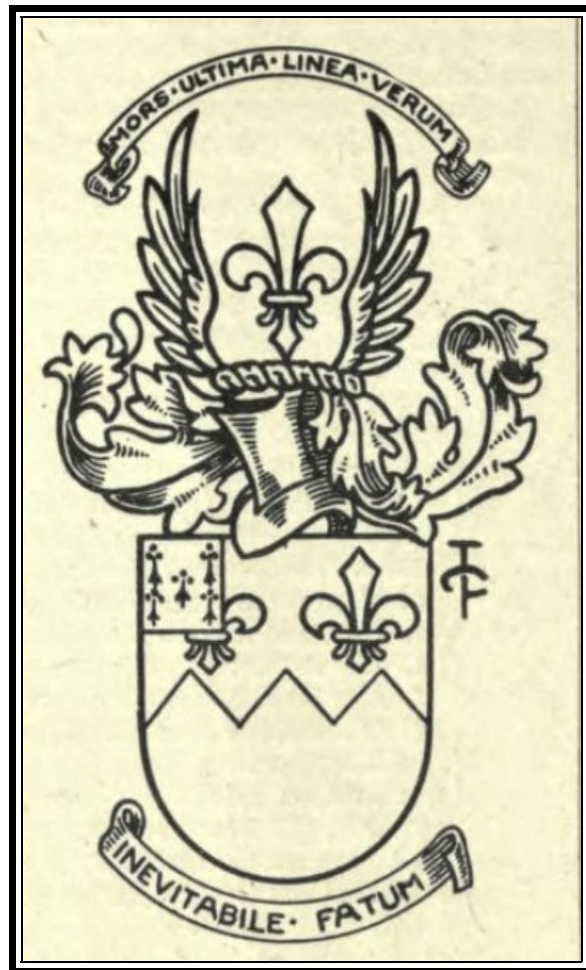


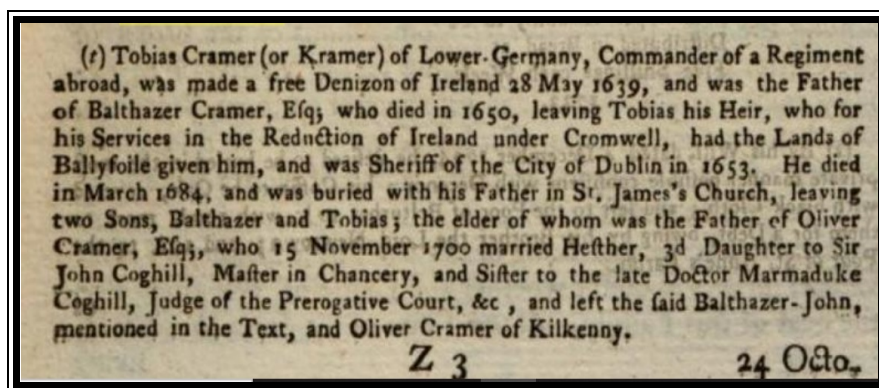
*The Origins of The Cramer Family
of Dublin and Ballyfoyle
in the Kingdom of Ireland*



Cramer Coat of Arms in Burke 1912

by John Paul Bradford
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The following is an introduction to the Cramer Family which settled in the City of Dublin and later resided in Ballyfoyle, Co. Kerry, Ireland. It deals with the first three generations of the family only, covering a period from the late sixteenth century to the very end of the seventeenth century. It is hoped that this brief investigation into the family, together with the accompanying appendix of sources, will serve to put the history of the family on a firmer footing. We begin with Tobias Cramer who is known only from family tradition and is not attested to in any contemporary records. He is followed by his son, Balthazar, who in contrast is known from numerous records generated during his life time. Finally, we end with a second Tobias, grandson of the first Tobias and son of Balthazar. He moved the family into gentry status in Ireland. All three men were called upon to lead troops in the troubled times of the early and mid-seventeenth century. Balthazar and second Tobias were also successful merchants.



Lodge's footnote on the Cramer family 1754.

Introduction

John Lodge was the first to record the family's history in his *The Peerage of Ireland, or, A Genealogical History of the Present Nobility of that Kingdom* (1754), about a hundred and twenty years after the arrival of the family in Ireland. His entry for 'Cramer' reads:¹

Tobias Cramer (or Kramer) of Lower-Germany, Commander of a Regiment abroad, was made a free Denizon of Ireland 28 May 1639, and was the Father of Balthazer Cramer, Esq; who died in 1650, leaving Tobias his Heir, who for his Services in the Reduction of Ireland under Cromwell, had the Lands of Ballyfoile given him, and was Sheriff of the City of Dublin in 1653. He died in March 1684, and was buried with his Father in St. James's Church, leaving two Sons, Balthazer and Tobias; the elder of whom was the Father of Oliver Cramer, Esq; who 15 November 1700 married Hesther, 3d Daughter to Sir John Coghill, Judge of the Prerogative Court, &c, and left the said Balthazer-John, mentioned in the Text, and Oliver Cramer of Kilkenny.

Here we have the first six generations of Cramers in Ireland. As mentioned above we are interested in this article only in the first Tobias, his son Balthazar and his grandson second Tobias. These Christian names continue to be popular in the family for several more generations. Lodge

(1692-1774) was dependent on families to provide details of their ancestry but it is clear that either Lodge or the Cramer family knew some firm dates, most of which we know to be correct. In 1751, Lodge became deputy-keeper of the records in Dublin Castle and eight years later deputy-clerk and keeper of the rolls. These positions would have made some records easily accessible to him. Research since 1754, however, shows that it was not the first Tobias who was made a free denizen in 1639 and that Balthazar did not die in 1650.

