy Cornelius Ardfield Cork

Mackenedy Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

Maguire Ellen Ross Cork

Mahony Cain Kilmacabea Cork

Mahony Catherine Kilgarriff Cork

Mahony Cornelius Fanlobbus Cork

Mahony Cornelius Kilmacabea Cork

Mahony Daniel Ross Cork

Mahony Darby Kilkerranmore Cork

Mahony Darby Kilmeen Cork

Mahony Dennis Fanlobbus Cork

Mahony Honora Ballymoney Cork

Mahony Jeremiah Fanlobbus Cork

Mahony Joanna Desertserges Cork

Mahony John Ballymoney Cork

Mahony John Fanlobbus Cork

Mahony John Rathbarry Cork

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Mahony Mary Fanlobbus Cork

Mahony Timothy Kilnagross Cork

Mahony William Ballymoney Cork

Mahony William Kilfaughnabeg Cork

Mallowny James Rathbarry Cork

Marrinane Cornelius Kilmeen Cork

Martin Batt. Dromdaleague Cork

Martin Cornelius Kilkerranmore Cork

Mawley James Kilgarrieff Cork

Meal Paul Ardfield Cork

Merigough Cornelius Fanlobbus Cork

Moaxly Richard Ross Cork

Molowney Patrick Ardfield Cork

Morris William Fanlobbus Cork

Mulloway Michael Fanlobbus Cork

Mullowney James Ardfield Cork

Mullowny Michael Ross Cork

Munig Denis Kilmacabea Cork

Munig Honora Kilmacabea Cork

Munigane John Drinagh Cork

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Munihane Darby Castleventry Cork

Munihane John Castleventry Cork

Munihane Julian Kilmacabea Cork

Murane Cornelius Desertserges Cork

Murane Julian Desertserges Cork

Murane Margaret Desertserges Cork

Murphy Catherine Desertserges Cork

Murphy Daniel Fanlobbus Cork

Murphy Edmund Dromdaleague Cork

Murphy Honora Desertserges Cork

Murphy Joanna Desertserges Cork

Murphy John Ross Cork

Murphy Julian Kilmeen Cork

Murphy Peter Desertserges Cork

Murphy Thomas Kilnagross Cork

Murphy Timothy Kilmeen Cork

Murphy William Kilmeen Cork

Murray Darby Kilkerranmore Cork

Murray Margaret Drinagh Cork

Murrihy Jeremiah Ballymoney Cork

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Murrihy Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Neal William Fanlobbus Cork

Neale John Ross Cork

Neehane Thomas Ballymoney Cork

Nehane David Ballymoney Cork

Nehane Dennis Fanlobbus Cork

Nehane Thomas Ballymoney Cork

Nehane Timothy Island Cork

Nehane William Ballymoney Cork

Neil Cornelius Drinagh Cork

Neil John Ross Cork

Neill John Desertserges Cork

Neill Peter Desertserges Cork

Nihane James Ballymoney Cork

Nihane John Ballymoney Cork

Norwood Edmond Kilmeen Cork

O'Brien Bartholemew Rathbarry Cork

O'Brien Margaret Desertserges Cork

O'Hea Charles Ardfield Cork

O'Hea Daniel Kilkerranmore Cork

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O'Hea Francis Kilkerranmore Cork

O'Hea James Island Cork

Owen Neenane Kilmeen Cork

Paterson Joseph Ballymoney Cork

Peen Daniel Castleventry Cork

Quirke Darby Rathbarry Cork

Rassley John Kilmacabea Cork

Reagan Andrew Desertserges Cork

Reagan Cornelius Ballymoney Cork

Reagan Daniel Ardfield Cork

Reagan Daniel Desertserges Cork

Reagan Daniel Dromdaleague Cork

Reagan Daniel Fanlobbus Cork

Reagan Darby Caheragh Cork

Reagan John Desertserges Cork

Reagan John Ross Cork

Reagan Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Reagan Timothy Kilmacabea Cork

Reagan William Drinagh Cork

Reagen Mary Kilgarriff Cork

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Reagh William Ross Cork

Regan Denis Island Cork

Regan Denis Kilmeen Cork

Regan Richard Kilmeen Cork

Reilly Daniel Drinagh Cork

Reilly Eleanor Kilnagross Cork

Reilly John Desertserges Cork

Reirdan William Ross Cork

Rierdan Patrick Ballymoney Cork

Riordan John Desertserges Cork

Riordane Daniel Ballymoney Cork

Riordane Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Roche Timothy Ardfield Cork

Roe Francis Ross Cork

Roe Jeremiah Ardfield Cork

Roe John Kilfaughnabeg Cork

Ryan John Ardfield Cork

Santry William Ballymoney Cork

Scully Charles Ardfield Cork

Sexton Darby Kilnagross Cork

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Shea James Island Cork

Shea John Ardfield Cork

Shea Richard Castleventry Cork

Sheary Daniel Kilgarriff Cork

Sheehan Francis Desertserges Cork

Sheehane David Ballymoney Cork

Sheehane John Ballymoney Cork

Sheehy Darby Kilkerranmore Cork

Sheehy James Ross Cork

Sheehy Jeremiah Fanlobbus Cork

Sheehy Owen Ross Cork

Sheehy Patrick Kilkerranmore Cork

Sheehy Thomas Kilmeen Cork

Sheraa John Ardfield Cork

Shillery Mary Ballymoney Cork

Shinahan Andrew Kilfaughnabeg Cork

Shine Timothy Ballymoney Cork

Shore William Kilkerranmore Cork

Skully Batt. Castleventry Cork

Skully John Ardfield Cork

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Skully Michael Ardfield Cork

Slatterey John Desertserges Cork

Slotney Matthew Desertserges Cork

Smith Henry Desertserges Cork

Smith Thomas Desertserges Cork

Soroney John Kilmeen Cork

Souney Darby Ardfield Cork

Souney Edward Ardfield Cork

Spanard Denis Kilmacabea Cork

Stanley David Ballymoney Cork

Starky Matthew Drinagh Cork

Stout Nicholas Fanlobbus Cork

Sullivan Andrew Ross Cork

Sullivan Catherine Kilkerranmore Cork

Sullivan Catherine Kilmeen Cork

Sullivan Catherine Kinneigh Cork

Sullivan Cornelius Ballymoney Cork

Sullivan Cornelius Castleventry Cork

Sullivan Daniel Ardfield Cork

Sullivan Daniel Ballymoney Cork

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Sullivan Daniel Drinagh Cork

