



# Irish Family History Centre



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The site is located in the townland of Newtown on the Malahide Road. The earliest reference is in the Crown Survey of Lands, taken in 1540-41, after the dissolution of the monasteries, where it was recorded as **Newton**; and in 1569 as **The Newton**. In 1635 it was recorded as **Cowlocknewton**, in the Chancery Inquisitions.

Newtown is in the Electoral Division of Coolock, in the Civil Parish of Coolock, in the Barony of Coolock, in the County of Dublin, one of the first baronies ever defined or set out in Ireland. Newtown is bordered by the following:<sup>1</sup>

- Balgriffin to the east
- Belcamp to the north
- Darndale to the west
- Oldtown to the west

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<sup>1</sup> [www.townlands.ie](http://www.townlands.ie)

- Tonlegee to the south

In this report we have set out examples of historical names associated with Newtown together with their origins and relevance. These examples are highlighted and italicised in the text, as potential names for your development.

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## REPORT

Up until the 1950s Coolock and its surroundings were a rural part of north county Dublin. The name Collock is thought to be derived from **An Chúlóg** - ‘the small or little corner’. In the time after the Anglo-Norman conquest, Coolock developed as a manor-church. It’s origins are uncertain however: the original chapel dedicated to **St. Brendan** of Clonfert (the Navigator), may have been founded in the immediate pre-invasion period. Certainly, we know that Coolock chapel recognized the older monastic church in Swords as its mother-church.<sup>2</sup> For almost a millennium, the name of St. Brendan (sometimes Brandon) was continuously used in many local Coolock place-names.

The Anglo-Norman colony in Ireland had access to forests and woods in which timber and wood products were made, from shingles and laths to heavy boards and long roof rafters. Coppice harvesting of oak forests produced flexible rods or wattles for house walls, fencing and pathways.

In 1303 rods were cut at seven locations in county Dublin including Coolock. Guards were set for three nights on the woods at **Coolock and Glassagh**, where twelve men worked for four days at 1 ½ d. A day. They produced fifty pack-horse loads, brought to the priory of All Hallows (site of Trinity College Dublin), where William **Dunnyng**, carpenter of Santry, and his eight men shaped them into hurdles.<sup>3</sup>

Documentary evidence indicates the woods at Coolock survived for at least another couple of hundred years. In the 1540s, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries in Ireland, the Prior of St. John of Kilmainham, was found seised of twenty-four acres of underwood in Coolock, called the **Prior’s Wood**. Newtown

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<sup>2</sup> ‘The origins of the parish in Ireland’ by Paul MacCotter in *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*: Vol. 119C (2019)

<sup>3</sup> Woodland management, timber and wood production, and trade in Anglo-Norman Ireland. C. 1170 to c. 1350, Peadar Slattery, in *Jn RSAI* vol. 139 (2009) pp. 63-79.

The manor of the Coolock was held by the **De Verdon/Verdun** family in the 14th century.<sup>4</sup> On the death of Theobald De Verdon, Chief Justiciar of Ireland, the manor of Coolock formed part of the rental of his widow Elizabeth (née de Clare and formerly the wife of John de Burgh). The *Reportorium Viride*, a list of church property in the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough compiled by the Archbishop of Dublin John Alen and dated to 1533 stated that the 'Ecclesia de Culoc' had been under the patronage of Baron **Nugent** and was later held by the **Priory of Llanthony** outside Gloucester.<sup>5</sup> This priory was sometimes known as **Llanthony Secunda**, to distinguish it from *Llanthony Prima* - founded in the late 11th Century in Wales. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Priory's land was confiscated and became Crown land. In the mid-1500s the lands of Newton in Coolock were leased by Edward Griffin and John Bathe: in 1611 the lands were granted to Christopher Nugent.

By the mid-17th century, the Civil Survey of County Dublin recorded that 'Newtowne' was held by James **Grace** who '*held the Premises as his inheritance & is in mortgage to ye Lady Blundell now wife to Lt Col Francis Little for 300 li.*' There was in the townland '*One thatcht [sic] house worth a few Cottages valued by ye Jury at 15 li.*'<sup>6</sup>

The Down Survey (1656) added some further detail:

*"Lieutenant Colonel Francis Little held Newtown and **Brandon's Park** comprising 117 acres, 2 roods, described as arable and pasture."*

In the early 18th century the lands appear to have been held by the **Stearne** and **Rotton** family. Dr. John Stearne founded in 1654, the Royal College of Physicians: his son John Stearne the younger, Bishop of Clogher, bequeathed £1000 to erect a granite steeple in St. Patrick's Cathedral; left his rare books to Marsh's Library; and