I Tobias Cramer

Very roughly, working back from the dates we have from events in his son and grandson's lives, it is probable that the first Tobias was born perhaps as early as the 1560's. We learn from Lodge's entry that he was from Lower Germany. At the time this was a geographical reference and not a political one. First Tobias was born in Holy Roman Empire which consisted of over 300 semi-independent states all under the titular head of an emperor. 'Lower Germany' was the northern part of present day Germany but could also include modern Belgium and The Netherlands. That Tobias was a "Commander of a Regiment abroad" must mean that he commanded soldiers on the continent. The reference to his naturalisation in Ireland in 1639 is likely a mistake, referring in reality to his grandson Tobias rather than himself. In fact, nothing can be found of this Tobias in any contemporary record and it is certainly possible that he himself never even came to Ireland.

The most important document we have concerning the earliest history of the Cramers is a letter of Thomas Cramer, dated Pisa, October 1st, 1826, to an unidentified cousin who had made Cramer promise to record his recollections of the family history. Thomas expressed the hope that further research be done on the matter but nevertheless was able himself to provide some important information. What he sets out in his letter, he regrets, is "very scanty and derived almost entirely from reminiscences of the conversations of my father, of our cousin the late Lady Forester, from occasional researches in books of Genealogy and Heraldry, and from the perusal of several old Registers and Chronicles of the Irish Civil Wars of the 17th century".²

Thomas gives oral tradition pride of place among his sources but he also used secondary sources (probably including the Lodge entry above) and even primary documents in the form of registers. Thomas fills out what Lodge gave us above, all of which appear to be from family oral history:³

The founder of our family in Ireland was Colonel Tobias von Cramer, who commanded a regiment of cavalry under Prince Maurice in the wars in the Low Countries in the 16th century, and after the Peace of 1609, being received into the same military rank into the service of King James the First, was employed by that monarch in Ireland, where he finally settled.

This tradition is certainly not vague, considering that Thomas Cramer is recounting events which took place two hundred and some years before his letter was written. As a rule of thumb, oral history is often a good source as far as one's grandparents' lives. Beyond that its trustworthiness declines. Nevertheless, details can be faithfully passed down several generations. Thomas may have gotten the idea of Tobias commanding a regiment from Lodge but the details of Prince Maurice (known original as "of Nassau" and later "of Orange") probably come from an oral source. Prince Maurice was a Protestant leader in the long struggle with the Spanish who were bent on crushing both the Dutch independence movement and Protestantism in The Netherlands. After years of fighting, a truce was agreed upon in 1609. Thomas may be right that this date was significant in determining the migration of the family. It is credible that Tobias was a soldier in

these Dutch wars, and perhaps he was even a colonel which we should take to mean a man in charge of regiment. With war drying up on the continent, he may well have made his way into the service of the English and been sent to Ireland. There is no independent confirmation of this, however, and it is difficult to align this with facts we know about this son Balthazar. The 'von' of 'von Cramer' is an indication that he was of the gentry. Lodge did not use this word when he wrote his entry seventy years earlier but it is typical of oral tradition to inflate the status of one's ancestors. Thomas continues:⁴

He was a native of Suabia, of a noble family (from the prejudices of that age considered in Continental services essential to military command), but you must not here associate the grand ideas we attach in our country to the word nobility with the term as it is understood on the Continent, where being noble implies little more than genteel birth, the privilege of armorial bearings, and exemption from certain taxes and the right of sporting on one's own property - in fact, nineteen out of twenty of the Continental nobility would in Ireland be considered very private gentlemen.

Thomas is a careful observer and does not claim a grand pedigree for his descent from first Tobias. It speaks to his credibility as a conveyor of the family tradition. His information disagrees with Lodge's in claiming that Tobias was "a native of Suabia". Swabia is in southern (or Upper) Germany not in northern (or Lower) Germany. Returning to Thomas we read:⁵

From our ancestor expatriating himself to such a wild and unsettled country as Ireland then was, we may very naturally presume that he was either of a very adventurous disposition, or that he was a younger brother little favoured with the gifts of fortune, and this latter conjecture appears to me not improbable, having met about two years ago, at the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, a Baron de Cramer, who was a Suabian either by birth or extraction (I am not positive which), who told me his family had a tradition that about the latter end of the 16th century a younger brother of it, after extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune, had settled in Ireland, where he married a lady of great birth and property.

Whom our ancestor married I have never been able to ascertain, but his Suabian origin and time of arrival in Ireland so singularly coincide with Baron de Cramer's tradition, that I am inclined to think he was the identical person he alludes to.

Fascinating insights and speculations. Nothing of a link to Swabia has been found, however, in any contemporary records. Nevertheless, Ireland in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries had suffered some serious rebellions and, although the English crown chronically understaffed the army there, it still needed experienced officers. So the idea that first Tobias made his living in the army in Ireland is plausible even if unconfirmed. Thomas' store of information goes on to give us a more detailed picture of Tobias:⁶

The Colonel was unquestionably in his time considered an excellent officer, and, if implicit credit may be given to one of our family traditions, was Governor of Ostend in the beginning of that memorable siege in the early part of the 17th century, that lasted three

years, three months, three weeks and three days, and when 136,000 persons on both sides are said to have perished before its reduction by the Spaniards. I must, however, acknowledge I doubt the fact of such an important fortress being confided to the government of an officer having no higher rank than that of Colonel, and think it much more probable he might have been Deputy-Governor or Commandant...