Sullivan Daniel Kilgarriff Cork

Sullivan Daniel Kilmeen Cork

Sullivan Daniel Rathbarry Cork

Sullivan Daniel Ross Cork

Sullivan Darby Ardfield Cork

Sullivan Darby Castleventry Cork

Sullivan Darby Kilkerranmore Cork

Sullivan Denis Kilkerranmore Cork

Sullivan Denis Kilmeen Cork

Sullivan Dennis Drinagh Cork

Sullivan Dennis Kilmeen Cork

Sullivan Dennis Kilnagross Cork

Sullivan Eleanor Fanlobbus Cork

Sullivan Francis Kilmeen Cork

Sullivan James Ardfield Cork

Sullivan James Desertserges Cork

Sullivan James Ross Cork

Sullivan Jeremiah Drinagh Cork

Sullivan Jeremiah Kilgarriff Cork

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Sullivan Jeremiah Kilmeen Cork

Sullivan John Ardfield Cork

Sullivan John Ballymoney Cork

Sullivan John Castleventry Cork

Sullivan John Kilgarriff Cork

Sullivan John Kilkerranmore Cork

Sullivan John Kilnagross Cork

Sullivan John Lislee Cork

Sullivan John Ross Cork

Sullivan Matthew Kilgarriff Cork

Sullivan Michael Castleventry Cork

Sullivan Michael Kilgarriff Cork

Sullivan Michael Kilnagross Cork

Sullivan Owen Ballymoney Cork

Sullivan Patrick Drinagh Cork

Sullivan Thomas Ross Cork

Sullivan Timothy Ardfield Cork

Sullivan Timothy Castleventry Cork

Sullivan Timothy Kilgarriff Cork

Sullivan Timothy Ross Cork

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Sweeny Daniel Lislee Cork

Sweeny Darby Kilkerranmore Cork

Sweeny James Kilmocomoge Cork

Sweeny John Kilgarriff Cork

Sweeny Mary Castleventry Cork

Sweeny Mary Dromdaleague Cork

Sweeny Timothy Kilkerranmore Cork

Taylor William Drinagh Cork

Tobin Cornelius Kilkerranmore Cork

Tobin Ellen Ross Cork

Tobin Mary Ross Cork

Tobin Richard Kilkerranmore Cork

Tobin Richard Ross Cork

Toumy Michael Fanlobbus Cork

Towlor Ellen Lislee Cork

Trelagh Margaret Kilmacabea Cork

Twohig Denis Kilmacabea Cork

Twohig Joan Ardfield Cork

Twohig John Rathbarry Cork

Twohig Julian Kilkerranmore Cork

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Twomy Jeremiah Fanlobbus Cork

Wagner Charles Drinagh Cork

Wagner George Fanlobbus Cork

Wagstaff John Castleventry Cork

Walsh Edward Drinagh Cork

Warner Elizabeth Desertserges Cork

Webb George Drinagh Cork

Webb Sarah Fanlobbus Cork

Welsh Coleman Dromdaleague Cork

Welsh David Desertserges Cork

Welsh James Castleventry Cork

Welsh James Drinagh Cork

Welsh John Drinagh Cork

Welsh Maurice Drinagh Cork

Welsh Richard Island Cork

White Edward Ardfield Cork

White Edward Kilkerranmore Cork

White James Kilgarriff Cork

White James Kilnagross Cork

White John Kilkerranmore Cork

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White John Kilmacabea Cork

White Mary Ross Cork

White Richard Lislee Cork

White Thomas Kilgarriff Cork

White William Ardfield Cork

Wholley Laureuce Kilkerranmore Cork

Witcherly John Ardfield Cork

Wolfe James Ballymoney Cork

Wolfe John Fanlobbus Cork

Wolfe Joseph Kilmeen Cork

Woods Patrick Kinneigh Cork

Woulfe John Kilmeen Cork

Wytcherly Geoffry Ardfield Cork

Young Thomas Drinagh Cork

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Export¹⁸³s of Cloth from Cork,1683-1777:

¹⁸³ Courtesy David Dickson, South Munster

Cork city (three-yearly intervals)
(£/official customs valuations)

1683	22142	1735	49882
1686	37859	1738	58089
		1741	44680
1699	70282	1744	59736
1702	53122	1747	77929
1705	40843	1750	106622
1708	35579	1753	80693
1711	46357	1756	72809
1714	127776	1759	59922
1717	144740	1762	84013
1720	34461	1765	110818
1723	101736	1768	130437
1726	59070	1771	112764*
1729	54189	1774	73990*
1732	41805	1777	112996*

Note: The following commodities are aggregated in this table: wool; woollen yarn; worsted yarn; woollen cloth; and frieze. Valuations for 1771-7 are based on the customs values for 1768. Accounting years for these tables are as in Appendix VIII.i.

Source for both tables: P.R.O. CUST/15.

