

Report into Exercise Scoping Yorkshire-Irish Connections, 1660-1930

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Introduction

Until 1922, Great Britain and Ireland were (politically, if not culturally) one nation. This has naturally led scholars to examine the implications of this relationship and how it operated. However, the historiography of the relationship between Britain and Ireland has concentrated on 'high politics', paying relatively less attention to how connections between the two countries at a social level¹. Moreover, although there are some notable exceptions, there have been few studies into how Anglo-Irish connections operated at the level of individuals and dynasties.

Alongside Dr Terry Dooley of the National University of Ireland (Maynooth), Dr Allen Warren and Dr Christopher Ridgway of the Yorkshire Country House Partnership have formulated a project to explore the connections between Yorkshire and Ireland in the lives of individuals and families across a wide variety of dimensions; social, economic, genealogical, cultural, educational, military and ecclesiastical as well as political. The project encompasses the period 1660-1930, thus incorporating the establishment of many Anglo-Irish dynasties in the seventeenth century, the Union between Britain and Ireland in 1800, and the build up to and aftermath of independence in 1922.

I was commissioned to scope Yorkshire-Irish connections in this period, and to record archival resources which may be used to support future research into this topic. A full database of results is appended to this document. It should be noted that this exercise was not restricted to connections between Yorkshire and the modern country of Ireland, but also included what is now Northern Ireland. The scoping exercise is complementary to a similar one being carried out under the supervision of Dr Dooley by Mr. Desmond Konopka, with whom an exchange of information has taken place.

This report sets out the methodology of this exercise, summarises and highlights the key findings, and offers suggestions for potential future research. The report is split into 3 sections. The first section describes the methodology of the exercise, identifies some problems with that methodology, and suggests ways in which these problems might be addressed. The second and largest section sets out the key findings. This section is itself split into three sub-sections. Sub-section A is arranged chronologically, describing connections for the period from 1660 to 1800, the nineteenth-century, and the period of 1900 to 1930. Sub-section B arranges the findings of the exercise thematically. Sub-section C identifies the strongest archival bases for future research. The third section concludes the report by offering impressions of the exercise and suggestions for future research.

Part 1: Methodology: Approaches, Problems and Solutions

Approaches:

The scoping exercise made extensive use of a list of Yorkshire landowners derived from Bateman's 1883 survey of landownership, a source which also identified which Yorkshire landowners also held land in Ireland². This list was complemented by information derived from Thomas Langdale's 1822 directory of Yorkshire³. A search was made for references to Ireland in the online catalogues of archival collections for these Yorkshire families, whilst sources such as Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Burke's *Peerage* and Cokayne's *Complete Peerage* were used to establish any genealogical connections to Ireland within the families across

¹ Note the exceptions provided by Malcolmson, A. P. W. *The Pursuit of the Heiress: Aristocratic marriage in Ireland, 1750-1820*. Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 1982 and various works by Toby Barnard.

² Bateman, John. *The Great Landowners of Britain and Ireland*. Leicester: Leicester University Press, 1971 (reprint of 1883 4th edition).

³ Langdale, Thomas. *A topographical dictionary of Yorkshire; containing the names of all the towns, villages, hamlets, gentlemen's seats, &c., in the county of York*. 2nd edn. Northallerton, 1822.

the period of the study⁴. The use of these genealogical sources also led to discoveries of relevant families not listed in Bateman.

In addition to the above methods, online searches were made for families or individuals matching search terms such as 'Yorkshire' and 'Ireland' or 'Irish' in the ODNB search engine and in 'archive database' websites such as A2A and the Archives Hub. When these searches produced a new result, an attempt was made to uncover the nature of the connection between that individual and Ireland / Yorkshire, and their genealogical background (if available) was summarised. Further detail was added through the use of three additional sources; Cambridge University Press' *History of Parliament* project, Edith Johnston's work on the *History of the Irish Parliament*, and Thomas Prior's eighteenth-century tracts on Irish absentee landlords⁵.

This methodology produced an MS Word database of 109 individuals or families who exhibited connections between Yorkshire and Ireland in various ways, arranged alphabetically. The entries in the database indicate the nature of the Yorkshire-Irish connection for that individual / family, their land and seats in Yorkshire and Ireland (if applicable and known), and the location of relevant archival sources, if any. In addition, in some cases a brief summary of the content of these archives is provided, alongside a judgement as to the likely usefulness of the collection and a record of any obviously pertinent documents within it.

The paper catalogues of some of the collections listed in the database have also been consulted. This was a very productive exercise which added a large amount of detail to the database. Unfortunately, due to time-constraints it was only possible to consult paper catalogues for some of the collections held at the Brynmor Jones Library (Hull), the Borthwick Institute for Archives (York), the North Yorkshire County Record Office (Northallerton) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds. It is strongly recommended that this exercise be repeated for the remaining main archive repositories in Yorkshire, particularly Sheffield Archives, Doncaster Archives and the East Riding of Yorkshire Archives and Records Service. Original documents were consulted in only two cases (the Sykes and Wenlock families), but this did help to further reveal the significance of those deposits.

Methodological Problems and Possible Solutions:

Although the methodology above produced a vast amount of information in a relatively short space of time, it does have a series of weaknesses, mainly arising from biases in the method. Firstly, the reliance on resources such as Bateman and Burke has caused the data to have a bias towards the nineteenth-century. This problem has been addressed to a certain extent through the additional methods outlined above, and by the fact that many families identified through their nineteenth-century connections were also found to be of relevance to earlier periods. Nevertheless, the exercise has not tended to capture any individuals or families whose Anglo-Irish connections ceased before 1800. This is particularly the case for those people who were Yorkshire landowners before 1822 but not thereafter. The extent of such cases is, of course, unknown.

One possible way of identifying relevant pre-C19th Yorkshire landowners would be to use sources such as county subscription lists or electoral rolls, and key the names of listed

⁴ Burke, J. B., Sir. *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry*. London, 1937; Burke, J. B., Sir. *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland*. London, 1958; Burke, J. B., Sir. *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage*. London, 1959; Burke, J. B., Sir. *Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerages*. London, 1883; Burke, J. B., Sir. *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*. London, 1834; Cokayne, George. *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom*. 14 vols. London, 1910-98.

⁵ *The History of Parliament on CD-Rom* [Electronic Resource]. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998; Johnston-Liik, Edith. *History of the Irish Parliament, 1692-1800: Commons, Constituencies, and Statutes*. Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 2002; Prior, Thomas. *A List of the Absentees of Ireland*. Dublin, 1730; Prior, Thomas. *A List of the Absentees of Ireland*. Dublin, 1783 [6th Edn.].

individuals into archive catalogues to see if any connections were generated⁶. Another method would be to 'work backwards' by identifying people who had military or political connections to Ireland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and then checking to see if they had Yorkshire connections. Potential sources for this include the MPs identified by Johnston in her *History of the Irish Parliament*, the landowners listed by Thomas Prior, or lists of officers in the Cromwellian, Restoration and Hanoverian Irish military. This, however, would be a time-intensive exercise; it was thought that the use of Bateman would produce the most results in the least time.

A second methodological problem with the data is that it is heavily weighted towards the members of great landowning dynasties. This is again partly attributable to the use of Bateman and Burke, but also partly due to the fact that such families were more likely to leave records and thus be picked up in the searches of archive databases. Although some non-landed and lesser gentry families have been identified, in particular by using the ODNB, the consequence of this bias is that the database contains few records which would help research into connections to Ireland at a professional level, such as those who were surgeons, architects, soldiers or members of the clergy (although the last two categories are represented in some entries through the careers of younger sons).

A possible solution to this problem would be to utilise lists of members of emerging professional organisations (such as the Royal College of Irish Surgeons) and attempt to identify any members with relevant connections. Members of the clergy with Irish or Yorkshire backgrounds might be identified by using Crockford's Clerical Directory (which again unfortunately dates only from the nineteenth-century), which lists the parish and place of education of each member. This would nevertheless be a painstaking exercise. This caveat also applies to the use of directories of the alumni of Trinity College, Dublin, which list the student's name, parentage and place of birth, and hence could be a useful way of tracking connections in a class likely to produce professionals⁷. The ODNB fruitfully compensates for the lack of archival deposits by such individuals by relying on printed sources. Where an entry in the database without significant archival resources has a corresponding ODNB entry, this has been indicated to allow future researchers to follow up the resources used by the ODNB.

A final methodological problem worthy of mentioning is the gender-bias of the data. The sources used to gather the data in this exercise were, in many cases, arranged to emphasise the male members of families, and this is reflected in the arrangement and nature of the data produced. Thus, with one exception, women appear only as members of 'male' dominated families and not in their own right. There are, nevertheless, some good sources identified in the database for the study of elite women's experience of Ireland.

Part 2: The Data

This section of the report outlines the key findings of the exercise broken down chronologically and thematically and an account of the most significant collections of archival resources for future research. As it was felt unnecessary to detail all 109 entries in the database, the report concentrates on those individuals or families whose records are the most substantial, or who particularly well illustrate one aspect of the myriad levels of connection which existed between Yorkshire and Ireland in the period 1660-1930.

2(A): Data by Chronological Period

Circa 1660-1800:

Although there are many families in the database whose connection with Ireland spans the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (the most prominent are listed in section C), there are some entries in the database which are more exclusively relevant to the period 1660-1880. Among these are the Powlett family of Bolton Castle (Lords Bolton), who provided a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1717-1719) in the figure of the 2nd Duke of Bolton, and a

⁶ One possible source identified during this project but not utilised is a list of persons who subscribed to the defence of York in 1745, held at the Minster Library, York.

⁷ T. U. Saldeir & G. D. Burtchaeli (eds.). *Alumni Dublinenses*. Dublin: Alex Thom & Co., 1935.

highly important Chief Secretary of Ireland (1784-5) in Thomas Orde, 1st Baron Bolton. The papers of these men at North Yorkshire County Record Office form an excellent source for a study of eighteenth-century Irish administration.

Further administrative connections can be found in an earlier period through the life and papers of Sir Arthur Ingram, builder of Temple Newsam and farmer of the Irish customs in the early 1600s. John Bramhall, a Yorkshire curate who went on to be Archbishop of Armagh in 1660, was central to Irish ecclesiastical administration in the 1630s. This theme is continued in a later generation through the life of Sir Charles Hotham Thompson of Dalton Hall, Beverley, who seems to have played an important role in mid-C18th military administration. His papers include letters from regiments in Ireland and, later, confidential letters from John Hobart, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1777-80. Hotham's influence with Hobart was sufficient to have his brother appointed Bishop of Clogher in 1779.

Military connections to Ireland are, as will be seen, a theme recurring throughout the database. Laurence Sterne (1713-1768), the author of *Tristram Shandy* and owner of Shandy Hall in the North Riding, was raised in Ireland due to the fact that his father, an army officer, was posted there. In the seventeenth-century, a largely military and administrative connection to Ireland can be found in the career of Sir Thomas Herbert (1606-1682), the Parliamentarian son of York merchants who went on to become commissioner to the Irish army and Parliament, before turning to antiquarian writing about Yorkshire after the Restoration. His papers at the Bodleian Library may provide a useful insight into C17th Irish administration.

Connections at the estate-level are the strongest area of connection in the database for this period. Viscount Molesworth of Swords (1656-1725), a substantial Irish landowner who was educated in Dublin, chose to buy a Yorkshire estate for political reasons, and seems to have been a stereotypical absentee landlord. However, his records do not appear to provide a terrific basis for the study of this estate. The Spencer Stanhope Family of Cannon Hall seems to have possessed an Irish estate, but lost it during the Irish rebellion of the 1640s; there are intriguing papers in their archive relating to this episode worthy of further investigation.

Whilst the Stanhope's Irish estates were tragically lost, in some cases estates in Yorkshire and Ireland appear to have been fortuitously acquired. George Winn, 1st Lord Headley (1725-1798) gained an Irish estate and seat at Aghadoe House through marriage, and inherited Bramham Park in Yorkshire through the death of his cousin. It is unclear if his records at the National Archives would help research into his ownership of his estates, highlighting the need for further investigation into many aspects of this database. This comment would also apply to the Pease family of Hull, which originates from two early-eighteenth-century brothers, one of whom settled in Hull and the other in Limerick. The catalogue for this family's papers at Hull City Archives suggests that the family retained the Irish estate into the nineteenth-century, but identifying its location and extent requires further research. The Pease collection does, however, contain a useful source in correspondence between the two brothers across the Irish Sea.

The paucity of records for some of the connections detailed in the database is, unfortunately, a recurring problem. For instance, Thomas Bland, Archdeacon of Limerick and founder of the Bland dynasty of Derryquin Castle in Kerry, sold an estate at Sedbergh in the early eighteenth-century upon moving to Ireland. Unfortunately, no papers have been located which would shed light on this useful connection. A similar problem occurs for the Coghill family, owners of both a Yorkshire and Irish seat across the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

1800-1900

This period accounts for the largest portion of the entries in the database, owing in part of the methodological bias outlined above. Key findings in this area form the core of the outline of major collections in this section, and the thematic breakdown of findings in section B. Accordingly, the account of findings in this section should be read in conjunction with those sections of the report.

Estate-based connections between Yorkshire and Ireland created in the nineteenth-century are particularly well represented in the database. Charles Raleigh Chichester of Wood Hall, for instance, acquired an estate at Roscommon through marriage to the heir to an Irish estate in the 1850s (whilst he was serving as an army officer in Ireland), before inheriting Burton Constable from a cousin in the 1890s. The Chichester-Constable papers form a good source for the study of both Irish and Yorkshire estates, but also contain Charles Chichester's diaries in Ireland, a potentially invaluable personal record of the Yorkshire-Irish connection.

Whilst the Chichesters gained an Irish estate through marriage, the Mountgarrets acquired a Yorkshire one in the 1890s in the shape of Nidd Hall, a result of the 13th Viscount Mountgarrets marriage into the Rawson family of Nidd. Judging from the family's pattern of marriage it would appear that the Mountgarrets spent a lot of time in Yorkshire thereafter, but regrettably no archival sources have been uncovered which would shed light on this. A lack of archival resources is also a problem facing future research into the Turton family of Upsall, who appear to have acquired Russborough House in Ireland in the late nineteenth-century and sold it in 1931, a result of their interesting nineteenth-century genealogical connections to Ireland.

Lord O'Hagan also acquired some Yorkshire land in the late nineteenth-century through marriage, with the difference that O'Hagan had established himself in his professional career as a judge in Ireland rather than as a member of the landowning elite. His Catholicism seems to have been a key factor in his acquisition of the Yorkshire estate, which he inherited from his father-in-law, a Catholic Lancashire landowner. The personal and professional correspondence of O'Hagan is held at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

Two interesting examples of families who exhibited a non-estate based connection to Ireland are the Grimstons and Wortleys. The Grimston connection is the result of the marriage of Charles Grimston to Jane, daughter of Dean of Kildare. The Grimston papers contain a substantial amount of personal material relating to this marriage (such as diaries and letters), alongside correspondence across the Irish Sea. The early nineteenth-century Yorkshire Tory leader J. A. S. Wortley, meanwhile, married the daughter of the 1st Earl of Erne. This marriage may have caused him to support Catholic Emancipation, an act which cost him his seat. His son J. S. Wortley continued the Irish connection of this family by becoming involved in Irish political affairs. The Wortley family papers contain the political papers of both men and would be a good source for their views on Ireland.

Post-1900

Compared to the previous two periods in this report, the twentieth-century is not well-served by entries in the database, possibly due to the political and economic hardships afflicting Irish estate owners from the late nineteenth-century. There are, however, some notable and extremely useful exceptions, again mainly relating to families who owned estates in both Ireland and Yorkshire. Specifically twentieth-century examples are the Earls of Harewood and the Earls of Rosse.

Henry Lascelles, 6th Earl of Harewood (1882-1947) inherited Portumna Castle in Galway from his great-uncle, the Marquess of Clanricarde, in 1916, holding it until 1948. Unfortunately, detailed estate records for this period of ownership do not seem to have survived, but the West Yorkshire Archive Service does hold the general accounts and Yorkshire estate papers of the Lascelles family for this period. The Earls of Rosse of Birr Castle inherited the Womersley Park estate in Yorkshire through the marriage of the 4th Earl of Rosse to the estate's heir in the 1870s. It remained in the family until 2004, and seems to have been extensively used. The Borthwick Institute for Archives retains the Womersley estate papers for the early twentieth-century, which would form an excellent source for research into this period of ownership and, if complemented with records at Birr Castle, a useful basis of comparison.

A similar pattern of ownership can be found in the case of the Yarrow family of Heslington Hall, who united with the Bateson family of Belvoir Park, Co. Down, in 1868, holding both estates until at least the 1940s. It might be an interesting exercise to compare the post-independence experience of the Yarrow family, who owned an estate in

Northern Ireland, with that of the Lascelles. Regrettably, however, the Yarburgh muniments (although an excellent source for the Yorkshire estates) contain almost no material relating to Ireland. Another interesting connection is provided by the case of the Winns of Aldby Park, who inherited Lyons House in Kildare in the 1950s from a cousin, a result of the marriage of Laura Winn to the 4th Baron Cloncurry in the late C19th. There are a few papers relating to this inheritance at Leeds.

Perhaps the most interesting examples of connections between Ireland and Yorkshire in the twentieth-century come from two families who did not own an Irish estate. Sir Mark Sykes (1879-1919) of Sledmere, Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary of Ireland 1904-5, was unusual in being a Unionist MP who supported Home Rule, a product of his Catholic upbringing. An ardent supporter of conscription, Sykes publicly protested against the actions of Irish Catholic Bishops who urged resistance to conscription in 1916, bringing him into dispute with Catholic groups. Documents relating to this incident in the Brynmor Jones Library are a fascinating source for this episode, whilst the Sykes collection in general is a superb source for Sykes' opinions on Irish affairs.

The case of Lady Constance Wenlock of Escrick, in my opinion the most interesting case in the entire database, is similarly caught up in the issue of Irish nationalism. Lady Wenlock had a close relationship with her sister Margaret, who married the 5th Earl of Desart of Desart Court, Kilkenny. The Desarts' home was burned by Irish republicans in February 1922. This event may have been what prompted Lady Wenlock to write into the Daily Mail and complain of anarchy in Ireland, an act which bought her both negative and positive correspondence. These documents, together with letters between Constance and Margaret discussing the troubles, are held in the Brynmor Jones Library, and are extremely worthy of further research, not least because Lady Wenlock is one of the few female figures to appear in the database in her own right.

2(B): Connections Listed by Theme

This section lists examples of Yorkshire-Irish connections grouped by theme, with each theme being a possible area of further research.

Estates-

As may be expected of a dataset biased towards landowning families, the database contains many examples of families whose Yorkshire-Irish connection comprises estate-ownership in both counties. There are significant archival deposits which might be used to uncover how this connection operated at the level of estate management. Of particular interest are the Lane-Fox, Prior-Wandesforde and Rosse families. The Lane Fox of Bramham papers contain extensive sets of estate management records for the Lane-Fox estates in both Yorkshire and Ireland in the nineteenth-century. The presence of records indicating industrial and communications development on both estates would seem to make this collection an excellent basis for a comparative study of the development of the two estates.

The Prior-Wandesforde family offer the opportunity of conducting a similar exercise across a longer time period, as the National Library of Ireland and the North Yorkshire County Record Office hold a large volume of records pertaining to the Wandesforde estates in Castlecomer (Ireland) and Kirklington (Yorkshire) across both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. As mentioned above, the Earls of Rosse provide an example of an Irish family who acquired a Yorkshire estate in the late nineteenth-century. The Borthwick Institute for Archives holds a fantastic collection detailing the Rosse ownership of Womersley Park, Yorkshire in the early part of the twentieth-century. There are also records held privately at Birr Castle, the Rosse's Irish seat, which may offer the opportunity of comparing these records to ones pertaining to the Rosse's Irish estate.

Titular

One problem encountered by this researcher was that some Yorkshire landowners in the database who appeared at first sight to have an Irish background, turned out only to be members of the Irish peerage, with no Irish land or, as far as could be discovered, genealogical connection to Ireland. The Earls of Mexborough and Tyrconnell and the

Viscounts Fairfax are good examples of this. Nevertheless, the phenomenon of such 'Irish' peer is potentially quite an interesting one, and so these cases have been left in the database in case future researchers should wish to pursue this line of inquiry. The records of the Earls of Tyrconnell, in particular, are a good source for original documents showing the creation of an Irish title.

Professional

Although, as noted above, professionals are not well-represented in the database, there are some notable exceptions. Charles Varlo, for instance, grew up in a Yorkshire flax-spinning area, and brought his agricultural knowledge to Ireland in working as an advisor to the linen board in Ireland. Jesse Hartley, meanwhile, was a Yorkshire civil engineer whose employment by the Duke of Devonshire led him to make a contribution to civil development at Dungarvan; a good example of how Yorkshire-Irish connections among the landowning elite might lead to these connections spreading into the lower ranks of society. Both Varlo and Hartley suffer from a lack of substantial archival deposits which might be used to research their lives, a problem which would need to be addressed for further research into professional connections between Yorkshire and Ireland. However, as noted above, such individuals can be researched through other methods, in Varlo's case through his printed works.

Manufacturing

The Crossley and Marshall families provide the only examples in the database of connections between Yorkshire manufacturing firms and Ireland in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Their records may be of use in exploring how the economic relationship between Yorkshire and Ireland might work at the level of a family or individual business. The Crossley papers, in particular, include detailed accounts and correspondence from an agent in Ireland in the post-independence period.

Educational

It was anticipated when this project began that one potential source of connection between Yorkshire and Ireland might be in the lives of graduates of Trinity College Dublin. Although the database captured some Irish-men who had been educated at Trinity College and then came to Yorkshire (as happened in the cases of Blakeney and Gregg in the section below), only one case, that of the Yorkshireman Charles Hargreave, was found the other way round.

Interestingly, however, the exercise did uncover educational connections between Yorkshire and Ireland at a lower level. Sir William Brown, Anna Haslam, William Hincks, and Roderic O'Connor all provide examples of individuals born in Ireland who were sent to non-Anglican schools in Yorkshire, leading one to wonder whether this was a common practice. Unfortunately, all of these cases were discovered via the ODNB, and none are supported by significant archival deposits.

Ecclesiastical-

As expected given the connections between the Church of Ireland and Church of England, some Yorkshire-Irish connections in the database arise from Irish clergymen taking up Yorkshire livings. Richard Blakeney, Rowley Hill and Tresham Gregg all provide examples of this, and Hill may have left papers behind to shed further light on his connection. Yarbrough Lloyd-Greame of Sewerby Hall, meanwhile, married the daughter of the Church of Ireland Bishop James O'Brien, causing O'Brien's papers (and indeed, other daughters) to come to Sewerby. As mentioned above, Sir Charles Hotham's friendship with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland led to his brother being appointed to an Irish Bishopric; there are papers revealing this in the Hotham collection.

Travel -

Some of the papers in this archive are excellent sources for accounts of travel around Ireland. The Aldam, Allen, Chichester-Constable and Grimston families, for instance, all left behind accounts of their Irish travels in their archives which are potentially a very good

source for a study of attitudes to Ireland. In both the Chichester-Constable and Grimston cases, this travelling was the result of family connections to Ireland.

Genealogical

Genealogical connections between Irish and Yorkshire families are the most common type of connection found in the database. In the case of the Lloyd-Greame, Davies-Cooke and Langdale families, this has had the effect of leaving significant collections relating to Irish history in Yorkshire archives through the fact that these papers have passed from prominent individuals to daughters who married into Yorkshire families. The Tempests provide a good instance of a family who were connected to Ireland across several generations, a fact which may well be related to their Catholicism.

Military

Military connections between Yorkshire and Ireland (usually from Yorkshiremen serving in Ireland) provide a strong theme in the data. The papers of the aforementioned Charles Hotham and those of Harry Denison in the Saltmarshe collection would provide a good basis for the study of military affairs in Ireland from differing perspectives in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Grimston and Baines families, meanwhile, both had sons serving in Ireland who produced correspondence detailing their time there. Hewley Baines married secretly (twice!) in Ireland, leading his father to cut him out of the will, an event detailed in the Baines family papers.

Political

Connections between Yorkshire and Ireland at the high political level are probably the second-strongest theme of the database after estates. The papers of the Earls of Carlisle, Earl de Grey, the Marquis of Normanby, the Dukes of Devonshire, the Earls Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Zetland, the Dukes of Bolton and William Forster are a strong and extensive basis for further research in this area; all of these entries relate to people who were either Lord Lieutenant or Chief Secretary of Ireland. The papers of Charles Wood at the Borthwick Institute, meanwhile, provide an excellent basis for mid-C19th Government policy towards Ireland owing to the high position Wood attained in the Whig Party.