Thomas finds this family tradition a little less believable. In fact, Tobias was not governor of Ostend, though he may very well have fought at this siege (1601-1604) which offered work for many and consumed so many lives. Thomas' figures of the casualties are not far off what recent historians have offered. The governor of Ostend through out most of the siege was Francis Vere, an Englishman, who led reinforcements to the city early on. Tobias could have become acquainted with the English during this time. Perhaps he formed some contacts at this time which later took him into the English service. Thomas finishes his account of Tobias as follows:⁷

Lodge's *Peerage* refers Tobias Cramer's Letters of Denization to 1639, but he had been long before established in the country, and probably then went through the forms of denization, as did many of the recent English and Scotch settlers, to prevent any chicanery of the Government at a future period, contesting the rights of their posterity to landed property acquired by their ancestors, who, according to the strict letter of the law, would have been otherwise aliens... Our ancestor died at a very advanced age in 1649...

Here we see that Thomas Cramer has resorted to Lodge's *Peerage*, perhaps the very edition we quoted above or a later one. As mentioned earlier, this 1639 denization can not be safely attributed to the first Tobias and in fact is more likely his grandson's. Thomas' source for the death of first Tobias in 1649 remains a mystery. It is an exact date so less likely to come from family tradition. This is all we know of the first Tobias. We do not know the name of his wife nor of any other children. There certainly is enough meat in the family tradition to allow future researchers to test the veracity of its details when appropriate records become more easily accessible. Perhaps there are documents in some archive which will vindicate these traditions. We now turn to Tobias' son Balthazar.

II

Balthazar Cramer (d.1659)

If we had no information on the first Tobias, but instead began our study with Balthazar, his presumed son, we would assume that Balthazar was the founder of the family in Ireland. He, at any rate, is known from contemporary records in Ireland. Lodge tells us nothing beyond his name and his intermediary position between the two Tobias's and his date of death (which is not correct). Thomas Cramer does not know much more but his information can be supplemented to build a better picture of Balthazar's life. Thomas informs us:⁸

[Tobias died in 1649], nor did his eldest son, named Balthasar, survive him above four years; of the latter we know little or nothing. There appears, however, little doubt but that Balthazar was born several years before his father settled in Ireland, which could not have been earlier than 1610; now Balthazar had a son old enough for military service in 1641, only thirty-one years afterwards.

Thomas is correct. Balthazar was not a native of Ireland. He is not correct about Balthazar's date of death but he is not far off. He speaks of his own personal experience in his next paragraph:⁹

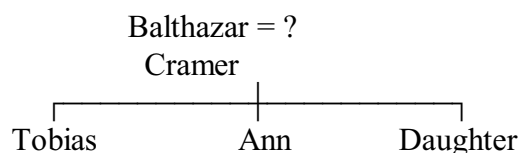
I remember half-length portraits of both father and son in the hall at Sallymount, which have been unaccountably mislaid. The old gentleman was represented with a beard and a ruff, and in a kind of Spanish dress, leaning on an ivory-headed cane. The son as a young man of four and twenty in the costume of the early part of the reign of Charles the First.

Thomas' branch of the Cramers settled at Sallymount House, Brannockstown, County Kildare long after the time we are covering in this paper. His family represented the main line of the family. It seems to have preserved, at least for a time, some important family items like these portraits. What a shame they have been lost. They may not have provided evidence about the personalities or the events of the lives of first Tobias and his son Balthazar^A but to see representations of our ancestors from so long ago would be remarkable for us today.

We have no information on Balthazar's wife but they were likely married on the continent. They seems to have had at least three children:^B

^A The letter is somewhat ambiguous as to whether the portraits are first Tobias and Balthazar or Balthazar and his son Tobias. The description of the dress, however, makes the former more likely than the latter.

^B Some printed pedigrees include the names Benjamin and John as children of Balthazar but this comes from an erroneous reading of his will where these two are actually his grandchildren.



Tobias, presumably named for his father, was the eldest son and was also probably born on the continent. Benjamin and John are known only from *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland* (1912) by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. His source is unknown. The name of only one of his two daughters has been uncovered.

The Question of Steenbergen

There is an odd entry in Sir Bernard Burke's *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales* (1884):¹⁰

Kramer (Reg. Ulster's Office, to Col. BALTHAZAR KRAMER, born in Germany, who was twenty-two years Serjeant-Major of a regiment of foot in the city of Steinbargen, settled in Ireland, and was made a free denizen; afterwards Colonel of regiment of foot raised for the protection of the city of Dublin, 1641).

This is the only time that we hear in any source that Balthazar “was twenty-two years Serjeant-Major of a regiment of foot in the city of Steinbargen”. Steinbargen is Steenbergen, a city in the province of North Brabant in The Netherlands today. In the seventeenth century, a sergeant major typically ranked third in a regiment, after the colonel and lieutenant. Below we will see that Bathazar was in Ireland by January 1619/20. Twenty-two years in Brabant would take us to c.1597 in which year he would have had to have been a mature adult. This would place his birth in the early 1570's at the latest. This is simply not a likely time line for Balthazar. This birth date is much more likely to apply to his father.