Exports of woollen and worsted yarn:
Cork city 1683-1800 (stones)

1683	2568/ 1139	1747	16659/54463
1686	29661/ 3203	1750	26248/69219
1699	6736/12963	1753	16810/56115
1702	16278/24283	1756	8550/54459
1705	11485/32382	1759	8002/43593
1708	15974/23010	1762	14636/56790
		1765	7980/78654
1711	15102/42494	1768	5012/84483
1714	10252/45968	1771	5947/72246
1717	21148/49754	1774	- /49238
1720	15236/35774	1777	- /75245
1723	39579/77863	1780	594/51728
1726	19024/47566		
		1783	97/70680
1729	22256/41961	1786	- /35926
1732	15029/29364	1789	- /34725
1735	20166/36128	1792	- /50853
1738	17057/47945	1795	- /25083
1741	13413/34303	1798	- / 4698
1744	7718/39677		

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Distribution of Flax, Ireland¹⁸⁴, 1796

¹⁸⁴ http://eprints.maynoothuniversity.ie/5589/1/WJS_flax.pdf

Figure 1. Flax cultivation 1796

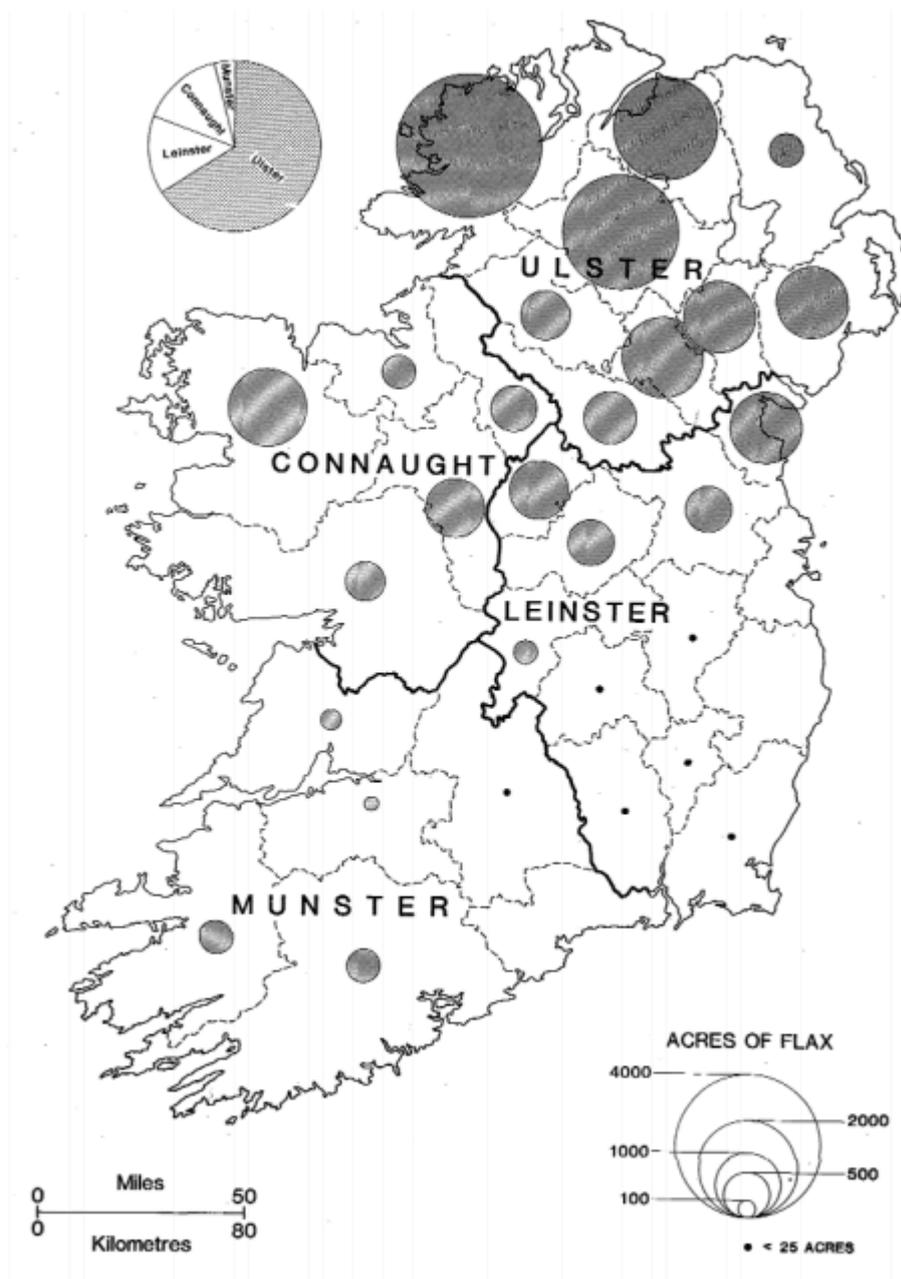


Table 1. Flax acreage 1814

<i>Ulster</i>	<i>acres</i>	<i>Munster</i>	<i>acres</i>
Antrim S.	2,275	Tipperary	200
Antrim N.	5,575	Clare	100
Armagh	15,000	Kerry	800
Londonderry	15,166	Limerick	1,750
Tyrone E.	2,500	Cork N.	230
Tyrone W.	9,755	Cork S.	3,600
Donegal	5,400	Waterford	40
Down E.	3,760		6,720
Down W.	2,607		
Fermanagh	1,800		
Cavan	3,000		
Monaghan	5,425		
	72,263		

Figure 4. Flax acreage as a percentage of arable land 1865 (Poor Law Unions)