Meanwhile, the importance of Ireland as a political issue in nineteenth-century Britain is demonstrated in the database through the large amount of speeches and papers on this topic in the archives of Yorkshire figures. The papers of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan and Sir Mark Sykes, for instance, contain speeches and notes on Ireland. William Battie Wrightson of Cusworth, meanwhile, was a member of Parliamentary Commissions relating to Ireland; his papers include letters on this subject from a number of figures. Furthermore, both H. J. Wilson and Michael Sadler, two nineteenth-century Yorkshire politicians in different generations, campaigned for Irish social reform. Both have left significant archival deposits relating to this topic, which may also shed light on how such campaigning affected their political fortunes in Yorkshire.

2(C): Key Families Exhibiting Multiple Connections

In addition to the above examples, there are some families whose connection between Yorkshire and Ireland is sufficiently strong and well-documented to be worth detailing separately. The papers of the Earls of Fitzwilliam at Sheffield Archives provide probably the most significant archival source for future research into Yorkshire-Irish associations. Both the 4th Earl of Fitzwilliam and his uncle and benefactor the Marquis of Rockingham were Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Rockingham bequeathed to Fitzwilliam a substantial estate in Yorkshire and massive estate in Ireland. The Fitzwilliam archive includes detailed sets of estate records for both the Yorkshire and Irish estates and correspondence relating to Irish politics and affairs in both the eighteenth and nineteenth-centuries.

The Dundas family (Earls of Zetland) are an interesting case of a dynasty who had several different connections to Ireland. Sir Lawrence Dundas (1712-1781) owned both a Yorkshire and Irish estate; substantial records for both are held at Northallerton. Lawrence Dundas' descendant, the 3rd Earl of Zetland (1844-1929) was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in

the late nineteenth-century, leaving a very valuable set of correspondence relating to this period in office.

The papers of the Dukes of Devonshire and Earls of Burlington (from whom the Devonshires inherited Irish and Yorkshire estates) are held privately at Chatsworth House, but are thought to contain substantial estate records for both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and correspondence detailing the involvement of the 3rd Earl of Burlington and 3rd, 4th and 7th Dukes of Devonshire's involvement in Irish politics (the first three were all Lord Lieutenants of Ireland).

The Gascoigne family of Yorkshire, who acquired an Irish estate through marriage in the mid-nineteenth century, have left behind a very extensive set of records relating to both Yorkshire and Irish estates, which would be an excellent basis for comparison. The Gascoigne archive also contains an amount of un-catalogued personal correspondence which may provide an excellent basis for the study of this connection at a social level; further investigation into these papers is highly recommended.

Finally, the Langdale family provide an interesting example of a Catholic Yorkshire landowning family acquiring an Irish estate through marriage and retiring to Ireland to live off their Yorkshire rents – absentee landlordism in reverse. The Langdale archive provides a reasonable basis for the study of these estates, but is far more valuable for its personal papers, which form an excellent basis for the study of Catholicism in nineteenth-century Yorkshire. The Langdale archive also contains the political papers of Charles Langdale's father-in-law Henry Grattan, the late eighteenth-century Irish politician.

Part 3: Impressions, Suggestions and Conclusions

3(A): Suggestions for Future Methodological Research:

The account above is indicative of the great extent, and variety, of the associations uncovered between Yorkshire and Ireland, 1660-1930. Whilst the depth of these connections varies, some families and individuals exhibited a strong and enduring association between Yorkshire and Ireland. As might be anticipated, the scope and quality of archival resources for research into these connections is variable. Regrettably, some of the entries in the database exhibiting the strongest connections are not supported by equally strong documentary evidence, and in some cases, no useful papers have been located at all. Future research into these particular connections would therefore have to rely on other types of evidence, such as printed sources.

Nevertheless, it is the opinion of the author that the archives identified here would definitely support, at the very least, a PhD project on Yorkshire-Irish connections for much of the period between 1660 and 1930, and for most of the thematic areas identified above. The remainder of this section sets out some recommendations for future research.

The first set of these recommendations relate to ways in which the quality and extent of the information generated through the scoping exercise might be improved, as the time-budget of the project did not allow for a full development of some aspects of the data. As previously mentioned in the section on methodological bias, it is recommended that future work should attempt to broaden the chronological and social basis of the data. This is particularly necessary if future research wished to examine Yorkshire-Ireland connections existing before around 1750, or to analyse those persons whose relationship to Ireland was primarily professional or educational. At the moment, the extent of this type of association is unknown.

Given the presence of the Crossley and Marshall families in the database, it would also be interesting to try and uncover further manufacturing connections between Yorkshire and Ireland, particularly given the importance of manufacturing to the Yorkshire economy in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It would be surprising indeed if the Crossleys and Marshalls were the only Yorkshire manufacturers to do business with Ireland; analysing the records of major Yorkshire firms might therefore be fruitful.

There is also some need for further research to fill gaps in the knowledge detailed in the database. For instance, the Woodburn family appear from the online catalogue of their

archive to have held land in both Knaresborough and Limerick, but they do not appear in any of the other sources used in this project. The nature and extent of their connection to Ireland will thus require further research, which may only partially be revealed by an analysis of their (limited) papers. Similarly, the Pearson family's collection at the Brotherton Library, seemingly an excellent source, suggests that this family had connections to both Yorkshire and Ireland, but the nature of this connection (and hence the value of the source) requires further investigation.

Furthermore, the database contains relatively little information about the content of relevant collections of Yorkshire family papers in Ireland. This comment would also apply to collections held at the National Archives and British Library. Consequently, further work in these archives is needed to ascertain the value of these collections for future researchers. It is hoped that the parallel project in Maynooth may contribute towards a solution to this problem, and readers should therefore consult the data arising from that exercise as well as the data listed here.

Finally, it should be noted that much of the data on documentary collections gathered in this project was obtained through the use of online archive catalogues. It was found that paper catalogues, when used, tended to be much more helpful in helping the researcher to make a judgment about the quality of the archive. As mentioned above, it is therefore recommended that this exercise be carried out further by future researchers. There is also, of course, no substitute for actually examining documents. The database should therefore not be treated as an authoritative index, but as a guide to sources which might potentially be useful. Having detailed some recommendations for future work, I will now proceed to speculatively outline some academic impressions arising from the conduct of the scoping exercise, which suggest possible lines of inquiry for future researchers.

3(B): Suggestions for Future Academic Research

It is clear that future research into this topic might profitably explore any of the areas outlined in the 'thematic' portion of section two of this report. Nevertheless, there are some areas which seem particularly fruitful. The first, and perhaps most obvious, area is the potential for a comparative study of the operation of the Yorkshire and Irish estates of a particular landowner. Among the entries in the database, the Fitzwilliams, Lane Foxes, Prior-Wandesfordes, Gascoignes, Langdales and Chichester-Constables, to name a few, all simultaneously owned an estate in Yorkshire and Ireland, and have records which would form some basis for comparison. It would be interesting to see how far the practice of estate management in Ireland differed from that in England, and whether practices varied between landowners and across time.

This leads to some subsidiary questions. How important, for instance, were 'English' farming methods to the Irish landscape? One might also ask how economically important Irish estates were to Yorkshire families (and vice-versa). Given the experience of the Lane Foxes and Devonshires, an exploration of the families' involvement in industrial and communications development in both Yorkshire and Ireland might also be fruitful. It would also be interesting to examine the effect of 'dual' estate ownership on the tenants of these landowning families. There are at least some known examples of tenants being encouraged to migrate, in both directions, between the estates of their landlords in England and Ireland.

The theme of Anglo-Irish estate ownership raises a conceptual issue to address. In his *Decline and Fall of the British Aristocracy*, David Cannadine has persuasively argued that the landowning elite of Britain and Ireland should be seen as 'supra-national'⁸. This suggests the need to analyse more deeply the relationship between place, land-ownership and identity. Although this report speaks of 'Yorkshire' and 'Irish' landowners, the importance of Yorkshire or Ireland to their identity and behaviour almost certainly varies from case to case. On a related note, the database contains instances of families who held land in Yorkshire and Ireland, but whose main seat was elsewhere. To speak of the Duke of Devonshire or Earl of Egremont as Yorkshire landowners would seem to over-emphasise

⁸ Cannadine, David. *The Decline and Fall of the British Aristocracy*. New Haven (CT) and London, 1990.

the importance of their Yorkshire estates; consequently a decision will need to be taken as to whether such cases should or should not be included in any further research.

In the light of Dr Dooley's fascinating research into the political, social and economic difficulties facing Irish landlords in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries⁹, it would also be interesting to explore how these problems affected estate-based connections between Yorkshire and Ireland. For how long did economic connections between Yorkshire and Ireland endure (the experience of the Harewoods, who acquired an Irish estate in 1916, is particularly intriguing here)? Did Irish landowners use their Yorkshire estates, as the Mountgarrets seem to have done, as an escape from Ireland?

There is a potential problem here in that, as mentioned above, the data is quite weak on twentieth-century connections, and few records have been uncovered which directly indicate the end of a connection (such as records of sales); the lack of records may, however, itself be indicative of the problems facing landlords in this period¹⁰. Moreover, it is important to note that, as indicated in the experiences of Lady Constance Wenlock and Sir Mark Sykes, the troubles of Ireland in the early twentieth-century could affect Yorkshire landowners even when they did not own estates.

Having touched upon the end of Yorkshire-Irish connections, it would also seem instructive to inquire into the nature of their origins. Anglo-Irish estate-owners who appear in this study seem to have acquired their estates primarily in two ways; as the result of territorial grants from Cromwell or the Restoration Monarchs, or as the (sometimes unexpected) result of marriage into another dynasty. This second factor indicates the surprising degree of genealogical connection uncovered between Irish families and English ones across the period of this study. This may have implications for our understanding of elite social life in Ireland. Were Yorkshire-Irish marriages the result of Irish families coming to England, or vice versa?

In some cases, the answer appears to be the latter. This particularly applies to younger sons, who sometimes formed connections to Irish families as a result of military service in Ireland; the experience of Hewley Baines of the Baines family of Naburn is an indicator of this. This relates to another theme in the database, that of the 'younger son'. Younger sons appear in the database frequently, and are a much under-researched group in the historiography of the aristocracy. It would be an interesting project to explore whether the experiences and incidence of connection to Ireland was greater for younger sons than for heirs.

Another major contributory factor to the formation of Yorkshire-Irish connections seems to have been Catholicism. The Chichester-Constables and Langdales, for instance, were Catholic families who acquired Irish estates through marriage to fellow Catholics, whilst Lord O'Hagan acquired his Yorkshire estate in the same way. Thomas Potter, meanwhile, provides an intriguing instance of Catholicism producing a cultural connection with Ireland; although initially a Yorkshireman, he settled in Ireland due to his religion and interest in Irish verse. Contrarily, Richard Blakeney and Tresham Gregg were Irish clergymen who became involved in ecclesiastical controversies due to their intense Protestantism (in Blakeney's case supposedly fuelled by his wife's kidnapping in Ireland), and bought this attitude to Yorkshire through their appointment to Yorkshire livings. This raises the question of how common these examples of ecclesiastical Diaspora were.

Catholicism also, not unnaturally, seems to have affected the opinions of Yorkshire landowners on Irish political questions, in ways which were influential in local politics. The Marquis of Ripon, for instance, attempted to keep Yorkshire liberals loyal to Gladstone over Home Rule following his conversion to Catholicism. J. S. Wortley's support of Catholic Emancipation may be related to his marriage to the daughter of the 1st Earl of Erne. Earl de Grey, meanwhile, may have been influenced on Irish affairs due to his marriage into a

⁹ Dooley, Terence A. M. *The Decline of the Big House in Ireland: A Study of the Irish Landed Families, 1860-1960*. Dublin: Wolfhound, 2001.

¹⁰ In the search for such sources, the author would refer readers here to Dr Dooley's *The Big Houses and Landed Estates of Ireland: A Research Guide* (Four Courts Press, 2007) and *Sources for the history of landed estates in Ireland* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 2000), regrettably not discovered until after this exercise had been completed.

family of anti-unionists. However, it should be noted that many Yorkshire politicians with a 'liberal' attitude towards Ireland, such as the Fitzwilliams and Howards, were also strongly Anglican.

As noted above, many of the Yorkshire families in the database had strong political connections to Ireland, often through having served in Irish administration. The Howard, Robinson, De Grey, Bolton, Mulgrave, Fitzwilliam, Devonshire and Dundas families all provided Lord Lieutenants of Ireland; the archives of Yorkshire landowners and politicians would appear to form an excellent basis for the study of Irish high politics and administration, and might fruitfully be employed to study the affect of Irish issues on the regional political life of individuals such as Michael Sadler and H. J. Wilson.

In some instances, the connection uncovered between Ireland and Yorkshire is limited; the entries for the Allen and Aldam families, for instance, are based solely on the fact that their papers contain accounts of travels in Ireland. Nevertheless, it is possible that such accounts, together with the other personal papers indicated in the database, may provide a rich source for a study of the attitudes of Yorkshire men and women to Ireland and the Irish. Did ownership of an Irish estate, one wonders, affect attitudes to Ireland?

In conclusion, this scoping exercise has demonstrated connections between Yorkshire and Ireland in the period between 1660 and 1930 which are many, deep and varied. Despite some methodological problems and the need for further investigation into certain areas, the exercise has uncovered a wealth of archival evidence which would support further research. It is useful here to note that it may also be worth pursuing material evidence; the portraits of Stephen Smith, the contents of Aldby Park, and the statues of Brodsworth Hall are all the result of a connection between Yorkshire and Ireland. Like any preliminary investigation this exercise has raised more questions than it has answered, and some of these issues have been highlighted above. This is, however, a testament to the stimulating nature of the exercise, and indeed the topic in general.

Appendix: Database of Archival Resources for Future Research into Connections between Yorkshire and Ireland, 1660-1930.

This database lists families and individuals with Yorkshire-Irish connections, 1660-1930, and archival resources for further study into these connections. All families who owned both Yorkshire and Irish land are highlighted in **bold**. Unless otherwise stated in the text, the amount of land detailed is derived from Bateman's 1883 survey of landownership.

Marquis of Ailesbury of Savernake, Wiltshire.

Yorkshire Land: 15,502 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Jervaulx Abbey

Thomas, 4th Earl of Ailesbury (1729-1814), married in 1761 Susanna, widow of Viscount Dungarvan (of Waterford). In 1788, he married again to Anne, 3rd daughter of John, 1st Earl of Moira, an Irish peer.

Archives: There are two collections of papers relating to the Ailesburys at the Wiltshire and Swindon Record Office; the Marquis of Ailesbury Papers (Ref. 1300) and the Savernake Estate Papers (Ref. 9). However, it appears that there is little to do with either Ireland or Yorkshire in these collections, with the exception of the Savernake Papers, 9/35/308, which comprise 33 letters from Henrietta, Lady O'Neill and John, Lord O'Neill of Shane's Castle, Ireland, on family matters, illness, travel and Ireland. Lady O'Neill, formerly Henrietta Boyle, was the stepdaughter of Thomas, 4th Earl of Ailesbury.

William Aldam of Frickley Hall, Doncaster

Yorkshire Land: 4,579 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Frickley Hall

Archives: Papers of William Aldam of Frickley, Doncaster Archives Department, DD/WA. These papers illustrate little connection to Ireland except DD/WA/D2/13, which is an account by William Aldam of a tour of Ireland, 1839.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan (1830-1897)

Yorkshire Land: 1,476 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Blackwell Hall, Darlington

After a distinguished military career in the Empire, Havelock-Allan stood as Liberal MP for Sunderland 1874-1881, and Liberal (later Liberal-Unionist) MP for South-East Durham, 1885-1892, 1895-1897. In November 1895 Allan was appointed Colonel of the Royal Irish Regiment. In 1897 he went to India to investigate complaints of indiscipline in the regiment, and died in a skirmish.

Archives: Havelock-Allan's papers are preserved at the North Yorkshire County Record Office, Havelock Allan of Blackwell Papers (ZDG), and include general correspondence, estate papers and military correspondence. This collection is notable for having a large amount of Havelock-Allan's personal correspondence (ZDG(H)III/1-3), including over 600 letters, 1840s-1897, Havelock-Allan's letter books (including for the years 1896-7), diaries (1895-6) and notebooks (1863-97). It is likely that these papers may make some reference to the Royal Irish regiment and Irish political affairs.

The collection would form a very good source for a study of Allan's political career. Of direct relevance is ZDG(H)/III/6, a section marked 'Ireland', comprising 4 items regarding the Irish question in politics, including Allan's draft letters to the press on this matter; as a Liberal in the 1880s Allan naturally got involved in the debate over Home Rule. ZDG(H)/III/8 includes notes for an 1888 speech on Ireland. ZDG(H)/3/10/25 includes cuttings related to the Irish question in 1888. ZDG(H)/III/7/1 contains speeches Allan made on Home Rule at Sunderland in 1880 and at Durham in 1885 and 1892.

Allen Family of York –

The papers of Samuel James Allen and Family at York City Archives Department (ACC 100/D1-3), contains the diary of his brother Ebenezer Brown Allen, some of which relates to a tour around Ireland in 1847. Samuel James Allen (1797-1856) was a vicar of Easingwold, but it is not clear if Ebenezer Allen had any connection to Yorkshire.

Athorpe of Dinnington Hall, Rotherham

Yorkshire Land: 3,655 acres, East and West Riding (Bateman)
Yorkshire Seat: Dinnington Hall, Rotherham

John Carver Athorpe of Dinnington (1803-1880) married in 1831 Mary, daughter of Thomas Gibbon FitzGibbon of Ballyseeda, Limerick.

Archives: The muniments of the Athorpe family are held at Sheffield Archives, Ref. AM. However, this collection does not include any relevant personal papers, and would seem to be of little use to future research on this topic.

Baines Family of Bell Hall, Naburn, Yorkshire

Seat: Bell Hall, Naburn

Hewley John Baines (b. 1823) was a Captain in the 9th regiment of foot and served in Ireland. He secretly married twice in Ireland, firstly to Clara Maria Wade (who soon died), and then to Esther Shannon. His father, angered at this conduct, cut him out of the will. Letters between Hewley Baines and his father Hewley Mortimer Baines (1788-1874) concerning these events are contained in the Baines family papers at Hull.

Archive: The Baines Family of Bell Hall papers are kept at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University (Ref DDBH). DDBH/26/6 is a substantial collection of letters from various correspondents to Hewley Mortimer Baines, all relating to his son Hewley John Baines. Subjects appear to include his two marriages, accounts of his creditors in Ireland, and letters from Hewley John whilst at Dublin & Tralee Barracks. Correspondents include Irish tradesmen, presumably sending over bills. It would appear from the paper catalogue that this might be a good source for military connections between Ireland and the son of a Yorkshire family. Further investigation is recommended.

Blakeney, Richard Paul (1820–1884), Church of England clergyman.

Blakeney was born in Co. Roscommon, the son of a Royal Marine officer and a daughter of John Purdon of Low Park, Roscommon. He was educated at Trinity College Dublin. He took up a curacy in Nottingham and became involved in controversies with local Catholics. Interestingly, his ODNB entry suggests that he believed his wife Anna to have been 'torn from me by the demonical machinations of Popery' for 10 years, allegedly having been confined at Gort, Co. Galway (possibly a convent). This event fuelled his hatred of Catholicism.

He is connected to Yorkshire by his appointment as vicar of Bridlington in 1874 and as a canon of York Minster in 1882. His brother John Edward Blakeney (1824-1895) became 1st Archdeacon of Sheffield and a renowned church-builder and administrator. Several members of a Blakeney family of Abbert, Galway, were MPs for Galway in the C18th, but it is not clear if they are related.

Archives: No papers of note for Blakeney have been discovered, but he does have an ODNB entry based upon printed sources.

Bland Family of Derriquin Castle, Kerry

The Bland family, according to Burke, originated from Yorkshire at Sedburgh. The Very Rev. James Bland, Archdeacon of Limerick, sold the Sedburgh estate in the early C18th. He is recorded as having an estate at Killarney in 1717, and went to England as chaplain to Lord Deputy Sidney in 1692. This Bland family may potentially be related to the Davison-Bland family of Kippax Park, listed in Bateman as owning 4,320 acres in the West Riding.

Archives: No papers found.

Lord Bolton of Bolton Castle

Yorkshire Land: 15,413 acres, North Riding
Yorkshire Seat: Bolton Hall / Castle
Other Seats: Hackwood Park, Basingstoke

The Yorkshire estate of this family was acquired through the marriage of Charles Powlett, 1st Duke of Bolton (1630-1699) to Mary, illegitimate daughter of the Earl of Sunderland and heir to the latter's Yorkshire estate. His eldest surviving son, also Charles Powlett, 2nd Duke of Bolton (1661-1722), was a supporter of the Glorious Revolution and was made Lord Justice of Ireland in April 1697, a post he held (rather incompetently) until 1700, when a Lord Lieutenant was appointed. The 2nd Duke was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in April 1717, and held the post until November 1719.

This family was further connected to Ireland through Thomas Orde, 1st Baron Bolton (1740-1807), a politician heavily involved in Irish affairs. In April 1778 he married Jean Mary Browne Powlett, daughter of the 5th Duke of Bolton – the greater part of the Bolton estates were entailed upon Mary. Orde added the name Powlett upon succeeding to these estates upon the death of the 6th Duke of Bolton in 1794. He was made 1st Baron Bolton in 1797. Orde's political involvement in Irish affairs was extensive. He was MP for Rathcormack 1784-90. In 1784 he became Chief Secretary of Ireland under the then Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Rutland. He was an opponent of reform of the representative system in Ireland and a key player in Pitt's attempt in 1785 to join England and Ireland in commercial union, but left Ireland in 1785 after failing in this and other measures.

Archives: The papers of the Bolton Family (Bolton Hall Archive) are held at North Yorkshire County Record Office (ZBO). ZBO/IV and ZBO/C contain a detailed set of estate management papers (such as rentals and surveys) for the C18th and C19th. The family papers of the Boltons are arranged at ZBO/VIII. This section includes the correspondence of the 2nd Duke of Bolton when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The bulk of this correspondence is for the year 1719, and would make a good source for the study of Irish politics in that year.

The papers of Thomas Orde are also preserved in this archive (ZBO(IX)/1). The bulk of Orde's papers relating to Ireland are held at the National Library of Ireland, MSS 15800-978, 16326, 16349-74. Nevertheless, the holdings at NYCRO would be a valuable addition to those documents for a study of Orde's involvement in Irish politics, and would make an excellent and extensive basis for a more general study of his life. ZBO(IX)/1/11/1-43 comprises 43 documents relating to Orde's time as Chief Secretary of Ireland, 1784-7, including copies of his letters to Pitt. ZBO(IX)/1/12 is his estate correspondence for the same period. ZBO(IX)/1/14-16 contains a very extensive set of correspondence regarding the Yorkshire estate 1792-1807 (over 600 letters).

Due to the poor quality of the online catalogue for this collection, it is recommended that future researchers use the paper catalogue at Northallerton, which is far more detailed. A look at this catalogue suggests that the Bolton Hall archive would be a useful source for a study of the involvement of this family with Ireland in the C18th.

Boynton of Burton Agnes

Yorkshire Land: 9,300 acres, East Riding
Seat: Burton Agnes Hall
Other Name: Wickham

An extremely tenuous connection is that Charles George Wickham, brother of Thomas Lamplugh Wickham-Boynton (who adopted the name of Boynton on his marriage to Cycely Mabel Boynton of Burton Agnes), was Inspector General of the Royal Ulster Constabulary in 1922, holding this post until 1945.

Archives: The papers of the Wickham-Boynton family are held at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University (DDWB). There was no evident connection to Ireland in the online

catalogue to these papers, and a look at the paper catalogue confirmed that this collection would be of little use.

John Bramhall, (bap. 1594, d.1663)

Bramhall was born at Pontefract in Yorkshire and took up a career in the Church in Yorkshire, as a curate at Micklegate, rector at Thirsk and prebendary of Ripon Cathedral. He became chaplain to the Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1633, and was then treasurer of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, where he became central to Irish ecclesiastical administration for a decade. He may have been Bishop of Derry, and was certainly at the centre of Irish Parliament's attacks on the Church, being impeached in 1641. He became Archbishop of Armagh in 1660.

Archives: Bramhall's correspondence is at Huntington Library, NRA 10029 Hastings, and at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. He has an ODNB entry which additionally lists a variety of printed sources.