There is an interesting wrinkle here, however. On October 18, 1615, a Tobias Cramers, son of Balthazar Cramers, was baptised at Steenbergen. This is a good date for our Balthazar's son Tobias to be born. Nevertheless, these men are not likely to be our family. There is a Notarial deed dated March 13, 1620/1 in Bergen op Zoom in The Netherlands which lists a Balthazar de Cremer, resident at Steenburgen. Our Balthazar was definitely in Dublin before this date. Unless more information is uncovered, this entry from Burke on a Steenbergen connection is an outlier and for now must be set aside.

Ireland

The earliest evidence for Balthazar in Dublin appears in the *Irish Patent Rolls*. Among a list of denizations (naturalisations) we find the following:

1619-20 Jan.29. GERROT VAN ASPEREN VADUNDREIGHT, native of Lower Germany.
 BALTHAZAR CRAMER, of Geesin, native of Upper Germany.
 PETER ADRIANSON, of Strien, native of Lower Germany.

WILLIAM CLANSAM, of Stembergen, native of Lower Germany.
 LEVANDER ROSE, of Graunte, native of Upper Germany (Ibid,
 d.m.51.)



**“Lower Germany” now Belgium, The Netherlands and northwest Germany. Places mentioned in the text.
 Boundaries shown are those of modern Holland.**

From this we learn that Balthazar was in Ireland by January 1619/20. The identification of his place of origin (previously we have seen ‘Lower Germany’ and ‘Suabia’ for his father Tobias) poses some problems. ‘Geesin’, a phonetic rendering by someone in Ireland, may refer to the present-day Giessen (*Gießen* in German) in the state of Hessen in Germany but that would hardly qualify as Upper Germany. Another possibility is Giessen in the province of North Brabant in The Netherlands. Rolf Loeber in his “English and Irish Sources for the History of Dutch Economic Activity in Ireland, 1600-89” (1981) also suggests that Geesteren in the province of Overijssel in The Netherlands¹¹ may be meant. Neither of these Dutch villages could be identified as Upper Germany. These cities and towns could all qualify as Lower Germany. If we add the confusion of Lodge claiming first Tobias came from Lower Germany and Thomas Cramer saying the family came from Swabia in Upper Germany, we are left with quite a conundrum. It is possible that as a soldier of fortune first Tobias had his family move around with him but that does solve the geographical problems presented by these sources.

Brian Mac Cuarta in his article entitled “Sir Barnaby O'Brien's Irish Revenues for 1629–31, Thomond Rent, 1629, and Carlow Tenants 1639” (2017) believes he has another piece of Balthazar’s story. Unfortunately it only adds to the confusion regarding Balthazar’s origin.

After speaking of the migration of a Dutch merchant, Matthew De Renzy, from the continent to London to Dublin, he says:¹²

Balthasar Cramer, a merchant in Dublin by the late 1620's, had a migration similar to De Renzy, for he may be identified with the 'Balthasar Cremer', born in Cullen (Cologne), who had moved to London by 1616, before proceeding to Dublin. Cramer together with John Bollard (or Bollart) had an arrangement with William Askwell in London. Bollard also used the services of Peeter Van Peynen and John Lethicullir; between February and May 1631, De Renzy transferred a total of £260 to Sir Barnaby in England via bills of exchange with Philip Burlamachi, the leading London financier (f.177r.).

The involvement of these men in managing cross-channel transfers points to the prominence of continental immigrants in Irish commercial life by the mid-1620's, and in particular through arranging transactions in London by means of the foreign merchant community there. ...

Mac Cuarta notes in his work the established pattern of Dutch merchants leaving the Low Countries and travelling first to London and then on to Dublin. Seeing the rather unique name of Balthazar Cramer in both places in succession leads him to assume that these are the same men and that Balthazar was a Dutch merchant. This is certainly sound thinking. If Mac Cuarta is correct, then Balthazar was an independent merchant who was part of an international community of Dutch merchants who were involved in money transactions as well as buying and selling goods. The identification of the London Balthazar with Cologne, however, brings up a problem as our man claims in his denization papers to be from 'Geesin'. Mac Cuarta's source for Balthazar's London sojourn is William Cooper's *Durrant Lists of Foreign Protestants and Aliens, Resident in England 1618-1688: From Returns in the State Paper Office* (1862) which includes a transcription of a list of "strangers residing and dwelling within the city of London and the liberties" drawn up in September 1618. It does identify a Balthazar Cremer resident in Duke's Place in London near the tower. The preamble of this document and the relative entry run as follows:¹³

A TRUE CERTIFICAT of the names of the strungers residing and dwelling within the city of London and the liberties thereof, together with the place of their birthe, and under the sovereignty of what prince they depende; according to a view taken at the time of the maioralty of the right honorable Sir George Bolles, knight, Lord Maior of the city of London, by the direcons of the right honorable Lordes and others of his Maiesties most honorable privye counsell, signified by their honorable letters bearing the date the vjth of September, 1618. In which certificate neither the borough of Southwark nor the adiacent partes of the city out of the liberties thereof are conteined, in both which many strangers are resident and dwelling, of whose names we cannot make any certificate.

[Abbreviations: f.d. free denizen; K.S. King's sovereignty; K.E. King of England; K.F. King of France; F.K. French King; K. Sp. King of Spain; A. Archduke; E. Emperor; S. States; Dch ch. Dutch church.]

...

