

The Rutledge Families of Co. Mayo

By Thomas Ormsby Rutledge

The surname Rutledge occurs in Ireland from the reign of Henry VII onwards, in various spellings - Rudleche, Rutriche, Rutlech, Ruttelege 1 etc. In 1568 there was a troop of twelve northern horsemen name Ratlege, 2 in 1585 a Thomas Rutledge was in occupation of the 'castle or stone fort of Ballymacgirrraght' (Castle Coote) Co. Roscommon with an Andrew Rutledge near by, 3 while in 1596 a William Rutledge is mentioned in " The English and Englished of Co. Roscommon". 4 These Rutledges, whatever the spelling, probably all came from the Barony of Liddle in Cumberland. The forest of Liddle and the Debatable land to the south-west formed a 'buffer state' between the kingdoms of England and Scotland and the inhabitants were noted for extreme lawlessness, the area being one of continual bloodshed and pillage between rival factions. When James VI of Scotland came to the English throne, he showed the utmost zeal in uprooting the inhabitants of Liddle, against whom he naturally bore a grudge. 5 In 1606 the most troublesome members of the Grame (i.e. Graham) clan were transported to Co. Roscommon, and it was hoped that as regards the rest, His Majesty 'would stick such a terror into them that they would make haste after their friends into Ireland.' The other clans, including the Routledges were said to 'have been as offensive as the Grames though not so powerful. 6

The Main Sources

This short history of the Rutledges of Co. Mayo is based mainly on the Rutledge family papers in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Chief among them is Genealogy No. 1, dated by the late Sir John Ainsworth to 'around 1750'. It seems to be a copy of an earlier genealogy made out around 1715. It says that 'Richd. Was the first that Came to Ireland' and goes on to detail the three earliest generations of Richard's descendants. Six more genealogies from the family papers, each of which can be accurately dated by its contents, but all of which are very similar, bring the history into the 19th century. They are supported by four sets of Family Bible entries, commencing respectively 1778, 1781, 1805 and 1851. And by other papers. Two Rutledge pedigrees in other collections - the O'Reilly collection in Trinity College. Dublin (where the Rutledge pedigree dates around 1825) and the Shannon papers' 8 (where the

pedigree dates between 1836 and 1839) support and add to the accuracy of the seven in the Rutledge papers.

The Early Generations

Richard Rutledge, the original ancestor, is well documented. He is recorded at Torman in Co. Roscommon in July 1607⁹ and in 1611 was claiming a third part of the castle of Kenvoe (Canbo) and half the castle of Bally-murry in the same county.¹⁰ Between 1616 and 1633 he is recorded in five more inquisitions. There was a patent grant in 1631 to Richard Rutledge to hold fairs in Strade and Balicke in Co. Mayo.¹¹ In the TCD Depositions he appears several times as Lt. (i.e. Lieutenant) Richard Rutledge, tenant of Lord Corke at Belleek Castle, just north of Ballina,¹² and in the Lismore Papers he is mentioned fourteen times.¹³ The rank 'lieutenant' seems to have been carried over from service in the Nine Years War, but his name does not appear on any of the surviving army lists. Nor was he a pensioner. The Depositions record him as 'an Englishman and a Roman Catholic' but the Books of Survey and Distribution show him as a Protestant.¹⁴ In the Depositions two of his sons are named William and Stephen¹⁵ and the Lismore Papers name a son John.¹⁶ But Genealogy No. 1 gives his children as Thomas, Peter and Ann. There is no record of his wife, his date of death or how often he may have been married.

Richard's son Thomas married Ann Muray and both are buried at Headford Church, Co. Galway. Their tombstone,¹⁷ which is inside the church, shows that Thomas died 1685 aged 74, while his wife died 1707 aged 86, and also records '3 children of his son Andrew Rutledge by Olivia Ffalkner his wife'. In 1971 the tombstone inscription was as clearcut as the day it was made. but the church has since been unroofed and the lettering has deteriorated.

Thomas is said to have fought in Cromwell's army¹⁸ (for which in 1676 he received a grant of 139 English acres in the barony of Lower Ormond, Co. Tipperary. These lands seem to have been sold before the Registry of Deeds came into existence in 1708). There is no positive proof however. that the man who fought for Cromwell, is the man buried at Headford, although the O'Reilly pedigree indicates that he is. Neither is there positive proof, apart from Genealogy No. 1, that Thomas was Richard's son. but there were no other known Protestant Rutledges in Mayo or Galway at the time. and moreover. Ann Muray probably came from around Bally-Murry castle (Killmyan parish) where in 1611 Richard

Rutledge had an interest. 19 The index of Tuam wills shows that Thomas was of Kilkilvery parish. 20 just north-west of Headford town.

Genealogy No. 1 deals with the sons of Thomas Rutledge and Ann Muray as follows `Peter Was Married to a Sister of Coll. Hills and had one Son by her Called Richard who died a young Man, by his Second Wife Jane Cary he had Andrew Rutledge of Poldryan. Andrew Was Married to Olivia Falker by Whom he had Thomas, William, Peter, James and Andrew, Margett and Ann. These Children is so well known there is occasion to mention them.'(Probably means no occasion to mention them) 'Paul Never Married. 21 John Was Married to a daughter of Aldn. Andrews in Galway and had two Sons Thomas and Frank - Who both died before they Was Married.'

It is not known when Andrew Rutledge and Olivia Ffalkner died. Of their seven surviving children, the second son, William `became agent to Lord St. George 22 in Co. Galway and was obliged in consequence of an intrigue with said Lord's daughter to fly to America, where two of his sons, afterwards members of Congress'.²³ The two members of Congress were John and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina, the latter of whom signed the Declaration of Independence, but their Irish origins are still obscure and it is not certain that they were descendants of William Rutledge. Margaret married Mr. Courtney ²⁴ and Ann married Joseph Lambert. ²⁵ The four remaining sons - Thomas b.c. 1685, Peter b.c. 1690. James b.c. 1700 and Andrew b.c. 1702 - each founded Co. Mayo families, as did also their cousin. Andrew Rutledge of Poldryan b.c. 1710. All will now be dealt with below, under the headings A.B.C.D and E. The surname gradually became Ruttledge during the 18th century and that spelling is used hereafter.

A. THOMAS RUTTLEDGE of Headford, Co. Galway, b.c. 1685. In the O'Reilly pedigree he is said to have fought for Cromwell. ²³ but O'Reilly has confused him with his grandfather. Thomas (1611-1685) above. Thomas married Miss Thomas ²³ who probably was a daughter of Revd. Richard Thomas, Rector of Headford Church (1687-1720) ²⁶ by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Bell the Elder of Parance (now Purrauns) near Claremorris. Their son Edward Thomas was born at Headford c.1708. ²⁸ It is not known when Thomas Ruttledge died, or indeed, if he ever came north into Co. Mayo, as did his three younger brothers. His children were:

1.WILLIAM of Hollymount. ²³ Co. Mayo of whom below.

2. THOMAS, 23 called Captain Ruttledge, who married Dorothy, 3rd daughter of Francis Knox of Moyne Abbey, near Killala, 29 and died at Foxford in 1782. 30 His army career cannot be traced. His wife was born 1729 and died 1791. The Killala Register (1757-1810) gives much of the family history. They had eight children, The eldest son. James. the Port Surveyor of Killala, rowed out on 22 August 1798 with two of Bishop Stock's sons to Humbert's three ships when they appeared off Killala at the beginning of the 1798 invasion. 31 Afterwards he made a claim for £133-13/10d. for cash, cattle, hay. oats. barley and share of nets lost during the invasion. 32 James Ruttledge was buried on 9 April 1826 33 and on 24 June 1826 his eldest son Thomas petitioned the Lord Lieutenant for employment. 34.