Brown, Sir William, first baronet (1784–1864), merchant and politician

Sir William Brown was born in Ballymena, Antrim. He was educated at the school of Revd. J. Bradley, Catterick. He later settled in Liverpool and became a noted merchant with a large cross-Atlantic business.

Archives: Brown-Picton Library, Liverpool (from an ODNB entry). No further information obtained.

Earl of Burlington –

Yorkshire Seat: Londesborough

Main Seat: Chiswick

Irish Seat: Lismore (in time of the 3rd Earl of Burlington)

Land: See the entry for Dukes of Devonshire, who inherited his estates.

Boyle, Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington and 2nd Earl of Cork (1612–1698), was the eldest surviving son of Boyle, Richard, 1st Earl of Cork (1566–1643). The 1st Earl of Cork had acquired a substantial amount of Irish land through the confiscations which followed the Earl of Desmond's uprising in the late C16th. Boyle was created Earl of Burlington in 1665. The 1st Earl of Burlington seems to have acquired his Yorkshire estate through his 1634 marriage to Elizabeth Clifford (1613–1691), daughter of the 5th Earl of Cumberland. Burlington's Yorkshire seat was at Londesborough. According to his ODNB entry, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, a position he held briefly in 1667 and from 1679 to 1687. He was also recorder of York, 1685–8.

His grandson, Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington and 4th Earl of Cork (1694–1753), was an architect, collector, and patron of the arts. He succeeded to the substantial Burlington estate following the death of his father, the 2nd Earl, in 1704. He is listed in Thomas Prior's 1729 work on Irish absentees as having an Irish estate worth £17,000, and being a constant absentee. According to his ODNB entry, 'in 1715 Burlington was made lord treasurer of Ireland and governor of co. Cork and was sworn of the Irish privy council. In the same year he became vice-admiral of the county of York and lord lieutenant of the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire... He attended the House of Lords only intermittently after coming of age in 1715, and showed particular interest in debates and committees concerned with Ireland, Yorkshire, and other personal interests'.

Burlington's Irish seat was at Lismore Castle in co. Waterford, on an estate of 42,000 acres in the counties of Cork and Waterford. This was the original family seat purchased by Richard, the first earl of Cork, in 1602. It provided the revenue for Burlington's architectural projects, but (as noted above) he never visited it. Burlington was the architect of the York Assembly Rooms, constructed in the early 1730s. Burlington's youngest daughter and heir Charlotte married William Cavendish, fourth duke of Devonshire. She inherited the Boyle family's landholdings in Ireland, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, which passed to the Devonshire family.

Archives: The papers of the Earls of Burlington are held at Chatsworth House, and contain documents relating to Ireland. The National Library of Ireland has some correspondence of the Earls of Burlington. (MSS 13233-55). Papers relating to the Londesborough estate are held at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull (DDL0).

Earls of Carlisle of Castle Howard

Yorkshire Land: 13,000 acres approx
Seat: Castle Howard, near Malton
Other Name: Howard

This family exhibits a considerable political connection to Ireland, supplying 2 Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, even though they did not possess an Irish estate. Frederick Howard, 5th Earl of Carlisle (1748-1825), was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in November 1780, bringing a lavish court to Dublin. He held the post until the fall of Lord North's ministry in March 1782. His aloof manner alienated some Irish politicians. He recommended some measure of Catholic Emancipation and legislative independence for Ireland. Carlisle's Irish activities have been covered in Andrew Duncan. 'The Life and Public Career of Frederick Howard, 5th Earl of Carlisle', D. Phil Thesis, University of Oxford, 1981. Carlisle also got involved in Irish affairs by having a public debate (through published letters) with Earl Fitzwilliam, also a Lord Lieutenant, concerning Fitzwilliam's administration in Ireland.

His grandson, George W. F. Howard (1802-1864), was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland between 1855 and 1864, with a short break between February 1858 and January 1859, when Lord Palmerston (who had given him the post) was out of office. He had already had experience of Irish politics when, as Lord Morpeth, he held the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland between 1835-1841 in Lord Melbourne's ministry, working with his fellow Yorkshire aristocrat Lord Normanby, who was Lord Lieutenant. Morpeth carried Irish tithe, municipal reform and poor law bills through Parliament. He had already earned a reputation as a sympathiser with Irish reformers, having made his maiden speech in 1827 on the subject of Catholic emancipation, and having (unwittingly) spoken at a dinner organised by Catholic agitators in 1828. From 1830-32 he represented Yorkshire, and from 1832-41 and 1846-8 the West Riding. Whilst Lord Lieutenant, Carlisle achieved popularity through an exhausting social program at Dublin, and also encouraged agricultural and industrial improvement in Ireland.

Archives: There are substantial papers relating to Irish affairs for both Earls of Carlisle in the Carlisle MSS at Castle Howard (paper catalogue available at Castle Howard). Carlisle MSS, Castle Howard Archive, Section J19 contains the 7th Earl's diaries and correspondence, and is a very good source for his involvement with Ireland. Section J19/11 contains his Irish papers, whilst his daily journal, kept between 1843 and 1864 (J19/8), is a brilliant source for his activities as viceroy.

Chichester-Constable Family of Burton Constable

Yorkshire Land: 10,981 acres in East Riding, 7,685 acres in North Riding
Seat: Burton Constable, Wood Hall (after 1894)
Irish Land (after 1894): 6,024 acres in Balfe, Roscommon; 376 acres in Galway.
Irish Seat: Runnamoat, Roscommon (burnt down 1933).

Mary Chichester (nee Constable of Burton Constable), 1801-1876, a Catholic and wife of Charles Chichester, an army officer, settled at Wood Hall, Yorkshire after her husband's death in 1847. Their son, Charles Raleigh Chichester (1830-1891), was an army officer who served in Ireland. In 1852 he married Mary Balfe, co-heir to the estates of James Balfe of Runnamoat, Co. Roscommon. Their eldest son Walter George Raleigh Chichester (b. 1863) succeeded to these Irish estates and to those at Burton Constable in 1894 following the death of his cousin Sir Frederick Augustus Clifford Talbot Constable. He served as High Sheriff for Roscommon, 1896.

In the Chichester line of the family, Charles Chichester, husband of Mary Constable and father of Charles Raleigh Chichester, was the second son of Charles Chichester of Calverleigh Court, Devon (1770-1837). His wife was Mary, daughter of Robert Ffrench of

Rahasane, Galway and (maternal) niece of David and Joseph Nagle of Ballygriffin, Cork. Joseph Chichester Nagle, eldest son of Charles Chichester of Calverleigh and brother of Charles Chichester of Burton Constable, inherited the Nagle estate at Ballygriffin. A member of the Nagle family, Nano Nagle (1718-1784), founded the Presentation Sisters.

Archives: The papers of the Chichester Constable Family are held primarily at East Riding of Yorkshire Archives and Record Service (DDCC). DDCC/119 pertains to the Irish estates., but contains only 3 items, a deed, a letter of trust, and a plan of Irish estates in 1870. Further papers pertaining to the Chichesters are kept at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University (ref DDCH). The elder Mary and Charles Chichester kept extensive diaries and correspondence, some of which chronicle travels in Ireland. The archive also contains the diaries of C. R. Chichester whilst on duty in Ireland, 1866 and 1868 (DDCH 99-100), and papers relating to the distribution of Mary Balfe's Irish estates in the 1860s following her death, and papers pertaining to the accounts and management of these estates 1847-70 (DDCH/5, 8). This collection is also an extensive resource for a study of the Burton Constable estate.

Childers Family of Cantley Hall

Yorkshire Land: 5,709 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Cantley Hall, Doncaster

A very tenuous connection to Ireland is that John Walbanke Childers of Cantley Hall, MP for Malton 1835-52, was the grandson on his mother's side of Lord Eardley, created Baron Eardley in the Irish peerage in 1789.

Archives: The papers for the Childers family of Cantley are held in the records of Baxter & Somerville solicitors of Doncaster, at Doncaster Archives (DX/BAX). The National Archives' database suggests that this includes deeds, estate and family papers, but the online catalogue description refers only to some manorial records.

Coghill Family of Knaresborough

Yorkshire Land: None listed in Bateman
Irish Land: 6,305 acres (4,564 in Kilkenny, 1,269 in Meath, 472 in Co. Dublin).
Yorkshire Seat: Coghill Hall, nr. Knaresborough
Irish Seat: Glen Barrahan, Castle Townsend, Cork

This family are of Yorkshire and Irish origin. Sir John Coghill (d. 1699) of Coghill Hall and Drumcondra, married Hesther, daughter of Tobias Cramer of Ballyfoyle. Sir John Coghill is recorded by Burke as having been descended from the Cockhill family, who were living in Yorkshire in the reign of Richard II. The Coghills were connected to other Irish families in the early C18th. James Coghill, son of Sir John above, married Mary Pearson of Meath and died in 1734. His sister Hester inherited the estate and married Oliver Cramer of Ballyfoyle, Kilkenny, whose son Sir John Cramer Coghill (1732-1790) inherited the estate in 1789 from his cousin Hester, Dowager Countess Charleville, a descendant of James Coghill above.

This Sir John was MP for Belturbet 1755-60, 1761-68 and 1768-1786. He married in 1754 Mary, daughter of Rev. Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam. He inherited the Cramer estate at Ballyfoyle, Kilkenny. His Coghill inheritance included substantial land around Glen Barrahan, Castle Townsend, co. Cork. His grandson Sir John Jocelyn Coghil, 4th Bt. (1826-1905), was a JP and D.L. of Co. Dublin. His son Sir Egerton Coghill (1853-1921), married in 1893 Elizabeth, daughter of Lt. Col. Henry Somerville of Drishane. Sir Egerton was a JP and DL of Co. Cork. Sir Egerton was the father of Sir Marmaduke Patrick Coghill, 6th Bt and Nevill Henry Coghill, Merton Prof. of English Literature.

Archives: Some estate maps and surveys, 1791-5, for the Coghill family of Coghill are held privately (NRA 10421 Coghill). The National Library of Ireland has a collection pertaining to the Coghill family of Drumcondra comprising C17th and C18th maps and plans.

Cooke, Robert (c.1820-1882), Roman Catholic priest

Cooke was born in Waterford, became ordained as a priest and was sent to Everingham Park, Yorkshire in 1847, establishing Catholic missions in Howden and Pocklington. In 1851 he moved to Leeds and later established a house of the Oblates at Inchicore.

Archives: No archives, but he does have an ODNB entry.

Crossley Family of Halifax

Seat: Manor Heath, Halifax (1852-1929).

The Crossleys were carpet manufacturers based in Halifax, who did business in Ireland.

Archives: The Papers of John Crossley & Sons are kept at West Yorkshire Archive Service, Calderdale (DC). This collection contains papers relating to Irish accounts, post-dating 1922. DC 82 contains letters from Crossley and Sons to George Garrett, agent in Dublin, in the 1920s.

Crowe and Carpenter Family, Earls of Tyrconnel, Kiplin Hall

Yorkshire Land: 4,186 acres in North Riding (Bateman)

Irish Land: None (Bateman)

Yorkshire Seat: Kiplin Hall

Other Name: Crowe, Carpenter

The Carpenter Family, Earls of Tyrconnell of Ulster (c. 1761), were Irish peers. However, I have been unable to discover any evidence that this family owned Irish land. A 1783 edition of Thomas Prior's List of Absentees of Ireland lists the Tyrconnells as Irish peers who did not have estates in Ireland. The Tyrconnells come to their Yorkshire estate at Kiplin Hall through the marriage of John Delaval Carpenter (1790-1853), 4th Earl Tyrconnell to Sarah, daughter and heir of Robert Crowe of Kiplin Park, Northallerton in 1817. They inherited the Kiplin estate in 1818.

The childless couple bequeathed the Kiplin estate to the 4th Earl's second cousin, Admiral Walter Cecil Talbot (1834-1904), 2nd son of the 18th Earl of Shrewsbury, who was required to change his name to Carpenter. He was MP for Co. Waterford 1859-65. It seems likely that this link to Ireland is due to the Shrewsbury line; Admiral Talbot's father was Conservative MP for Armagh May-Aug 1831 and for Dublin 1831-2, and was also the Hereditary Great Seneschal of Ireland.

Archive: The Kiplin Hall Archive is held at North Yorkshire County Record Office (ZBL). This collection mainly relates to estate management, with few personal papers. It contains very detailed sets of estate correspondence, letters from agents, rentals, accounts, surveys and details of estate improvements from the C18th to the C19th (ZBL/IV). ZBL/V contains the family's executorial papers, including an account of the property of the Countess of Tyrconnell in 1868. ZBL/VIII contains the family's personal papers. ZBL/VIII/658 is the patent creating George Carpenter (an ancestor) Baron of Killaghy in 1719, whilst ZBL/VIII/688 is a 1761 patent created George, 3rd Baron, the 1st Earl of Tyrconnell in the Irish peerage. ZBL/VIII/5/688 is a grant of £500 p.a. from the Irish civil list to the 4th Earl of Tyrconnell. This collection is therefore a good source for documentary evidence relating to Irish titles, but its value depends upon whether the Tyrconnells had any genuine Irish connection as yet undiscovered.

Creyke Family of Rawcliffe and Marton

Yorkshire Land: 5,273 acres in East and West Riding, including the town of Goole.

Seat: Marton Hall, Bridlington, Rawcliffe Hall, Selby

Ralph Creyke (1776-1828), had a younger daughter Emma, who married in 1843 Charles Granby Burke (1814-1898), 2nd son of Sir John Burke of Marble Hill, Galway. Their son Granby James Burke (1850-1935) was Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Registrar of the Irish Court of Justice. After Emma Creyke died in 1869, Charles Granby Burke got married again (in 1871) to Anna, 2nd daughter of George Legard of Easthorpe Hall, Yorkshire.

Archive: The Creyke estate papers are contained within the Clark & Co. Solicitors Papers, Snaith, East Riding of Yorkshire Archives and Records Service (DDCL), and include DDCL/748-919, in which C. G. Burke is named in some deeds and mortgages of the estate. This collection does not seem to be a particularly fruitful basis for further research.

Davies Cooke Family of Owston

Yorkshire Land: 3,379 acres, West Riding
Yorkshire Seat: Owston, Doncaster

Philip Davies-Cooke of Owston (1793-1853), married in 1829 Helena, eldest daughter of George, 3rd Earl of Kingston (1771-1839), an Irish peer and politician who also owned Mitchelstown Castle in Cork, burned by Irish republicans in 1922. The Kingstons are listed in Thomas Prior's 1729 work as being regular absentee landlords. The 3rd Earl of Kingston was MP for Roscommon 1797-9, after which he took his seat in the Lords.

Archive: The Davies Cooke of Owston Papers in Doncaster Archives include the political correspondence of the 3rd Earl Kingston with various figures (DD/DC/P2), much of which relate to Irish affairs. These presumably passed to the Davies Cooke family after Kingston's death.

Dawnay Family of Beningborough Hall

Land: 8,500 acres
Seat: Beningborough Hall, Baldersby Park (nr. Thirsk).

Sir John Dawnay (d.1695), was created 1st Viscount Downe in the Irish peerage in 1681, after having been an MP for Yorkshire in 1660. His descendant John Dawnay, 9th Viscount Downe (1872-1931), was Military Secretary to Viscount French when the latter was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1918. However, he did not then own Beningborough, which had passed to his cousin Guy Payan Dawnay, who sold it in 1916.

Archives: The papers of the Dawnay Family are held at North Yorkshire County Record Office (ref ZDS). ZDS/XVI/3 includes the letter granting the 1st Viscount Downe his peerage in 1681. The letters of Cecilia, Viscountess Downe include an 1880 letter from Princess Victoria in which the latter complains about the Irish as 'such queer people' who were apt 'to break out in these fits of madness'; she felt that the Irish did not appreciate past kindness shown to them due to their natural cussedness (ZDS/XVI/12). The papers of John, 9th Viscount Downe (ZDS/XVI/13) do not include any papers relating to his Irish office. It is therefore felt that, judging by the paper catalogue for this collection, it will not be a particularly useful source.

Dukes of Devonshire

Yorkshire Land: 19,329 acres in the West Riding
Yorkshire Seat: Londesborough (sold to George Hudson)
Irish Land: 32,550 acres in Cork, 27,448 acres in Waterford (Bateman) – but note that the Devonshires had also sold land elsewhere in Ireland in the mid-C19th.
Irish Seat: Lismore Castle, Waterford
Other Seats: Chatsworth, Chiswick.
Other Name: Cavendish

The Irish and Yorkshire estates of the Dukes of Devonshire seem to derive largely from their inheritance of the estates of the Earls of Burlington following the marriage of William, 4th Duke of Devonshire (1720-1764) to Charlotte, heir of the 3rd Earl of Burlington in 1748 – Burlington died in 1753. Nevertheless, the connection between this family and Ireland predates this marriage. William, 1st Duke of Devonshire (1640/1-1707), married in 1662 Mary, daughter of James, 1st Duke of Ormonde – the marriage took place at Kilkenny Castle. Their son William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire (1673-1729) was MP for Yorkshire 1702-7. His son William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire (1698-1755) was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1737-45.

His son William, the 4th Duke, who inherited the Burlington estate, was Lord High Treasurer of Ireland and Gov. of Cork 1754 until his death and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1755-1756. In a later generation, William, 7th Duke of Devonshire (1808-1891), cousin of the 6th Duke, was a son of Col. William Cavendish and Louisa, eldest daughter of the 1st Lord Lismore. The 7th Duke's second son Frederick Cavendish (1836-1882) was Chief Secretary of Ireland in 1882 and was murdered in Phoenix Park shortly after arriving in Ireland. The 7th Duke's eldest son, Spencer Compton, 8th Duke of Devonshire (1833-1908) was Chief Secretary of Ireland 1870-4 and a central figure in the Liberal Party, being one of the key actors in the Liberal Split over Home Rule.

Archives: The majority of the papers of the Dukes of Devonshire are held privately at Chatsworth, thought to be an excellent basis for both estate and personal correspondence. Nearly all of the Dukes of Devonshire have ODNB entries, which detail their careers further and list the locations of significant collections of correspondence with other figures.

Gregg, Tresham Dames (1800–1881), Protestant religious controversialist

Gregg was born in Dublin, and graduated BA from Trinity College, Dublin in 1826, and MA in 1830. He became an Anglican evangelical and opponent of O'Connell, whom he saw as a threat to Protestantism. He was ordained as deacon of Ossory in 1828, before moving to Yorkshire to be curate of Earlsheaton, near Dewsbury and then in 1833 curate at St. George's, Sheffield. On seeing the poverty of Irish immigrants in the city, he attributed this to Catholicism. In 1832 he married Sarah Pearson of Pannel Hall, Knaresborough.

On returning to Ireland in 1837, Gregg allied himself with anti-Catholic Protestants and was banned by Archbishop Whately from preaching in the archdiocese of Dublin in 1842. He was nonetheless elected by parishioners as chaplain of St. Mary's, Dublin, and waged a war of religious controversy thereafter.

Archives: No papers found. The Representative Church Body Library, Dublin has various theological works by Gregg. He also has an ODNB entry based upon such printed sources.

Viscount Fairfax of Gilling Castle

Yorkshire Land: 3,659 acres, North Riding
Yorkshire Seat: Gilling Castle

For most of the period of this study, the owners of Gilling Castle in the North Riding were the Fairfax family. By the time of Bateman's study, the Fairfax land is listed under a Mrs Barnes (d.1885), originally Lavinia Fairfax, who had inherited the house. The Fairfaxes Irish connection comes from the fact that Sir Thomas Fairfax of Gilling was elevated to the Irish peerage as Viscount Fairfax of Elmley, Tipperary, in 1628. The title Viscount Fairfax of Elmley expired in 1772. Apart from this title, I have not uncovered any other connections between this family and Ireland.

Archives: The papers of the Fairfaxes of Gilling are held at North Yorkshire County Record Office (ZQG/F). A look at the paper catalogue for this collection confirmed that it primarily consisted of manorial court rolls and estate papers. The paper catalogue did not reveal any resources which would be of use to future research in this project.

Viscount Falkland of Scutterskelfe, Yarm

Yorkshire Land: 3,011 Acres, North Riding
Seat: Scutterskelfe

Lucius Bentick, cr. Baron Hunsdon of Scutterskelfe in 1832, married Amelia FitzClarence, youngest sister of the Earl of Munster and illegitimate daughter of William IV by Mrs Jordan.

Archives: No papers found for this family.

Earls of Feversham, Duncombe Park

Yorkshire Land: 39,312 acres, North Riding
Yorkshire Seat: Duncombe Park, Helmsley
Other Name: Duncombe

Hermione Duncombe (d. 1895), daughter of William, 1st Earl of Feversham (1829-1915), married in 1884 Gerald, 5th Duke of Leinster (1851-1893). She was thus the mother of both Maurice, 6th Duke of Leinster (1887-1922) and his brother Edward, 7th Duke of Leinster (1892-1976).

Archive: The Feversham family's papers are at North Yorkshire County Record Office, Ref ZEW. This collection includes both estate papers and family papers from the C17th to the C20th. A look at the paper catalogue for this collection revealed it to be a remarkably detailed source for a study of C18th estate management, but to contain very few personal papers (some of the Feversham muniments were burned in 1919). It is therefore not a particularly helpful source for this project, and regrettably would not open up the Leinster connection. The estate and family papers of the Dukes of Leinster are primarily split between the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (D3078) and the National Library of Ireland. Further investigation at these institutions is required to ascertain whether these papers will throw light on the Leinsters' connection to Yorkshire.

Earl Fitzwilliam of Wentworth Woodhouse:

Yorkshire Land: 22,192 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Wentworth
Irish Land: 91,748 acres in Co. Wicklow, Kildare, Wexford
Irish Seat: Coolattin, Wicklow

This family evinces a considerable connection with Ireland. *William Wentworth Fitzwilliam (1748-1833)*, 2nd Earl Fitzwilliam of Great Britain and 4th Earl Fitzwilliam of Ireland, eldest son of William Fitzwilliam, had a second marriage to Louisa, widow of William, Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly, a daughter of 3rd Viscount Molesworth of Swords – he was 75, and she was 73! In 1785 Fitzwilliam, a supporter of the Whig opposition, led the Parliamentary attack on Pitt's Irish commercial proposals, a fact the ODNB ascribes to his Irish estates (see below). In 1795 he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and was a supporter of Catholic Emancipation – this and some administrative naivety led to his recall in March 1795. He defended his position in letters to the 5th Earl of Carlisle, a fellow Yorkshire aristocrat. In 1798 Fitzwilliam became Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding, a post he held until 1819 when he challenged the conduct of the magistrates in the Peterloo affair and was dismissed.

The 4th Earl Fitzwilliam had inherited his Irish estates from his uncle *Charles Watson Wentworth*, 2nd Marquess of Rockingham (1730-1782), who was a substantial English and Irish landowner and later Prime Minister (1765-6, 1782). He had extensive lands at Wicklow, Northamptonshire and Wentworth in the West Riding. He was created 1st Earl of Malton in Irish peerage 1750. In 1751, Rockingham was made Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding. He exercised influence over both elections to Co. Wicklow and in Yorkshire boroughs such as Malton and York. He was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1765 and became Prime Minister later in that year. In 1778 he made political interventions supporting Catholic Emancipation and measures to pacify Ireland. He returned as PM in March 1782, but died in July 1782.

Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam (1786-1857), Third Earl Fitzwilliam of Britain and 5th Earl Fitzwilliam of Ireland, only son of 4th Earl above, was an active Whig politician and peer, at a time of considerable interest in Irish affairs. His son, William Thomas Spencer, 6th Earl Fitzwilliam (1815-1902), was MP for Co. Wicklow between 1847 and 1857. With the exception of the 4th Earl above, none of the Earls Fitzwilliam seem to have married into an Irish family, and none were educated in Ireland. William Henry (1840-1920), 2nd son of the 6th Earl Fitzwilliam, was a Deputy Lieutenant of Co. Wicklow and MP for Co. Wicklow, 1868-74, after which he was MP for the West Riding 1880-5, Doncaster 1888-92.

Archives: The papers of the Fitzwilliam family are held at Sheffield Archives (Wentworth Woodhouse MSS). They include a vast amount of correspondence relating to Ireland, Irish politics and Irish estates across the C18th and C19th, too vast to detail here. These papers

would form an excellent source for almost any aspect of the proposed study. Papers relating to the 4th Earl Fitzwilliam's appointments whilst Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1795, and some papers relating to Irish rentals, tenancy records and accounts, are held at the National Library of Ireland.