DUKE'S PLACE

Barthasar [sic] **Cremer**, &c.; b. in Cullen, under the bishop of Cullen; of the Dch ch.; in England 2 yeeres.

Mac Cuarta believes 'Cullen' stands for the German city of Cologne. It was ruled by its Catholic bishop at this time, acting as both an ecclesiastical and secular master of the city. The Dutch church probably means the Protestant church established in 1550 in the ruins of the Austin Friars' monastery which catered to "Germans and other strangers" and used the Dutch and French languages in its services. It promoted a kind of Calvinism. Attendance here would mean that Balthazar might be more sympathetic with elements in the Church of England which leaned toward a radical Protestantism and would have intensified his probable anti-Catholicism. If this man is our Balthazar - and it is likely he is -, it appears that he had arrived in London about 1616.

Balthazar the Merchant

Loeber believes that Balthazar was part of the Dutch merchant community in Dublin and sets the scene for us:¹⁴

... The Dutch certainly dominated the trade of Dublin and Drogheda by 1611, in which Dutch rather than English or Irish ships were employed. In that year the Dutch assisted in eliminating pirates on the Irish coast and helped thereby to protect their own commerce. The fact that native merchants were in a less competitive position was repeatedly emphasized in the early years. By 1629 the Dutch were said to have "the whole trade to Ireland". Most Dutch merchants lived in Dublin, especially the Liberties of St. Patrick and St. Thomas, which were outside the jurisdiction of the Dublin Corporation. At least twenty-five Dutch merchants and goldsmiths were living in or near the city in 1639 (see Appendix I). Most of them were said to be retailers, who only occasionally financed shipping ventures. In 1631 the Dutch merchant community started a suit against the Dublin Corporation to prevent it from levying duties on their imports and exports. ...

Nearly a decade after the Balthazar's 1619 denization, we find a second record involving him, this from 1629:¹⁵

775. 24 April 1629. Deposition of Valentine Payne of Strangford, county Down. Within the time articulate a Holland ship, of about 100 tons, laden with French wines and chestnuts, was brought into the port of Strangford. And the ship had the *Wheel of Fortune* in her stern, and was so called by **Balthazar Cramer**, a Dutchman, who inquired after the ship, and who found her in Audley's road, in Strangford harbour. And the said ship is now riding in the river Thames, a little below the Tower of London. And the ship was one of several brought into Strangford by captain Daynes. See also 788. [f. 134]



John Speed's 1610 Map of Dublin

The parish of St. Catherine and St. James is on the lower left of this picture. No. 57 is St. Catherine's Church.

This is certainly our man and, although this says little about him, we can derive a few details which become clearer as more evidence presents itself. Balthazar is identified as a foreigner. 'Dutchman', as we have seen, should not be taken as literally Dutch and could include a German. He was interested in a ship which is only likely if he were interested in its cargo, which is consistent with his status as merchant. His interest in wines, a profitable line of trade in Ireland, will recur in a later record. Our next encounter is a year later in 1630 and is found among the *Calendar of the State Papers Relating to Ireland*:¹⁶

July 13 Whitehall

Petition to the English Privy Council of **Balthazar Cramer**, merchant, of Dublin, showing that:-

He has been arbitrarily imprisoned by Lord Loftus; he thinks, because he found a pilot and provisions for a Dutch ship. He prays for a release. He is a merchant and loses terribly by imprisonment. Underwritten: Referred to the Commissioners of the Admiralty. P 1/2.

Enclosing

1. Certificate of Josua Mainet Notary and Tabellion public, dwelling in London, to the effect that: -

Peter de Carpentier, Hans de Haze, and John van Heemskerek, Commissioners for the Dutch East India Company, have appeared before him. They have declared that the ship *Galleas of Horn*, in a journey from the East Indies put in at St. Ives in Cornwall, thence went to Dublin, and thence to the Low Countries. They have had news of the ship's safe arrival at "the Flee" in Holland. Pp. 2 1/2. With signatures.

Received July 16

Cramer's petition to the Lord Chancellor to release him. P. 1/3. Endd. with date.

Balthazar is in trouble here. He had apparently helped a Dutch ship, the *Galleas of Horn*, returning to Europe from the Far East by providing it a pilot (perhaps as it entered Dublin harbour) and selling it some provisions for the final leg of its journey to The Netherlands. Adam Loftus was Lord Deputy of Ireland at this time. Perhaps he had decided to make an example of Balthazar for flouting some regulation. The immediate result of the petition is not known, only that by July 16 it has been forwarded and received at the office of the Lord Chancellor in England. The plea that he loses terribly by his imprisonment indicates the importance of his hands-on running of the company. This prison may have been a cell in Dublin Castle.

In 1638, Balthazar's name arises in the papers of Sir Richard Boyle. Boyle mentions a debt owed by Mr. Elizabeth Blacknoll, £20 of which was paid to Balthazar on February 17, 1637/8 by his cousin Joshua Boyle and the remaining £65 to be paid so as "to free that debt of hers that she might be married."¹⁷ This clearly shows the other side of a successful merchant's business, moneylending.