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<sup>4</sup> 'The Partition of the De Verdon Lands in Ireland in 1332' by A. J. Otway-Ruthven Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. 66 (1967/1968)

<sup>5</sup> 'The Reportorium Viride of John Alen, Archbishop of Dublin, 1533' by Newport B. White in *Analecta Hibernica* No. 10 (Jul., 1941), pp173-222

<sup>6</sup> *The Civil Survey A.D. 1654-1656, Vol VII, County of Dublin* edited by Robert C. Simington (Dublin, 1945)

his manuscripts to Trinity College. The younger John Stearne's sister, Bridget married John Rotton. In 1715 Rotton sold the lands of Newtown in Coolock to the Rev. Richard Grantham and his wife, Catherine, the niece and heiress of Charles Willoughby of Dublin, 'doctor of physick' for £400.<sup>7</sup>

The lands were subsequently sold by the Grantham family to Daniel **Heatly** of county Wicklow, gent in 1745.<sup>8</sup> In 1782 the lands were sold by Daniel Heatly to Arthur **Perrin**, attorney.<sup>9</sup> In 1785 Arthur Perrin leased what appears to be the part of the lands including the site in question to Henry **Darley**, a stone-cutter, for lives renewable.<sup>10</sup>

### **The Coolock Volunteers 1780s**

At the outbreak of the American War of Independence, British soldiers were withdrawn from Ireland to fight in the colonies. In Ireland, local militias, known as Volunteers, were founded as a local police force and to protect the island against invasion. In 1779, the **Coolock Volunteers** were established. Within three years, local membership increased to over 400 men.

By the 1780s, the port of Rush in north County Dublin was a base for smugglers and privateers (pirates), the most prominent was Luke Ryan, Captain of the Black Princess. Between 1780 and 1782 the **Coolock Volunteers** were repeatedly mobilized against the Rush privateers. In January 1780, the North Coolock volunteers prevented a mob from pillaging a brig (a merchant ship) that had run aground near Malahide; and in January 1781 the Coolock Volunteers stopped a riot in Swords that threatened to burn the town.

The government's attitude to the Volunteer militias was ambiguous. In September 1782 the Coolock Volunteers were disbanded, and their officers were reassigned to a Fencible Regiment.

In the 1798 Rebellion, yeomen from Coolock supplemented the British fencible cavalry. There was one reported casualty: William **Sneyd** of the **Coolock Cavalry** was murdered at Kilsallaghan: his surviving children received a pension of £20.

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<sup>7</sup> Registry of Deeds Book 14 Page 339 Memorial Number 6346

<sup>8</sup> Registry of Deeds Book 116 Page 468 Memorial Number 81583

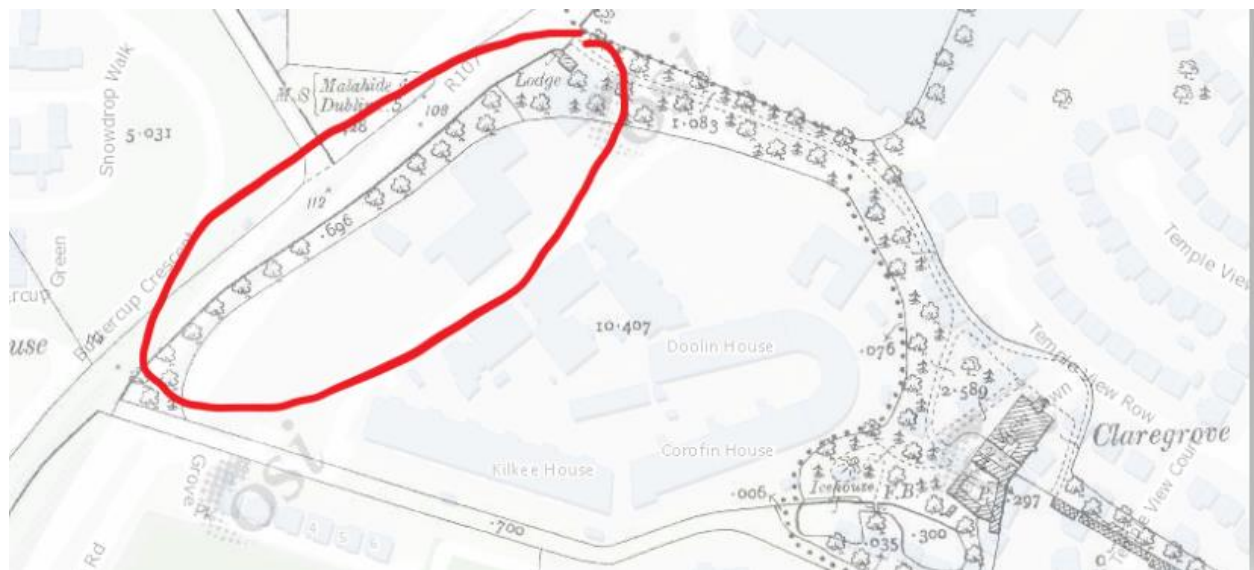
<sup>9</sup> Registry of Deeds Book 354 Page 389 Memorial Number 239202