Further papers for this family, including the operation of the Milton estate (Northants) and some correspondence and papers of the 4th and 5th Earls, are held at the Northamptonshire Record Office (Fitzwilliam – Milton Papers). Finally, the North Yorkshire County Record Office, Fitzwilliam (Malton) Papers, include some estate papers relating to the Fitzwilliam's Malton estate, including the operation of elections at Malton. Note that the Fitzwilliam papers have supported several works of scholarship, including a thesis by D. Gratton, 'Paternalism, Patronage and Estate Management: The Fifth Earl Fitzwilliam, 1786-1857', Sheffield University, 1999, part of which covers the 5th Earl's estate in Ireland.

Forster, William Edward (1818-1886), politician

Connection to Yorkshire: MP for Bradford, 1861-1885.

Connection to Ireland: Chief Secretary, 1880-82.

Seat: Wharfeside near Burley

Forster was born in Dorset of a Quaker background, although he later left his Quaker congregation due to his marriage, and never again took up Quakerism. He set up in business as a worsted manufacturer in Bradford in the 1840s, and his business prospered. In 1852 he built Wharfeside at Burley, which remained his Yorkshire home until his death. In 1846, he travelled to West of Ireland to observe social conditions, staying with Daniel O'Connell. He published an account of his impressions. He supported state-aided emigration and public works to ease distress, and returned to Ireland in 1849. In 1861 he was elected as MP for Bradford, a post he held until 1885. In April 1880 Gladstone appointed Forster as Chief Secretary for Ireland, where he faced extremely challenging conditions, including increased agitation. Attacks on Forster in the press led to his resignation in early May 1882.

Archives: A selection of W. E. Forster's correspondence is held at Trinity College, Dublin (Ref MSS 4986, 5107). The National Library of Ireland has Forster's memorandum on Ireland, 1880-2, MS 8167.

George Lane Fox of Bramham

Yorkshire Land: 15,000 acres

Yorkshire Seat: Bramham Park

Irish Land: 24,069 acres, Co. Leitrim, Wexford

Irish Seat: 'The Court, near Lanesborough' (1830s Burke).

The Lane Foxes descend from the marriage of Henry Fox to Frances, daughter of Sir George Lane of Tulske, Roscommon, cr. 1st Viscount Lanesborough in 1676. Their son George Lane Fox (1697-1773) married Harriet, a daughter of Lord Bingley of Braham Park in 1731, thus acquiring Bramham. He was MP for York 1747-62. He inherited part of the Lanesborough estate from his maternal uncle, James, 2nd Viscount Lanesborough in 1724. Thomas Prior's 1729 work on Irish absentee landlords lists a 'Mr Lane and Mr Fox', inheritors of Lord Lanesborough's estate, as regular absentees. The Lanesboroughs had land at Lanesborough in Longford, and were a politically active family who provided MPs for Belturbet in the C18th. The estates descended to George Lane Fox's nephew James Fox Lane (d. 1821), from there to James' son George Lane Fox (1793-1848), then to his son George Lane Fox (1816-1896), and then to George Sackville Lane Fox (1838-?).

Archives: The papers relating of the Lane-Fox family are held at West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds (Lane Fox of Braham Papers, Ref. WYL72), and comprise 3 bundles. To preserve archival integrity, this collection has been catalogued in the order in which the papers were found, and then cross-indexed by subject and place. The paper catalogue has a substantial section headed 'Ireland General' relating to the Lane-Fox's Irish estates. This includes a 1744 abstract of rents (V13), a 1750 survey of the estate (LXXXVI24), and various assignments, trusts and deeds. VI9 comprises papers relating to the Sligo, Leitrim and North Coast railway, 1885-99. CXXI 8 relates to the Waterford and Traamore railway,

1853-4. Interestingly, the Lane Fox's also invested in Yorkshire railways, details of which are contained in the archive. LXXXVI 5 is a list of Irish tenants 1887-8, LXXXVI 6 comprises documents relating to the Land Purchase Act of 1891. LXXXVI 26 is marked 'C19th Ireland Correspondence', but what this contains is unclear and would require further investigation. LXXIII 5 comprises miscellaneous papers, some of which relate to the Irish Land Commission 1887-8.

The catalogue then splits into papers relating to the Lane Fox's various Irish townships and manors, and mainly comprises deeds and leases. There are some C18th and C19th papers relating to Ballynatin, Ballygarren, Dublin & Co. Cork, an 1814 sale catalogue for the Dunluce estate (LXIII2), and accounts for Kilkenny and Waterford for 1745 (LXXVII5). Further items of interest include a plan of Lanesborough town, 1780 (LXXXVI21), an 1819 Lanesborough estate map (LXXXVI22), deeds and leases relating to estates at Leitrim including rentals at Dromahair, 1759-61, 1772-1890 (LXXXVI2), and papers marked 'Railway land' (CXII7). LXXVIII 28 comprises further papers relating to the Sligo & Leitrim railway, including records of sales of land. LXXXVI 24 comprises rentals and surveys of Irish estates c. 1750. There are many rentals and surveys for both Irish and English estates after this date. The Lane Foxes also seem to have been involved in exploiting mineral resources on their estates in the C19th. There are records relating to collieries in Yorkshire, whilst LXXXVI4 pertains to copper mining at Ballynatin 1853-4.

In a Yorkshire context, the archive contains detailed records of accounts, rentals and improvements on the Yorkshire estate in the C19th (LXXXIII) and detailed sets of accounts for all estates for the first half of the C19th. Other sources for estate management include wage books and timber accounts. It is unclear if the Irish estates are included in these sources. The archive contains relatively little personal correspondence. CXI 13 is the correspondence of George Lane Fox and his wife, 1821-1835, relating to 'their troubles and scandals'. LXXXVI 26 comprises correspondence on Ireland (it is unclear what the content of this is). LXXXVI 21 contains maps and plans for the Irish estates in the C18th and C19th – there are similar maps for the Yorkshire estates.

This collection would seem to form an excellent basis for future research into connections between Yorkshire and Ireland. It would be particularly good for a comparison of the operation of English and Irish estates in one family. The lack of personal correspondence in this collection means that any study would largely have to be based on estate records, which are nevertheless extremely voluminous. As only the paper catalogue was studied, further investigation into actual items in this archive is strongly recommended to establish how valuable it might be.

There is an additional connection to Ireland in this family through the career of Augustus Henry Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers (1827-1900), the anthropologist, who was born at Hope Hall, Bramham. He was the second son of William Augustus Lane Fox (1795-1832), an army officer. Pitt-Rivers was an army officer whose interest in archaeology began at his posting in Southern Ireland in the 1860s, when he investigated prehistoric forts. He later excavated some sites in Yorkshire (ODNB).

Archives: Pitt-Rivers' Family and Personal papers are at the Dorset History Centre. Professional correspondence is at the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. No significant Irish connections are evident from the online archive catalogue.

Gascoigne Family of Lotherton and Parlington Hall

Yorkshire Land: 12,251 acres

Yorkshire Seats: Lotherton Hall, Parlington Hall

Irish Land: 8,079 acres in Co. Limerick, (Bateman - Oliver estate), 37,257 acres in various counties (Trench estate). Note however that Adam White's essay on the Gascoigne sisters suggests they succeeded to 19,889 acres in Limerick, which presumably comprised the Oliver estate.

Irish Seat: Castle Oliver, Limerick (Oliver Family); Woodlawn House, Galway (Trench family).

The Gascoignes of Parlington were an old Yorkshire family. Their connection to Ireland comes from the fact that the estate was inherited by Richard Oliver (1763-1843) of Castle

Oliver, Limerick, who took the name Gascoigne. Oliver inherited the estate from Sir Thomas Gascoigne in 1810. Oliver was the husband of Mary Turner, Thomas Gascoigne's wife Mary's daughter from her first marriage. Richard Oliver Gascoigne was MP for Limerick 1788-90 and a sheriff of Yorkshire in 1831 (Johnston). He was the son of the Hon. Silver Oliver of Castle Oliver, Co. Limerick, MP for Kilmallock 1757-60, 1761-68, and for Limerick 1768-76, 1776-1783.

R. O. Gascoigne succeeded to his father's Irish estate in Limerick and to Castle Oliver, but also lived at the Gascoigne's Yorkshire residence, Parlington Hall. In 1825 he purchased Lotherton Hall near Tadcaster. R. O. Gascoigne and Mary had two sons who both pre-deceased their father, and hence the English and Irish estates were inherited unexpectedly by their daughters, Mary Isabella (known as Isabella, d. 1891) and Elizabeth (d. 1893), in 1843. The sisters were noted for their generosity, both in Yorkshire where they built almshouses at Aberford and in Ireland, where they distributed soup and employed people in relief works during the famine. R. O. Gascoigne had been an absentee landlord in Ireland, but his daughters were more regularly resident and re-built Castle Oliver at massive expense in 1846-50. The National Library of Ireland has a folio of maps entitled 'The Estate of the Misses Gascoigne in the County of Limerick' (MS 21 F. 122).

Upon marriage they divided the estates between them. Isabella married in 1850 Frederick Charles Trench, (who took the name Gascoigne). F. C. Trench had been a Captain in the 66th Regiment, supposedly stationed across the valley from Castle Oliver. He and Isabella lived at Parlington and had 5,865 acres. Elizabeth married Frederick Mason Trench, 2nd Baron Ashtown (1804-1880). They took Lotherton but did not live there – the Ashtowns had extensive Irish estates in various counties and a seat at Woodlawn, Galway, which they remodelled 1855-60. The 2nd Baron Ashtown had inherited from his uncle, Frederick Trench of Woodlawn (1755-1840), MP for Portarlinton 1798-1800, created Baron Ashtown of Moate in 1800 (Cokayne suggests as a bribe to get him to support the Union, which he had formerly opposed). As Elizabeth did not have any children, both Lotherton and Parlington passed to Mary's son Col. Frederick Richard Thomas Trench-Gascoigne (generally abbreviated to Gascoigne), a soldier and traveller.

Archives:

The Gascoigne Family of Lotherton, Parlington and Craignish papers are held at WYAS, Leeds (WYL150). These include fairly substantial records of the Yorkshire estate, 1475-1970 (GC/E). This would form a very good basis for a study of Yorkshire estate management. GC/E/EG/82, for example, is the cash-books for the Lotherton & Parlington estates 1850-1928, whilst accounts of the farm and wage-books have also been preserved. GC/E14 comprises Irish estate records, and includes accounts and rentals for Limerick, 1854-5, 1883-1895, 1903-1921 and for Meath 1880-1885, 1887-95. Regrettably, unlike the records of the Yorkshire estate, the listed Irish estate records are not as extensive.

However, the paper catalogue also contains a reference to an additional succession to the archive. Box 20 of this succession, which is un-catalogued, is said to relate extensively to the Irish estate and include accounts, rentals, agents reports, estate valuations and papers relating to assisted emigration. Box 30 had the Castle Oliver estate accounts 1924-51, whilst Box 35 contains papers relating to Irish estate duty 1908. Box 72 comprises the un-catalogued correspondence of R, O. Gascoigne, F. C. Trench and Col. Trench-Gascoigne 1870-99. Box 17 contains sales particulars of land at Killocalla, Limerick in 1875.

It would therefore appear that this could be an exceptional source, but the quality of it will require further investigation, especially into the contents of the un-catalogued boxes referred to above. This collection is likely to be a good source for a study of Yorkshire-Irish estates operating simultaneously. Further records for the Oliver Family of Castle Oliver and Gascoigne Family of Parlington are held at the National Library of Ireland. GB/NNAF/F83276 is a record relating to deeds and estate papers C16th-1846; NRA 31348 Oliver relates to C17th-C19th family and estate papers (The NLI catalogue was very unhelpful here – these refs are from the National Archives Website).

Future researchers should also consult the essay on the Gascoigne sisters by Dr Adam White in Ruth Larsen (ed.). *Maids and Mistresses*. Castle Howard: York Country House

Partnership, 2004, from which some of the above information is derived. This essay deals with the Gascoigne sisters' activities in Ireland and in Yorkshire.

Graham Family of Norton Conyers

Land: Unknown

Seat: Norton Conyers, sometime owner of Nunnington Hall (leased to a farmer in 1822)

This family originates from Sir Richard Graham, 1st Bt (c. 1662), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Sir Chichester Fortescue of Dronisken in Ireland.

Archives: Some family and estate papers, C16th-C18th, are held at the British Library, Manuscript Collections Department (TNA Ref GB/NNAF/F176839).

Grey, Thomas Philip de [formerly Thomas Philip Robinson; Thomas Philip Weddell], second Earl De Grey (1781-1859).

Yorkshire Land: 9,039 acres (Bateman)

Yorkshire Seat: Newby Hall (until 1830s?)

Connection to Ireland: Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1841-44

Thomas Robinson was the son and heir of the Second Baron Grantham, whom he succeeded in 1786. He inherited the Newby Hall estate near Ripon in 1792 after the death of his cousin William Weddell – Robinson added Weddell to his name in 1803. In December 1803 he was major of the North Yorkshire regiment of yeomanry, and in January 1819 became colonel of the Yorkshire hussar regiment of yeomanry. On the death of his maternal aunt, Annabel Hume-Campbell, Countess De Grey of Wrest, on 4 May 1833, he became 2nd Earl De Grey and inherited Wrest Park in Bedfordshire. In 1805 he married Henrietta Frances Cole, fifth daughter of William Willoughby, first earl of Enniskillen, who held estates in Fermanagh.

In September 1841, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Sir Robert Peel, a post he held until July 1844, when he resigned through ill-health. His views in Ireland were predominately Tory, and potentially influenced by his wife. The Cole family had substantial estates at Florence Court, Fermanagh and were very politically active. William Willoughby Cole, 1st Earl of Enniskillen (1736-1803), was MO for Enniskillen 1761-7. His son, John Willoughby Cole, 2nd Earl of Enniskillen (1763-1840), brother of Henrietta above, was MP for Fermanagh 1790-97, 1797-1800. The entire Cole family were renowned for being opposed to the Union (Johnston).

Archives: Correspondence and Papers held at Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Record Service, Wrest Park (Lucas) Manuscripts. Ref L 29/696-701 relate to De Grey's activities as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The estate management papers for Newby Hall do not appear to be within this archive, although some correspondence between Thomas De Grey and his daughter Mary indicates events at Newby Hall. The West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds, has a huge amount of architectural drawings of Newby Hall (WYL5013).

Grimston Family of Grimston Garth

Yorkshire Land: 3,432 acres (Bateman)

Yorkshire Seat: Grimston Garth, Kilnwick Hall Hull

Charles Grimston (1791-1859), married in 1823 Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare, niece of Frederick, 1st Lord Ashtown. In a later generation, Marmaduke Grimston (1826-1879), married in 1856 Florence, daughter of Col. Hardness Robert Saunderson (d. 1865) of Castle Saunderson, Cavan, Ireland.

Archive: East Riding of Yorkshire Archives and Record Service, Grimston Family of Grimston Garth and Kilnwick Papers, DDGR. Letters of Thomas Grimston (1753-1821) include DDGR/43/22, Jan-Dec 1802, relating arrival of the regiment of Walter Grimston (his son?) in Ireland and news of Walter's death (note that Burke indicates he died in Egypt). DDGR/43/32 letters include some correspondence on the critical social and military state of Ireland. The archive also contains some letters from Jane Grimston to Charles

Grimston, from Glenmalire, Ireland (DDGR/44/4/7-10) relating her visit to Ireland in 1829 and four letters from the Trench family in Ireland, DDGR/44/11, 1827-30. DDGR/45/17 is a bundle of papers from Digby Legard and James Trench relating to religious revival in Ireland, 1868. DDGR/45/12, Miscellaneous Correspondence, includes letters to Mrs G. Legard from the Grimstons relating to their marriage in Ireland and travels in Ireland, 1823-40.

Earls of Harewood.

Yorkshire Land: 29,078 acres (Bateman)
Yorkshire Seat: Harewood House
Irish Seat: Portumna Castle, Galway (after 1916)
Other Name: Lascelles

The Lascelles family had many C19th genealogical connections to Ireland. Blanche Lascelles, the third daughter of the 3rd Earl of Harewood, married in 1859 Henry, Viscount Boyle, afterwards the 5th Earl of Shannon. Mary Lascelles, 5th daughter of the 3rd Earl of Harewood, married in 1865 Robert Meade, a son of the 3rd Earl of Clanwilliam of Gill Hall, Dromore. Henry, 4th Earl of Harewood (1824-1892) married in 1845 Elizabeth, a daughter of the 1st Marquess of Clanricarde. Through this marriage, the 4th Earl's grandson, Henry, 6th Earl of Harewood (1882-1947) came in 1916 to inherit the fortune of his great uncle, the 2nd Marquess of Clanricarde. Clanricarde was a noted absentee landlord, never visiting his estates, which became a battleground in the Irish land reform campaigns of the 1880s.

The 6th Earl of Harewood's legacy included £2.5m and Portumna Castle in Galway, though it is not clear how much land this included – part of Clanricarde's estate was conveyed to the congested districts board under the 1909 Birrell Land Act. The Portumna estate was used at least for a time by the Lascelles, before being acquired by the Irish Government in 1948. A further connection to Ireland comes through the marriage of Margaret Joan Lascelles, a daughter of the 4th Earl of Harewood, to Hamilton, 5th Earl of Desart, in 1876. The Desarts were Irish landowners who owned 8,000 acres in Kilkenny and 932 acres in Tipperary, and had a seat at Desart Court, Kilkenny. See the entry for the Wenlocks for archival sources relating to this marriage.

Archives: The papers of the Lascelles are held at the West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds (WYL250). An article on these papers was published in the 12th Bulletin of the National Register of Archives in 1963. WYL250/1 is an extensive set of title deeds for the Harewoods' Yorkshire estates from the C18th to mid-C19th. WYL250/3 is a detailed set of estate management records (mainly accounts), which would form a superb basis for the study of the Harewood estate in the C18th and C19th.

There are relatively far fewer documents relating to Ireland. WYL/250/1/5/82 is a bundle of documents relating to the Clanricarde estates 1870-1882, thus before the Harewoods inherited it. This includes charges on the estate and Inland Revenue assessments of duty on the estate. WYL/250/1/115/5 is an account of the succession of the Marquis of Clanricarde's personal property in 1874. WYL250/3/116&130 comprises estate accounts for the Portumna estate, 1928-9. WYL250/3/121 are miscellaneous papers relating to the Clanricarde estates 1897-1916; the content of these is unknown. WYL250/11/81-106 are papers relating to the Irish estates such as rentals and correspondence, 1850-1906, whilst WYL250/11/124 is an inventory of the Clanricarde household, 1874.

WYL250(2)/Additional/2-14 comprises estate accounts for Harewood 1919-1930s, but it is unclear if this includes the Portumna estate. This comment also applies to WYL250(2)/115, letters from the Harewood's agent up to 1921. Of further relevance is that this archive contains the Clanricarde papers, which relate in the main to the mid-C19th (WYL250/11) and comprise extensive correspondence on Irish politics and affairs

In general, checking the paper catalogue for this collection showed it to be a useful source, but not perhaps as useful as first thought. Whilst there are extensive records relating to both the Harewood and Clanricarde estate in the C19th, but the sources for a study of the period when the Harewoods owned both estates are seemingly sparse. Further investigation is recommended to see if there are records of the Clanricarde estate in the Harewood estate correspondence and accounts.

Hargreave, Charles James (1820–1866), judge and mathematician

Hargreave was born at Wortley near Leeds, the son of James Hargreave, a woollen manufacturer. He was educated at Bramham College, Leeds and then later at University College Dublin (1836-8), before being called to the bar. After the Irish famine, Hargreave was appointed one of 3 commissioners for applications relating to the Encumbered Estates Act of 1849, taking up residence in Dublin. In 1856 married Sarah Hannah Noble of Leeds. He thereafter became an important figure in the Irish legal system.

Archives: No archives, but he does have an ODNB entry based upon some printed sources.

Hartley, Jesse (1780–1860), civil engineer

Hartley was born in Pontefract, the second son of Bernard Hartley, a surveyor of bridges in the West Riding. He was probably apprenticed to his father in the construction of the bridge at Ferrybridge, completed 1804. By 1809 Hartley was in Ireland, working for the 6th Duke of Devonshire at Dungarvan in co. Waterford. Hartley built a bridge across the Colligan estuary at Dungarvan and directed the construction of the market square in the town. Whilst in Ireland he met his wife, Ellen. The family later returned to England, where Hartley became heavily involved in the construction of the Liverpool docks.

Archives: The Lismore, Devonshire and Dungarvan MSS at the National Library of Ireland relate to Hartley's engineering projects in Ireland. No personal papers found, but he does have an ODNB entry.

Haslam [*née* Fisher], Anna Maria (1829–1922), campaigner for women's rights.

Anna Fisher was born in Youghal, co. Cork. She was educated at the Quaker school in Newtown, Waterford (1840-2) and then, until 1845, at the Quaker school at Castlegate in York. From 1847 she taught at a school in Ackworth, Yorkshire, where she met her husband Thomas Haslam, an Irish Quaker born and educated in Mountmellick, Queen's County, who from 1840 became apprentice teacher at the Friends' School, Lisburn. Both husband and wife were interested in women's suffrage, and they returned to Ireland, settling in Dublin.

In the 1860s Anna took up a number of campaigning issues centring on women's rights, including campaigns for education for women and the repeal of the contagious diseases act in Dublin. She later became involved in patrolling the streets to save girls from prostitution. In 1876 she established the first women's suffrage society in Dublin and was a key figure in the Irish suffrage movement.

Archives: No personal papers found, but she does have an ODNB entry.

Marquis of Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath

Yorkshire Land: 4,534 acres in West Riding (Bateman) – note also 12,851 acres in Westmorland and 3,393 in Lancashire.

Yorkshire Seat: Unknown, if any.

Irish Land: 21,795 acres in Co. Cavan and Meath (Bateman)

Irish Seat: Headfort, Meath.

Other name: Taylour

The Headfort's estates in Ireland date back to the mid-C17th, when Thomas Taylour purchased estates around Kells, Meath. A descendant, another Thomas Taylour (1662-1736), was MP for Kells (the family borough) in the late C17th, whilst another Thomas Taylour was MP for Kells between 1747 and 1760 and was created Viscount Headfort in 1762. Cokayne suggests that the Headforts inherited their English estates from the Thompson family – Thomas Taylour, 3rd Marquess of Headfort (1822-1894), married Amelia, only child of William Thompson of Underley Hall, Westmorland, in 1842. The 3rd Marquess was Lord Lieutenant of Meath and MP for Westmorland 1854-70.

Archives: Records of the Headfort Estate are at the University of London Library, and contain 6 volumes of account books, 1734-1795. Further Deeds, Family and Estate Papers for the Headforts, 1650-1959, are held at the National Library of Ireland. Investigation at that institution will be necessary to ascertain the value and extent of this source.

Lord Headley, Aghadoe House, Killarney

Yorkshire Land: 2,235 acres in Bramham Biggin and Wetherby (West Riding)

Yorkshire Seat: ?

Irish Land: 12,769 acres in Co. Kerry (Bateman)

Irish Seat: Aghadoe House

Other Names: Allanson, Winn

Genealogical Information: George Winn (1725-1798), was a descendant of the Winn family of Nostell Priory. In 1775 he succeeded to the estate of Bramham Biggin, Tadcaster, through the death of his cousin Charles Allanson, and took the name Allanson. Between 1789 and 1798 he was MP for Ripon. In Nov. 1797 Pitt created him Lord Headley, Baron Allanson and Winn of Aghadoe, Co. Kerry, in the Irish peerage. In 1783 he had married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Arthur Blennerhasset of Kerry, from whence presumably comes the Irish lands and Aghadoe House, the Headley's Irish seat. He was succeeded by Charles, 2nd Lord Headley (1784-1840), MP for Ripon, Malton 1806-8. The Blennerhassetts appear as MPs for Kerry in the C18th, and are recorded as having an estate at Ballyseedy, Kerry.

Archives: Some estate archives of Winn Family, Barons Headley, 1823-30 are held at the National Archives, C110/124. It is unclear if this includes the Irish estates.

Herbert, Sir Thomas, first baronet (1606–1682), traveller and government official,

Thomas Herbert was born in York, the son and heir of Christopher Herbert and Jane Akroyd, who both came from prosperous Yorkshire families; the Herberts were York merchants. Thomas Herbert took up a career in law. A servant of the Parliamentary cause in the civil war, he also attended on the captive Charles I. In 1649, Herbert began duties as parliamentary commissioner with the army in Ireland. From 1653 he became secretary to the governing commission for Ireland. After the Restoration, Herbert returned to York, where he worked on travel and antiquarian writing with his second wife, the daughter of a Yorkshire family.