Balthazar And The Rebellion of 1641

Balthazar was well-established in Dublin by 1641, with over twenty years' experience in trading and money matters in Ireland. In October, however, a massive rebellion occurred on the island. For the first time the native Gaelic population were joined by the more pro-English Norman families in an attempt to turn back the tide of English and Scottish Protestant settlement in Ireland, the loss of ancestral lands to the newcomers and the suppression of their joint Catholic faith. The rebels narrowly missed seizing Dublin Castle but the countryside was in turmoil. Protestants were forced to flee from many areas and there were massacres of innocent Protestants in some places. The raising of forces to meet the Catholic threat fell on the shoulders of those local Protestants who had the wealth, resources and know-how. A number of records mention our family being involved on the government side at this time. The first is from the *Irish Calendar of State Papers* and is here placed in context in John Hewetson's article "The Hewetsons of the County of Kildare" in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (1910):¹⁸

Amongst the Orders and Warrants of the Lord Justices and Council of Ireland (1641-2) from Dublin Castle to Sir Adam Loftus, Knt., Vice Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland, the following appears: - 1641, December 17th, £44 14s. 3d. to Captain George Huetson [sic], and Captain Philip Ferneley, for themselves, Officers, and Foot Companies for the same from 15th December. 1641, December 21st: the following sums to be paid to the following officers for pay till January 2nd, 1642: - Colonel Crawford head the list for six days' pay, £19 13s. 3d.; then Captains Abraham Riskesis, John Dunbar, William Hamilton, Robert Brereton, Philip Ferneley, Jernegan Davy, Thomas Gascoigne, **Balthazar Creamer**, Ralph Gee, for various sums, and (in the middle of the list) Capt. Geo. Huetson, five days' pay, £15 19s. 1 1/2d. There is a similar Warrant of 1642, January 3rd, for fourteen days' pay.

In the crisis, Balthazar appears to have been appointed a captain. Did he have previous experience on the continent with his father Tobias before he settled down to the life of a merchant in London and Dublin? Not necessarily. As a leader of the Protestant community in Dublin, it would have been natural for him to help raise troops and be at their head. On December 9, 1641, an army list notes the number of soldiers in his company: "Captain Balthasar Cremer 100 whereof noe Papists."¹⁹ When the rebellion began, many of the Old English families had come into Dublin to fight for the Crown but they soon found themselves distrusted, a situation which then sent them into the arms of the rebels. A company with no Catholics like Balthazar's would have been considered more trustworthy. The company was part of Colonel Laurence Crafford's regiment.

A commission was drawn up early in 1642 whereby the important men of Dublin agreed to disarm and, if necessary, to restrain any Catholics in the city. Its preamble reads:²⁰

CHARLES by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. To our we [...]beloved Our Major of the City of Dublin for the time being, Sir William Anderson Knight, Sir Christopher Forster Knight, Sir William Vsher Knight, Sir Philip Percival Knight, J [...]hn Bysse Esq Recorder of our City of Dublin, Richard Barry of Dublin Alderman, Charles Forster of Dublin Alderman, William Smith of Dublin Alderman, William Bladen of Dublin Alderman, William Plunket Esquire, Captaine Theodore Sc [...]out, Robert Savill Serjeant at Armes, Mathew Ford, Anthony Dopping, Captaine Philip Fernely, Robert Kenedy, John Woodcock, John Pue, Sankey Sulliard, Josua Carpenter, Brian Jones, Thomas Tallis, William Rowlls, Thomas Leigh, Thomaas Hill, William Scott, Daniel Forster, Richard Francis, Joseph H [...]ll, Daniel Adrian, Thomas Hooke, Frederick Panchart, **Captaine Balthazar Creamer**, John Wogan, Randall Becket, James Smith, John Fisher, Ralph Bryen, Richard Stone, Robert Davies, Ralph Wallis, Daniel Hutchison, Peter Wybrant, John Hill Merchant, John Norris, Thomas Haukins, Thomas Windall, Nathaniel Neve and Robert Scarborough greeting. WHEREAS We have taken into our Princely consideration the strange and unusual Concourse of Papists to our City of Dublin, and the Suburbs thereof, some of them not having formerly dwelt there. And others of them aswel Masters of Families as Servants, having formerly dwelt there, but withdrew themselves into the Country for a time since the present Rebellion began, and of late returned again to the said City and Suburbs, and there all of

them now continue as Inhabitants or Sojourners, not onely to the needlesse and exceeding great burden of the Inhabitants, and disappointment of the Souldiers, aswel in their lodging, as in the raysing of the price of meate and other needfull provisions, but also to the terrour of many of Our good and loyal Subjects inhabiting in this City and Suburbs thereof, aswel in respect of the numbers of those Papists, as in the advantages observed to be dayly thereby gayned to the Rebels, aswel in frequent intelligences from Our sayd City as in Supplies of needfull provisions from thence from time to time. AND forasmuch as in these times of open Rebellion, when the Rebells appeare in all parts of this Our Kingdom in open Arms, with Banners displayed against Us and Our Royall Authority, We are necessitated to take some extraordinary way whereby to free Our said City and good Subjects therin from the fears & dangers threatned against Us and them, and against the peace & safety of this Our Kingdom, by that un-limited concourse of people flocking so dangerously to Our sayd City and Suburbs, and for reformation of sundry other a-buses and disorders in Our said City of Dublin and the Suburbs thereof.

We have a number of references to Balthazar's service from administrative records but none which give us any insight into his feelings about events or for his men. At some point in 1642, Balthazar's company was transferred to Lord Lambert's Regiment:²¹

Captain Balthazar C[reamer] : — Present : officers, 7 ; pikes, 38 ; musketts, 46 = 91. Absent : drumme, sicke, 1 ; dead (blank) ; absent (blank) = 1. In all, 92.