3. James who settled in Jamaica and died unmarried.' 23

4. Peter who went abroad and died in the West Indies unmarried. 23 35

WILLIAM RUTTLEDGE of Hollymount, b.c. 1709, married Jane Scott. In 1770 they rented from William's first cousin, Thomas Ruttledge of Cornfield, Co.. Mayo (see B below) the 212 acres of Cahirvosty, 36 four and a half miles south of Hollymount where then or later stood Carravilla. which was occupied by some of their descendants until 1940. It is shown incorrectly on O. S. maps as Carranvilla, although the original, but unpublished. O. S. maps name it as Carravilla. 37

On 21 January 1747/8 Robert Miller of Milford, near Kilmaine was fatally wounded in a duel with John Brown and died a few days later. On 27th the coroner's inquest brought in their verdict that he was wilfully murdered on the lands of the Musick Field by sd. John Brown'. 38 William Ruttledge was on that jury, and at the request of Thomas Lindsey of Turin, he set out for Dublin on 29 January to give an account of the affair to Col. Owen Wynne 'at his House, Abbey Street, Dublin' to 'have this affair Properly layed before the Governor'. 39 In the issue of 6-9 May 1749 Faulkner's Dublin Journal reported: 'Last Saturday John Brown Esq. was burnt in the Hand at the Bar of the King's Bench and ordered into Confinement for six months for killing Robert Miller. Esq.'

William is named in the 1766 will of his uncle, Peter Ruttledge of Cornfield/Carrowkillen (see B below) as 'My nephew William Ruttledge of Hollymount, soap boiler' 40 'so styled from having established a soap boiler on his property'. 41 After his wife died 11 Sept. 1765 in her 58th year, 42' William married the widow, Olivia Jonine who outlived him. 43

He died 11 March 1776 in his 68th year and is buried with his first wife in Hollymount churchyard. 42 His will is indexed under the date 1776. 44

Their children were:

1. PETER of whom below. 45

2. ANDREW of Athlone, 46 where he worked for the Revenue, 47 and later of Carra Orchard and the farm and lands of Knockenmower at Turlough. Co. Mayo which he rented at £98 stg. a year. 48 His wife Rebecca 49 may have been a daughter of Andrew Rutledge of Poldryan (see E below). 50 After the French invasion of 1798 Andrew made a claim for £285-3/2d. for the loss of cattle, furniture, hay and wheat. 51 He died between 1800 and 1802. 52 Their children were:48

i. Andrew 53 of 54th and later 67th Regts. He d. 1809 and his will of 26 Nov. 1808 54 names his mother, brothers and sister and records his 'gold medal which I got in Egypt'.

ii. William was in the 47th Regt. and presumably fought with them at Barrosa, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle and the Nive River in the Peninsular War. His wife Eliza was a sister of his first cousin, William of Cahirvosty (see below). Their son Andrew was baptised on 7 Sept. 1823. 55 William d. 27 August 1825 56 and his will 57 gives considerable family information. The son Andrew arrived in Sydney, New South Wales on 18 Feb. 1852 on board the 'Neptune' which carried 264 passengers. He gave his age as 24, his parents as William and Eliza Rutledge. His native place and country as 'Carahusta (i.e. Cahirvosty) Co. Mayo, Ireland'. He could read and write, was Church of England and his 'calling' was 'Overseer to a farmer or stockman'. 58

iii. Peter was in the 1st and 3rd West India Regts. and the 8th Garrison Battalion on Irish half-pay. 59 Little is known about him

i. Olivia married William Tully of Finglas. Co. Dublin. 60

3. THOMAS, usually known as Thomas William to distinguish him from his first cousin once removed, Thomas Rutledge of Broomfield (see B below). He is first recorded, along with his father William and brother Andrew. In the Cahirvosty deed of 1770. 36 He married Mary, daughter of Andrew Rutledge of Poldryan (see E below) in 1783. 61 He died between 1810 and 1816. 62 Their two surviving sons married as follows:

i. William of Cahirvosty married Frances Mary Roycroft of Ballinrobe in 1827. 63 Their tombstone in Hollymount churchyard records that he d. 23 Nov. 1856 aged 68 and she d. 14 Jan. 1878 aged 69. They had two sons and seven daughters:

a. William Edward b. May 1840. d. unmarried May 1940 aged 100. 64

b. Thomas, said to have been a doctor, m. 26 Dec. 1871 in London Lizzie R. elder daughter of the late James Lawson, Wellbank House, Kirriemuin, Forfarshire. 65

The following daughters died before 1900:

Eliza on 1 April 1891

Maria on 20 Feb. 1894

Sarah on 13 Sept. 1898

The four surviving daughters` Jane, Anna. Letitia and Emma 66 and their brother, William Edward are in the 1901 census, where their ages are all considerably understated.

ii Peter married Jane Matthews in 1833. 67 Their son, John was baptised 17 Jan. 1840. 68 Peter was still alive in 1860. 69

Little more is known of the descendants of Andrew of Athlone /Turlough and Thomas William , of Cahirvosty because of the loss of the Hollymount Registers in 1922.

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PETER RUTTLEDGE b.c. 1742. M c. 1777 Sarah. Daughter of William Elwood and his wife, Dorothy, daughter of 'Thomas Lindsey of Turin. Co. Mayo. 70 Peter was a member of Boyle Lodge of Freemasons No. 339 per certificate .dated 6 Nov. 1795. 71 He rented the following farms:

Upper and Lower Knocknagee Kilmaine barony, held from 1782.
Cappaghlaré, Tooren, Scardan and Cartoon, Costello barony held from 1785. 27 acres of Kilmaine (the part called Taunagh) held from 1785.
Cloughwsally, Costello barony held from 1788. Ballyline held from 1790.

Ballahowla (Ballyhowly) Costello barony (now in Clanmorris barony) held from 1791. 72 It was probably because Ballyhowly was the most central of his farms that Peter eventually went there to live and in 1801 sold 'the dwelling house wherein the sd. Peter Rutledge lived' 'near the town of Hollymount'. 703 Family tradition says that Peter built Ballyhowly and it remained the Rutledge home until it was sold in 1914. Sarah died on 9 May 1793 aged 39 and Peter on 30 March 1805 aged 63 and both are buried in Hollymount churchyard. 74 Peter's Family Bible records in his own quite distinctive handwriting, his four children:

Thomas b. 8 February 1778.

William b. 20 September 1779.

Peter b. 10 August 1782.