<sup>10</sup> Registry of Deeds Book 376 Page 262 Memorial Number 250736

The government tried to suppress the Volunteer movement, by creating new provincial Fencible regiments.

In 1798, Arthur Perrin's daughter, Eliza Perrin married William **Cuppige** [also spelt **Cuppidge**], a Dublin paper manufacturer. The lands of Newtown were part of her marriage settlement and it is with this family that the Newtown lands appear to hold the longest connection.

In the 19th century members of the Cuppage family lived in **Claregrove** House just east of the site in the neighbouring townland of Balgriffin and a part of the lands of Newtown made up the Claregrove estate and so were inextricably linked with the house. The gatelodge for Claregrove house stood on the site area in Newtown and can be seen in the earliest Ordnance Survey maps dated 1837-1842:<sup>11</sup>



<sup>11</sup> <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html>

By the time of Griffith's Valuation assessed in Coolock parish on 20 July 1848, General Alexander Cuppage leased the site lands in Newtown from Henry Darley and a James Byrne was living in the gate-lodge.<sup>12</sup>

NEWTOWN.				100 10 0	65 15 0	201 8 0		
1	a	Michael Clarke, . . .	Mrs. Agnes Nelson, . . .	Office and land, . . .	26 2 20	65 18 0	1 12 0	67 10 0
2	b	William Browne, . . .	Michael Clarke, . . .	House, . . .	—	—	2 12 0	2 12 0
3	c	Judith Harrison, . . .	Jeremiah Byrne, . . .	House, office, & garden, . . .	1 3 34	5 3 0	1 12 0	6 15 0
4	d	Thomas Ornal, . . .	Judith Harrison, . . .	House, . . .	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
5	e	Elizabeth Murphy, . . .	Judith Harrison, . . .	House, . . .	—	—	1 8 0	1 8 0
6	f	John Sherry, . . .	Judith Harrison, . . .	House, . . .	—	—	1 8 0	1 8 0
7		Elizabeth Bride, . . .	Judith Harrison, . . .	House, . . .	—	—	1 2 0	1 2 0
8		Michael Kane, . . .	Jeremiah Byrne, . . .	House, office, & garden, . . .	2 0 2	5 7 0	1 14 0	7 1 0
9		Patrick Carey, . . .	Mrs. Elizabeth Cuppage, . . .	Land, . . .	19 0 15	46 10 0	—	46 10 0
10		Sir Edmond Nugent, . . .	Captain Henry Darley, . . .	Land, . . .	4 1 29	12 8 0	—	12 8 0
11		Francis M'Quiras, . . .	Gen. Alex. Cuppage, . . .	House, office, & garden, . . .	0 0 29	0 17 0	2 0 0	2 17 0
12		James Byrne, . . .	Gen. Alex. Cuppage, . . .	Garden, . . .	0 0 19	0 11 0	—	0 11 0
13		Thomas Dunne, . . .	Gen. Alex. Cuppage, . . .	Garden, . . .	0 0 20	0 11 0	—	0 11 0
14		Jeremiah Byrne, . . .	Mrs. Agnes Nelson, . . .	House, offices, and land, . . .	12 2 38	31 6 0	14 0 0	45 6 0
15		General Alex. Cuppage, . . .	Captain Henry Darley, . . .	Land, . . .	13 1 12	37 7 0	—	37 7 0
16		James Byrne, . . .	Gen. Alex. Cuppage, . . .	Gate-lodge, . . .	—	—	2 16 0	2 16 0
17		General Alex. Cuppage, . . .	Mrs. Agnes Nelson, . . .	Land, . . .	—	—	—	—
18		Patrick Carey, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