The company was the basic component of the English army. Companies formed regiments but could be swopped out with other companies in other regiments with ease. At this time the main weapons of an army consisted of both the pike and the musket. Although muskets can kill from a distance, they were inaccurate and slow to reload. Pikemen, formed into blocks which cavalry dared not charge, were armed with long pikes. The pikemen, however, required constant drilling to make sure they could turn and advance properly on a battle field. Later in 1642, we find that Balthazar's company had been returned to Colonel Crafford²² and was stationed in Dublin.

Soldier or not, Balthazar was still a merchant and had his connections. T.C Barnard in his work *Cromwellian Ireland English Government and Reform in Ireland 1649-1660* (2000) indicates the importance of foreign Protestant families for the government's cause: ²³

Others who had been prominent in the city's life before 1649 included the van den Hovens from Amsterdam, the Cremers, William Verschoyle, and Theodore Schoute. Their importance was increased by the war, when their overseas contacts were used to finance the struggle...

In August 1642, a power of attorney was drawn up by Willem Kieft, then director of the Dutch colony of New Netherlands in North America, running it for the Dutch West Indies Company. In the following translation, Kieft appoints Dirck Niesen, a merchant of Amsterdam, to collect certain moneys in the hands of our Balthazar. This money was originally advanced to Balthazar's

son Tobias in France and also includes the proceeds of wine sold by Balthazar for Kieft.²⁴

[Before m]e, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary [in New Netherland] appointed [by the Gen]eral Chartered West India Company, residing in Fort Amsterdam, [appeared the honorable] Willem Kieft, director general of New Netherland, who appointed and empowered, as he hereby does appoint and empower, Dirck Niesen of Amsterdam, merchant, in his name and behalf to collect, demand, and receive from Mr. Balthasar Cramer, merchant at Dublin, all such moneys as are due to him, the principal, on account of money advanced by the principal in France to Mr. Cramer's son by his [Cramer's] order, and also on account of Spanish wines sold for the principal in Dublin by Mr. Cramer, who shall be bound to render to the attorney a final statement and account thereof, which being done and the money having been received, he, the attorney, shall have power to execute a receipt and discharge for the payment; if necessary, he shall have power to institute and carry on legal proceedings in the matter before all courts, either as plaintiff or defendant, to take all necessary legal steps, to present his plea, to demand judgment and hear it pronounced, to cause the same to be executed or to object thereto and appeal therefrom and also to waive his right of appeal or to prosecute the appeal to the end, to substitute one other or more persons with like or limited power, and furthermore to do and perform all things in the premises which an attorney at law is allowed to do and which he, the principal, being present might or could do, even though it required fuller and more specific instructions than are herein set forth; promising to hold as good, firm and valid whatever shall be done and performed herein by the above named attorney and each person in particular, provided that the above named attorney remains bound to render and give a good and faithful account, proof and proper statement of his receipts, management and administration, all without fraud. In testimony whereof this is [signed] by the principal.

E. Boghardt
Willem Kieft
Maurits Janse
Cornelis van Tienh.

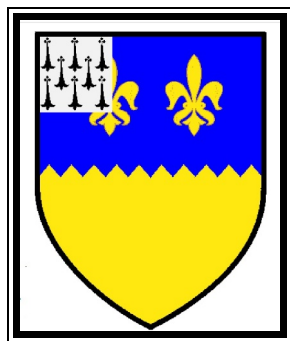
Here we see the reach of Balthazar's interests ranging from France to the new colonies on the east coast of North America.

The next we hear of Balthazar is nearly six years later. In the intervening years the Irish Rebellion merged with the larger conflagration of the English Civil War. Those fighting for the Crown against the rebels found themselves now allied to the rebels against the forces of Parliament. The Duke of Ormonde held Dublin for a time but eventually turned it over to parliamentary forces in 1647. We have a number of records from the *City of Dublin Cess Book* recording the residence and taxing of a Colonel Creamer and a Lieutenant Creamer, both of St. James and St. Catherine's Parish^C in the city, from February 1, 1647/8 to April 29, 1648.²⁵ This

^C Formerly separate parishes they had been amalgamated.

must refer to our Balthazar and his son Tobias. There was at this time a monthly levy to support the Commonwealth (parliamentary) army in Ireland.²⁶ Payments fluctuated but Balthazar paid generally just over two pounds and Tobias just over one. This put both men in the upper most stratum of those paying taxes. Balthazar has moved up from being a captain to being a colonel. Colonels generally commanded regiments but we can find no reference to such a command for Balthazar. As Dublin was in the hands of Parliamentary forces at this time, we may assume that the Cramers were backing that side in the Civil War.

The fighting in Ireland continued but, with the execution of King Charles on January 30, 1649 and the end of fighting in England, the tide turned decisively against the royalists. In October Parliament sent Oliver Cromwell to Ireland to bring an end to royalist power on the island. He landed in Dublin on August 15, 1649 and left a trail of destruction in his wake, managing to severely weaken the royalists. Although he lived the next ten years under the parliamentary regime, we learn nothing more of Balthazar's military or business activities.



Colour version of the arms

Coat of Arms

In 1646, Balthazar had his coat of arms registered with Ulster King of Arms. Burke's *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland* (1912) mentioned above has the following description under his article on the Cramer-Roberts family:²⁷

He had a confirmation of the Arms with an augmentation in consideration of his services from Dr. Roberts, Ulster, in 1646.