Archives: The Bodleian Library, Oxford, has Herbert's personal correspondence (Ref. MS top Yorkshire c 14, 26, 36).

Hill, Rowley (1836–1887), Bishop of Sodor and Man

Hill was born in Londonderry, the third son of Sir George Hill (1804-1845), of Brook Hall, St. Colomb's, Londonderry. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (mat. 1855), he was ordained in 1860. In the 1860s, Hill was a curate in London, but in 1871 was presented with the vicarage of Sheffield. In 1877 he was presented to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man. It is possible that Rowley Hill is a descendant of the Hill family of Walworth & Ballykerry, Londonderry. Johnston lists a Rowley Hill (1672-1739) as MP for Ratooth 1734-9. His son, Sir Hugh Hill (1727-1795) was MP for Londonderry for much of the late C18th, and had a son called Rowley, which appears to be a family name.

Archives: Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast – Hill of Brook Hall, Londonderry Papers (D/642), hold papers relating to the Hill family, particularly correspondence of Sir George Hill, who was the holder of a variety of roles in politics and local government in Londonderry. However, it is unclear from the archive description whether any correspondence from Rowley Hill is contained within this collection. Hill does, however, have an ODNB entry.

Hincks, William (1793?–1871), Unitarian minister and naturalist,

A son of an Irish Presbyterian Minister, Hincks was born in Cork. Between 1809 and 1814 he was educated at the Manchester College, York. Having been ordained in Cork, Hincks

took up positions in chapels at Exeter and Liverpool, before taking a post at Manchester College, York (1827-1839), where he also lectured on botany to the York Medical School. He later moved to London and Canada. His son, Hincks, Thomas (1818-1899), a Unitarian minister and naturalist, was educated at Manchester College, York (1833-39) under his father, before taking up a post in Cork from 1839, and then Dublin and English congregations across the country. From 1855 he was minister at Mill Hill chapel, Leeds, one of the most important Unitarian congregations.

Archives: There are no papers for Thomas Hincks. The correspondence of William Hincks is preserved at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast, Refs. D.2109/3/1 and T/2553. There is no collection level description for this archive. Both Hincks' have an ODNB entry.

Lord Hotham of Dalton

Yorkshire Land: 20,352 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Dalton Hall, nr Beverley

This family is descended from Sir John Hotham, 1st Bt. (d. 1645), a Parliamentarian. His papers contain some printed material relating to Ireland and the Civil War. There are more Irish connections in later generations. George Hotham (1741-1806), younger son of Sir Beaumont Botham, 7th Bt, had a granddaughter Alice, who married in 1868 Captain John Loftus Bland of Blandsfort, Queen's County. Sir Charles Hotham, 8th Bt (1729-1794).

This family seems to have been historically heavily involved in military affairs. Admiral George Hotham (1799-1856), father of the 4th and 5th Barons Hotham and brother of the 3rd Baron, married in 1824 Lady Susan Maria O'Bryen, daughter and co-heiress of the 2nd Marquess of Thomond, an Irish peer and descendant of the Inchiquin family of Ireland. Sir Charles Hotham Thompson, 8th Bt. (1729-1794), was an army officer who seems to have played an important role in the British military. His correspondence contains many letters from regiments in Ireland, and later letters from the Irish Lord Lieutenant John Hobart, 2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire, who held the office between 1777 and 1780. The 8th Bt's brother, Rev. Sir John Hotham, 9th Bt. (1734-1795), succeeded to the estate and title in 1794 and was Bishop of Clogher in the Church of Ireland from 1779.

His brother and successor, Sir William Hotham, 11th Bt. (1736-1813), was created 1st Baron Hotham of South Dalton in the peerage of Ireland in 1797, in recognition of his naval achievements. A distant descendant, Frederick William, 6th Baron Hotham (1863-1923), married in 1902 one Elizabeth Sanders of Sanders Park, Charleville, Cork, whose family has an entry in Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland.

Archives: The papers of the Hotham Family are preserved at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University (ref DDHO). A look at the paper catalogue for this collection at the Brynmor Jones suggests that it will be an excellent source. References to Ireland appear in DDHO/2, which is a collection of printed material relating to the Civil War, and includes pamphlets relating to the Governmental response to the 1642 Irish rebellion. The papers of Admiral George Hotham (1799-1856) mainly comprise journals at sea, and as such are unlikely to form a good source for a study of Irish connections.

The correspondence of Sir Charles Hotham, 8th Bt (DDHO/4) between the 1730s and 1790s is likely to prove an excellent source for a study of military affairs in Ireland. This correspondence is listed to item level, with descriptions of content, in a paper catalogue available at the Brynmor Jones. It includes a large number of letters (certainly over 50) from fellow officers stationed in Ireland, some of which describe regimental affairs such as pay, and some of which are of a more personal nature. Many, but not all, of the letters are from officers stationed at Munster and relate to the years 1758-1763. In addition to these, DDHO/4/182 is a plan of the camp at Munster.

Hotham's later correspondence is of particular interest due to the fact that it contains many letters from Dublin Castle from the 2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1777-80, and also some from his staff. Many of these letters contain discussion of Irish affairs. DDHO/4/17-21, the 8th Bt's correspondence between 1777 and 1780, therefore seems to be an excellent source for Yorkshire-Irish connections. Of particular

relevance here are DDHO/4/19/82, DDHO/4/19/85, DDHO/4/20/10, DDHO/4/21/24, DDHO/4/21/25-6 and DDHO/4/21/85, all from the Earl of Buckinghamshire discussing Irish affairs and asking Hotham's advice (the last of these letters is a reflective letter setting out the achievements of his administration and the task facing his successor, the 5th Earl of Carlisle).

Hotham's influence with the Lord Lieutenant may have played a part in the fact that his brother John gained the Bishopric of Clogher in 1779. DDHO/4/20/8 is a letter from G. Agar congratulating Sir Charles Hotham on his brother achieving this Bishopric. DDHO/4/21/23 is another interesting letter from a Mr Carleton thanking Sir Charles Hotham for mentioning his brother to the Bishop of Ossory. After Earl Buckinghamshire's spell in Ireland came to an end in 1780, Hotham's connection to Ireland declines. There are a few letters in the archive from his brother John, Bishop of Clogher, but these do not immediately seem to be of great relevance, and there is no separate section in the catalogue for his papers. This collection of correspondence is, on the whole, a very good quality source for future research in my opinion.

The papers of later generations of the Hotham family are less useful. Those pertaining to William, 1st Lord Hotham are very limited (DDHO/5), containing 7 documents only, of which 1 (DDHO/5/7) is a summons to the Irish Parliament in 1797. The papers of Beaumont, 3rd Lord Hotham (1794-1870), contain a good deal of information on the Yorkshire estate and on Yorkshire affairs such as elections (DDHO/8) between the 1820s and 1860s, including the reception of Catholic Emancipation in Yorkshire. There are unfortunately no papers in the catalogue pertaining to the 6th Bt, who married Elizabeth Sanders of Sanders Park. This collection would also be a good source for a study of the Hotham estate – DDHO/14 contains extensive lists of rentals, whilst DDHO (2)/1 contains material relating to the Yorkshire estate in the late C19th and early C20th, including accounts, estate management correspondence, rentals, surveys and leases.

Lord Houghton of Fryston Hall

Yorkshire Land: 5,429 acres
Yorkshire Seat – Fryston Hall, Ferrybridge
Other Name: Monckton Milnes, Milnes

Richard Monckton Milnes (1809-1885), politician, was created Baron Houghton of Great Houghton in 1863 and was MP for Pontefract 1837-1863. His father, Robert Pemberton Milnes (1784-1858) was the stepson and cousin of the Dowager Viscountess Galway, of Co. Clare – Pemberton Milnes inherited the Bawtry estate near Doncaster from her in 1835, and the Fryston estate from his mother. In 1808, he married Henrietta Maria Monckton (d. 1847), daughter of the 4th Viscount Galway. His other child, also Henrietta, married the 6th Viscount Galway. Richard Monckton Milnes also has a political and literary connection to Ireland. His 1841 work *One Tract More* argued for toleration of Anglo-Catholicism (he was himself for a time a Catholic), whilst his work *The Real Union of England and Ireland* (1845) advocated the concurrent endowment of the protestant and Roman Catholic churches.

Following up these connections from the Galway end, John Monckton, 1st Viscount Galway (1695-1751) comes from the Yorkshire family of Monckton. In 1727 he was created a peer of Ireland as Baron of Killard, Clare and Viscount Galway of Galway. Although created an Irish peer, it would appear he did not possess any Irish estates, instead owning land in the West Riding and in Nottinghamshire around Serlby, the family seat. In 1734 he was appointed Commissioner for the Revenue of Ireland. His son William, 2nd Viscount Galway, was an MP for Pontefract and Thirsk. His son, Robert, 4th Viscount Galway, father to Henrietta Maria above, represented York and Pontefract.

Archives: The papers of Richard Monckton Milnes are scattered, but the main bulk of them are preserved at Trinity College Library, Cambridge (Houghton Papers). These have been partly indexed. The papers of the Galway family are kept at the University of Nottingham, Department of Manuscripts and Special Connections. However, there are no papers relating to the early Viscount Galways, the bulk of the collection pertaining to the 6th and 7th Viscounts – no Irish connection is evident from the item level descriptions of these papers.

Meynell-Ingram of Temple Newsam

Yorkshire Land: 12,176 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Temple Newsam

Irish Connection: A connection before the period of this study in that Sir Arthur Ingram (1565/70-1642), who purchased the house in 1622 and thus is essentially the founder of the Temple Newsam Ingrams, was a 'farmer of Irish customs'.

Archives: The Temple Newsam Papers at West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds, contain a large degree of correspondence relating to this post (WYL100/PO/7). A look at the paper catalogue reveals that this includes general accounts, 1612-1638 and correspondence 1631-8. These papers are well described and partly calendared in the catalogue and seem to be a good source for a study of this aspect of Irish affairs in the early C17th.

Dunnington-Jefferson Family of Thicket Priory

Yorkshire Land: 7,811 acres, East and West Riding
Yorkshire Seat: Thicket Priory (now home to an order of Carmelite Nuns), nr. Thorganby.

Joseph John Dunnington-Jefferson (1845-1928) married Emma, daughter of Thomas Butler of Portland Park, Tipperary, in 1870. The Vavasour connection below is probably the result of the marriage of Joseph's father, Rev. Joseph Dunnington-Jefferson (1807-1880), to Anna Mervynia, daughter of Gen. Sir Henry Mervyn Vavasour of Spaldington.

Archives: The papers of the Dunnington-Jefferson Family are preserved at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University, (DDJ). These mainly relate to the East Riding estate. However, DDJ/32 intriguingly pertains to land at Wicklow. It includes some leases relating to land at Granaghbeg in 1808. DDJ/32/5 is a survey of the estate of Lady Vavasour at Granabeg (probably the same place) in 1839, and DDJ/32/7 contains the rental account for this land in 1845. DDJ/32/8 is the correspondence of Joseph Dunnington-Jefferson with W.W.Vavasour concerning his interest in the Granabeg land, which he is selling to Vavasour, 1846-52. It would therefore appear that the Dunnington-Jeffersons had an interest in a small piece of Irish land near the Vavasour estate prior to the mid-C19th, when they sold it to the Vavasour family.

Jones, (Patrick) Lloyd (1811-1886), socialist,

Jones was born in Bandon, Co. Cork. He moved to Manchester in 1827 and became a dissenting Minister in 1841, dropping the Patrick in his name to differentiate himself from his Catholic father. He was a moral-force Chartist. In 1846 he joined the communitarian Leeds Redemption Society in 1846 and became director of its flour mill. He then moved to London, where he died, but seems to have returned to Leeds in the 1850s, managing the Leeds Mechanics' Institute (1855-6) and establishing the Leeds Times in 1857. In his later life he became a trade union arbitrator and unsuccessful miner's candidate.

Archives: No personal papers are listed, but he has an ODNB entry.

Langdale Family of Cellbridge Abbey, Co. Meath

Yorkshire Land: 3,891 in East Riding (Bateman), at Houghton Hall near Beverley.
Yorkshire Seat: Houghton Hall
Irish Land: 2,395 acres in Co. Monaghan, Kildare, Meath
Irish Seat: Cellbridge Abbey?

Charles Joseph Langdale (1822-1895) married in 1852 Henrietta, daughter and co-heir of Henry Grattan, MP, of Celbridge Abbey in Meath, by which he inherited the Grattan estates in Ireland. Interestingly, it would appear that the Langdales came from a Catholic background. Charles Joseph's father, Charles Joseph Stourton Langdale (1787-1868), married Charlotte, 5th daughter of Charles, 6th Lord Clifford of Chudleigh; the Chudleighs were a leading Catholic family in Devon. Of Charles Joseph Stourton Langdale's children, 4 of his daughters became nuns, whilst one of Charles Joseph Langdale's daughters also

became a nun. Charles Joseph Langdale and his wife chose to reside in Ireland and receive rents from the East Riding – an interesting example of absentee landlordism in reverse.

His father Charles (Stourton) Langdale, (1787-1868), was a Catholic and biographer of Mrs Fitzherbert, George IV's Catholic mistress. He was a Whig MP for Beverley 1833-4 and Knaresborough 1837-41, and a Catholic activist. The archive catalogue reports that it is rich in detail on Catholic affairs within Yorkshire, including the building of a Catholic chapel at Houghton. Charles was the son of the 17th Lord Stourton and his wife Mary, heir of the 5th Lord Langdale, and took the name of Langdale on succeeding to the Langdale estates in the East Riding at Houghton.

His younger brother Philip Henry Joseph Stourton (1793-1860) succeeded to the Stourton estates at Holme near Spalding Moor, Yorkshire, and was also heavily involved in Catholicism at a local level. In 1846 he built St. William's College at Holme on Spalding Moor for the training of Roman Catholic Priests. His granddaughter, Amy Mary Josephine Stourton, sold the Holme estates, and Holme Hall became a convent.

Archives: The papers of this family are held at Hull University, Brynmor Jones Library, (DDLA, DDHA). DDLA contains estate papers for the East Riding. A look at the paper catalogue for this collection suggests that there are few connections to Ireland per se, but this collection would be a very good source for the study of Catholicism in Yorkshire. DDLA/2 contains a record of a Catholic Emancipation meeting at Beverley, 1829 and the election pamphlets of Charles Langdale at Beverley, 1832.

DDLA/15/9 is an interesting 1863 letter from the vicar of Market Weighton to the bell-ringers of that town, complaining that they had tolled the bells during the Langdale's wedding at 'a Popish mass-house'. There is a section marked 'Ireland' in this collection listed with other manors, but this contains only a quitclaim on land in Ireland (1680) and a lease of 1812. DDLA/31/4 relates to the Irish estates of the Grattan family, 1708-1815, but the content of this is collection was not clear from the paper catalogue. DDLA/31 contains 23 distinct sections, mainly containing C18th deeds and leases for the Grattan manors in Ireland. The exception to this is DDLA/31/23, which is a lease of Henrietta, wife of Charles Langdale, of 19 acres in Simmondstown, 1862. DDLA would be a good source for an economic study of the Houghton estate, as DDLA/34 contains accounts, rentals and cash-books of that estate C18th-1883.

DDLA/35 contains the correspondence of the Langdale family. DDLA/35/1 is the correspondence of Charles Langdale. This is listed only at a basic level in the paper catalogue. It contains 50 items on Catholic affairs 1819-75, and would presumably be a good source of local Catholicism. DDLA/35/4 includes the letters of Charles Langdale relative to the Vavasour estate in Ireland, 1846-8 (the connection is unclear). DDLA/35/8 contains 70 letters from Charles Langdale to his wife Henrietta, 1883-4; these may potentially be a useful source. DDLA/35/9 relates to the letters of one P. W. Hervey of Dublin to Charles (presumably Stourton) Langdale, and includes some commentary on Catholic affairs in 1812. I would recommend pursuing further what DDLA/35 actually contains, as it was hard to make a judgement on the quality of the archive from the paper catalogue.

A miscellaneous section in the DDLA archive (DDLA/38) includes two pamphlets on Irish affairs, 1799 (DDLA/38/50-1), and many pamphlets and reports relating to Catholic education in the 1870s. DDLA/39 is the Grattan family papers, which are held within this archive due to the marriage of Henrietta Grattan to Charles Langdale. DDLA/39/1-14 relate extensively to Irish political affairs (Henrietta's father was an Irish politician). DDLA/39/21&2 are agreements of tenancies and leases on the Cellbridge estate 1824-43 and 1840-46. DDHA relates mainly to leases, mortgages etc of Yorkshire manors, and is a far less useful and extensive source.

My general impression of the DDLA archive is that it might be a useful source for Anglo-Irish connections, but that further research into what the archive contains is needed. Regrettably, no substantial records of the Cellbridge estate from the time of the Langdales are contained within this archive, and it is thus a less substantial source that at first hoped.

Lawrence, John Laird Mair, first Baron Lawrence (1811–1879), viceroy of India

Lawrence was born at Richmond, Yorkshire, the son of Major Alexander Lawrence, a veteran with an Ulster protestant background, and his wife, Catherine, daughter of George Knox, rector of Lifford. Between 1823-5 he was educated at a free grammar school at Londonderry, where his maternal uncle was headmaster. He then had a distinguished career in India, where he became viceroy in 1863.

Archives: Lawrence is more of interest for his genealogical background, but his papers are retained at the British Library, Asia, Pacific and Africa Collections (MSS Eur F 90). The content of these is unknown, but presumably relate to his Indian viceroyalty. He has an ODNB entry.

Lawson Family of Aldborough Manor

Jane Grant, the eldest daughter of Andrew Sherlock Lawson of Aldborough Manor (1824-1872), married John Wilmot Smith (d. 1932), eldest son of Charles Wilmot Smith of Ballynantry, Limerick and Killuran, Clare.

Archives: No papers found.

Earls of Egremont of Petworth

Yorkshire Land: 24,733 acres

Yorkshire Seat: ?

Irish Land: 37,292 acres in Co. Clare, 6,269 acres in Limerick, 273 acres in Tipperary

Irish Seat: ?

Main Seat: Petworth House, Sussex

Other Name: Egremont, O'Brien, Wyndham

This family falls into the category of being major Irish and Yorkshire landowners whose main land and seat was nevertheless elsewhere. Petworth House was the seat of the Sir Charles Wyndham, 2nd Earl of Egremont (1710-1763). He married in 1751 Alice Maria, daughter of George, 2nd Baron Carpenter of Killaghy (1695-1749), a politician and Irish peer. Their son George O'Brien Wyndham, 3rd Earl of Egremont (1751-1837) was a noted patron of the arts. According to his ODNB entry, he filled Petworth with work by both British and Irish sculptors such as Carew, Flaxman, Nollekens, Rossi, and Westmacott. He adopted the additional name of O'Brien in 1774 upon succeeding to the Irish estates of his uncle, Percy Wyndham O'Brien, Earl of Thomond. He was succeeded by his illegitimate son Col. George Wyndham (d.1869), created Lord Leconfield in 1859.

Archives: The papers for this family are held in the Petworth House Archive, West Sussex Record Office (PHA). This collection would appear to be voluminous, and an excellent source for a study of the Petworth estate. Direct references to Ireland appear across the online catalogue description of this collection. The archive includes the 1770s journals of Percy, Earl of Thomond, mainly referring to estate matters (PHA 6489). The family appear to have encouraged emigration from their estates. There is a large amount of material relating to Irish emigration, one section of which (PHA/1062-1066) refers also to Yorkshire emigration (dated 1838-1847).

The collection includes a section on Yorkshire estates including estate correspondence from the mid-C19th (PHA/1113). There is also a section on the Irish estates, including agents' letters 1801-1850s (PHA 1716-1719). The catalogue refers to an interesting selection of newspaper cuttings from the Clare Journal (1855) about interdenominational friction caused by attendance of Catholic children at the Wyndham's schools (PHA 1260). PHA 1491 is a survey of the Irish estate of Lord Leconfield, 1882. PHA 11,610-11,900 are accounts of the Yorkshire and Irish estates for the C18th and C19th. The collection also includes a section on estate improvement in Ireland, including letters from agents. Title deeds for the Yorkshire and Irish estates were catalogued in the C19th and are accessible via the West Sussex Record Office, but have not been catalogued online. In general it would appear that this collection would be an excellent source for the study of the operation of an Irish estate.

Lister-Kaye Family, sometime of Flockton and Fairfield Hall, Ilkley

Land: 1,623 acres in Yorkshire (against nearly 13,500 acres in Scotland and Kent).
Seats: Flockton, Fairfield Hall

Connections to Ireland: Sir John Lister-Kaye, 2nd Bt. (1801-1871), married the only daughter and heiress of George Arbuthnot, brother of Alexander Arbuthnot, Bishop of Killahoe. He is the grandfather of Sir Lister Lister-Kaye, 6th Bt. (b.1873), who succeeded to the family estates in 1955 from his cousin, the 5th Bt. One of the 6th Bt's sisters, Hermione, married in 1893 William Howard Murphy Grimshaw of Stranmillis, Antrim. His aunt, Rosa, 2nd daughter of the 2nd Bt, married in 1860 Col. James Crosbie of Ballyheigue Castle, Kerry. Denby Grange at Flockton was sold in 1948 after the family had purchased an Irish estate (presumably by Sir Kenelm Arthur Lister-Kaye, 5th Bt, 1892-1955). Unfortunately, it is unclear where this estate was.

Archives: The Lister-Kaye Family of Denby Grange papers are held at West Yorkshire Archive Service, Kirklees (KC249, KX276). These mainly comprise estate papers, but KX276 contains the diaries of Sir John Lister-Kaye, 3rd Bt. (1853-1924), 1883-1910. These may potentially contain references to the family's connections to Ireland, and might be worth further investigation. Sir John was the son of the 2nd Bt, brother of the 4th Bt, uncle of the 5th Bt and great-uncle of the 6th Bt. A further collection for this family, the Lister-Kaye Collection at Yorkshire Archaeological Society (MD234), almost entirely comprises of deeds and bonds of the C17th.

Lloyd-Greame Family of Sewerby Hall

Yorkshire Land: 7,000 acres, East and North Riding
Seat: Sewerby Hall, Bridlington

Yarburgh George Lloyd-Greame (1840-1928) of Sewerby Hall, married Dora O'Brien, daughter of James Thomas O'Brien (1792-1874), a noted Irish evangelical theologian and Bishop of Ossory, Ferns & Leighlin. Some of Dora's siblings lived with them, including Alice O'Brien, an author.

Archives: The papers of the Lloyd-Greame family are held at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University (DDLG). This collection includes a substantial amount of material pertaining to the Sewerby estate, such as detailed sets of estate accounts. DDLG/46 comprises the correspondence of the Lloyd-Greames – a look at the paper catalogue revealed that this mainly related to estate management. DDLG/46/18 is the correspondence of Alice O'Brien about the publication of her book *The Flaw in the Marble*, 1894-6. DDLG/53 contains the papers of James O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory. This comprises over 200 sermons (DDLG/53/1), charges to the clergy of his diocese, papers relating to 'Papal Aggression' in 1851 (DDLG/53/11), works on the defence of the Church of Ireland (DDLG/53/19-23) in the 1860s. Further material relating to James O'Brien is held at PRONI. In general, this collection is interesting genealogically, but does not contain material which would reveal the Yorkshire-Ireland connection in a direct way.

Lord Londesborough of Londesborough Lodge

Yorkshire Land: 52,655 acres, North, East and West Riding
Yorkshire Seat: Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough

The title Baron Londesborough was created for Albert Denison [*formerly* Conyngham] in 1850. Albert (1805-1860) was the 2nd surviving son of Henry, 1st Earl Conyngham, an Irish peer and substantial landowner. Londesborough's father, the 3rd Baron Conyngham, was made 1st Earl Conyngham in 1797 for his influence as a magistrate during the 1790s Irish upheavals. He supported the Union between England and Ireland and was elected one of the first Irish peers.

Albert took the name Denison on (unusually) succeeding to the massive fortune of his uncle William Joseph Denison, his mother Elizabeth's brother, a wealthy banker who had estates near Scarborough. In 1850 he bought the Londesborough estate from George

Hudson; the estate had at one time belonged to the Earl of Burlington, from whom it descended to the Dukes of Devonshire, who sold it to Hudson. It is therefore likely that Londesborough's 52,655 acres partly comprised both the Londesborough estate in the Wolds and the Scarborough estate of his uncle. He also seems to have purchased the Grimston Park estate from Lord Howden and an estate at Selby from the Petre family.