Dorothea b. 10 June 1784. 75

1. THOMAS of whom below.

2. William was an Ensign in the Regiment of Militia of Foot for Co. Mayo per his Commission dated 6 March 1795. 76 ('The Colonel was George Jackson. see D below'). He then joined the 6th Dragoon Guards, probably when they were in Castlebar in 1798, Cornet 26 Jan. 1799, Lieutenant 1799, Captain 1807 and Major 1823. 77 He was at the capture of Buenos Aires from the Spanish on 5 July 1807 and took charge of the troop when his captain was killed during the battle. 78 Apart from South America. the rest of his service was in the British Isles. His letter requesting permission to retire by the sale of his commission, 'having served in the Sixth Dragoon Guards for upwards of 27 years', is dated 20 March 1827. 79 He married Maria, sister of Sir John Lambert and General Samuel Lambert. but there was no issue. In retirement they lived at 17 Marine Parade, Dover. 80 He died 15 March 1840 and she 10 Feb. 1867. 81

3. Peter died between 1801 and 1821 82 but nothing else is known about him.

1. Dorothea nothing at all is known of her.

THOMAS RUTTLEDGE, eldest son of Peter of Ballyhowly, was an Ensign in the Regiment of Militia of Foot for Co. Sligo per Commission dated 25 April 1798 and Lieutenant 17 Dec. 1799 and a member of Loyal

Orange Association No. 784 per certificate dated Arklow 20 Sept. 1799.
83 On 11 December 1805 he married Jane, eldest daughter of Christopher and Jane Ormsby. nee Rutledge 84 (see B below) and their Family Bible 85 shows their children's births:

Peter b. 4 September 1846, d. 1845.

Christopher Ormsby b. 29 October 1807. d. 24 September 1809. 86

Jane b. 23 October 1808. d.9 May 1874.

Richard b. 13 July 1810, lived only 2 days. 86

Thomas (later called Thomas Ormsby) b. 24 August 1811, d. 12 Nov. 1877.

William b. 19 September 1812, d. 29 May 1904.

Christopher b. 1 March 1815, d. 14 May 1815. 86

Ormsby b. 22 July 1816, d. 13 August 1876.

The dates of death are taken from the records in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, those of the infant children from the Family Bible itself and in the case of Peter from a letter dated 20 August 1845. 87 Of these children, only Peter and William were married.

Tradition has it that Jane Ormsby brought a fortune of £13,000 into the family and the available facts seem to support this, but the monies were in the hands of trustees. Although Thomas her husband had all his father's farms and several more, he was in constant financial difficulties and died on 15 January 1829 88 'somewhere in the Wicklow mountains' fleeing, it was said, from his Creditors. No grave is known. His widow Jane carried on in Ballyhowly with her children until her death in 1858. 89 She is buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin. Of her children:

1 PETER, the eldest, married Miss Webb, an Englishwoman, and lived at Ballinduff, Co. Galway. 90 By June 1843 Peter was at Bray, Co. Wicklow and an insolvent debtor. 91 They had two sons and two daughters:

i. Thomas, the elder son was drowned at Blackrock, Co. Dublin in 1854 89
ii. James, 'fell overboard' no date or details are known.

i. Annie Elizabeth was lost in the wreck of the Ceres at Carnsore Point, Co.Wexford on 11 November 1866 92.

ii. Maria Sophia m. Lieut Thomas George Miles of 11th Foot at Bray Parish Church on 17 March 1864. 93 They had at least one son. 94

Thomas Ormsby, the next surviving son, was in the 17th or Leicestershire Regiment of Foot. His Commissions are dated Ensign 1836. Lieutenant 1839, Captain 1848. Major 1855, Lieut. Colonel 1862. 95 Two were promotions, the rest by purchase. He served through the 1838-39 campaign in Afghanistan and Baluchistan and took part in the capture of Ghuznee (medal) and Khelat and also the Crimea War at Sebastapool from December 1854 to 31 August 1855, including the assault on the Redan on 18 June (medal and clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie and Turkish medals). He retired on half pay on 29 July 1859 and lived with his younger brother Ormsby and his sister Jane, who were both unmarried, at Rockford Cottage, Blackrock, Co.Dublin. 96

WILLIAM RUTTLEDGE of Ballyhowly, the fifth son. Family tradition says that in his younger days, he and several of his neighbours would combine their herds of cattle and, riding on horseback, drive them across Ireland to the port of Drogheda, and then across England selling them on the way. Their final goal was Doncaster races.

William married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Eliza Gary, nee Wilson, of Claremorris, at Claremorris Church of Ireland on 2 June 1851. She died 17 May 1883 aged 56 and he on 29 May 1904. They had three sons and six daughters. 97

Jane Margaret b. 1 April 1852, d. 30 March 1933.

Wilson Ormsby b. 30 June 1853, d. 1918.

Elizabeth Georgina b. 24 August 1855, d. 14 November 1941.

Annie Henrietta b. 9 October 1857, d. 5 November 1939

Isabella Linda b. 27 April 1859. d. 4 March 1882.

Emmeline Minna b. 23 April 1861, d. 11 March 1946.

Eveline Mary b. 28 February 1864, d. 6 September 1892.

William Ormsby b. 30 September 1866, d. 26 May 1911.

Thomas Ormsby b. 13 January 1871, d. 11 October 1953.

The marriage and birth dates are from their Family Bible and the death dates from their tombstones in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin. The death date of Wilson Ormsby is from the Glasnevin records. None of the daughters married. In 1904 Emmeline Minna, a nurse, opened a convalescent home in rented property at Highfield, Bassaleg, Newport, Monmouthshire in two very large houses built close together on about seven acres. She employed between 25 and 30 people, half of them nurses, the rest domestic staff, gardeners. etc. and was later joined by her three sisters. The business prospered, particularly during the First World War. It closed in 1940 when the two surviving sisters returned to Ireland.⁹⁸

Only two of the sons married:

WILSON ORMSBY RUTTLEDGE m. Annie Martin of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, on 8 August 1885. She d. 25 September 1894 and he on 23 March 1918. Their children were:

1 THOMAS WILSON b. 25 August 1886 who m. Margaret McRedmond in January 1916. As a medical doctor he served in World Wars 1 and II. He d. 14 September 1970 and she 21 March 1971. Their children are Ann b. 17 November 1917, THOMAS WILSON ORMSBY b. 24 October 1918, John Patrick b. 30 April 1921 and Mary b. 12 October 1923.

2 Edward b. 1888, d. unmarried 1913.

1 Eileen Mary b. 29 March 1893. d. unmd. 28 December 1984.

THOMAS ORMSBY RUTTLEDGE m. Elizabeth, younger daughter of James and Elizabeth Edgar, 99 nee Arthur, of 2 St. Stephen's Green North, Dublin on 24 August 1904. He d. 11 Oct. 1953 and she 19 July 1935 aged 58. Their children:

1 William Edgar, b. 28 Feb. 1907; d. 13 Nov. 1908

2 Thomas Ormsby, b. 9 Jan. 1910, unmarried.

3 EDGAR, b. 14 October 1911, m. Florence Beere on 2 June 1942. He d. 6 April 1976 and she 21 Sept. 1982, aged 64

. Their children are Elizabeth Primrose, b. 5 July 1943, Audrey Rosemary, b. 3 April 1946 and EDGAR, b. 1 April 1950.