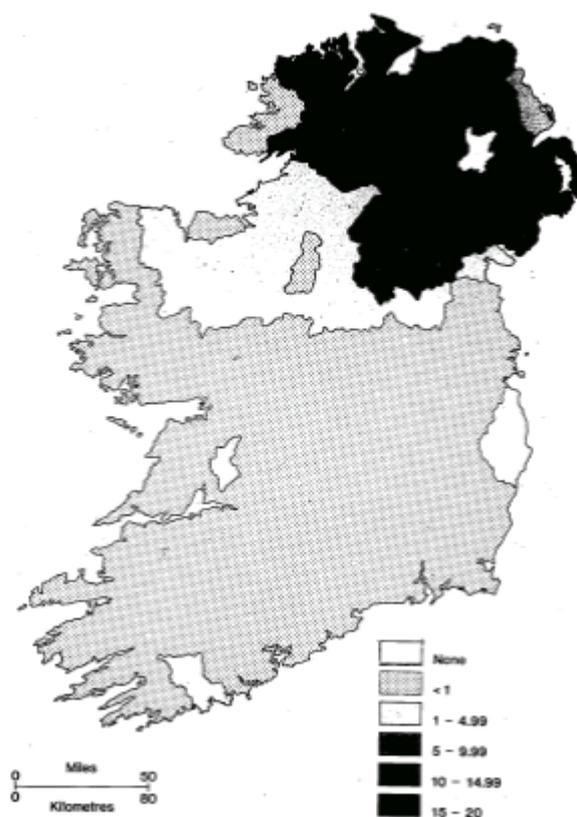
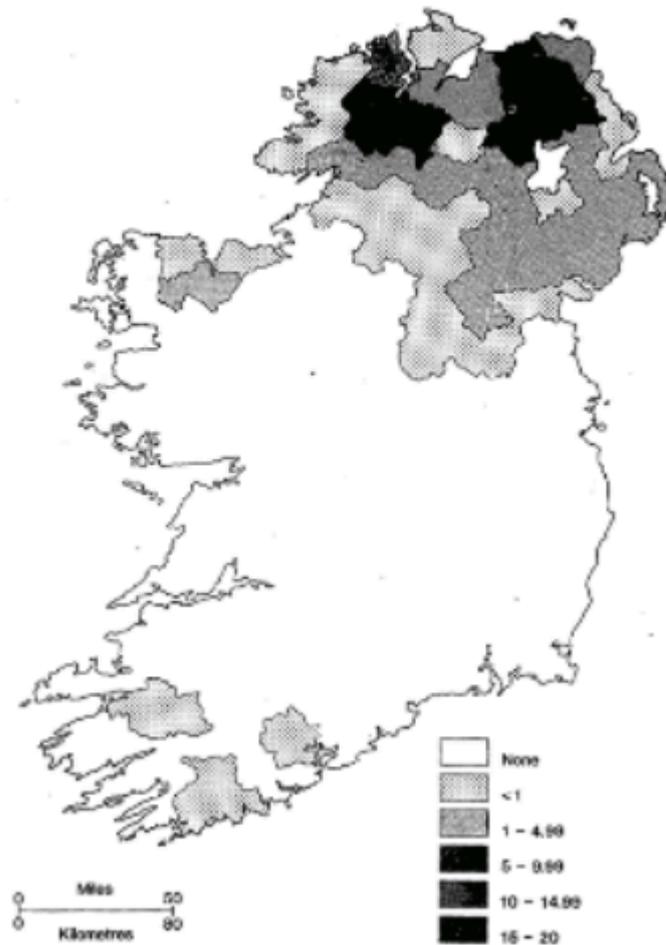


Figure 5. Flax acreage as a percentage of arable land 1900 (Poor Law Unions)



Southern Star 1892-current, Saturday,
October 28, 1939

SUPPLIES OF SEEDS

WEST CORK T.D. DRAWS ATTENTION TO POSITION.

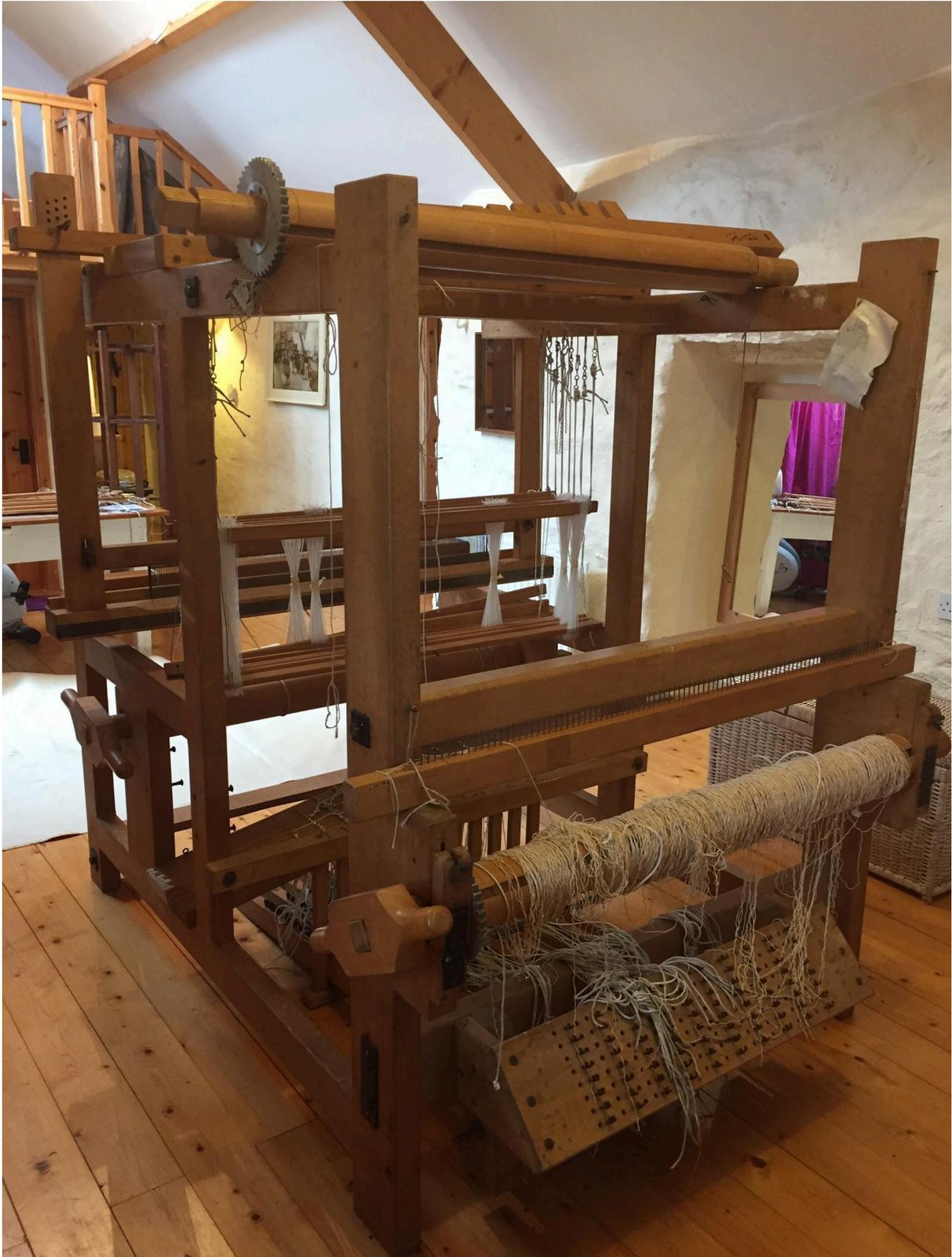
Speaking in the Dail last week Mr. T. J. O'Donovan (Fine Gael—Cork West) said that in the matter of flax seed they were at the mercy of the Northern Government for their supplies.