Archives: The papers of Londesborough's father, Henry Conyngham, are split; some are held privately, and some at the National Library of Ireland (Conyngham Papers). The papers relating to the Londesborough estate are preserved at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University (DDLO). There is no evident material relating to Ireland in the paper catalogue for this collection, which mainly comprises deeds and leases pertaining to the Londesborough manors.

Marshalls of Leeds:

The Marshalls were members of the Leeds middle-class elite who owned a flax-spinning business. It is possible that they had business interests or contacts in Ireland.

Archives: The papers of the Marshall family are held at Leeds University, Brotherton Library (Marshall Papers). MS200/62-4 contains accounts of tours of Scotland and Ireland, 1800-1827. MS 200/15/43 is a letter relating to the number of spindles in Ireland, 1851.

Earl of Mexborough

Yorkshire Land: 6,969 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Methley Park, Leeds

Connection to Ireland: John Savile (1719-1778) of Methley Hall, was in 1753 created Baron Pollington of Longford and in 1766 Viscount Pollington of Ferns, Earl of Mexborough of Lifford, Donegal. The family had no Irish estates by 1883 and no evident connection to Ireland other than their peerage, so this may have been a case of an English landowner being given an Irish title. The exception to this is that Henry, 2nd son of the 3rd Earl of Mexborough, married in 1840 Catherine, daughter of Kingsmill Pennefeather of New Park, Tipperary.

Archives: The estate and family papers of the Earls of Mexborough are preserved at West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds (WYL156). A quick look at the paper catalogue for this connection revealed no evident connection to Ireland and no papers of relevance.

Lords Middleton of Woolaton, Notts

Yorkshire Land: 14,045 acres North and East Ridings, (99,576 total)
Yorkshire Seats: Birdsall House and Settrington House
Main Seat: Woolaton Hall, Notts
Other Name: Willoughby

Connection to Ireland: Sir Francis Willoughby (d. 1665), grandfather of the 1st Baron Middleton, married Lady Cassandra Ridgway, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Londonderry (c. 1565-1632), a landowner of Tyrone.

Archive: It is not clear what the connection is here, but the Family and Estate Papers of the Willoughby Family, Lords Middleton at Nottingham University Library, Department of Manuscripts and Special Collections (GB 159 Mi), but Mi Da/ 1-159 contains title deeds to Irish properties relating to the C16th and C17th, as well as those of Yorkshire properties.

Milners of Nun Appleton

Yorkshire Land: 5,491 acres
Seat: Nun Appleton, Tadcaster

There is a tenuous connection between the Milners and the Earls of Leitrim through the fact that Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner (1779-1855), 4th Bt., married Selina, niece of 1st Earl of Leitrim.

Archives: The Milner Family Papers from this era are preserved at WYAS, Leeds, Ref MD/335/11. The catalogue description provides no indication of any papers of relevance to this project.

Viscount Molesworth of Swords

Irish Land: Land around Swords, Co. Dublin, urban property in Dublin
Irish Seat: Swords
Yorkshire Land: Edlington, West Riding

Robert Molesworth, 1st Viscount Molesworth (1656-1725) was born in Dublin, the only son of a merchant who had previously been an English Royalist soldier, fighting in Ireland. However, his entry in Johnston notes that his father had been granted large Irish estates by Cromwell around Brackenstown, Dublin, owing to his switch to the Parliamentary cause. His grandfather was John Bysse, recorder of Dublin, through whom he acquired political connections. Robert was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating 1675. He married a daughter of Lord Coote of Colony, a prominent Irish privy councillor. One of their children, Mary (later Mary Monck) was a distinguished poet and has her own ODNB entry.

He was chosen by William of Orange to negotiate resources for William's campaigns in Ireland, leading him to worry about his own property. After settling in London in 1692, he sought political advancement and position, but was unable to secure office after diplomatic embarrassments. He therefore took up a position in the Irish parliament in 1695, and was an anti-catholic, 'country Whig'. He was the MP for a variety of Irish constituencies between 1695 and 1722. He also maintained a seat in Cornwall, where his cousin (also a Molesworth) was patron. He was admitted to the Irish privy council, but did not gain much influence despite sitting in both Parliaments.

Molesworth accordingly acquired an English estate at Edlington, Yorkshire, giving him a base in England and making him close to friends who shared enthusiasm for estate improvement and science. He played a key role in bringing Palladian architecture to England and Ireland. He opposed Ormonde, the Tory viceroy of Ireland, in 1703-4 and advocated union with England. Subsequent loss of influence under the Tory Governments post 1710, combined with derogatory remarks about the Irish parliament, lost him his seat on the Irish Privy Council, but he later recovered, becoming first Viscount Molesworth of Swords in the Irish peerage in 1716. Molesworth is listed in Thomas Prior's 1729 work on Irish absentee landlords as a regular absentee from the country.

His 7th son Hon. Bysse Molesworth (1687-1779) was MP for Swords 1727-60. Another son, Richard Molesworth, 3rd Viscount Molesworth (1680-1758), father of the 4th Viscount Molesworth, was MP for Swords 1715-26. Louisa (d.1824), a daughter of the 3rd Viscount, married twice, the second marriage in 1823 being to the 4th Earl Fitzwilliam (see that family). There seem to be no further genealogical connections to Yorkshire. Parish information for Edlington in the 1820s indicates that a Lord Molesworth was still the patron of the living there, but it seems that the Edlington estate was purchased by William Wrightson in 1803.

Archives: There are some papers relating to the management of the Edlington estate in the C18th (surveys, deeds etc) in the Papers of Battie Wrightson of Cusworth, Doncaster Archives, DD/BW/E8 Edlington. However, these are not very extensive. The papers of the 1st and 3rd Viscount Molesworth are on microfilm at the National Archives (Microfilm n4681-2, p3752-3).

Viscount Mountgarret of Ballyconra, Kilkenny

Yorkshire Land: 120 acres, West Riding (Bateman) – but note that in 1891 they succeeded to the estate of Miss Rawson of Nidd Hall, comprising 7,604 acres.
Yorkshire Seat: Nidd Hall, after 1891
Irish Land: 14,578 acres in Kilkenny, Wexford (Bateman)
Irish Seat: Ballyconra (Bateman)
Other Name: Butler

The title of Viscount Mountgarret is an old one, dating back to 1550, when Richard Butler, second son of the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, was given it by Edward VI. The oldest connection to Yorkshire I can find is that Henry Edmund Butler, 13th Viscount Mountgarret (1816-1900), the nephew of the previous Viscount, was the son of Henry Butler of Linton, Wetherby and his wife Anne, coheir of John Harrison of Newton House, Yorkshire.

In 1844, Henry married Frances, only child of Thomas Rawson of Nidd Hall. According to Cokayne he succeeded to the estates of a Miss Rawson of Nidd Hall in 1891, but this cannot refer to his wife as she died in 1866. Their son, Henry Edmund Butler, 14th Viscount Mountgarret (1844-1912), was High Sheriff of the West Riding in 1895 and created Baron Mountgarret of Nidd in 1911. Thereafter the family seem to have resided at Nidd rather than in Ireland, as descendants tend to marry into Yorkshire families and have further connections to Yorkshire.

Archives: No archives were found for the Mountgarret family. Hayes' 1965 guide to manuscript sources for Irish history suggests that there are some individual items relating to the Mountgarrets in other collections, but no central archive.

Nevile Family of Skelbrooke Hall (near Doncaster?)

Records in the John Goodchild Collection (Local History Centre) for the Nevile family contain some papers and deeds relating to an estate at Moyne Hall in Ireland from the 1690s. Burke, however, gives no indication that the Nevile family had any Irish estates. The papers may result from the marriage in 1883 of Ernest Edward Nevile (1842-1894) to Frances, daughter of Samuel Moore of Moyne Hall, Cavan. Ernest was a 2nd son of John Pate Nevile of Skelbrooke (1814-1847). Further checking is required to ascertain the true nature and extent of this connection.

Archive: Nevile Family Papers in the John Goodchild Collection (Local History Centre), Wakefield; the content of these is unknown.

Newcomen of Kirkleatham

Yorkshire Land: 4,545 acres (Bateman)
Seat: Kirkleatham Hall, Redcar

In 1812, Henry Vansittart married Teresa Newcomen, widow of Charles Turner of Kirkleatham and daughter of Viscountess Newcomen of Longford (d. 1817), whose line became extinct with death of her son Thomas in 1825. The Newcomens were an Irish family – Sir William Gleadowe-Newcomen (1741-1807), 1st Viscount Newcomen, was MP for Longford 1790-97, 1797-1800. His wife Charlotte was the daughter and heir of Charles Newcomen of Carrickglass, and inherited large estates in Longford. The Arthur Newcomen in Bateman is the grandson of Henry Vansittart.

Archives: The Kirkleatham Hall estate records are preserved at North Yorkshire County Record Office (ZK), but seem only relate to estate management.

Marquis of Normanby of Mulgrave Castle

Yorkshire Land: 6,834 acres, North Riding
Yorkshire Seat: Mulgrave Castle
Other Name: Phipps, Mulgrave

Constantine Phipps (bap. 1722, d.1780), succeeded in 1767 to the estate of Mulgrave in Yorkshire and was made Baron Mulgrave of New Ross, Wexford in the Irish peerage. His grandson Constantine Henry Phipps, 1st Marquess of Normanby (1797-1863), was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1835-1839 in Lord Melbourne's 2nd Ministry. In 1818 he was Tory MP for Scarborough and had to quit the seat due to his liberal beliefs. Between 1826 and 1830 he was MP for Malton, before succeeding his father in April 1831.

His appointment as Lord Lieutenant was welcomed by Irish Roman Catholics. He helped to oversee some of the measures detailed in the entry for the 7th Earl of Carlisle, above. He was created Marquess of Normanby in 1838. In February 1839, he was moved to become

Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, and then in August that year to the Home Office. Thereafter he largely pursued a career as an ambassador.

Archives: The main body of Normanby's papers and correspondence is held privately at Mulgrave Castle, and so their content is unclear. The papers have been extensively catalogued (in what amounts to a calendar), and this record is held on paper at Mulgrave. A significant collection of letters relating to Normanby's period in Ireland is held in the British Library, Manuscripts Collection, Add MSS 51566, 51818-51819.

O'Connor, Roderic Anthony Mary Joseph (1860-1940), artist.

O'Connor was born at Milton, Co. Roscommon, the first son of Roderick Joseph O'Connor (*d.* 1893), a wealthy landowner from 'one of the most noble families of Ireland', and High Sheriff of Roscommon in 1863. The 'most noble' comment may possibly mean that O'Connor was a member of the O'Connor family, descendants of the last High King of Ireland, one of whose members settled at Milton. O'Connor's connection to Yorkshire is that he was sent to the Roman Catholic school of St Lawrence's, Ampleforth, in Yorkshire (1873-8), before returning to Dublin to train as an artist, later taking up a successful artistic career, largely in France.

Archives: No papers found. He has an ODNB entry.

Lord O'Hagan

Yorkshire Land: 604 acres (also 4,695 acres in Lancashire)
Irish Land: None listed in Bateman
Irish Seat: Woodlands, Clonsilla, Dublin (Bateman)

Thomas O'Hagan (1812-1885), Irish judge, was born in Belfast, the only son of a Catholic trader. Educated at King's College, Dublin and Gray's Inn, London, he pursued a legal career in Ireland. He edited the *Newry Examiner* from 1836-40, and was a supporter of Daniel O'Connell, who influenced him politically. He pioneered the study of statistics in Ireland. In 1862 he was made Attorney General of Ireland. In 1868 Gladstone made him Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and in 1870 was raised to the peerage as Baron O'Hagan of Tullahogue in co. Tyrone. He acquired his Yorkshire estates in 1871 through his second marriage to Alice Mary Towneley, youngest daughter and co-heir of Colonel Charles Towneley (*d.* 1870) of Lancashire, a Catholic landowner and Liberal MP for Sligo in 1848 and 1852-3 – this marriage also bought him 4,695 acres in Lancashire.

Archives: O'Hagan's correspondence and papers are held at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (D2777 – O'Hagan Papers). This collection is described on PRONI's 'Introductions to Major Collections' section, and includes extensive correspondence relating to O'Hagan's professional and political career in Ireland, and some correspondence with his second wife. The content of these letters is unknown.

Paley Family of Langcliffe Park. Settle

Yorkshire Land: 2,007 acres in Yorkshire and Suffolk
Yorkshire Seat: Langcliffe Park

A tenuous connection to Ireland through the marriage of George Arthur Paley (1874-?) of Langcliffe to Frances Mary, daughter of Percy Brodrick Bernard of Castle Hacket, Galway in 1900. This marriage was dissolved by 1916, but did produce an heir.

Archives: No papers found.

Pearson Family of Yorkshire and Mountcross, Co. Cork

Irish Seat: Mountcross House (?)

This family seems to have links to both Yorkshire and Ireland, but I have been unable to ascertain the exact connection. William Pearson (1662-1715), was a chancellor of York Minster. The genealogy of this family would require further research, but it would appear

that a direct Yorkshire connection in the archives ends with him. A Christopher Pearson (1707-1767) was the incumbent of Macroom, Cork. A John Pearson (1813-1856) lived at Passage West, Cork and was the great-grandson of William Pearson of York Minster. His son, John Pearson (1847-1941) resided at Mountcross, whilst his daughter Mary Anne Pearson (1853-1943), wrote a diary of travels in Ireland in 1921.

Archives: The papers of the Pearson Family are contained in the Special Collections Department, Brotherton Library, University of Leeds, spread over 3 accessions to the archive. All of these have detailed hand-lists accessible via the Brotherton's website. Pearson/MSDep1989/1 is the first deposit of papers, donated by a Mrs Susan Laville, a great-granddaughter of John Pearson (1847-1941). Mrs Laville had undertaken genealogical research into this family (the archive also contains her privately printed essay on this subject, which should shed light on how this family's connection with Ireland came about).

This deposit includes around ten letters addressed to and written by William Pearson of York Minster, none of which appear directly to relate to Ireland. There are 4 letters written to Christopher Pearson in Ireland. There are some C19th letters between members of the Pearson family in Ireland, and records of both C19th and modern genealogical researches into the Pearsons. Pearson/MSDep1993 is the second accession to the archive. Pearson/MSDep1993/1/5 is a diary of Mary Anne Pearson in Ireland, 1921. The rest of this deposit comprises largely of C20th letters to members of the Pearson family in Ireland. MSDep/1999 is the third deposit of this archive, and arises from Mrs Laville's research into extended members of this family. This deposit is particularly strong on naval affairs, containing letters from C19th family members serving aboard ships.

This archive could be a very useful source for a study of an Irish 'lesser gentry' family, but does not seem to be of use for non-genealogical connections between Yorkshire and Ireland, as the letters contained in the archive do not seem to 'cross' the Irish sea. However, further investigation at the Brotherton Library is recommended.

Pease Family of Hummersknott, Darlington

Arthur Pease of Hummersknott, Darlington (1837-1898), married in 1864 Mary Lecky, daughter of Ebenezer Pike of Besborough, Cork. Their son Sir Arthur Francis Pease (1866-1927), was a famous coal-owner and industrialist.

Archives: No papers found for this family. Sir Arthur Pease has an ODNB entry, but this is based on printed rather than archival sources.

Pease Family of Hull and Hesslewood

Irish Land: Unknown (Further Investigation Recommended).

The Pease family of Hull, distantly related to those above, were prominent Hull Quakers and businessmen. The Pease Family Papers include those of Robert Pease (1717-70), and contain an account of his trip to Ireland in 1738 (DFP/474). The direct ancestor of the Pease family of Hull, Joseph Pease (1688-1788), had a brother George. Joseph was sent to England by his father (who had settled in Amsterdam), whilst George was sent to Limerick, where the family had a mill and linseed exporting business.

Archives: The Pease family papers are preserved at Hull City Archives (DFP). The papers of Joseph Pease (1688-1778) include 10 letters from his brother George at Limerick, 1708-1739 (DFP122-132). The papers of Joseph Robinson Pease I (1752-1807) include a section on Irish estates, which is not described at catalogue level (DFP/553-870, 2004-6, 3360). The papers of his son, Joseph Robinson Pease II, include one item relating to investment in the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland (DFP/2089-2133). The papers of Joseph Walker Pease (1820-1882), include a circular from Lord Herries appealing for contributions to the Irish Property Defence Association (DFP/2926), 1882. The Pease family papers also include 2 pamphlets relating to a 'Popish Sham-Plot' in Ireland, 1681.

It would therefore appear that this family had at one stage both Yorkshire and Irish land; further investigation of this source is recommended.

Potter, Thomas Joseph (1828–1873), poet and novelist

Potter was born in Scarborough. His parents were Anglicans, but in 1847 he entered the Catholic church at Stockeld Park, Beverley, and joined Stonyhurst College. In October 1854 he entered All Hallows' College [Catholic], Dublin, and was ordained in June 1857. He was appointed professor of *belles-lettres* and sacred eloquence, and later director of All Hallows' College. He contributed religious verses to Catholic periodicals, and later wrote poems and short stories based on Irish and biblical legends. He provides an interesting example of a Yorkshireman travelling and settling in Ireland due to Catholicism.

Archives: No archives listed, but he has an ODNB entry based on printed sources.

Prior-Wandesforde Family of Kirklington Hall, Ripon

Yorkshire Land: 4,800 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Kirklington Hall, Ripon
Irish Land: 22,232 acres, Co. Kilkenny
Irish Seat: Castlecomer, Kilkenny
Other Name: Castlecomer, Wandsforde (older spelling).

Kirklington Hall was the Yorkshire home of the Wandesforde family, Earls of Castlecomer, who owned substantial Irish estates in Kilkenny, where their main seat, Castlecomer, was located. This family is one of the best examples in the database of a connection between Yorkshire and Ireland in the C18th and earlier. Christopher Wandesforde of Kirklington, (1592–1640), was an MP for Yorkshire in the 1620s and a member of the Irish Privy Council from 1633. He became an MP for Kildare in 1634 and was heavily involved in Irish administration, acquiring Irish lands and the seat at Castlecomer in the process.

Several generations of the family thereafter exhibit genealogical connections to Irish families. Sir Christopher Wandsforde (1627-1686) had a daughter Eleanor, who married Amias Bushe of Kilfane. His son Sir Christopher Wandsforde (1656-1707), created 1st Viscount Castlecomer in 1706, was MP for St. Canice 1692-3, 1695-9, 1703-7 and MP for Ripon 1679-81. He was a sheriff of the North Riding in 1690 and a deputy governor of Kilkenny and Yorkshire (1690 and 1700 respectively). He had a daughter Henrietta who married William Maynard of Curryglass.

His son Christopher Wandesforde (1684-1719), 2nd Viscount Castlecomer, was MP for St Canice in 1707 and for Ripon 1715-23. In 1715 he was appointed governor of Kilkenny. Sir George Wandesforde, 4th Viscount Castlecomer (d. 1751) married Susannah, daughter of the Ven. John Griffith, archdeacon of Killahoe. His daughter Susannah married Thomas Newneham of Caolmore, Cork. Interestingly, the Castlecomers are listed in Thomas Prior's 1729 work on absentee Irish landlords as being not present in the country at all.

Sir John Wandesforde, son of the 4th Viscount, was created Earl of Wandesforde in 1750. When he died in 1784 his honours became extinct. In 1750, he married Agnes Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Southall of Enniscouch, Limerick. His daughter Anne married in 1769 John Butler of Garry, who was restored to the title of Earl of Ormonde in 1791. Their 3rd son James became 19th Earl of Ormonde and inherited the Ormonde estate, whilst their 4th son Hon Charles Harward Butler Clarke-Southwell-Wandesforde (1780-1860) succeeded to his mother's Wandesforde estate. He married in 1812 Lady Sarah Butler, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Carrick.

Their daughter Sarah eventually succeeded to the Kirklington estate, after it had belonged to their grandson Charles Wandesforde (d. 1881), High Sheriff of Kilkenny in 1879. Sarah Prior Wandesforde (1814-1892) married in 1836 Rev. John Prior, rector of Kirklington, originally of Mount Dillon, Dublin, the son of Rev. Prior, Vice-Provost of Trinity College Dublin. Their son Charles Butler had a residence at Crossogue House, Tipperary and married Dora Phillips of Ghile, Tipperary. Their second son Henry Wallis lived at Kirklington Hall, and married in 1878 Mary Anne, widow of R. H. Collis of Milbrook, Tipperary and 3rd daughter of Richard Phillips of Mount River, Tipperary. Sarah Prior-Wandesforde was succeeded by her grandson Richard Henry Prior-Wandesforde (1870-1956), who lived at both Castlecomer House and Kirklington. Note that the original Castlecomer House was

burnt down in the Battle of Castlecomer, 1798, and re-built by the Countess of Ormonde in 1802.

Archives: The majority of the papers relating to the estates of this family are held at the National Library of Ireland (MS Collection List 52). These comprise 52 boxes, and relate to the family's activities in railroad and colliery development as well as estate management in general. The National Library of Ireland also holds Christopher Wandesforde's (1592-1640) correspondence with Ormonde on Irish matters.

The North Yorkshire County Record Office retains a smaller deposit of papers, mainly relating to the Prior-Wandesfordes' Yorkshire estates (ZKW). ZKW/3280 contains 1815 & 1836 surveys of the Yorkshire estate. ZKW/3507 is a complete set of rentals for the Kirklington estate 1741-1921 and a 1919-22 analysis of income and expenditure at Kirklington. The small amount of Wandesforde family documents in this collection include a letter from Earl Wandesforde to John Talbot, Kirklington 1769 and the appointment of Earl Wandesforde as a deputy lieutenant of the North Riding 1715.

The collection holds a sporadic set of estate accounts and rentals for the C18th, and a small amount of documents relating to the rental of the Irish estates 1831-34, 1879, 1893. The archive also contains estate correspondence 1809-45 and 1868-89, but the content or quality of this is unclear from the paper catalogue. Researchers into this family may wish to consult H. B. McCall, 'The Story of the Family of Wandesforde of Kirklington & Castlecomer' (London, 1904). The appendix to this work contains a calendar of 250 or so documents from the Castlecomer archive. A copy of this calendar is attached to the paper catalogue for the Kirklington papers at North Yorkshire County Record Office. This calendar includes documents relating to the original conveyance of land at Castlecomer to Christopher Wandesforde and the appointment of Sir Christopher Wandesforde as a deputy lieutenant of the North Riding in 1666. If used in conjunction with the papers at the NLI, it is my opinion that this collection would be an excellent basis for research into many aspects of this family's connection to Yorkshire and Ireland.

Miss Rawson of Nidd Hall –

Yorkshire Land: 7,604 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Nidd Hall

See the connections between this family and the Mountgarrets above. In 1844, Henry, 14th Viscount Mountgarret, married Frances Penelope, daughter of Thomas Rawson of Nidd Hall. Cokayne suggests that he succeeded to the estates of Miss Rawson of Nidd Hall in 1891 – thereafter the family seem to reside in Yorkshire.

Using the 1830s version of Burke, the Rawsons of Nidd seem to have been descended from Benjamin Rawson (b. 1758), who made his money through trade. One of his children, Sarah, married in 1817 a Major General George Guy Carlton L'Estrange of Moystown, King's County.

Archives: No archival resources for the Rawsons of Nidd were found.

Lord Ribblesdale of Gisburn Park

Yorkshire Land: 4,667 acres, West Riding
Yorkshire Seat: Gisburn Park, Skipton
Other Name: Lister

Thomas Lister (1752-1826), created Baron Ribblesdale in 1797, married in 1789 one Rebecca, daughter and co-heir of Joseph Fielding of ? in Ireland (Cokayne). His great-grandson Thomas Lister, fourth Baron Ribblesdale (1854-1925), was Liberal spokesman in the Lords on Ireland in the early 1890s. In 1927, his autobiography *Impressions and Memories* was published, which may be of use.

Archives: The Ribblesdale family and estate papers, including extensive correspondence relating to the 1st Baron Ribblesdale's time, are preserved in the H.F.L Bradfer-Lawrence collection at Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Leeds (Ref MD/335). The catalogue for this

collection is ref. MS1673. It is unclear from the online catalogue how far this collection would be useful for this project, and thus further investigation is recommended. The 4th Baron Ribblesdale has an ODNB entry.