B. PETER RUTTLEDGE of Cornfield/Carrowkillen, Co. Mayo. (referred to in documents after his death as Peter the Testator.) Born c. 1690. In 1722 Peter was of Crigane. 100 now part of the present townland of Cross East, Co. Mayo where he was within three miles of his younger brother, Andrew of Muckrussaun (and later of Foxford, see D below) and within seven miles of Headford. O'Reilly says that Peter 'became agent to Henry Bingham of Newbrook who gave him the farm of Cornfield near Ballinrobe, made much money and purchased the lands of Newbrook estate'. On 3 April 1736 Peter took a lease of the 878 acres, plantation measure, of Cornfield, five miles north-west of Hollymount, and in May 1749 he purchased the freehold of this and other lands for £6,644.10/-. 101

Over the next eighteen years, Peter acquired upwards of 30,000 acres or more in Co. Mayo but how he became so wealthy is not known. Some hint is possibly given by his grand-daughter, Jane Ormsby, nee Rutledge (see below) who in writing of her father William (Peter's younger son) says he 'exerted himself in procuring money for his Father Peter the Testator in many of his purchases, having served his apprenticeship to the then Alderman Dawson, an Eminent import merchant of this City (Dublin) was always ready to answer William's request, and knowing the punctuality and Judgment of the Testator, the Alderman having opened a Bank Requested William to continue with him which he did'. 102

The name of Peter's wife is not known. His children were : 103

1 THOMAS, of whom below.

2 WILLIAM, of whom below.

1 Ann, who m. Andrew. son and heir of James Clarke of Castlebar. Their only child, Elizabeth. m. George O'Malley of Newport, Co. Mayo, in April 1767. 104

2 Dorothea, m. James Knox of Moyne Abbey, near Killala, on 16 January 1753. 105 They had eight children. 103

In later life, probably when Thomas, his elder son. took over Cornfield after his marriage in 1743, Peter moved to Carrowkillen. a townland two

miles north of Cornfield. Although there is no sign of his Carrowkillen house on the O. S. map of 1838, the probable traces of the house were known to Major R. F. Rutledge 106 in the 1940s. Peter is also recorded at Waterford and Currane 107 neither of which are townlands. Peter's death is given in Faulkner's Dublin Journal of 18-22 August 1767. He and his wife are buried in Ballinrobe churchyard. Peter had signed his will on 3 December 1766 and a codicil on 14 August 1767. 108 The Prerogative copy is in the Shannon papers and names 18 relations - 2 sons, 8 grandchildren, 2 brothers, 5 nephews and one niece. The Betham extract has one error, William, not Thomas, was father of 'Grandaw's Jane & Elizabeth'. The House of Lords copy (see below) incorrectly locates 'Tinnecarra in Co. Mayo instead of Co. Roscommon and in one place gives Richard Rutledge as his nephew instead of his grandson. It also dates the will 1736 instead of 1766. 109

THOMAS RUTLEDGE, b. c. 1716 m. Mary, 110 daughter of 'Thomas Reddington of Creggana Co. Galway, on 10 November 1743. 111 Their children were:

1. PETER, b. c. 1748, married Catherine, elder daughter of John Bloomfield of Redwood, Co. Tipperary, on 8 August 1770. 111 Following the 1798 invasion by the French, Peter made a claim for £152-4/6d for the loss of wine, spirits and sheep. 112 He died without issue at Gardiner's Place, Dublin, in 1799. 113 Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Clarke and his wife Ann, nee Rutledge (above) writing of her cousin Peter just after his death, praises his many virtues - kindness, honesty, gentleness and hospitality, 'a Man most dear to All who knew him'. 114 His widow Catherine died at Fairfield, Co. Galway, the seat of Thomas Wade, in her 79th year in 1831 per Mayo Constitution 17 Oct. 1831 which adds that she 'and her younger sister, the late Countess of Belvedere, were esteemed two of the most beautiful women of the day; nor were her manners and disposition less admired than her person, for she was a perfect gentlewoman.'

1. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Ormsby of Ballinamore, Co. Mayo in June 1762. They had eight sons and several daughters. 115

2. Margaret, m. John Ormsby of Cummin, Co. Sligo in 1763 and died the following year. 116

3. Frances, m. Isidore Blake 110 of Tower Hill, Co. Mayo in July 1767 and had six sons and four daughters. 117

4. Mary. m. William Bermingham of Ross Hill, Co. Galway in 1772 118 and died before 1826. Their children were:

i. Mary, m. 24 July 1800 Nathaniel Clements, 2nd Earl of Leitrim and d. 5 Feb. 1840 and her son, William Sydney, 3rd Earl was murdered in Co. Donegal on 2 April 1878. 119

ii. Ann, m. 9 February 1802 Francis William Caulfield, 2nd Earl of Charlemont and d. 23 Nov. 1876 aged 96. 119

Thomas' wife Mary died at Cornfield in January 1764. 120 and Thomas then had three children by his second wife, Elizabeth Fair. 121 They were;

1 Robert, a lawyer, b.c. 1766. of whom below

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1 Barbara who m. Joseph Lambert in 1784 and d. before 1790, when Lambert married his second wife. 122

2 Arabella (Bell) who married - Walsh. 123

When Thomas' son Peter married Catherine Bloomfield in 1770 they took up residence at Cornfield and Thomas moved elsewhere. for in that year and in 1773 he is described as 'of Ballinrobe', but by September 1776 he was in occupation, for the first time, of the new and more magnificent house, Bloomfield. one mile north-west of Hollymount. 124

But by 1793 Thomas was a very old, sickly and infirm Man near 80 years of Age' and later his second wife is described as 'a very artful and designing Woman' who had total influence over him. 125 This must be the reason why 'Thomas' will. signed 14 March 1797. 126 disinherits all his children by both marriages. with the sole exception of his second son, Robert the lawyer, who got everything and thus became one of the wealthiest men in Co. Mayo. 127 Robert's only surviving sister, Arabella (Bell) was cut out of the will because 'she had lately misconducted herself and Behaved very undutifully', and she and her descendants always remained poor, getting minimal help from her wealthy brother. But no reasons at all are given for disinheriting the surviving children of Thomas' first marriage.

Peter of Cornfield and his three married sisters, all of them most admirable people. Undoubtedly Thomas was misled by those around him and was quite unaware of the contents of the will he was signing. 128 He probably was equally unaware of the contents of other documents he signed prior to the will.

He died in 1805 in his 90th year. 129 at Bushfield House, 3 miles S.E. of Hollymount and is buried with his first wife in Ballinrobe churchyard. Their only son, Peter, who had died in 1799, is buried next to them. The graves are close beside the south-east corner of the church.

ROBERT. In spite of his great wealth. Robert foolishly spent the rest of his life, after his father's death, in fruitless litigation trying unsuccessfully to gain possession of even more Ruttledge lands. Amazingly. this very prolonged litigation reached the House of Lords in 1828. 130 Robert's will of 1832 refers, over and over again. to these 'lands and premises which formerly belonged to the late David Ruttledge of Togher. Co. Mayo' seeming to show that after all the years of litigation. Robert, at last. had become the owner of these additional Ruttledge lands. But in reality he never became the owner. So sure had he been of victory. that he had made out his will before the final court case. and then went on to lose that case. See under C below.