The site in question was included in Lot 7 seen in the map below:<sup>13</sup>



It appears that the house may have been sublet to the **Thompson** family from the 1860s to the 1890s. William Thompson was a wine merchant. He served as local Justice of the Peace in the Petty Sessions Courts and lived at Clare Grove which was at this time renamed **Clare Hall**. William's son, John Thompson, started a popular coach service in 1886 known as '**The Tantivy**'<sup>14</sup> (meaning rapidly or at full gallop),

<sup>12</sup> [www.findmypast.ie](http://www.findmypast.ie) 'Griffith's Valuation 1847-1864'

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/>

<sup>14</sup> The OED says *tantivy* is probably imitative of the sound of galloping horses. It may also have been used to describe a hunting cry.

that ran from the Shelbourne Hotel to Kilmacanogue and then from to Greystones and later Bray. In ca. 1900 John Thompson moved to England and ran a coach service there until his death in 1909.<sup>15</sup>

By the time of the 1901 Census the Cuppage family were back in Clare Hall house.<sup>16</sup>

**CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1901.**  
(Two Examples of the mode of filling up this Table are given on the other side.)

**FORM A.** No. on Form B. 10

**RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c. who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 31st of MARCH, 1901.**

No.	NAME and SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE.	SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	MARRIAGE.	WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.
	Christian Name.	Surname.										
1	George	Cuppage	Head of Family	Church of Ireland	Rose & White	64	M	Justice of the Peace	Married	County of Dublin	"	"
2	Louisa	Cuppage	Wife	"	"	58	F	"	"	"	"	"
3	George Edward	Cuppage	Son	"	"	26	M	Land Agent	Not Married	City of Dublin	"	"
4	Thomas	Clarke	Servant	Roman Catholic	"	26	F	Barber Hair (Dunelm)	Not Married	County of Dublin	"	"
5	Mary	Callaghan	Servant	"	"	36	F	Cook	"	Tippin	"	"
6	Theresa	Keating	Servant	"	"	24	F	Housemaid (Dunelm)	"	Longford	"	"
7	Christopher	Mulligan	Servant	"	"	40	M	Cookman (Dunelm)	"	Wexford	"	"
8												

George and Louisa Cuppage both died in 1908 and the family connection to the area seems to have ended as by the 1911 Census George Edward Vernon Cuppage had married and moved to Galway.

Various occupiers compiled from Thom's Directory from 1911 include Harry Tandy Cannon and family lived in Clare Hall up until ca. 1920, followed by a Mrs Darbyshire 1921-1925 and then Owen Tighe 1926-1929 and the Scally family in the 1940s.<sup>17</sup>

### 1913 Lockout

The 1913 Dublin Lockout is usually regarded as an urban struggle, but this obscures the fact that in North County Dublin, farm-labourers began to organise and at harvest time, went on strike. On 21st September, the strikers marched into Dublin,

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.carriageassociationofamerica.com/carriage-tour/road-coach-tantivy/tantivy/>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/reels/nai003676936/>

<sup>17</sup> [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) 'Ireland, City and Regional Directories, 1836-1947



to take part in demonstrations. The Irish Independent newspaper reported: “The contingents were from the Coolock and Swords districts, and their demeanour was generally aggressive.”

*The Independent* reported that the strikers attacked the trams of the Dublin United Tramway Company with “... a fierce fusillade of stones, bottles and sticks.” In Lombard Street and Townsend Street, a series of running battles ensued between the strikers and the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The police led baton charges against the strikers, who dispersed and regrouped in the side streets, attacking the police from all sides until they retreated. One (unnamed) policeman was interviewed by the *Irish Times*, “*The remarkable thing about it, ... was that the rioters seemed determined to fight. They stood their ground for a while and used such ammunition as was ready to their hand. Stones, half bricks, bottles, iron nuts were sent whizzing through the air, and many persons were injured.*” Eventually the strikers were dispersed with casualties on both sides.

The Swords strikers complained that the Dublin newspapers had misrepresented them.

The 1950s saw the start of the development of Coolock and a number of housing projects were inaugurated. With housing came the opening up of a number of commercial enterprises including a ***Cadbury’s*** factory that opened in Coolock in 1957 on the Malahide Road.

### **Potential names**

***Brandon’s Park***

***Cuppage***

***Dunnyng***

***Heatly***

***Perrin***

***Sneyd***

***Claregrove***

***Darley***

***Glassagh***

***Llanthony***

***Prior’s Wood***

***Stearne***

***Cowlocknewton***

***De Verdon***

***Grace***

***Newton***

***Rotton***

***‘The Tantivy’***