



CARROWBROWNE (QWAROWN BROWNE) CASTLE

Carrow Browne was an early 14th century hall-house on the northern outskirts of the town of Galway

O'H-UALLACHAIN (NOLAN)



CASTLES OF IRELAND



BALLINROBE CASTLE

2 July 1607 - Thomas Nolan, described as "of Ballinrobe" got a grant by patent from King James I "of the 4 quarters of Ballinrobe." After obtaining the patent grants of Ballinrobe, if not earlier, Thomas Nolan went into occupation of the new castle at Ballinrobe, for the old castle attached to the Mac William's had probably even then become ruinous: every vestige of it has long since disappeared. Mr. Hubert Knox considers that its site was on the east bank of the river Robe, about where the iron bridge now is, but on the high ground.

20 August 1617 - Thomas Nolan of Ballinrobe re-granted by patent the castle and manor of Ballinrobe, with 4 quarters.

18 June 1628 - Thomas Nolan of Ballinrobe died. Gregory Nolan, the eldest son of Thomas Nolan, continued this family's succession at Ballinrobe Castle.

1653 - Gregory Nolan's estate was confiscated by the Cromwellian Government.

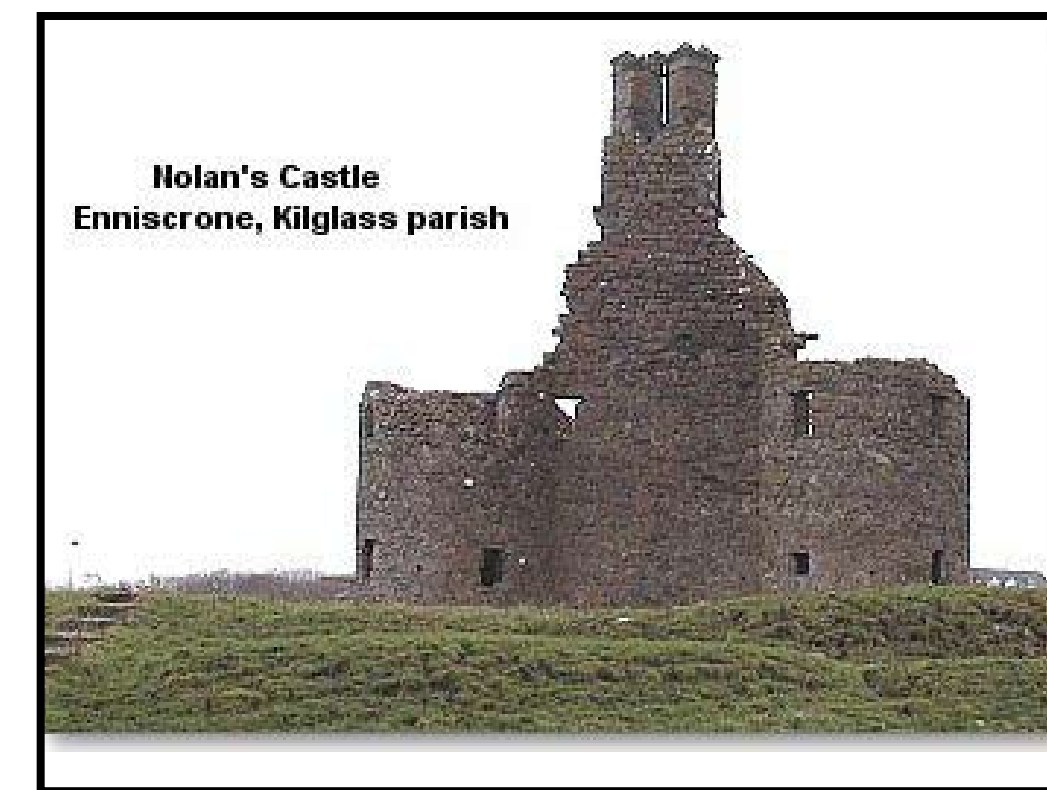
Ballinrobe is situated on the River Robe at the heart of the lake district of South Mayo. Ballinrobe Castle was located where the ruins of Cavalry Barracks stand.



Creagh Estate in the barony of Kilmain, Co. Mayo.

"The second Colonel Knox, Charles Howe Cuff Knox, not satisfied with the existing house in town or the house already standing at Creagh *Demesne, built a mansion called Creagh House on the Creagh Demesne in 1875." The above quote is from [Mayo Pages: Ballinrobe, The Knox Family](#).

* Demesnes were estates.



Nolan's Castle
Enniscrone, Kilglass parish

ENNISCRONE CASTLE

Enniscrone Castle is in Kilglass Parish, Co. Sligo, Ireland. Thomas Nolan of Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, purchased the castle after 1597. Thomas Nolan or his son John lived in the castle at least until 1641 or 1642. The castle was remodeled in the late 16th or early 17th century, however, it was first mentioned in 1417 as the residence of Tadhg Riabhach, King of Tíreragh and was probably built in the 13th century.

Enniscrone Castle is an early 17th century semi-fortified house, built mainly for a degree of comfort in living accommodation rather than for defence. In 1597 the brothers Fearadach and Cormac MacDonnell sold the house to John Crofton, who then sold it to Thomas Nolan of Ballinrobe. His son John was living in the house in 1642. During the 1641 rebellion the Irish commandeered it and placed a garrison in the castle. It was the scene of a small skirmish in 1642 but in 1645 it was captured by Cromwellian forces and they used it until the end of the war. It was then granted to Sir Francis Gore.