Robert married Elizabeth Knox of Rappa in 1787 131 but she died childless in 1824 132 and in 1828 he married a widow. Elizabeth Watson, nee Bragg. 133 who had a son by her first marriage. David Watson born 1811. For a short time Robert was a member of the Irish Parliament in College Green before it voted itself out of existence in 1800. 134 In 1819 Robert gave much of his property to his nephew, Revd. Francis Lambert, younger son of his late sister Barbara. On condition that Lambert changed his surname to Ruttledge. 135

Robert died 25 May 1833. 136 In his will he left his remaining estates to his step-son David Watson who 'will henceforward bear the arms and name of Ruttledge'. But he stipulated that the inheritance was not to pass on to David Watson's children, unless David Watson married some female descended `from a person reputed generally to have been or to be a child of my (i.e. Robert's) said father and mother. though not born in wedlock'. This last phrase covered the three children of his late unmarried nephew. Capt. Thomas Lambert, viz. Barbara, wife of John Ronaldson, Thomas Lambert and Catherine Lambert. 137

However in 1836 David Watson Ruttledge of Barbersfort, Co. Galway married instead Eleanor. Youngest daughter of John Knox. formerly of Moyne Abbey, Killala. 138 She was not a descendant of Robert's father and mother and so therefore, when David Watson died in 1890. his descendants were compelled to forfeit the estates. 139

*A codicil dated 18 April 1801 to the will of Thomas Ruttledge of Bloomfield (above) names a `natural son. John Ruttledge 'now Quartermaster in the 9th Dragoons'. John (b.c 1763 d.c. 1842) was married in Athy, Co. Kildare, on 29 April 1790 and had the following children, with birth years in brackets: Thomas (1795) Peter (1796) William (1800) Sarah (1802) **John (1805)** Robert (1807) James (1809) Francis (1812) Mary (1815) and Ann (1822) 140*

Three of the sons can be identified. Thomas was of Creggavatta, 141 2 miles south-east of Hollymount, and had sons, William (c. 1840) and James (c. 1844) 142 Peter was of 3rd Dragoons and had sons, John (1824) and Robert (1828) 143 and James was of Castlevilla. 6 miles south-east of Hollymount and had sons, William (1844) James (1850) and Campbell (1853) 144 Their relationship to each other is clear from James' lease of Castlevilla dated 1 Nov. 1845 145 where two of the lives' are William 'aged about 9' (son of Thomas of Creggavatta) and `John aged about 17' (son of Peter of 3rd Dragoons). In fact William was five and John twenty-one, but James of Castlevilla was never reliable on ages: his wife's tomb in Ballinrobe churchyard reads 'in her 32nd year' while the Burial Register gives her age as 41. James of Castlevilla was land-agent for Lords Erne and Kilmaine. and in 1866 became the formers tenant at Lough Mask House. 146 In the following year he took an action for slander against a man called Bacon who had said that he was 'broken and smashed and fled the country. 147 By 1869 he was seriously in debt, 148 had lost his jobs with their Lordships and his tenancy of Lough Mask. where his successor was the famous Captain Boycott. James Ruttledge died 20 July 1887. 144 His wife had died in May 1858. 149

WILLIAM RUTLEDGE, Younger son of Peter of Cornfield/Carrowkillen was born c. 1719. In 1747 he married Jane. 3rd daughter of Richard Walker of Dublin, Merchant 150 and in 1752 he started up an ironworks at Boyle, Co. Roscommon. In this venture he would have had the help of his uncle. Andrew Ruttledge of Foxford. Co.

Mayo, who was an experienced ironmaster (see D below). On 9 February 1752 he purchased the 'timber woods and underwoods' in thirty-five townlands in Cos. Roscommon and Sligo from Baron Kingsborough for £13,500 151 and two months later he advertised in Faulkner's Dublin Journal for 'tradesmen capable of working at woods and iron works'. 152

An ironworks was a vast undertaking. many supported quite considerable colonies of people. and may be compared to present-day industrial developments in rural areas. The land necessary, with workers houses and plots, was between 200 and 400 acres and incredible amounts of timber were used. 153 In Faulkner of 28-31 December 1754 he was advertising his Dublin house for sale and in the issue of 9-12 February 1760 he was selling 'The Woods of Mackmoine. Standing close to the Town of Boyle and the great Road to Sligoe'. But in that of 20-24 May 1760 William's death was announced and thereafter the ironworks were carried on by his second-cousin, Francis Ruttledge (see E below) 154 In the issue of 11-15 January 1763 'A Slitting Mill is now erected at the Iron Works near Boyle' where the iron was as good as, and cheaper 'than can be supplied from Dublin, or any other Slitting Mill in the Kingdom'. The Ruttledge house at Boyle was Tinnecarra. Even today 700 yards east of the house, in places along the river bank, there are still quantities of iron slag lying around.

After his death. William's widow Jane returned to Dublin with their three children 155 and lived at Moore Street. The children were:

1 Richard. who was admitted to the Middle Temple, London, on 26 June 1776. 156 Upon the death of his uncle, Thomas Ruttledge of Bloomfield in 1805, he became the life tenant of certain estates under the will of his grandfather, Peter of Cornfield/Carrowkillen. He died a bachelor in 1811, 157 158 and the estates then passed to David Ruttledge. (see C below)

1 JANE, of whom below.

2 Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1809. 159

JANE RUTTLEDGE m. 3 February 1781 at St. Mary's Church, Dublin, Christopher, second son of Anthony Ormsby of Ballinamore, Co. Mayo by his wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas Lindsey of Turin. Co. Mayo. 160

The Freeman's Journal of 3-6 November 1770 shows `Walter Nugent. Woolen Draper at the Ship and Wool-pack in Dame street. opposite Daly's Chocolate-house, Dublin takes Mr. Christopher Ormsby into partnership'. In 1800 Christopher was at 71 South Great George's Street as a woolen draper and wine merchant. but twenty-five or more memorials in the Registry of Deeds between 1791 and 1821 show that he was also building houses throughout Dublin. Christopher Ormsby died in April 1831 and his wife Jane in March 1832. Their Family Bible 161 shows that they had four sons who all died early, Anthony in his 20th year in 1801, 162 William aged 20 in 1807. 163 Richard as an infant in 1789 and Christopher aged 29 in 1822 at Blois in France, 161 and four daughters who married as follows:

1 Jane, b. 12 November 1782 m. Thomas Ruttledge of Ballyhowly, Co. Mayo on 11 December 1805. 164 (see A above)

2 Sarah, b. 24 November 1783 m. John Willington of Killoshane, Co. Tipperary on 23 January 1815. He d. 1835 and she on 5 July 1870 aged 87. 165

3 Elizabeth. b. 11 December 1784 m. Francis Elwood on 14 August 1812. He d. in 1822 and she then m. George Ormsby of Moate House. Co. Mayo. He d. 3 November 1829 and she on 6 February 1849. 166

4. Anne, b. 27 December 1785 m. Edward Herman Ransford of Mount Pleasant, Co. Dublin on 9 July 1811. He died prior to 1835 and she in December 1863. 167

The following are buried in the Vicar's Bawn of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Dublin:

Christopher and Jane Ormsby and two of their sons (1801 & 1807) her mother, Jane Ruttledge, nee Walker (1807) and her Walker parents (1760 & 1767) and Richard and Elizabeth Ruttledge. 168 None of the gravestones can now be found. It is not known where William Ruttledge who died at Boyle in May 1760 is buried.

C. JAMES RUTTLEDGE of Tawnaghmore. b.c. 1700 and called `James of the Woods'. 169 Tawnaghmore is on the south-east bank of Lough Conn. His wife's name is unknown. In 1749 James, along with his brothers Peter of Hollymount (i.e. Cornfield/Carrowkillen. see B above) and Andrew of Foxford (see D below) were among 70 Jurors named in

the trial of John Brown of the Neale. 170 Around 1755 he was buying the lands of Barnacogill. in the barony of Tyeragh, Co.Sligo from one of the unrelated Ruttledges of Culleens. 171 The date of James' death and that of his wife are unknown. but he seems to have been alive in 1766 when his brother, Peter, made his will. Their children are as follows but the order of their births is not known nor are the Christian names of the girls:
172

DAVID, an attorney. 173 of whom below.