Marquis of Ripon, Studley Royal

Yorkshire Land: 14,668 acres (Bateman)
Yorkshire Seat: Studley Royal, Newby Hall
Other Name: Robinson, Viscount Goderich

Frederick John Robinson (1782-1859), was as Viscount Goderich Prime Minister (1828), and was created Earl of Ripon in 1833. He was born at Newby Hall. Between 1804 and 1806 he was Private Secretary to his maternal uncle Lord Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Hardwicke arranged for Robinson to be selected as MP for Carlow, Ireland in 1806. Robinson exchanged this for Ripon in 1807, a seat he held for 20 years. In 1807 he argued for the right of the King to veto Catholic relief. One of his major political patrons in the 1810s was Lord Castlereagh. As a major politician he would also inevitably have been involved with Irish affairs outside this e.g. between 1812 and 1818 he was President of the Board of Trade, between 1823-27 he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1827 and 1830-33 he was Sec. of State for the Colonies. He supported the 1828 Catholic Relief Bill, but resigned from Grey's Ministry in 1834 over a perceived threat to the Church of Ireland.

It may be of some interest therefore to note that his wife was a pious, evangelical, half-Irish Protestant. In 1814, Robinson married one Sarah Albina Louisa, daughter of Robert, 4th Earl of Buckinghamshire and his wife Margaretta, herself a daughter and coheir of Edmund Bourke of Urrey, Ireland. The 4th Earl of Buckinghamshire was a prominent member of the Irish Parliament 1784-1797 and, in 1789, was made Chief Secretary for Ireland and an Irish Privy Councillor. Sarah was the 4th Earl's only surviving child and heir, and came into her inheritance in 1816, but it is unclear if this included Irish estates (it did include the Ripon estate at Nocton Hall, Lincolnshire). Ripon acquired the West Riding estates of his cousin (?) Elizabeth Lawrence in 1845, an inheritance which included Studley Royal and Fountains Abbey.

His son, George Frederick Samuel Robinson (1827-1909), styled Viscount Goderich 1833-59, was MP for Huddersfield 1853-7 and for the West Riding 1857-9. In 1871 he was created Marquess of Ripon, and between 1873 and 1906 was Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding. He inherited the Newby Park estate in the North Riding, in addition to the estates above (not to be confused with Newby Hall, which his father did not inherit – the inheritance situation for this family is exceedingly complicated, and I'm not entirely sure I have it right here). In 1873 he converted to Roman Catholicism. At the age of 24 he had married Henrietta Vyner of the Vyner family, grand-daughter of his uncle Earl de Grey.

In 1868, de Grey, as he was from 1859 until his Marquisate in 1871, joined Gladstone's administration as Lord President of the Council. He played an important role in discussions of Irish affairs through his position as an experience debater in the Lords. He later supported Home Rule, partially due to his piloting of Irish Disestablishment through the Lords, and partly from his friendship with Charles Gavan Duffy, the Irish nationalist. In 1873 he resigned from the Government due to his conversion to Catholicism. He became a Catholic activist (for instance, he was a member of the Catholic Union), and was interested in Catholic education. He was thereafter Viceroy of India. Returning in 1885 to find the Liberal Party torn apart by Gladstone's proposals for Home Rule, he supported Home Rule out of support for his fellow Catholics and attempted to keep Yorkshire Liberals loyal to Gladstone (ODNB). In February 1888 he was awarded the freedom of the city of Dublin.

Archives: The papers of Frederick John Robinson, 1st Earl of Ripon, are preserved primarily at the British Library, Manuscript Collections section, Add. MSS 40862-80. Further political correspondence (c. 200 items) is held at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies, Archives of the Earls of Buckinghamshire, Ref. D-MH/G. As the name suggests, this collection is primarily concerned with the Hobart family, Earls of Buckinghamshire, and includes some personal papers of the 4th Earl of Buckinghamshire, Robinson's father in law, including some material relating to Ireland (D-MH/H).

The papers of George Robinson, 1st Marquis of Ripon, are also primarily held at the British Library, Manuscript Collections Department (Add. Mss 43510-644). This collection is extensive and covers Ripon's entire political career. A further 198 items are held at the William R Perkins Library, Duke University, America, but the content of these is unclear. The estate papers for Newby Hall and Studley Royal are kept primarily at West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds (Ref NH & VR).

Earls of Rosse, Birr Castle

Yorkshire Land: 1,340 acres (Bateman), a further 6,187 acres by 1921.
Yorkshire Seat: Heaton Hall, Bradford – also later Womersley Park, Doncaster.
Irish Land: 25,146 acres, King's County, Tipperary
Irish Seat: Birr Castle
Other Name: Parsons

William Parsons, 3rd Earl of Rosse (1800-1867), was born in York, and became Earl of Rosse in 1841 following the death of his father Laurence. He was educated at Trin. College, Dublin (admitted in 1819), but matriculated at Oxford (Magdalene College) in 1821, and gained an MA from Trinity College, Dublin in 1832. Between 1821 and 1835 he was MP for King's County, and Lord Lieutenant of that county from 1831 to 1867. On 14th April 1836 he married Mary, 1st daughter and co-heir of John Fielden of Heaton Hall, Bradford, from whence came the Hall to the Rosse estate. One of the Rosse's West Riding connections was with the Bradford Anglican William Scoresby, who lectured on Rosse's telescope in America in 1848.

Their son Laurence Parsons, 4th Earl of Rosse (1840-1908), was educated at Trinity College Dublin 1860-4 and was Lord Lieutenant of King's County 1892-1908. He was the holder of various civil positions (such as the Chancellor of the University of Dublin 1885-1908) in Ireland. In 1870 he married Cassandra Harvey-Hawke, daughter and heir of Edward William, 4th Baron Hawke of Towton (1799-1869), owner of Womersley Park in Yorkshire. Their son William Edward, 5th Earl of Rosse (1873-1918) was an Irish Peer 1911-18 and was killed in action, predeceasing his mother. William's wife Frances Lois is listed in a 1967 edition of Burke as a resident of Womersley Park, which (along with an estate of 6,187 acres) had passed to Laurence Michael, 6th Earl of Rosse (1906-1979) upon the death of Cassandra in 1921.

The Womersley estate was placed for auction in 1930, but the Womersley Park website suggests that various members of the Rosse family retired to Womersley, including the 6th Earl's mother, and that in 1979 it passed to the 6th Earl of Rosse's son, the Hon. Martin Parsons, before being acquired by its current owners in 2004.

Archives: The main body of papers relating to the Earls of Rosse is held privately at Birr Castle. This collection includes estate papers and some family papers for the Harvey-Hawke family. Further papers relating to the Yorkshire estates of the Earls of Rosse (1887-1908) are held at West Yorkshire Archive Service, Wakefield (C822). This collection is unlisted, and thus its contents are unclear. Some estate papers relating to Womersley Park are held at the Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York (WOM). A detailed guide to this collection has been placed on the Borthwick's website.

<http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/bihr/lists/Womersley%20Catalogue%20Complete.pdf>

The collection comprises both estate and family papers, and would seem to be an excellent source for a study of estate management in the early C20th, when it was under the ownership of the Earls of Rosse. The collection includes estate plans from the C17th to C20th (WOM/1/1), some estate correspondence from the late C19th to early C20th century (WOM/1/1/2), detailed estate cash books from a similar period (WOM/1/3), rentals from the late C17th to the C20th (WOM/1/1/5) and papers relating to the estate auction of 1930, including detailed inventories (WOM/1/1/7). There are also details of the operation of the farm and personal accounts and correspondence of early C19th members of the Hawke family. This archive would appear to be a very good quality source for an Irish landowner's estate activities in Yorkshire.

St. Leger of Park Hill, Rotherham

Yorkshire Land: 1,676 acres, West Riding
Irish Land: 3,500 acres, Limerick
Yorkshire Seat: Park Hill, Rotherham
Irish Seat: Unknown

According to Bateman, Col, John St. Leger (1823-1905), had 5,179 acres in Yorkshire and Ireland (Limerick). Burke suggests that this was due to his succeeding to the estates of his cousin, Anthony F. Butler St. Leger, in 1862. However, I have been unable to trace the details of this inheritance or find further information for the Butler St. Leger side of the family.

Archive: No papers found.

St. Quintin Family of Scampston

Yorkshire Land: 7,033 acres (Bateman)
Seat: Scampston Hall, Malton

Sir William St. Quintin, 2nd Baronet (1661-1723), of Harpham was from 1706-1710 commissioner of revenue in Ireland (ODNB – no archives listed), and was MP for Hull from 1695 for 11 successive parliaments. It was this St. Quintin who purchased large amounts of land in Yorkshire, largely from the proceeds of his political career. No other connections to Ireland.

Archives: The Papers of the Quintin Family are preserved at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University (DDSQ), but contain no obvious references to Ireland and little material of relevance to Sir William St. Quintin.

Sadler, Michael Thomas (1780–1835), social reformer and political economist

Sadler was famous in Yorkshire as a prominent political activist and campaigner for factory reform in the early 1830s, but he also has some connections with Ireland. In 1800, Sadler entered into partnership with his brother Benjamin, a Leeds linen merchant, and played an important part in the civic life of the city, contributing to the Tory *Leeds Intelligencer*. Despite managing Wilberforce's campaign in 1807, he rose to prominence as an opponent of parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation.

In the 1820s he became concerned about the problem of poverty in Ireland, perhaps due to his economic connection with the country – he and his brother were supplied by Irish linen. In 1828, he published the anti-Malthusian *Ireland: its Evils and their Remedies*, advocating a poor law in Ireland. In 1829, he entered Parliament for Newark, and in 1830 moved for a poor law in Ireland. Between 1831-2 he was MP for Aldborough, and in 1832 he unsuccessfully contested Leeds against Macaulay. He thereafter retired to New Lodge, Belfast, where his family had a linen works.

Archives: Sadler's papers, comprising correspondence and pamphlets, are held at the London School of Economics Library, Archives Division. His correspondence, in 3 bound volumes, is ref. COL MISC 0062. There is no item level description.

Saltmarshe Family of Saltmarshe Hall, East Riding

Yorkshire Land: 2,776 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Saltmarshe Hall, East Riding

Connection to Ireland: The Saltmarshe family papers have papers relating to one Harry Denison, son of Robert Denison of Waplinton Hall, East Riding, 1841-1863. Denison was a Captain in the 90th Light Infantry and served in Ireland in the 1850s. Denison is possibly a relative of the Saltmarshes – Philip Saltmarshe (1780-1846) married a Harriet Denison in 1824.

Archive: The Saltmarshe family papers are preserved at the East Riding of Yorkshire Archives and Records Service (DDSA). DDSA/1077 is correspondence relating to Harry

Denison, 1841-1863. DDSA/1118-22 also contains, notably, Harry Denison's diaries as an officer. These cover the period from 1848 to 1855, and include the time he spent in Ireland – they may well be a good source for military activities in Ireland.

Savile Family of Rufford Abbey

Yorkshire Land: 16,000 acres, West Riding (Bateman)
Seat: Rufford Abbey, Nottinghamshire

Sir George Savile, 7th Baronet (bap 1678, d. 1743), was born at Thornhill, Wakefield, the son of the rector there. He inherited his distant cousin's estates in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire in 1700. In 1722, when he was in his 40s, he married the 16 year-old daughter of John Pratt of Dublin and Cabra Castle, co. Cavan, who was deputy vice-treasurer of Ireland, although she was reputedly the daughter of Henry Petty, earl of Shelburne (ODNB). From 1728-1734 he was MP for Yorkshire.

Archives: The estate papers of the Savile family are preserved at Nottinghamshire Archives (Papers of the Savile Family, Ref DD/SR). Unfortunately, this collection contains very little in the way of personal papers or correspondence.

Earls of Scarborough of Sandbeck Park

Yorkshire Land: 8,640 acres, West Riding
Yorkshire Seat: Sandbeck Park, Rotherham
Other Name: Lumley

Richard Lumley (1650-1721), created 1st Earl of Scarborough in 1690, was also Viscount Lumley of Waterford, being a grandson of Sir Richard Lumley, who was raised to the Irish peerage in 1628. Scarborough was one of the 7 peers who invited William of Orange to England in 1688. A military commander, in 1690 he served in Ireland at the Battle of the Boyne.

His 2nd son and heir, Richard Lumley, 2nd Earl of Scarborough (1688-1739/40), was offered the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland in 1734 but refused it. He committed suicide and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas Lumley-Saunderson (1691-1752), who assumed the name of Saunderson in on succeeding to the estates of his cousin, James Saunderson, Earl of Castleton in the Irish peerage, in 1723. Through this inheritance the Earls of Scarborough gained their Yorkshire estate at Sandbeck.

Archives: The principal body of family and estate papers of the Earls of Scarborough are held privately at Sandbeck Park. There are some papers relating to the Earls of Scarborough among the Papers of the Savile Family, Nottinghamshire Archives, DD/SR, but these are primarily concerned with later members of the family and estate management.

Earls of Sheffield

Yorkshire Seat: Grave Hall, nr. Ferrybridge
Other Seats: Sheffield Place, Sussex
Estates – in 1883, 4,537 acres in Sussex, 731 acres in Yorkshire, 1,085 acres in Meath and 115 acres in Louth.

John Baker-Holroyd (1735-1821), cr. 1st Earl of Sheffield in 1816, had previously been created Baron Sheffield of Roscommon in 1783. He took an active part in promoting the Union with Ireland. He was the son of Isaac Holroyd of Dunamore, Meath. His son George, 2nd Earl of Sheffield (1802-1876) married Harriet, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Harewood. The ODNB entry for the 1st Earl of Sheffield suggests that the Holroyds were a Yorkshire family who had settled in Ireland in the C16th.

Archives: The papers of the 1st Earl of Sheffield are held at East Sussex Record Office, comprising 4,000 items (I was unable to ascertain the quality or nature of this collection as the ESRO website was down). The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland also has 117 items of Sheffield's correspondence and papers relating to Ireland (D3541; T2965).

Smith, Stephen Catterson (1806–1872), portrait painter

Smith was born in Skipton, the son of a coach painter. After training at the Royal Academy and Paris, he received commissions in Londonderry c. 1839, moving there. In 1845 he moved to Dublin and became portrait painter to 7 Lord Lieutenants, becoming the leading portrait painter in Ireland for over a quarter of a century.

Archives: No archives. He has an ODNB entry.

Spencer Stanhope Family of Cannon Hall, Yorkshire

Yorkshire Land: 11,357 acres, West Riding
Seat: Cannon Hall

It is not clear how this family have a connection to Ireland, but the Spencer Stanhope Muniments at West Yorkshire Archive Service, Bradford (SpSt), have several references to Ireland from the seventeenth-century. SpSt/4/4 contains papers relating to Ireland, and SpSt/10/5 to the Irish rebellion (what these are is unclear). SpSt/5/4/1/1 are 'Irish accounts' relating to the Irish business of Richard Rawdon, an uncle of a John Stanhope (who wrote the accounts) in the late C17th. SpSt/6/1 are family papers relating to this generation of Stanhopes, and include letters between the Stanhopes and Rawdons (1640s-1690s) commenting on Ireland, including news of the British Army in Ireland. SpSt/6/1/8 is an intriguing 1641 letter from John Stanhope to Walter Stanhope his father, telling of his narrow escape from Irish rebels and fear for his Irish estate. SpSt/10/3/12 is a 1649 account of John Stanhope's passage from Ireland to Yorkshire, possibly as a response to the Civil War.

Laurence Sterne (1713-1768), Clergyman and Author of *Tristram Shandy*

Sterne was born in Clonmel, Ireland, in 1713. His great-grandfather, Richard Sterne, was Archbishop of York in the C17th. Richard's son and Laurence's grandfather, Simon, inherited an estate at Elvington and possessed one at Woodhouse, near Sheffield – Laurence's father, Roger, was Simon's second son. Roger pursued an unsuccessful army career, and in 1715 was ordered to Dublin, his family (including the young Laurence) going with him. Thereafter the family spent the next nine years living an unsettled life, mostly in Ireland.

In 1723, Sterne was sent to school at Woodhouse, becoming estranged from his mother, who remained in Ireland even following his father's death. After having taken clerical orders, Sterne took up a post at Sutton on the Forest, Yorkshire, living there until 1760 (after which he relocated to nearby Shandy Hall) - this post was obtained through the influence of his uncle Jacques, an influential figure in York ecclesiastical circles.

Archives: The Laurence Sterne Trust, Shandy Hall, has a collection of Sterne's books and papers (no item level description).

Strickland-Constable Family

Land: 6,271 acres
Seats: Wassand Hall, Hull (1930s Burke).

A tenuous connection through the fact that Sir George Strickland, 5th Bt (1729-1808), had a grandson Walter by his younger son George who married in 1839 one Charlotte, daughter of John Carroll of Merville, co. Clare. No other obvious Irish genealogical connections.

Archives: The papers of the Strickland-Constable Family of Wassand are at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University (DDCV), but are not extensive and unlikely to help this project.

Sykes Family of Sledmere

Yorkshire Land: 34,010 acres, East Riding
Seat: Sledmere House

Sir Mark Sykes, 6th Bt. (1879-1919), was Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary of Ireland (George Wyndham) between 1904 and 1905. Following his mother Jessica (nee Cavendish-Bentick), who converted to Catholicism in 1882, Mark Sykes was raised as a Catholic. This affected his views on Home Rule, despite the fact he was a Unionist MP for Buckrose, East Riding (1906-10) and Hull (1911-1919). He proposed federal government for Ireland in 1914. The papers of the Sykes family contain an interesting bundle of correspondence upon Sykes' commentary upon Irish Bishop's inciting their congregations to refuse conscription in 1916.

Archives: The papers of the Sykes family are held at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University (Ref DDSY). A check of the paper catalogue revealed that this is an excellent collection which would be very useful for a study of estate and regional life. It includes extensive correspondence of members of the Sykes family in the C18th and C19th, whose 'bundle-level' descriptions, however, reveal no immediate relevance to this project. Of further help to a study of Yorkshire life in this period would be DDSY/102, late C18th diaries of Sir Christopher Sykes, and DDSY/102/38-55, the diary of Tatton Sykes 1805-1832. DDSY/104/66-8 are C18th (n.d.) lists of tenants in Yorkshire, whilst DDSY/107 contains lists of rentals from 1728-1928.

DDSY(2) contains the papers of Sir Mark Sykes above, and is an extremely extensive collection of correspondence and other papers between 1898 and 1919, which is currently being catalogued to item level by the Brynmor Jones staff. DDSY(2)/2 contains Sykes' correspondence with both members of his family and political / ecclesiastical figures such as Cardinal Newman. This could potentially be a good source for Sykes' opinions on Home Rule. Sykes was extremely involved in military affairs, and DDSY(2)/5, Sykes' military papers and correspondence, would be a very good source for any study of the military in this period. Of immediate relevance to Ireland are the following papers; DDSY(2)/7/21-32 is a collection of Sykes' speeches on Ireland – for instance, DDSY(2)/21 contains 31 items dating from 1801-1810 and comprising Sykes' speeches in favour of Home Rule. DDSY(2)/22-3 are Unionist pamphlets published between 1908 and 1911, which Sykes' collected. DDSY(2)/24 contains Sykes' speeches and notes on Ireland 1910-1918.

Perhaps the most interesting item in this collection is DDSY(2)/30, which comprises 40 letters to Sykes on Irish affairs between 1916-1918. These letters are mainly reaction to Sykes' publishing a letter in the *Morning Post* in 1916 protesting against the action of Irish Bishop's, who seem to have incited their congregation to resist conscription. These letters are interesting because they catch Sykes in a tricky position relative to Ireland as a Catholic supporter of Home Rule and strong supporter of conscription. I have seen these documents, and they would be well worth pursuing further. It is recommended that any future research also explores the other documents pertaining to Ireland listed here, as it seems likely that this collection will be an excellent source for connections between Ireland and Yorkshire in the early C20th. The other Irish connection in this archive is DDSY/99, a collection of Acts of Parliament from the early C19th, some of which relate to Ireland.

Tempest Family of Broughton Hall

Yorkshire Land: 4,216 acres (Bateman)
Seat: Broughton Hall, Skipton

Stephen Tempest (1654-1742), was a colonel in King James' army in 1688. He was the heir of his uncle, Sir Stephen Tempest, a Royalist. Of the younger Stephen's children, his second and third son's became Jesuit priests – the Tempests were a recusant family. His fourth son Thomas (1697-1763) was a captain in Dillon's Irish Regiment. Thomas married in 1746 one Mary, daughter and heiress of Col. George Barnewall of Braganstone, Ireland. Their son Joseph was a captain in Walsh's Irish regiment. The eldest son of Stephen Tempest above, also called Stephen Tempest (1689-1771), had 3 daughters who were nuns, seemingly at the Benedictine convent at Ghent, Belgium.

The grandson of this Stephen Tempest, also called Stephen Tempest (1756-1824), had many children, one of whom, Frances, was a nun at St. Benedict's Priory. His 7th son

Joseph Francis Tempest (1804-1865) founded a line of Tempests at Ackworth Grange in the West Riding (near Pontefract). Of his children, the 6th son Alfred (1850-1920) was a Catholic Priest 'in Holy Orders of the Church of Rome'. His 4th son Wilfrid Francis Tempest (1846-?), who inherited the estate, had several children with connections to Ireland –

His 4th son Aidan Joseph (b. 1879) married Mary Blanche, daughter of James Donovan of Rathmines, co. Dublin. His 6th son Arthur Joseph was 'in Holy Orders of the Church of Rome' (a Catholic Priest). His 1st daughter Agnes Mary married in 1901 one Edward Radcliffe, son of Arthur Radcliffe of Hurdlestown, Meath. Wilfrid Tempest's 2nd marriage in 1888 was to Florence Helen, the only daughter of Vincent Lesassier O'Rourke of Rathgar, co. Dublin.

Archives: The estate and family papers of the Tempests of Broughton are held privately (NRA 19695 Tempest). Lancashire Record Office retains a diary written by Joseph Francis Tempest (1804-1865) between 1832 and 1840 (Personal records of Joseph Francis, 7th son of Stephen Tempest of Broughton Hall, Skipton-in-Craven, DDX 1061).

Tennant Family of Arncliffe-Cote, Kilnsey-in-Craven, Yorks, late of Chapel House, Yorkshire

This family is listed in Burke's landed gentry. It is not clear if they are related to the Tennants listed in Bateman, who owned 3,480 acres in Yorkshire and lived at Scarcroft Lodge, Leeds. A tenuous connection to Ireland is that Frederick William Tennant (1862-1934), the 5th son of Robert Tennant of Chapel House, had a son Anthony (b. 1900), who was killed with the 9th Lancers in Ireland in March 1921.

Archive: No archives found for this family

Thelluson Family of Brodsworth

Yorkshire Land: 7,875 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Brodsworth Hall, Doncaster

Charles Thelluson of Brodsworth was a younger brother to the 1st Baron Rendlesham, a title in the Irish peerage. His 2nd son Thomas Roberts Thelluson had a daughter Sabine, who married Richard Greville of Milford (in Ireland?) in 1862. Charles Sabine Thelluson (1822-1885), served in the 12th Lancers in Ireland before inheriting the estate in 1858, to which he made substantial alterations, building Brodsworth 1861-3. Information from Brodsworth's curator suggests that Thelluson's military career in Ireland started in 1841; his regiment served in Dundalk, Athlone, Belfast and Longford. In 1848 the regiment was in Cork, with detachments in Ballincollig and Fermoy Bandon. Thelluson left the regiment in November 1849.

Further information from Brodsworth's curator suggests that Ernest Thelluson (1830-1893), youngest brother of Charles above, was married at Ardglass Castle in Co. Down in 1852. It is possible that he was acting as an agent for the family at Ardglass. There is also a substantial collection of Italian sculptures at Brodsworth purchased at the Dublin exhibition of 1865. These were made by the Italian sculptor Casentini but purchased direct from the Dublin Exhibition Company.

Archives: The Brodsworth Estate Papers at Doncaster Archives (DD/BROD) are a useful source for the operation of the estate and attached colliery, but seemingly contain few family papers or personal correspondence.

Turton Family of Upsall Castle, Thirsk

Yorkshire Land: 9,887 acres
Seat: Upsall Castle, Thirsk

This family is of Irish descent. An ancestor of the family, Matthew Peters (1711-?), was born in Belfast, the son of a couple originally from the Isle of Wight. He married the eldest daughter of George Younge of Dublin. He was the author of *Agriculture or the Good Husbandman* and other agricultural works and was connected with the Irish Government improving 'the loughs and rivers of Ireland' (Burkes's LG). His son, Rev. William Peters,

(1741-1814), a famous painter, was born in Dublin and married the co-heir of the Rev. John Knowsley of Yorkshire, thus acquiring Yorkshire land.