As to grass seeds, was there any guarantee that there would be a sufficiency for the coming season?

He would like to know in regard to wheat if the Department would advise as to top-dressing and if any credit facilities were available to get seeds and manures

Loom.

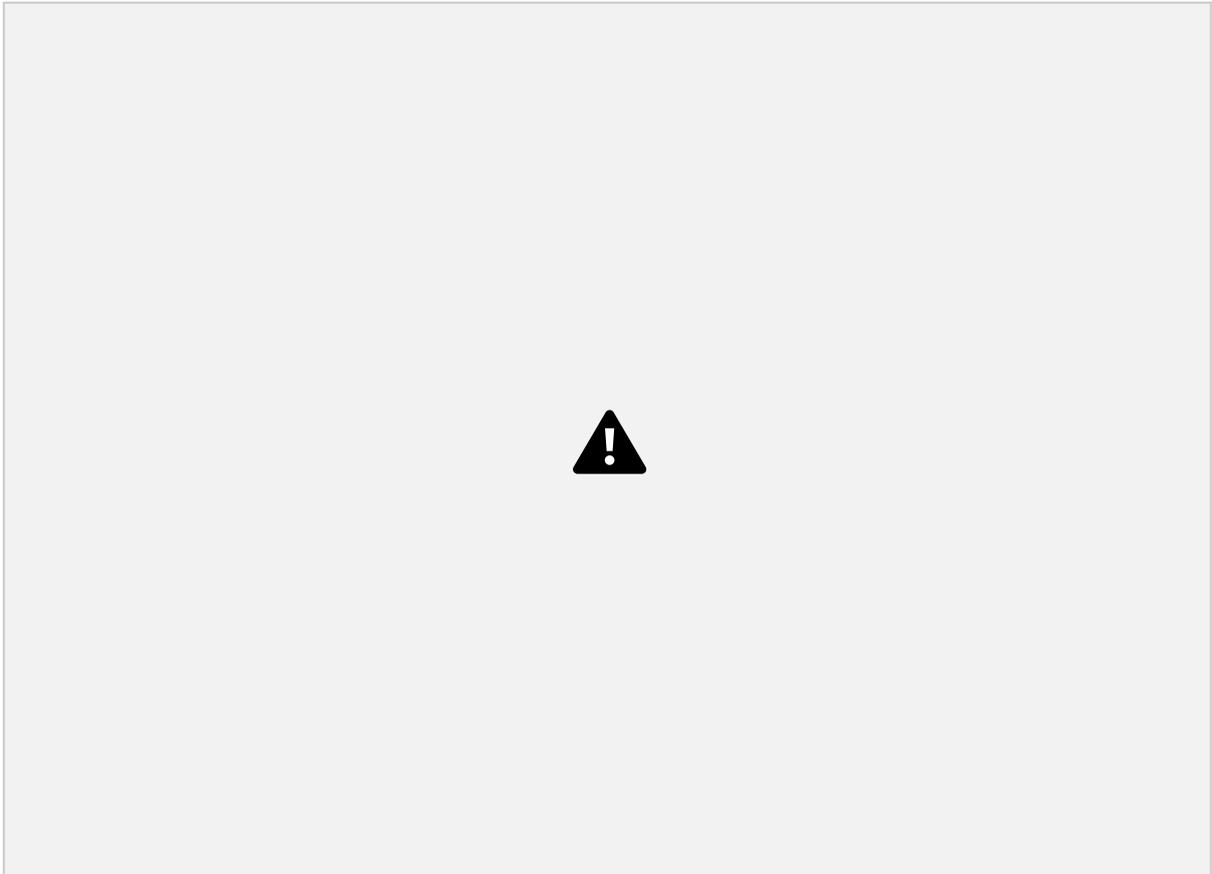
Probably made Sweden c 1910 currently in Kilcrohane:



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C 1955



Jimmy Hayes, Burgatia and his two sons, John Joe and Seamus, ponding flax – note stack of dry sheaves in background

Exports¹⁸⁵ of Linen 1791.

¹⁸⁵

https://books.google.ie/books?id=EnBbAAAAQAAJ&pg=RA1-PA43&lpg=RA1-PA43&dq=map+baronies+west+cork&source=bl&ots=QeOEw2nd9S&sig=_8mz9xzBOuzb6hCUgh4MNWWiAP4&hl=ga&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjoh8jqs97YAhWHh7QKHRXXBsw4KBDoAQg1MAQ#v=onepage&q=cork&f=false

EXTRACT of a Report made to the HOUSE of COMMONS, of the Corn, Provisions, and Linen Cloth, exported in the Year 1791, distinguishing the several Ports.