Mrs. French or Trench.

Mrs. Huskisson or Hutchison. 174

Mrs. Cox.

Mrs. Robinson.

DAVID RUTTLEDGE. In 1766 David was under-sheriff to his first cousin, William Ruttledge. High Sheriff of Dublin. 175 (see D below) About 1789 David returned to Co. Mayo and lived with a Catholic woman, Bridget Howley. by whom he had a large family. In these years David was variously styled 'the attorney' 'of Dublin' 176 and of 'Tawnaghmore'. in later years he was 'of Newcastle 177 and finally 'of 'Togher'. 178 Newcastle House is five miles due east of Strade and Togher House two miles north of Cornfield. David had remote expectations under the will of his late uncle, Peter Ruttledge of Cornfield/Carrowkillen (see B above) but because of a series of deaths without male issue. it became evident around 1800 that if David had legitimate sons, they would succeed to some of the estates of the late Peter Ruttledge. So on 23 January 1803 David married Bridget Howley at St. Michael's Church. Ardnaree. 179 Their children were:

1 Thomas who d. between 1803 and 1825. 172

2 GEORGE b.c. 1797 of whom below.

3 David who d. before 1825 172

4 William b. 1804, became a lunatic in 1822 and d. 1832. 172

5 .James Peter, the youngest son m. Alicia, younger daughter of Thomas Bournes of Castleconnor, Co. Sligo by his first wife, Hester O'Brien. 180

James Peter died at the end of 1826 181 leaving a daughter, Belinda. His widow m. secondly Fergus, eldest son of James J. C. Farrell of Gibraltar House, Co. Sligo on 29 April 1828. 180

1 Mrs. Keys. 172 182

2 Letitia who m. Robert Fair of Fortville, Co. Mayo in August 1825. 183

3 Elizabeth who m. 7 November 1823 at Hollymount Church, Co. Mayo, the widower Thomas Bournes of Castleconnor 184 (see James Peter above) He d. 9 December 1829 185 and Elizabeth is said then to have m. 15 January 1836 at Rathfarnham Church. Co. Dublin. Henry Gardiner M.D.of Ballina,Co. Mayo. 186

4 Mary or Maria b. 1803 who m. John Fair of Fortville. Co. Mayo on 13 July 1825. 183

The first three sons and the first three daughters were all born before the marriage of 1803. Upon the death of Richard Ruttledge of Dublin in 1811 (see B above) David succeeded to the estates, which amounted to well over 6.000 acres. His heir, William was sent to Trinity College, Dublin in 1822 187 but shortly afterwards became a lunatic.

But years before David had succeeded to his 6,000 acres, litigation had commenced between him and Robert Ruttledge of Bloomfield (see B above) Both men were lawyers and they were in dispute because Robert, who already owned over 20.000 acres of his own, had contrived also to become the tenant of David's 6.000 acres. Long before they had come into David's possession. David saw Robert therefore as a greedy unscrupulous man ready, some day, to grab his 6.000 acres as well. So he sought. through the Courts, to get rid of Robert as his tenant. Their litigation dragged on for upwards of fifteen years until 1821 when the Irish Lord Chancellor decreed. On extremely complex grounds. that Robert was entitled to a perpetual renewal of his lease, So the case then went to the House of Lords where in 1828 the Lord Chancellor's decree was upheld.

David died in 1825 and was buried in the church at Foxford, Co. Mayo 172 and William, the lunatic succeeded to the estates but died in February 1832. 172 So Robert Ruttledge then claimed the estates for himself. But by this stage, George, the only male survivor had no intention of giving them up.

GEORGE had married Eleanor Anne Bournes, elder sister of Alicia (see James Peter above) in 1824 188 and by 1832 had sons of his own. So in March 1833 Robert challenged George at the Mayo Assizes. Robert's counsel was the Attorney General at 300 guineas and George had Edward Litton. K.C. at 150 guineas. At the trial George successfully held Robert at bay, by producing out of the blue a marriage certificate which showed that prior to the marriage of 1803. his parents had previously been married by a Roman Catholic priest in 1794 and evidence was given that his father had been a Roman Catholic prior to the marriage. So it seemed that George was legitimate, but the Mayo jury failed to agree and the trial came up again at the Galway Assises in April 1833. It was agreed at the Galway trial that the only question should be the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the defendant George. The Galway jury found for George and Robert was nonsuited 189 and died a few weeks later on 25 May 1833. But despite the Galway verdict, George was illegitimate. By a remarkable twist of events, a man named Farrell, described as a close relation of George's, and most probably a connection of Fergus Farrell {see James Peter above) gave evidence in a case of Bourne v Bourne in 1839. and under cross-examination inadvertently let slip that he had procured the forged Roman Catholic marriage certificate used by George to prove his legitimacy in the 1833 cases. 190 But by that stage George had proved incapable of managing the estates. he was deep in litigation and heading for bankruptcy. By 1855 the estates. then amounting to 5.777 acres. had been squandered and George. in addition owed debts of £20.000. George's very many court cases. which continued up to 1856. 191 are now a most valuable source of Rutledge history. although the Local newspaper reports are not always completely accurate in genealogical details. dates, etc.

George Rutledge. J.P. died at Home Cottage. Roundstone, Co. Galway aged 75 in 1872 192 and is buried in Hollymount churchyard, his Wife Eleanor Anne had died in January 1859. 193 Their children 194 were:

- 1 David. eldest son. His will is dated 1851. 195
- 2 Thomas. second son. b. 8 July 1826, 196 d. before 1856.
- 3 JAMES PETER. third son. b. Castleconnor. Co. Mayo 1832 of whom below.
- 4 A son whose name is unknown.

5 William Robert. b.c. 1838, d. 1868. Described at his death as 3rd surviving son. 197

1 Hester Olivia. b. 1832. d. 1839. Described as only daughter. 198

JAMES PETER RUTTLEDGE of Beechgrove (near his father's house. Togher) described as eldest son of George Ruttledge married Julia Mary. youngest daughter of John Gray of Claremorris (see A above) at St. Peter's Church. Dublin on 3 May 1856. 199 In 1868 they were of Melbourne. Australia 200 and shortly afterwards they moved to Dunedin, New Zealand. He died in Dunedin on 18 June 1876 aged 45 and she on 7 October 1908 aged 71. Their children 201 were:

Eveleen Letitia b. Claremorris 1861. d. unmarried Dunedin 22 October 1925 aged 66.

Lyndon Ernest b. Co. Mayo 1862. d. unmarried Dunedin 7 February 1934 aged 73.

Wilson George Victor b. Melbourne 1864. d. Dunedin 11 November 1929 aged 65.

William Charles b. 1868. d. unmarried Dunedin 4 February 1928.

James b. 1872, d. New Zealand 1943.

Lyndon Ernest was a racehorse bookmaker, the next two sons went to sea and the youngest, James became a racehorse trainer of some note. Wilson George Victor was married and his descendants live in New Zealand although the name Ruttledge died out in 1970. James also was married but had no children.

