

A Census of Ireland, Circa 1659
With Supplementing Materials
From the Poll Money Ordinance
as transcribed from Pender's printed and published edition of the Petty Census of 1659
by Cecilia L. Fabos-Becker, July, 2014

Part 1 of several parts to follow
Surnames: Campbells, McCormicks, Wallaces, Wood's, and Woods

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Seamus Pender, 1939, Dublin, Ireland, Published by the Stationery Office, "to be purchased directly from the Government Publications Sales Office, 3-4 College Street, Dublin, Ireland"

Introduction (excerpts): In 1864, W.H. Harding announced before the Irish Royal Academy the discovery of what has been called "The Census of Ireland (1659)." He found the manuscripts in the Muniment Room of the Marquess of Lansdowne, at Lansdowne House in London, England. He made (handwritten) copies of the manuscripts before returning them to their owner. The copies are now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, as paper volumes 12" x 15" in size.

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Five entire counties are missing from the returns since their creation and spoilage: Cavan, Galway, Mayo, Tyrone and Wicklow. Additionally, four baronies are missing from County Corke, and nine baronies are missing from County Meath. Harding believed some sections were literally torn apart and used as kindling for household fires by servants, at times.

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The Census was probably taken during the Petty surveys, as a private census, as he was looking for government assistance to do a more complete (detailed) one. Petty is Dr. William Petty who was contracted by Parliament to survey the grants and rearranged estates as done by Parliament, and note if the estates had persons living upon them according to the grants, after the rebellion and invasion by the New Model Army commissioned by Parliament. Because the census was privately done by Petty, it continued to be held by private owners to do with it as they wished, which put it at risk. Petty himself, held it for a number of years and did a later economics and political analysis called Petty's Essay in the 1680's.

Seamus Pender, the individual who edited and published the type-print copy, noted in the introduction that the category "titulados" does not necessarily refer to the largest land owners or titled nobility but simply the persons who were the most notable in the neighborhood, generally gentlemen, but not always knighted or greater. Pender noted that only the free-holders, yeomen, gentlemen and above who were notable in their local communities had their first names written down. Even some free-holders and yeomen were grouped into surnames with tenants, without having their first names given. He also noted there was a very loose classification for "race" of the local inhabitants. It was done mostly on the basis of the language heard by the English census takers. If the inhabitants were tenants and very hard to understand, such as those who spoke a dialect of lowland Scots from the time of James I, when their families first arrived, or the Gaelic of the Isles or Highlands, as well as the native Irish, they were often called Irish also. Essentially if

sections on baronys in a grouping of “Irish family names most common (to that barony) and the number of individuals with that surname. Additionally, only in a few instances were Scotch counted separately from English in the titulados and generally, in the counties. Usually the census takers used the category “English/Scots.” This makes it hard for a student to determine how many Scots were actually in Ireland at this time. Finally, a person could have more than holding but was only listed in residence at one of them.

Individuals/families of Woods and Wood found in the still existing manuscripts:

Queen’s County, Barony of Ossory, no parish given, Johns towne townlands: Thomas Woods, gentleman. 2 English persons, 15 Irish (on his estate), p. 494 (of the published census).

County Meath, Barony of Scryne (Skrine), parish of Templekeran (another name for Dunshaughlin), Carballies townlands, Gillians town, Blandistown, Lismullin. Henry Woods at Carballies, 6 English 31 Irish, between him and Arthur Dillon, Esq. at Lismullin. P. 484

Just above and below the entry for Henry Woods and Arthur Dillon in neighboring villages were two member of the old Cusack family which had been first granted lands in this area by the De Lacey’s.

County of Dublin (not the City), Barony of Nethercross, parish of Luske, townlands of Luske with 140 people total, James Woods, gentleman, and Nicholas Brimingham, gentleman, 41 English and 99 Irish.

Dublin City, St. Warbrough’s parish, Castle Street: Richard Harvy, Esq., Edward Wallis, Esq., Robert Woods, gentleman; 202 English, 12 Irish; where Castle Street joins Copper Alley, John Wallis, gentleman. 29 English, 5 Irish. P. 367.

Edward Woods and a Thomas Wood were in County “Slegoe” (Sligo).

Limerick County, Small County Barony, Feadmor townland. James Woods and George Woods, gentlemen. 6 English, 76 Irish. P. 269.