Their son, Edmund Peters (1796-1857), acquired a large fortune through his marriage to Mary, widow of the eminent physician Dr John Turton – and changed his name to Turton. Their son Edmund Henry Turton (1825-1896), married in 1856 Lady Cecilia Mary Leeson, 2nd daughter and co-heiress of Joseph, 4th Earl of Milltown. The 1st Earl of Milltown built Russborough House, Blessington, and the Leesons were an Irish landowning family with, according to Cokayne, 5,042 acres in Wicklow, Dublin and Tipperary in 1883.

The Russborough House website suggests that 'The house stayed in the Milltown family right up to the 6th Earl. It then passed to a nephew, Sir Edmund Turton whose widow subsequently sold the house to Colonel Denis and Mrs Daly in 1931'. This presumably refers to Sir Edmund Bessborough Turton (1857-1929), nephew of Joseph Henry, 5th Earl of Milltown (1829-1871), who died unmarried and was succeeded in the title by his brother – Burke suggests that Sir Edmund Turton's mother, Lady Cecilia Mary Leeson, was co-heiress to the 4th Earl's estate. Sir Edmund's widow was Clementina Sarah (nee Spencer Ponsonby Fane of Brympton Park, Somerset).

Archives: The papers of the Turton Family of Upsall are preserved at North Yorkshire County Record Office (ref ZT). Unfortunately, the papers in this collection stop at the end of the C18th, pre-dating Edmund Peters' inheritance of the Turton estates. A look at the paper catalogue for this collection suggested it would be of little use. I have found no other relevant collections of archives through online searches, and have been unable to locate the records of the Earls of Milltown. The contents of Russborough House were (I believe) given to the National Gallery of Ireland in 1902.

Varlo [Varley], Charles (b. c.1725, d. in or after 1795), agriculturist,

Varlo was born in Snaith, Yorkshire. He visited Ireland when aged 21, and came to work for the Bishop of Elphin, whom he advised on agricultural matters. He was employed whilst in Ireland by the linen board to advise flax farmers on how to improve their produce, seemingly on the grounds that he came from a flax-growing part of Yorkshire. With the Bishop of Elphin's help, by 1748 he had obtained a farm in co. Leitrim. He bought over English implements, labourers and methods. In the 1760s, he attempted to bring his cattle over to England – this was unpopular, and they were slaughtered in the streets. He seems thereafter to have taken up farming in Yorkshire, but later lived in London. He was the author of works such as *The Yorkshire Farmer* (1766), *A New System of Husbandry* (1770, 5th edn. 1785), and *The Floating Ideas of Nature, Suited to the Philosopher, Farmer, and Mechanic* (1796).

Archives: No archives, but he does have an ODNB entry.

Vavasour of Hazlewood Castle

Yorkshire Land: 4,666 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Hazlewood Castle, Tadcaster

No obvious Irish connection, but do seem to have been a Catholic family. Sir Thomas Vavasour, who died in 1826 (see Burke's Extinct Baronetcies) devised his estates on his cousin, Edward Marmaduke Stourton, a 2nd son of the 17th Baron Stourton (see that family), who thereafter took the name Vavasour.

Archives: The estate papers of the Vavasours of Hazlewood are held at West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds. No connection to Ireland is evident from the catalogue of these papers (online). A National Archives search for families suggests that there is a Vavasour Family of Dublin (Ref GB/NNAF/F89006), but does not give any indication where their papers might be found.

Lords Wenlock of Escrick

Yorkshire Land: 20,853 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Escrick Park

Other Name: Thompson, Lawley

The clearest connection to Ireland I could find in this family was through the marriage of Constance Lascelles (1852-1932), a daughter of the 4th Earl of Harewood, to Beilby, 3rd Lord Wenlock (1849-1912) in 1872. Constance's sister Margaret Joan married in 1876 Hamilton, 5th Earl of Desart (1848-1934). Desart has an ODNB entry owing to his career as a lawyer and public servant. The Desarts were Irish landowners and peers who owned nearly 9,000 acres in Kilkenny and Tipperary (8,000 and 932 acres respectively).

The ODNB reports that the Desarts seat in Kilkenny, Desart Court, was 'burnt down by Sinn Feiners' [in February 1922]. This may explain a remarkable event in July 1922 whereby Constance Wenlock wrote to the Yorkshire Herald and Daily Mail calling attention to the 'anarchy' facing Ireland following Lloyd George's treaty with Ireland in December 1921.

Archives: The papers of Lords Wenlock are preserved at the Brynmor Jones Library, Hull University (DDFA). A look at the paper catalogue for this collection at Hull showed that it should be a good source for a study of C19th estate management. The archive also contains some family papers and correspondence. It was thought possible that, as 3 successive Lord Wenlocks were politically active in the C19th, some of these papers might relate to Ireland, but a check of the paper catalogue did not reveal any immediate connection.

However, this archive will be of great use to any future research owing to the correspondence of Constance, 3rd Lady Wenlock, DDFA(3)/5. DDFA(3)/5/27 comprises letters to Constance from her sister Margaret, Lady Desart in the early 1920s, which includes commentary on 'the troubles' 1922-3. It is recommended that future research investigate these papers. DDFA(3)/5/30 is an original bundle of papers marked 'Irish Loyalists', a look at which revealed it to comprise mainly positive and negative reaction to Constance's letter on Ireland in July 1922. This is an excellent source worth pursuing further. No central archive relating to the Desarts was located; the ODNB entry for the 5th Earl is mainly based on his correspondence to other politicians and public servants.

Vernon-Wentworth of Wentworth Castle, Barnsley

Yorkshire Land: 5,111 acres, West Riding
Seat: Wentworth Castle, Barnsley

An ancestor of Frederick Vernon-Wentworth (listed in Bateman) was Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford (1672-1739), an ancestor of the Fitzwilliam Wentworths. His daughter Anne married into the Conolly family of Castletown, Ireland. No obvious connections in late C18th or C19th. The Vernon-Wentworth Muniments at Sheffield Archives (VWM) do not seem to contain any items of relevance from the catalogue descriptions.

Earls of Westmorland of Apethorpe

Yorkshire Land: 1,401 acres (5,973 acres in Northampton), 1883.
Seat: Apethorpe House, Wansford

Falls into category of being an incidental Yorkshire landowner, but Fane, John, tenth earl of Westmorland (1759-1841), was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1790-4 and an opponent of Catholic emancipation. Cokayne suggests that the Westmorland's Yorkshire land (1,401 acres in the West Riding) belonged to 'the Countess', but it is unclear who this refers to.

Archives: The papers relating to the 10th Earl of Westmorland's time in Ireland are held at the National Archives of Ireland.

Earls of Wharnccliffe of Wortley

Yorkshire Land: 22,544 acres, North & West Riding (Bateman)
Yorkshire Seat: Wortley Hall, Sheffield

James Archibald Stuart-Wortley (1776-1845), Tory peer and leader of Yorkshire Toryism, created Baron Wharnccliffe in 1826, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding 1841-45, Tory MP for Yorkshire 1818-26. He supported Catholic emancipation from 1812, and on 28 May 1823 he seconded Lord Nugent's motion for leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the position of English and Irish Roman Catholics – an attitude which lost him his seat in 1826 (ODNB). His first wife (marriage in 1799) was to Elizabeth Caroline Mary, daughter of John Creighton (1731-1828), 1st Earl Erne of Crom Castle, Fermanagh, and sometime MP for Lifford. Stuart-Wortley's brother-in-law Abraham, 2nd Earl of Erne, was also MP for Lifford. His son, John Stuart Wortley (1801-1855), was MP for the West Riding 1841-1845 (defeating in 1841 Lord Morpeth, later 7th Earl of Carlisle). He published pamphlets on agriculture and on the abolition of the Irish viceroyalty.

Archives: The papers of the Wharnccliffe family are held at Sheffield Archives (Wharnccliffe Muniments, Ref Wh-M). These are an extensive source for both the Wortley estate and political affairs. WH/M/P/3 contains 2 pamphlets relating to the proposal to disestablish the Church of Ireland in 1868-9. WH/M/612A is the political notes of the 1st Lord Wharnccliffe, 1836-43, and includes notes on the Irish tithe question. WH/M/P/1 includes a pamphlet on Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Bill in Ireland, 1831. WH/M/549 includes 2 letters from the 1st Earl of Erne to J. S. Wortley's mother Lady Erne, 1797 and 1809. Wh M/575/32 is an 1822 letter from the 1st Earl of Erne to Caroline Stuart-Wortley. WH/M/582 includes 3 letters from James Stuart Wortley to Lady Wharnccliffe from Dublin. WH/M/693 includes a vast amount of letters to Lady Erne from a variety of correspondents, 1770s-1820s.

Wilson of Cliffe Hall, Darlington

Yorkshire Land: 3,239 acres, North Riding

Seat: Cliffe Hall, Darlington (purchased in 1830 from Witham family)

Richard Basset Wilson of Cliffe Hall (1806-1867), married in 1839 Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Fitzgerald of Adelphi, Co. Clare (see Burke's LG of Ireland, Wilson-Fitzgerald). This marriage seems to have produced an Irish connection – their 2nd son William Henry (1844-1932) of Adelphi, Co. Clare, is also listed in Burkes' LG of Ireland and married in 1885 Isabella Olave, only daughter of Russell C. Stanhope of Parsonstown Manor, Meath. The eldest son of Richard Basset Wilson, John Gerald Wilson (1841-1902), succeeded to the Cliffe Hall estate.

It is possible (but not proven) that the Fitzgerald family above are the same as the Fitzgeralds of Turlough Park, Mayo. Lt. Col. Thomas George Fitzgerald of Turlough Park married (a second marriage) in 1819 one Elizabeth, only daughter of James Crowther M. D. of Boldshay Hall, Yorkshire; their children included a Henry Thomas, Elizabeth Geraldine and Mary Dorothea. Col. Fitzgerald also had a grandson from his 1st marriage. Col. Fitzgerald is listed in Burke's Commoners (1830s) as being a deputy lieutenant of the West Riding.

Archives: No papers for this family have been found.

H. J. Wilson – MP for Holmfirth, Social Campaigner (1833-1914)

Henry Joseph Wilson was a member of the Wilson family of Sheffield. In the 1860s he became the driving force behind the Sheffield Smelting Company. He was a radical Liberal MP for Holmfirth, 1885-1912, and took up a number of campaigning issues, including some relating to Ireland.

Archives: The H. J. Wilson paper at Sheffield Archives Department, MD 1998-2015, 2017, 2019-2026, 3983, 5690-5710, 5889-6059, relate to items concerning Wilson's campaigning involvement in Irish affairs, including such events as the Clanricarde estate evictions, 1885, the Mitchelstown Massacre, 1888 (including photographs taken by H. J. W. in connection with both of these), the Gweedore trial, 1889, the Parnell divorce, 1890. This section includes about 40 letters from H. J. Wilson. while in Ireland, 1885-1893.

Winn Family of Nostell Priory

Yorkshire Land: 2,461 acres, West Riding (Bateman)
Seat: Nostell Priory, Wakefield

Edmund Winn (1830-1908), the second son of Charles Winn (1796/7-1884), married in 1863 Frances Jane Edith, daughter of Stepney St. George of Headford Castle, Galway. Cecil Henry Winn (1866-1934), the 5th son Rowland Winn (1820-1893), 1st Baron St. Oswald of Nostell, married in 1913 Alice Majorie Iris, daughter of the late Henry Darley of Aldby Park. As the Winn-Darleys are now owners of Aldby, Alice may well have inherited the estate.

Of relevance in an Irish context is the fact that Rowland Winn's eldest daughter (and therefore Cecil Henry's sister) Laura Sophia Priscilla (d. 1891) married the 4th and last Baron Cloncurry of Lyons House, Co. Kildare, leaving issue. The 4th Baron Cloncurry died in 1928. George Winn-Darley and presumed descendant of Alice above, the current owner of Aldby Park, has revealed that Aldby is largely furnished by the contents of Lyons House, which was bequeathed in the late 1950s to his father, GMV Winn, by Katherine Lawless, a cousin and a descendant of the Cloncurry's (perhaps a daughter of Laura Sophia above).

Archives: The papers of the Winn family of Nostell are preserved at West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds (Nostell Priory (Winn Family), Barons St. Oswald, Family and Estate Archive – REF WYL1352. This includes a wealth of material on the Nostell estate and the personal correspondence of many of the Winns from the C18th to C20th. The paper catalogue for this collection revealed little material of evidence to Ireland. WYL1352/Additional contains the 1883 settlement of marriage between Laura Winn and Lord Cloncurry, a 1928 affidavit on his death and an account of the succession of his personal property to Kathleen Emily Marie Lawless of Lyons, Kildare. The papers of the Darley Family of Aldby are held at North Yorkshire County Record Office (Ref ZDA). These relate mainly to the operation of the estate in the C18th and C19th. There are some family papers, but these stop at 1864, and so this archive is of little use to the project.

Wood Family of Hickleton Hall –

Yorkshire Land: 10,142 acres (Bateman), East & West Ridings
Yorkshire Seat: Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster

Sir Francis Wood, 1st Bt. (c. 1729-1795), was granted his baronetcy in 1784 for paying towards the upkeep of a military garrison in Ireland. His great-nephew, Sir Charles Wood (1800-1885), 1st Viscount Halifax, had an extensive engagement with Irish affairs as a Whig politician. As Chancellor of the Exchequer (1846-52), he played an important role in shaping the Government response to the Irish famine. His grandson, Sir Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, 1st Earl of Halifax (1881-1959), was a prominent politician who held a variety of posts.

Archives: The papers of the Wood family are preserved at the Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York (Hickleton Mss, HALIFAX). Halifax A4 contains an extensive array of Charles Wood's official correspondence, much of which relates to Irish affairs. Additionally, Personal Papers of the Wood Family, Halifax A2, has letters from Charles' father Sir F. L. Wood during a tour of Ireland, 1836. HALIFAX/A6/1/1 is the letter granting the 1st Bt. his baronetcy for paying towards the upkeep of an Irish garrison. The Halifax papers also contain a diary written by Emily Wood (d.1904), daughter of the 1st Viscount Halifax, containing sketches of Ireland, 1856-7.

This archive also contains the papers of the 1st Earl of Halifax, which include HALIFAX/A4/410/37, correspondence about his suggestion for Irish conscription in 1918, HALIFAX/A4/410/7/3, a newspaper article written by him on roads to Irish peace, 1920, and HALIFAX/A4/410/14/1, correspondence with Stanley Baldwin about Ireland, 1924.

Woodburn Family of Knaresborough, Wetherby and County Limerick, Ireland,

I have been unable to ascertain any further information about this family through online searches or genealogical sources such as Burke. They appear to have held land in both Knaresborough and Limerick.

Archives: West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds, holds 1 bundle of deeds for this family dating from 1748 to the C20th (WYL195). Further investigation into this source is recommended.

Wrightson of Cusworth

Yorkshire Land: 4,616 acres
Seat: Cusworth Hall, Doncaster

William Battie Wrightson of Cusworth (1789-1879), was an MP for Northallerton 1835-65. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Irish poor and made a significant contribution to the Irish Tithe Commutation Act of 1836. He published an article on 'The Workhouse System and the Irish Poor Bill' in the *Edinburgh Review*, 1837 and a work on Tithe Commutation, published in 1870 by William Ridgway.

Archives: The papers of Battie-Wrightson of Cusworth are kept at Doncaster Archives (Ref DD/BW). This collection is a very good source for the study of the Cusworth estate, but also contains some personal papers of W. B. Wrightson. DD/BW/F7/57 are letters addressed to William Battie Wrightson, and include a letter from the Archbishop of Dublin on the Irish poor. DD/BW/P/127 is a selection of papers received from W. B. Wrightson from Archbishop Whateley on the Irish poor laws, 1837-8. DD/BW/P/126 is a petition from the parishioners of Burrishole, Ireland, to the Commons, complaining of the distressed state of the Irish peasantry, dated 1835. DD/BW/F1 has some papers relating to Wrightson's education and early interest in political economy.

Wyvill Family of Constable Burton

Land: 8,309 acres, North and West Ridings
Seat: Constable Burton, Bedale

Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, 6th Bt. (1692-1754), was Postmaster-General in Ireland in 1736. No Irish genealogical connections.

Papers: The Wyvill of Constable Burton Papers are held at North Yorkshire County Record Office (ZFW), but do not appear to contain any pertinent papers from this period judging by the catalogue description (which is very basic).

Yarburgh Family of Heslington Hall

Yorkshire Land: 9,364 acres
Yorkshire Seat: Heslington Hall
Irish Land: 17,373 acres (7,762 in Londonderry, 6,400 in Down, 284 in Antrim, 2,927 in Limerick)
Irish Seat: Belvoir Park, Down.
Other Names: de Bateson-Yarburgh, Bateson de Yarburgh, Baron Deramore

George William Bateson, 2nd Baron Deramore (1823-1893), married in 1868 Mary, heir of George Yarburgh of Heslington Hall, uniting the Yarburghs and Batesons. There are no connections on the Yarburgh side, but the Batesons are of Irish descent. G. W. Bateson's brother Sir Thomas, 1st Baron Deramore, was Conservative MP for Londonderry 1844-1857. He had an estate at Belvoir Park, co. Down, and was created Baron Deramore of Belvoir in 1885, his title and estate passing to his brother George.

Their father, Sir Robert Bateson, 1st Bt. (1782-1863), was also MP for Londonderry 1830-42, as was their elder brother Robert. Sir Robert Bateson married Catherine, youngest daughter of Samuel Dickson of Ballynaguile, Limerick. Thomas Bateson (d. 1791) settled at Orange Field House, co. Down, after having sold his family estates in Lancashire – he is the grandfather of Sir Robert Bateson, 1st Bt.

The 2nd Baron Deramore's son, Robert Wilfrid Bateson de Yarburgh, 3rd Baron Deramore (1865-1943) was Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding (1924-36) and was a Deputy Lieutenant in Co. Down, being a J.P in both counties. His nephew, Stephen Nicholas de

Yarburgh-Bateson, 5th Baron Deramore (1903-?) is listed in Burke as having an Irish seat, namely Belvoir Park, co. Down.

Archives: The papers of the Yarburgh family are held at the Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York (Yarburgh Muniments, Ref YM). This collection is particularly good for a study of the Yorkshire estates, containing detailed estate accounts, deeds, leases and so forth. However, there are no papers pertaining to the Irish estates. The exception to this is YM/EP/17/21, which is a list of plate at Belvoir, 1890, arranged with papers relating to the restoration of Heslington Hall. Unfortunately, very few personal papers are retained in the archive. YM/CP/8, the papers of the 3rd Baron Deramore, include his commission as a JP for Co. Down in 1895 and a copy of an Irish newsletter 'An Toglach – official organ of the Irish volunteers, 1918'. No further papers for the Lords Deramore have been located.

Yorke Family of Bewerley Hall, Ripon

Yorkshire Land: 14,499 acres
Seat: Bewerley Hall, Ripon

Irish connection – Henry Reay Yorke (1875-?), second son of Thomas Edward Yorke of Bewerley Hall (1832-1923), was a Captain in the Royal Munster Fusiliers and married (in 1901) Dora Coningsby Bateman, daughter of Frederick Richard Bateman of Balinorig, Kerry, late of Bartholey House, Usk, Monmouthshire (Burke's LG).

Archives: According to a search using The National Archives search engine, the papers of the Yorke family of Bewerley are held privately (NRA Ref 2621 Yorke). They include family and estate papers up to the middle of the C20th.

Earls of Zetland of Aske Hall, Richmond

Yorkshire Land: 11,614 acres (Bateman)
Yorkshire Seat: Aske Hall, Richmond
Irish Land: Approx 21,500 acres (Late C18th, sold in early C19th).
Other Name: Dundas

This family is connected to Ireland in three ways and in three different geneations. Sir Lawrence Dundas (1712-1781), a Scottish landowner who had made his money as contractor to the army between 1748-59, purchased the family's Yorkshire estate and Aske Hall in 1762, shortly after having purchasing an estate in Sligo and Roscommon for £63,696. A 1783 survey of this estate put it at 13,282 productive acres and 8,265 unprofitable acres. Sir Lawrence's son, Thomas Dundas (1741-1820) was MP for Richmond (his father's pocket borough) between 1763 and 1768. The Dundas' Irish estate seems to have been largely sold off in 1809; an 1850s survey suggests that the remainder of the estate in Dundas hands comprised just under 600 acres.

Thomas Dundas bequeathed the estate to his son, Lawrence Dundas, (1766-1839), Mayor of York, created Earl of Zetland in 1838. His second son John Charles Dundas (1808-1866), married in 1843 Margaret Matilda, daughter of James Talbot of Maryville, Wexford, who was the youngest son of Matthew Talbot of Castle Talbot – a branch of the Shrewsbury Talbots who had been granted territory in Wexford in 1630. The 1st Earl of Zetland left the estate to his eldest son Thomas, 2nd Earl of Zetland (1795-1873), who died childless, leaving the estate to his nephew, Lawrence, 3rd Earl of Zetland and 1st Marquess of Zetland (1844-1929), the son of J. C. Dundas and Mary Talbot. This Lawrence Dundas was MP for Richmond 1872-3, Mayor of Richmond 1895-6 and, importantly, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1889-92. The family are thus connected to Ireland politically, economically and genealogically.

Archives: The papers of the Zetland / Dundas Family are held at North Yorkshire County Record Office (ZNK). It is recommended that future researches use the paper catalogue for this collection at NYCRO (itself very poorly arranged) rather than the online catalogue, which is not very detailed. The records of the Dundas' Irish estate (ZNK/V/5), dating from 1761-1858, would be a useful source. They include ZNK/V/5/3/2, a 1766 survey of the estate; ZNK/V/5/2/3, a 1778 rental list giving the names and denominations of tenants;

ZNK/V/5/2/5, an 1806 letter from the Dundas' agent in Ireland sending rentals and observations; ZNK/V/5/3, surveys of the estate; ZNK/V/5/1, rentals 1762-1809 and ZNK/V/5/3, maps and plans of the estate in the 1800s. ZNK/V/5/1/1 is an 1809 account of the origins of the Irish estate, and reveals that it had originally been the property of Lord Kingsborough (d. 1755). Having been split between two King brothers, who disputed this arrangement, a third portion of the estate was assigned to cover debts, and it was this portion which Laurence Dundas purchased.

The correspondence of the Lords Dundas (ZNK/X) is also a useful source for this estate. ZNK/X/1/2/187-190 comprises letters written between Dundas and Lord North in 1773 concerning Dundas' support for North's attempt to stop the Government introducing a tax on Irish absentees. ZNK/X/2/1 is a 63 page letter book of Lord Dundas, 1805-12, including some letters on the business of his Irish estates. ZNK/X/2/1/335-6 comprise letters from Col. Wynne to Thomas Dundas, 2nd Bt., requesting Dundas' support at the Sligo election. ZNK/Z/2/1/773&779 are similar letters from candidates at the 1789 Roscommon election.

ZNK/X/2/4/56 is a calculation of Sir Thomas Dundas, 1st Lord Dundas' rentals, showing that he received £10,300 from Yorkshire, £12,000 from Scotland, £7,500 from his West Indies estates and £4,700 from Ireland. ZNK/X/2/1/1726 is an 1809 letter from Dundas' agent remarking on the quality of the Irish estate, given that Dundas wished to sell it.

Note, however, that Laurence Dundas in particular seems to have been far more involved with his Scottish and Yorkshire estates. Sir Laurence Dundas' son Cornet Dundas appears to have been an army officer in Ireland; ZNK/X/1/2/329 is a letter to Dundas from a Colonel at Dublin barracks about Cornet. ZNK/X/1/2/423 is a letter book of Sir L. Dundas, 1776-1781, mainly relating to the management of his Scottish and Irish estate.

ZNK/X/2/8 is the diary of Thomas Dundas, 1787-1812, mainly a list of letters written and movements, which may reveal his involvement with the Irish estate. ZNK/X/3/135 (the papers of the 2nd Lord Dundas and 1st Earl of Zetland) is the particulars of the Dundas' estate in Ireland in 1820. The archive also contains the diary of J. C. Dundas (1808-66), father of the 3rd Earl of Zetland and wife of Mary Talbot; these seem mainly to relate to political affairs, but may have some commentary on Ireland given his marriage and would be worth investigating (ZNK/X/7).

The archive would also be a useful source for the 3rd Earl of Zetland's time as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. ZNK/C/9/1-25 is a collection of correspondence relating to his Lord Lieutenancy, mainly letters, applications and testimonials from persons in Ireland 1886-1892, seemingly an excellent source. In general, this family seems to be an excellent example of multiple connections between Yorkshire and Ireland, whilst the archive at North Yorkshire County Record Office is a very good quality source for the study of these connections.