D. ANDREW RUTTLEDGE of Foxford, Co. Mayo. b.c. 1702. Andrew m. Mary. daughter of Michael Mills, late of Rinkpipen, one mile S.E. of Tuam. in 1729. 202 At the time he was of Muckrussaun about nine miles N.W. of Headford. In 1731 he appears in a deed with his brother Peter (see B above) whose address is given as Cornehill. which is said to have been a more accurate Anglicisation of the original name of the townland than Cornfield. 203 Anthony Mills who witnessed the deed, was a brother of Andrew's wife and had been born at Headford about 1688. 204 In 1738 Andrew leased his dwelling in Foxford from Henry Bingham of Newbrook 205 and later he became a very extensive ironmaster at Kilmacteige in Co. Sligo, at Foxford (where he was using ore from

Nephin mountain mixed with Lancashier ore) and at Mullinamore near Crossmolina. 206 In 1758 he was buying all the woods on the island of Islandglass in Lough Conn from Henry Ormsby. 207 It was his experience that enabled his nephew, William Ruttledge (see B above) to set up his ironworks at Boyle in 1752. In later life. Andrew was of Blackpatch, 208 a townland six miles east of Foxford. Andrew, who died in 1766. 209 and his wife Mary had one son and three daughters:

1 WILLIAM, 210 211 of whom below.

1 Elizabeth , 205 210, who m. - Bourke.

2 Margaret, 210 who m. David Courtney about 1755.

3 Mary, 210 who m. James Gildea in 1755. 212

The last two are buried in Ballinrobe churchyard. 213

WILLIAM RUTTLEDGE m. in 1758 Barbara, younger daughter of James Taylor of Crookedstaff. Dublin, brewer. 214 His uncle. Revd. Anthony Mills. his mothers brother officiated at the wedding. In 1765-66 Sir James Taylor was Lord Mayor of Dublin and William Ruttledge the High Sheriff. 215 After the French invasion of 1798 William made a claim for £780-1/7 & a half d. for loss of cattle, wine, furniture, provisions and fire arms. 216 William's wife died in 1768 217 and he made his will on 9 January 1800 and died the next day. 210 Their only child. Maria m. in 1783 Col. George Jackson of Enniscoe, near Ballina, son of George Jackson the elder and his wife Jane. nee Cuffe. 218 They had six sons and seven daughters. 219

E. ANDREW RUTTLEDGE of Poldryan. Co. Mayo. 220 b.c. 1710. A second tombstone in Headford church says `Here lyeth y body of Mrs. Susania Hill wife of Mr. Peter Rutledge deceased 31 of July 1697. 221 Genealogy No. 1 says 'Peter Was Marryd to a Sister of Coll. Hills and had one Son by her Called Richard who died a young Man, by his Second Wife Jane Carey he had Andrew Ruttledge of Poldryan'. 222 The townland of Poldryan is three miles due west of Claremorris but there is no indication from the House Books or O.S. maps where Andrew's house may have been. At Poldryan, Andrew was a tenant of Thomas Ruttledge of Bloomfield 223 (see B above) In an important memorial he is wrongly transcribed as Anthony, but the original memorial gives the correct name

of Andrew. 224 Of the three lives in this deed, FRANCIS is Andrew's son and Elizabeth (nee Jonine) is Francis' wife. both of them then of Tinnecarra. Boyle. Co Roscommon 225 (see B above) and David is the son of James (see C above) Andrew's tomb in Hollymount churchyard shows that his wife Elizabeth (maiden name unknown) died in 1775 aged 64 and he in 1784 aged 74. 226 Also in the same grave are their son. Francis who died in 1774 or 1775 and a daughter Jane. They also had daughters Mary. wife of Thomas William Rutledge, 227 and probably Rebecca. wife of Andrew Rutledge of Athlone/Turlough. 227 (for both see A above). It is not known if Andrew had other sons. or if Francis had any children.

In addition to the five Rutledge families already dealt with, there is a slight possibility that the Rutledges of Kilcorkey. Co. Roscommon 228 (quarter mile south of Bellanagare) were related to them. Three members of this family flourished in the 18th century - a father. Richard who became a Protestant in 1738 229 and died at Kilcorkey in 1771, 230 his eldest son Nicholas 231 who became a Protestant in 1787. 229 and his son Myles who married Christian Kavanagh in 1760. 232 In 1787 Nicholas and Myles are recorded as being of Cottage, Co. Mayo. 233 .

A dozen or more memorials in the Registry of Deeds between 1757 and 1787 record their history. In 1768 David Rutledge (C above) witnessed one of their deeds. 234 in 1772 Francis Rutledge, then of Boyle (E above) took a lease of their Kilcorkey lands 235 and in 1782 a most complicated transaction took place between them and Thomas Rutledge of Bloomfield (B above) Andrew Rutledge of Poldryan (E above) Andrew Rutledge of Athlone and Peter Rutledge of Hollymount. (both A above) 236

This contact between Francis Rutledge and the Kilcorkey Rutledges may have been no more than just curiosity in the first instance - they both had the same surname and Francis lived nearby at Boyle. But there may also have been a relationship. In that part of Genealogy No. 1 quoted at E above, Francis' father, Andrew of Poldryan is shown as having been the son of a second marriage. the son of the first marriage being Richard who 'died a young man'. If the Genealogy is wrong on this point. Richard of Kilcorkey could well have been the half-brother of Andrew Rutledge of Poldryan.

There seems to have been no relationship between the Co. Mayo Rutledges and those at Cloonmaheen 237 and Cullens, 238 both in Co.

Sligo. although one of the Culleens deeds shows James Rutledge of Tawnaghmore buying some of their lands around 1755. 239
It would be impossible now-a-days to make out with any accuracy the acreage owned by Peter Rutledge of Cornfield/Carrowkillen and afterwards by his elder son, Thomas of Bloomfield, but some idea may be had from the subsequent sales in the Landed Estates Courts.

Robert Rutledge of Bloomfield15.482 acres. 240

George Rutledge of Togher (see C above). 5.777 acres. 241

D. W. Rutledge of Barbersfort6.388 acres. 242

TOTAL 27.647 acres.

Taking this as a basis and allowing for what must have been lost through litigation, and in George's case also through mismanagement, it seems reasonable to assume that, at their peak. the Rutledge lands were in excess of 30.000 acres and possibly nearer to 40.000. Such an area was not extraordinarily large for Co. Mayo judging by the figures given by Wakefield in 1812 127 and by U. H. Hussey de Burgh in 1878. It is from the latter source that D. W. Rutledge's acreage has been obtained.

Before concluding this history a few words should be said about the genealogies upon which it is based. By far the earliest is Genealogy No. 1 dated 'around 1750'. But its reference to the sons of Andrew Rutledge and Olivia Ffalkner as 'children' suggests an earlier date - more like 1715. At that time however, the surname was spelled with only one `t' and Andrew was too young to have been 'of Poldryan.' So what has come down to us. seems to be a copy of an earlier document - the copy using the more up-to-date spelling of the surname and identifying Andrew as of Poldryan. The genealogy names over forty people, more than half of whom can be identified from evidence of the time which still exists.