1585 - Signatories of Indenture between Sir John Perrott and Chieftans of Sligo: Davy Dowdye of Castle Connor gent, Edmond O'Dowey (ODowda) of Kilglass, chief of his name.

1641 - Patrick Dowd recruited soldiers and joined with his father and brothers and attacked and evicted the family of John Nolan in Enniscrone Castle, which had formerly been a possession of the O'Dowd's.

1642 - Charles and Patrick O'Dowd of Ballycottle raid Moyne and capture Enniscrone Castle.

CASTLE CRIGH (CREAGH) (THE CREVAGHE)

1589 - Thomas Nolan's Mayo Castle besieged and attacked by the Bourke's. The attack was repulsed.

Patent Rolls suggest that Thomas Nolan resided at "The Crevaghe" (now called Creagh), in the barony of Kilmain and county of Mayo prior to 1585. "Thomas Nolan of the Crevaghe, in respect of his sufficiency to serve as a clerk in the said country, shall have the said castle and 3 quarters free." Historical texts that place The Creevagh in Co. Galway have failed to account for the Creevagh, Kilmolara, Co. Mayo or Walter MacTibbot's Castle of Crigh. The above quote is from the [Indenture of Composition, 1585](#).

"MacTibbot of the Crigh, [Barony of Kilmaine, Co. Mayo](#), was the head of the family called the Sliocht Mhic Teiboid na Criche. His castle of the Crigh was in the townland of the Creevagh in the parish of Kilmolara. The sept owned lands thereabouts, and Rahard, and Cuslough, and near Annies on the shore of Loch Carra." The above quote is from [Barony of Kilmaine, Co. Mayo](#).

[Random Notes on the History of Co. Mayo](#).

G. V. Martyn writes in [Random Notes on the History of County Mayo](#) "the MacTibbotts were opposed to the Annexation of Connacht and purposely omitted making a return of Coslough Castle and Manor, fearing its confiscation or for some other reason.

Before proceeding further it is necessary to explain the apparent absence of Creagh from the List of Castles of 1574. It and Coslough were divided from one another by the river Robe and both, it is believed, were MacTibbot Bourke manors as we will now endeavour to show.

The Norman ruler who set up in Ballinrobe about 1236-7 would not have been content, in peaceful times, without a country residence. Creagh was an ideal position, in that a castle in the demesne would be only a mile from Ballinrobe and yet within a short distance from Lough Mask. The triangle of which the mouth of the Robe to Keel bridge is the base, and Ballinrobe the apex, was occupied by the O'Gormly tribe in pre-Norman times and they appear to have been transplanted about 1236. We may reasonably contend therefore that the Creagh site was available and selected for what we might call a suburban residence of the ruler of Kilmaine in the Norman period."

G. V. Martyn continues with "the next entry in the 1574 List of Castles to which we must draw attention is that Walter MacTibbot had Crigh. Knox argues that Crigh is Creevagh in the parish of Kilmolara. To show that this is in error we must quote the following evidence:

- (i). Knox (a) p. 205-MacTibbot's Castle of the Crigh.
- (b) p. 284-MacTibbot's Castle of the Crigh or Criche.
- (ii). Composition-Thomas Nolan got Creevagh.
- (iii). Strafford's Survey-Thomas Nolan at Cryah.
- (iv). Hardiman's Note, p. 251 in *Iar-Connacht*. - Creevagh is Creagh and was forfeited by the Nolan's in Cromwell's time and acquired by James Cuff.

It would thus appear that in 1574 Walter MacTibbot's Castle of Crigh* was that of Creagh. He sold it to Thomas Nolan in 1582 and apparently moved to Coslough. His family name of MacTibbot of the Crigh or Criche continued to be attached to him at Coslough."

* Since this was written a Sketch Map of Connacht, temp. Henry VIII. has been found in the R. I. Academy, drawn probably between 1540 and 1547. It is on a very small scale but the compiler found room to enter the only place he heard of as existing on the East shore of Lough Mask. He calls it Crigh and he places it at the point where the river Robe discharges itself into the Lake.

O'H-UALLACHAIN (NOLAN)

GENERATION LIST

- 1. MICHAEL O'NOLAN.
- 2. DONELL OGE O'NOLLOGHAN (O'NOLAN).
- 3. DONELL OGE O'HOLOGHAN (O'NOLAN).
- 4. THOMAS O'H-UALLACHAIN (O'NOLAN).
- 5. JOHN NOLAN (NOWLIN).
- 6. THOMAS NOLIN (NOLUN).
- 7. WILLIAM NOWLAND (NOLAND) (NOWLIN).
- 8. THOMAS NOWLAND (NOLAND) (NOWLIN).
- 9. THOMAS NOLEN.
- 10. HARDIN NOLEN (NOWLIN).
- 11. JAMES GREEN NOLEN.
- 12. WILLIAM T. NOLEN.
- 13. WILLIAM DOYLE NOLEN.
- 14. JOHNIE ARZELL NOLEN.
- 15a. SHARON LYNN NOLEN (SORENSEN).
- 15b. GLENN ALLEN NOLEN.
- 15c. DAVID BRIAN NOLEN.

*(including the Barony of Galway.-t.)
+ (Grandfather of the author of Ogygis, etc.-t.)

(This list for the Barony of Moycullen is given complete by Hardiman (*Iar-Connacht*, Notes, p. 252.) He speaks of the MS. as Titus B. xiii. (Cotton Library. Brit. Mus.) I cannot find any synopsis of the Lambeth Library. MS., as referred to ante, p. 109, in the printed "Calendar of the Carew MSS." 6 vols. 1867, etc.-t.)