Ports.	Barrels of Corn.	Cwt. of Flour, Meal, & Bread.	Barrels of Beef.	Barrels of Pork.	Number of live Oxen or Cows.	No. of live Hogs.	Cwt. of Easter.	Yards of Linen Cloth.
ULSTER.								
<i>Antrim</i> Belfast *	18,127	20,528	7,194	7,196	—	—	15,809	10,684,441
— Larne	10	760	4	150	146	—	2,210	31,763
<i>Lond.</i> Londonderry *	—	—	14	—	14	—	4	1,026,156
— Colerain	—	—	3	—	—	—	438	153,422
<i>Donegal,</i> Killybegs	4,264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Down,</i> Donaghadee	2,787	6,458	3	—	22,661	—	4	23,190
— Newry *	120	70	2,066	6,347	3,775	3829	10,970	5,001,283
— Strangford	8,211	—	9	—	1,470	—	—	34,021
LEINSTER.								
<i>Dublin</i> Dublin *	21,303	7,885	26,374	5,410	28	—	28,624	19,698,285
<i>Louth</i> Dundalk *	10,212	9,473	—	—	1,363	882	—	17,986
— Drogheda *	378,007	30,820	188	—	26	—	514	1,969,138
<i>Wexford</i> Wexford *	52,227	25,895	112	212	193	684	1,342	209
— Ros	8,602	9,940	1,874	1,984	—	—	1,334	3,731
<i>Wicklow,</i> Wicklow	3,278	—	—	—	27	4	—	—
MUNSTER.								
<i>Cork</i> Cork *	49,080	22,374	55,525	38,948	—	13	139,507	1,197,729
— Baltimore	2,618	400	7	192	—	—	96	4,250
— Kinfales	4,905	—	—	798	—	50	—	—
— Youghal	29,585	2,443	235	1,360	—	—	3,935	14,135
<i>Kerry,</i> Dingle	—	—	8	—	—	30	2,252	1,309
<i>Limerick</i> Limerick *	150,464	24,190	10,193	11,661	—	—	9,401	12,016
<i>Waterford</i> Waterford *	214,971	33,301	12,702	19,660	22	310	78,681	14,135
CONNAUGHT.								
<i>Galway</i> Galway *	500	—	20	260	—	—	—	4,000
<i>Mayo,</i> Newport	4,745	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sligo,</i> Sligo	22,728	2,620	644	724	—	—	1,449	61,041
<i>Totals</i>	567,747	170,869	117,196	94,506	29,625	5802	295,575	39,647,246

* These are the only ports into which tobacco can be imported; neither can wine, tea, coffee, or spirits be admitted into any other, without a particular licence from the commissioners of the revenue, except *Shire Towns* and *New Ross*.

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AVERAGE

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Fishing Nets.

Samuel Vickery (1832-1912) Reminiscences to his Daughter Martha Ellen, Evansville, Indiana, USA, Childhood in Rooska, Parish of Durrus and Reendonegan, Bantry, West Cork, Family Fishery, Girls Hired to Spin Twine for Nets.

An amazing lecture given in Heritage Week by Paddy O'Sullivan about the linen business in Innishannon of Thomas Adderley etc. He had sourced some old TV footage of the process and analysed what some of the buildings in Innishannon were used for in the trade.

There is¹⁸⁶ (or was up to recently the remains of a "Barking house" on Goleen Pier. A barking house is a stone built structure designed to hold a cauldron which boiled water impregnated with Tannin extracted from the bark of the oak tree. Every year at end of fishing season the local fishermen boiled their nets in this brew to preserve them from decay or rot. Crookhaven's two Piers had a 'Barking House' each. There is a very good photo of them in Sonny Sullivan's pub, it is from the Lawrence collection.

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¹⁸⁶ Thanks to Paddy O'Sullivan, Bandon

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Comments:

Richard Vickery left a reason for downloading Snippets on Flax Linen Weaving in West Cork, Ireland. This is very interesting Pat. My second cousin once removed Dr David Hadden of Portadown, great grandson of Dr Hadden of Skibbereen, would have found this fascinating as it was a hobby of his as his obituary from 2014 states.

“Prof Hadden was a renaissance man. As a millennium project he and his wife Dianne decided to grow flax in a field they owned in Monlough near Saintfield, Co Down. David saw this as a biology and history project, possibly inspired by his antecedents which had been involved in the linen industry in its heyday. Converting flax to linen is a complex process but they succeeded against all odds and spun waistcoats.,napkins and tablecloths that adorned the family home on Mount Pleasant in Stranmillis (Belfast)”.

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1938 Carrigbui (Durus) Folklore Collection:

to be woven into frieze. The machine used by this gentleman was called a loom and was also worked by hand which was a very slow and tedious work and would not be tolerated in any modern woollen mill. From the weavers the frieze was conveyed to the tucker where it was tucked to insure better wear.

John and Isaac Johnson, brothers, of Lower Lane Durus and John Brostan of the same place were the only weavers in this locality. Those individuals have long since gone to their eternal reward which leaves the district devoid of looms and spinning-wheels, of weavers and spinners, which is rather a pity.

Looms, and all the accompanying paraphernalia have long since been demolished and a mill has been set up in Bantoy whether all the wool is casted. But as sheep-rearing is not such a profitable industry at present as it formerly was the number of sheep reared in the district has diminished considerably.

These facts were related to me by my father Michael MacCarthy on May 7th 1938.

Breda MacCarthy
Coolahaughfa

(12-5-'38)

Spinning and weaving

Spinning and weaving were great industries in Ireland in former times, but they have now been almost destroyed by the advent of the Woollen Mills, except in the Gaeltacht and outlying districts. In this district a spinning wheel is almost as rare as a fall of snow, in fact I know only of the existence of one which is owned by Mrs. Mae Sweeney of Monaghan. The peasants of long ago were generally dressed in rough tweeds made by their sisters and mothers, but the farmers of the present day prefer ready made clothes.

The instrument used for spinning the wool was called a spinning wheel and worked by hand. It consisted of a large wheel two or three feet in diameter, mounted on a stout wooden stand or stool with four legs underneath. A belt connects the wheel and the spindle on which the thread is wound. Before being placed on the spindle the wool is combed or carded with strong steel toothed combs known as cards and not unlike a butter-spade with perhaps a slight difference in width.

The thread was spun into soft light balls of various sizes, and when a goodly bundle had been spun they were taken to the weaver.

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Flax Acreage Co. Cork, 1939-1945

Work War 2 saw a revival in flax growing. A string price supported by Northern Ireland buyers and a number of local mills sprang up in Enniskeane and outside Lep. The revival continued to the early years of the 1950s.

1939, 81 acres

1940, 350 acres

1941, 425 acres

1942, 1,020 acres

1943, 2,640 acres

1944, 4,080 acres

1945, 6,185 acres

1947:

REALTY & THE SOUTHERN STAR DESSERT



Incorporating the "Cork County Chronicle" and "Eagle" Est. 1887.

SOUTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1947.

REG. AS A NEWSPAPER.

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PRICE OF FLAX Fruit

WEST CORK REPRESENTED ON DUBLIN DEPUTATION

REPORT T

A deputation representing the Eire flax growers and millers from West Cork and northern counties waited on the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. P. Smith, in Dublin, on Thursday of last week, and gave it as their considered opinion that the 1947 price of flax was altogether inadequate.

It was further represented to him that if the price fixed for the 1948 crop did not come up to that fixed for Northern Ireland, it would have repercussions on the industry in Eire.

The Minister promised to give sympathetic consideration to the representations of the deputation.

The West Cork growers and millers were represented by Messrs Charles Hurley, Clonakilty, Martin Moloney, Connonagh, Leap, and Maurice Collins, Barryroe.

NOTE—We have been informed that the agreed prices for the 1948 crop have been increased by a minimum of 7/8 per stone.

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eggs 6/- per dozen.
Flax Market—The first two day market of the 1947/'48 flax crop was held in Clonakilty on Tuesday and Wednesday when approximately 100 tons were disposed of. Better prices prevailed than for a number of years and satisfaction was expressed on all sides at the returns. As is the practice flax was purchased on the grade system. The quality all round was very high. Hand scutched uax made from 24/3 to 28/9 per stone, averaging 26/6 per stone while from 25/9 to 30/3 per stone was paid for machine scutched uax, the average being 28/6 per stone. The estimated turn over for both days exceeded £22,000.

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FLAX

RUMOURS have been circulated by uninformed people that there will not be a guaranteed price for flax for the 1949 season. We have made inquiries and are informed that there will be a guaranteed price and that all good quality flax will be purchased. We were also told at one mill that some people insist on marketing flax which has not been retted or handled properly and that such growers are a menace to the industry.

For six years flax has realised for growers and workers in a small area in West Cork £300,000 per annum. This money is now being spent on modern machinery, tractors, motor cars and other up to date additions to convenience and comfort. It is time that farmers were allowed to taste of the good things of life. We hope that farmers will improve their houses also, and those who can should avail of electrical facilities.

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An Duiníneach -

Gírle Guairle, g. id., hurly-burly; confusion (P. O'C.). The word occurs also as the name of a woman in a folk-tale. a woman had a vast quantity of wool, flax, etc., to spin, and was at her wits' end to find time to do it, when a strange woman entered her house, and, on learning her perplexity, offered to take away the wool and flax, and return them in the shape of cloth, but

would keep them herself in case the owner of the flax and wool did not remember her name when she returned. She departed, taking with her the flax and wool, and the other kept repeating the name Gírle Guairle, which she gave her. After some days she quite forgot the name, and remained for weeks in great distress, as she believed she had now lost her yarn for ever. One day as she wandered by some lonely rath she heard the sound as of a woman spinning. As she spun she sang "Dá mbeadh fhios ag an mnaoi úd gur Gírle Guairle m'ainm, bheinn-se féin gan bréid gan anairt" "Did that woman know that Gírle Guairle was my name, I should myself be without frieze or yarn." The listener rejoiced to hear the long-lost name, and kept assiduously repeating it till the owner of it returned with the cloth. She welcomed the visitor by name, saying "Dé do bheatha id' shláinte, a Ghírle Guairle" to which the other replied angrily, and, leaving the cloth behind her, vanished.

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Clonakilty Linen Hall 1817.



Richard S. Harrison on Flax in West Cork:

SOUTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1991. 19

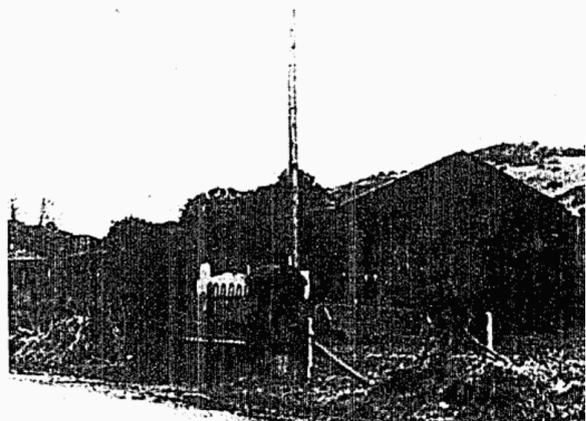
Story of flax growing in West Cork

A long association with Dunmanway and Clonakilty

IT seems that experiments are again under way to encourage the growth and use of flax. Many people can still remember when earlier in this century the familiar fields of blue flax flowers were to be seen in West Cork. As far back as the eighteenth century flax growth and linen manufacture were particularly associated with Dunmanway and Clonakilty. The industry has always been subject to 'ups and downs' in the face of wider economic and national factors.

During the early part of the nineteenth century after the Act of Union the linen manufacture experienced a period of prosperity. Coarse linens known as 'vitries' were manufactured in Bantry and other places in West Cork. The manufacture was mainly domestic but was worth as much as

**By Richard
S. Harrison**



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During the early part of the nineteenth century after the Act of Union the linen manufacture experienced a period of prosperity. Coarse linens known as 'vitries' were manufactured in Bantry and other places in West Cork. The manufacture was mainly domestic but was worth as much as £4,000 a year in Bantry alone. It was given a big fillip in the wake of the 1822 famine when money was put into it in the hope of providing employment. Bantry had its own 'Inspector of Linens,' Richard Young, who alone was permitted to seal cloth that attained to a suitable standard. Lord Bantry helped in these developments and guaranteed Michael Murphy of Donemark to erect a scutching facility at his mills there. Lord Bantry, also hoped for election as a member of the Linen Board which had a special educational and supervisory role.