In dealing with Peter. the younger son of Richard Rutledge (the original ancestor) the genealogy records that Peter's only son, Richard died a young man, and because of this, Peter 'sold his estates in the Counties of Clare and Galway and lent the purchase money to Coln. Browne who gave him Ballyhear Ballaburk.' Most fortunately the original mortgage dated 20 April 1668 from Sir Theobald Burke, 4th Viscount Mayo (d.1676) to Peter Rutledge concerning Ballaburk and other lands, is still preserved in the Sligo papers at Westport House. Co. Mayo. 243

Col. John Browne became connected with the affair some time afterwards when, it is alleged, Lord Mayo fraudulently mortgaged the same lands to him without disclosing Peter Rutledge's prior mortgage. As a consequence, Col. Browne, and not Lord Mayo, had to repay the debt to Peter Rutledge (or his heirs). The same thing happened in many similar cases between Lord Mayo and Col. Browne. Col. Browne's claim against Lord Mayo is contained in a rare printed pamphlet entitled *The answer of Col. John Browne to a printed paper, intituled A short state of Lord Mayo's case.* (no date, 1704-10?). the said Lord Theobald (Viscount Mayo) being much indebted to the lady Dowager Mayo his mother-in-law,(?) 224 to Alderman John Bence, . . . Thomas Yeeden. . . Peter Rutledge and several others, in several sums of money amounting to 8000 sterl and upwards; the same then stood a charge on the said estate either by mortgage, judgment or statute staple, and so continued till the said John Browne afterwards satisfied the same. tho' he knew nothing of most of the said incumbrances at the time of his purchase. (p. 1) 245

The original Genealogy No. 1 dates around 1715 and whoever compiled it knew the early Rutledges extremely well to be able to record events that originated in 1668. The other information in the genealogy should therefore be regarded as equally reliable. The latest date on the Headford tombstone is 'Ann Muray 1707' and the inscription was undoubtedly made out by her son Andrew. 246 but Genealogy No. 1 calls her 'Margarett'. 247 Because of this. I have always regarded the genealogy to be the work of Olivia Ffalkner. Made out for her children after her husband's death and without reference to the tombstone – hence the inaccuracy. The genealogy written on both sides of a single sheet ends with the word 'and'. My belief is that the continuation sheet. now lost, set out her own Ffalkner family. For it too was an essential part of her children's ancestry. Genealogy No. 2 is in Christopher Ormsby's handwriting (see B above) on paper watermarked 'Bath 1823'. It. dates around 1827 when the Ormsbys and their daughter and son-in-law. Thomas and Jane Rutledge of Ballyhowly were planning claims to the estates of David Rutledge who had died in 1825 (see C above). These estates had previously belonged to Jane Ormsby's brother. Richard Rutledge of Dublin who had died unmarried in 1811. The claims were never made however. because Thomas Rutledge died in 1829 and both the Ormsbys by 1832. The other genealogies in the Rutledge collection are of lesser importance and were made out between 1827 and 1833.

Myles John O'Reilly 248 who had a Rutledge grandmother. Recorded the Rutledge family about 1852. His grandmother. Dorothea. Younger daughter of Peter the Testator (see B above) had married James Knox of

Moyne Abbey. Near Killala in 1753. And Knox's sister. Dorothy had married Capt. Thomas Ruttledge (see A above) It was from the latter's eldest son. James Ruttledge. Port Surveyor of Killala and his eldest son. Thomas that O'Reilly got his information. (He already knew Thomas. see his draft letter of 10 April 1821) he took it down at their dictation higgledy-piggledy on a single sheet of paper, watermarked 1821. when they made a mistake and later corrected it. O'Reilly simply crossed out the error and wrote in the new version. Although some time later he put in additions in a slightly different ink.²⁴⁹ he never made a finished version of his original notes. But when this is done. it turns out to be almost faultless - except for two glaring errors . O'Reilly should have spotted that the Port Surveyor's grandfather could not have fought for Cromwell 175 years earlier - he had confused him with Thomas of the Headford tombstone who died in 1685. He is wrong too in saying that the brothers who founded the four Co. Mayo families had each come over from England. They were, in fact. Fourth generation Irishmen. the Shannon pedigree made out by the Ruttledges of Bloomfield. For some of their numerous court cases against George Ruttledge (see C above) dates between 1836 and 1839 - i.e. after David Watson Ruttledge's marriage and before George was finally proved illegitimate. It is 100% accurate in its Ruttledge details. But less so in its Lambert details. Its greatest value lies in identifying Andrew (of the Headford tombstone) as father of the four sons who founded the Co, Mayo families. The Shannon pedigree itself must be based on earlier ones used in the litigation which commenced shortly after 1805 between David and Robert Ruttledge.

So far as is known, none of the three sets of people who made out Ruttledge genealogies between 1825 and 1839 ever had any contacts with one another .

I am indebted to Mrs. Brigid Clesham for most valuable help over many years with this research. I am very grateful also to the following for access to their Papers. Major R. F. Ruttledge (the Shannon papers) Mr. Anthony John Ormsby (the Ormsby of Ballinamore papers) Mr. Thomas Ormsby (the Milford papers) and Miss Anne Ormsby for her papers. The Ormsby of Ballinamore papers and the Milford papers are on microfilm in the NLI. A microfilm of some of the Ruttledge papers is in the NLI (P 7397) and in the PRONI. (MIC 357)

Appendix Genealogy No 1

Genealogy of the Family of the Ruttledges

in the County of Mayo, and some of their Relations

Richd. Was the first that Came to Ireland and had Thomas. Peter and Ann. Thomas had by his wife Margarett Morrow or Murray (a daughter of Sr. Andrew Morrow) a Nephew of the then Earl of Athol, four sons Viz Peter. Andrew. Paul and John. and a daughter Called Margarett. Peter Was married to a Sister of Coll. Hills and had one Son by her Called Richard who died a young Man. by his Second Wife Jane Cary he had Andrew Ruttledge of Poldryan.

Andrew Was Married to Olivia Falker by whom he had Thomas. William. Peter, James and Andrew, Margett and Ann. These Children is so well known there is occasion to Mention them. Paul Never Married.

John Was Married to a daughter of Aldn. Andrews in Galway and had two Sons Thomas and Frank - Who both died before they was Married.

Margarett was Married to John Buchanan. from her Came the Present Buchanans.

Peter Ruttledge the other son of R. Ruttledge was Married to another daughter of Sr. Andw. Morrow by Whom he had Richd. Who died a young man and 5 daughters vis. Dorothy. Sarah Mary, Margarett and Rebecca.

Dorothy was married to Edmd. Pepper who had a Son Called Francis Who Was drowned Crossing a River near Ballina.

Sarah was mother to the late Joseph Lambart.

Mary Was Married to Mr. Andrews a Scotch Knights son. She had one daughter Who was married but had. Not any Children.

Margarret was Married to an Unkle of David O'Dowd in the County of Sligo and had one son Patrick O'Dowd which Came to Nothing

Rebecca was Married to Edmd. Campbell some of her Postirty Remains.

As for Ann. Richd. Ruttledges daughter. some of the Cuthberts in the County of Carlow Claims her as there Ancestor.

Sr. Andrew Morrow had Six daughters and one Son - two of the daughters Was Married to the two Ruttledges Peter and Thomas. as mentioned. another is Ancestser to the Mortons in the County of Mayo. another is Ancestor to the Barrys in the County of Galway, and another Was married to Mr. Calhoun Ancestor to the Frenches of the Neal and Some other Familys.

His Son's Children never Came to any thing

When Peter Ruttledge lost his son it made him Lunatick from which he was called Paader na Galli and swore he Would not keep on Estates for a Bunch of Whores (as he termed his daughters) and in one of his Flights Sold his Estates in the Countys of Clare and Galway and lent the purchase money to Coln. Browne who gave him Ballyhear Ballaburk and (rest of document missing).