Corke County, East Division of Carberry, parish of Kinneagh, East and West Dromedycloth townlands. George Woods, no appellation. 4 English, 31 Irish. P. 216.

Corke County, Barony of Ibawne and Barymore, no parish listed, Agha as a place, not townland, John Wood, no appellation. 1 English, 8 Irish. P. 207.

Slegoe (Sligo) County, Barony of Tireragh, parish of Killglass, Leachan McHerbise, Thomas Wood, no appellation, 7 English, 16 Irish. He was a Poll Money (tax) Ordinance commissioner in 1660-1 for this county. Also an Edward Woods(with an s) was in this county in 1659 and was also a Poll Money (tax) Ordinance commissioner in 1660-61.

Crown Commissioners for the Poll Money (Tax) Ordinance) of 1660. Dublin County included Sir

John Hoy and Ralph Wallace, Esq. Wicklow County included Sir William Hoy. Recorder of Dublin was William Hoy. Crown Commissioners for County Meath included Thomas Worsop, Esq. (Pages 639 and 641).

County of Antrim, Barony of Belfast, Broad Hand Division, John Edmonston, gentleman; Lt. Col. James Wallis, Esq., 77 English/Scots 139 Irish. Note among the “Irish” were 15 Campbells who were poorer tenants and called “Irish” by Petty’s surveyors because they spoke either a lowland Scots dialect or full form of Gaelic making them incomprehensible to the English surveyors. (See introduction to this census.) P. 9

County of Antrim, no place given, 6 Wallaces as tenants and Scots, no first names of any heads of household, because they were not notables. (See introduction to this census.) P. 3

County Donegal, Barony Kill McCrenan, parish of Clandevadocke, townlands of Runducharick and Mimagh, John Campbell, gentleman, 8 English/Scots; Colin Campbell, gentleman, 4 English/Scots, 6 Irish. P. 57

County Donegal, Barony Kill McCrenan, parish of Clandevadocke, Magherihober Quarter, Patrick Campbell, gentleman 5 Scots/English, 1 Irish; same barony and parish, Cranrus and Corin Bellagh ½ Quarter, Robert Campbell, gentleman 8 English/Scots. P. 58

Londonderry City and County, Kenaght Barony, parish of Drumcose, Newtown Lemavady, George Phillips, Esq.; Thomas Campbell, gentleman; 70 English/Scots, 46 Irish. P. 129

County Downe, Barony of Ards, Newtowne Corporation, under Hugh, Lord Viscount Montgomery or Ards; Hugh Shaw, Hugh Montgomery, Charles Campbell and William Shaw, gentlemen. 87 English/Scots, 59 Irish. P. 94.

County Downe, Barony of Iveagh, parish of Donoghmore, townland of Berecra, John Cambbell (Campbell-Pender’s note), gentleman, 2 English/Scots, 5 Irish. P. 74.

County Down, Barony of Ards, parish of Ballyhalber, Roddins, Hugh Wallace, gentleman 6 English/Scots; same county and barony, parish of Ballywalter, Ballyobikin, James Wallace, gentleman, 13 English/Scots, 4 Irish. P.92

County Donegal, Barony of Kill McCrenan, parish of Clandevadocke, Tullinadale, Kindruin and Fallanes Third, Thomas Wallace, gentleman, 3 English/Scots, 3 Irish. P. 58

Limerick City, Middle Ward on East Side, Richard Wallis, marchant (merchant).

McCormick/McCormack family:

None of the McCormicks/McCormacks were considered “notables” by Petty in his census and

thus we have no first names for any of them. The following were where they lived in Petty's survey and census. They are all simply grouped with non-notable free-holders, yeomen, and tenants as though all were tenants.

Londonderry City and County, listed as "Irish," 7, near McConnells, Brownes and McAlesters. (See Pender's notes in the introduction. These were not Irish but incomprehensible Scots.)

Londonderry City and County, Barony of Loughinsholin, 6 McCormicks spelled McCormucks, again called "Irish". P. 139.

County of Fermanagh, several baronies and parishes, 5 McCormicks, some next to O'Cormicks—who were Irish. It's hard to say whether or not these McCormicks were Scots or Irish.

County of Corke, several instances of McCormacks and McCormacs, along with Cormacs—these were Irish families, not related to the northern McCormicks.

County of Longford, Barony of Shrowell, 15 McCormicks called "Irish".