BY LORD BANDON

Ultimately, under the logic of free trade and in the face of competition from factory produced cotton goods the linen industry went to the wall but the tradition of flax growing was never entirely lost from West Cork. Lord Bandon was in 1844 an early supporter of organised efforts to revive this. In a later year, he admitted to an amused meeting of the Bandon Agricultural Society that he had not understood the difference between sinssed and flax and he even had clauses in his leases to discourage its cultivation under the mistaken opinion that its growth impoverished the soil. He had his journey on the road to Damascus. As at many times in Ireland's history it was assumed that a simple appeal to patriotic sentiment would be sufficient to ensure the use of Irish goods and materials. To a certain degree this was justified but it was also bound to be inadequate without

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“Philanthropists and economic experts had long looked forward towards flax growing to provide a further opportunity for Irish industrial renewal. An opportunity occurred during the 1860s. Production of linen had been sparked into a new phase by the American Civil War which closed off the availability of cotton for cotton goods. The cotton growing of America collapsed and a vast market opened up for linen goods.”

conditions of severe restriction to back it up.

Philanthropists and economic experts had long looked forward towards flax growing to provide a further opportunity for Irish industrial renewal. An opportunity occurred during the 1860s. Production of linen had been sparked into a new phase by the American Civil War which closed off the availability of cotton for cotton goods. The cotton growing of America collapsed and a

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vast market opened up for linen goods. The perfection of machines for spinning had made possible an enlarged factory production particularly in Belfast and made linen competitive against other materials.

There was not enough flax grown in the North of Ireland to satisfy the factory demand. Much of it was imported from Russia. It seemed clear that increased acreage of Irish flax would be required. West Cork was an obvious area to provide the need but very few farmers had practical experience of growing the crop. Experiments had shown that a higher yield of flax could be grown in West Cork than was obtainable in Ulster. Flax acreage around Ross, Knox and Ballineen in 1862 already amounted to 230 acres and the Munster Flax Society had given a subvention of £150 for the erection of a scutch mill at Rosscarherv.

Some interest was also being shown in flax in Bantry and Beara. Professor Murphy of Queen's College, who was to become the author of a well-known book 'Ireland, Political, Industrial and Social' (Published in 1870) was a good friend to Bantry where he sometimes judged the Bantry Agricultural Show. He saw that recent failures of the potato in Beara and Bantry might be counterbalanced by varieties of home industry centred on flax preparation. The crop was very suitable to small farmers and could occupy the attention of the family during the winter. His advocacy of flax growth was to lead to plans to revive the mills at Donemark for scutching.

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tention of the family during the winter. His advocacy of flax growth was to lead to plans to revive the mills at Donemark for scutching.

The Munster Flax Society had a West Cork branch which reported favourably of the prospects for flax growth but indicated the difficulties. Not the least of these were the farmers themselves who besides frequently not attending to the advice of the paid instructors were careless and slovenly in their attention to the crop and permitted weeds to clutter the fields thus reducing the value of the crop and producing a variety of self-fulfilling prophecy that flax growing was not worthwhile. Other difficulties as in 1864 related to a large sowing with an unexpected price drop in the spring and a bad harvest. In other years the market was oversupplied with no place for exports to carry off the glut followed by reduced acreage in the resulting lack of confidence.

1864 MEETINGS

The claims of West Cork were advanced by a series of meetings held in Skibbereen, in Bantry and in other places. Lord Bandon was once more loyally to the fore in the work of the Flax Society. He addressed meetings in the Bantry Courthouse on Saturday, February 21, 1864 and on

Sunday at Carrigbuie. The Rev. George Sheehan, Parish Priest of the town was also present at the Bantry meeting. 'If flax has made Ulster rich why should not Munster and Connacht strive to win their way to affluence by the same means?' Glowing pictures were painted of the flax as part of wider developmental possibilities for the Barony, including the coming of the railway, which, unfortunately as we now know was not a dream to be realised for some twenty years yet. John W. Payne the agent of Lord Bantry took a deep interest in flax growing and chaired another meeting held in Bantry on April 21, 1864.

It was estimated in 1864 that not less than 1,500 - 2,900 acres had been sown in West Cork generally. At least some people were aware of pollution and questions of responsibility in the siting of 'steep' ponds near streams 'it would be a hard case to encourage a farmer to grow flax and afterwards be obliged to punish him if he made a mistake in the steeping.'

At first there was little attention given to how the crop was to be processed and sold. The process was left up to individual initiative. It was estimated that a local company with proper machinery and the services of an expert dresser might cost about £400-£500 and a capital of £2,000 be required to buy flax in raw or scutched state.

BALLINEEN MARKET

To provide a handy local sales outlet in Ballineen Flax Market was revived in 1864 after a lapse of ten years. Over 2,000 stone of scutched flax and about 500 stone of unscutched flax were available. The supply, we are told, occupied most of the uncovered portion of the Ballineen Market House and came from the districts of Dunmanway, Carrigbaie, Bantry, Drimoleague, Rosscarbary and Knox. It was regretted that there were so few buyers since this made for less competition and hence lower prices. The chief buyer was the newly established Cork Spinning and Weaving Company. There was adequate storage facility for those who did not manage to sell and it was anticipated that at the next market buyers from the North would attend.

Meanwhile in Bantry, Mr William S. Tisdall the then owner of the Donemark Mills in 1864 considered a scheme for their revival. He offered the premises free for a

scutching mill to Messrs Evanson and William Young, a Bantry miller. In consideration of this they would ensure the premises. On achievement of a commercial success they would at the end of a year give up their shares and receive a refund of outlay from Mr Tisdall. The plan, like so many others, probably backfired due to the lack of local support.

Most of the flax grown in 1865 was in Carbery which scored with 1109 acres but Bantry managed to set 109 acres and Beara twenty acres. The establishment of a flax market at Skibbereen prompted criticism since it lessened the supply at Ballineen and made it less worthwhile for Northern buyers to attend in either place.

“Meanwhile in Bantry, Mr. William S. Tisdall, the then owner of Donemark Mills, in 1864 considered a scheme for their revival. He offered the premises free for a scutching mill to Messrs Evanson and William Young, a Bantry miller. In consideration of this they would insure the premises. On achievement of a commercial success they would at the end of a year give up their shares and receive a refund of outlay from Mr. Tisdall. The plan, like so many others, probably backfired due to the lack of local support.”