Funeral Entry sketch of the Cramer Coat of Arms 1659

...

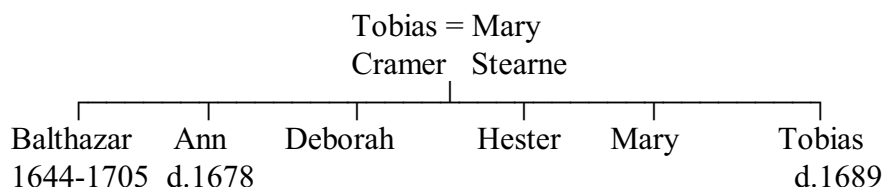
Arms ... Of CRAMER, Ulster's Office, confirmed, to Balthazar, Kramer by Roberts, Ulster, in 1646). - Per fess indented az. and or. in chief two fleur-de-lis of the second, a cantone erm. Crest - A fleur-de-lis between a pair of wings expanded or panned arg. Mottoes - Over the crest "Mors ultima linea rerum," beneath the arms "Inevitable fatum."

At this time William Roberts was Ulster King of Arms, the chief herald who registered coats of arms in Ireland. *Per fess indented* refers to the equal division of the shield with the teeth separating the two halves. The top colour is *azure* (blue) and the bottom *or* (gold). *In chief* refers to the upper portion where the two fleurs-de-lys reside.^D The canton is the small box in the upper left. Within the canton is a field of ermines, the small furry rodents whose pelts were once very valuable. The small points at the end of each ermine represents its tail. *Mors ultima linea rerum* is from Horace's Epistle 1.16.79 and may be translated "Death is the last boundary of things". The

^D Burke's *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire* (1845) says the arms then had three fleurs-de-lys (p.227).

III Tobias Cramer (d.1684)

Tobias does not come out from under his father's shadow until he is a mature man. The earliest reference we have to him is his denisation (naturalisation) which occurred long after his father's. Two men were made subjects of the Kingdom of Ireland on May 28, 1639, namely "John Vanderhoulst and Tobie Creamer, natives of Lower Germany".³⁷ This indicates that second Tobias was indeed born on the continent. Tobias' marriage occurred a little over a year later. A marriage licence was issued on July 31, 1640 for a union between Tobias Cramer and Maria or Mary Stearne.³⁸ Likely the marriage took place a short time later in Dublin. We know of six children from their union:



Nothing is known of Mary's parentage. The surname Stearne or Sterne could be of English or German origin. Did Tobias marry into a transplanted English family or the family of an immigrant from the continent? We simply do not know. Tobias was involved as a defendant in a lawsuit in 1647 with a co-defendant named Peter Sterne.³⁹ He may be a relative of Mary's. There was an English family of the name Stearne or Sterne which came to Ireland from Cambridgeshire and produced Dr. John Stearne (1624–69), the founder of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. Unfortunately, we have no information that he had a sister named Mary, although she would have been of John's generation. Tobias would have been limited in his choice of brides as the

Protestant community was small and his status as a merchant and a desire for upward social mobility would have precluded most matches. Dr. Stearne's family could have provided him with a wife.



Ireland
Places mentioned in the text.

Tobias And The Rebellion of 1641

We have already mentioned that Tobias was involved in the war as an officer in 1648 in the same records speaking of his father. There are, however, several earlier references as well. In muster rolls dated April 26 and June 26, 1644, we find Tobias serving as lieutenant in a company commanded by Captain John Billingsley. This company was then part of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bayly's regiment.⁴⁰ We find Tobias on a similar roll of January 20, 1646/7. He is still second-in-command to Billingsley but we do not know the regiment to which the company was then attached. Here are the details:⁴¹

Jo. Billingsly, capitaine; Tobias Creamer, lieutenant; Phillip Chambre, ensigne; sarjeants, 2; drummes, 2; corporalls, 3; souldiers, 31.

This is a much smaller company than his father's, perhaps showing the difficulty of raising troops after five years of constant war.

Let us return now to the 1826 letter of Thomas Cramer:⁴²

The third representative of our family in Ireland, and grandson of our founder, whom he was named after, distinguished himself on the Royal side in the unfortunate Civil War of 1641, in which he attained the rank of Colonel. As he was a very zealous Protestant, his support of the Crown probably proceeded more from animosity to the Roman Catholics than any real attachment to the Royal Family. Generally suspected by the Irish Protestants of having instigated the rebellion, he therefore appears not only very readily to have submitted to the authority of the English Commonwealth on the reduction of the country by Cromwell, but what may have been excusable to have taken advantage of the distracted state of the times to improve his fortune, having acquired considerable tracts of confiscated land by purchasing Debentures of the English officers and adventurers.

Later publications record a tradition that second Tobias was heavily invested in the regime of Oliver Cromwell and was rewarded with a confiscated estate in Kilkenny. We have already seen that Tobias was serving as a lieutenant in the parliamentary armies in the late 1640's and was being taxed in the *Dublin Cess Book*. Unfortunately, we have no records of Tobias' military service once Cromwell became Lord Protector and ruler of England and her possessions in 1653. There is currently no evidence that Tobias attained the rank of colonel. It is reasonable to assume, however, a level of anti-Catholicism after the bitterness of the war and the divide common between Protestants and Catholics of his day. We have no evidence of his purchasing the lots of other officers or of those of adventurers but it was a common practice. If he did so, perhaps some of the land was in County Kerry, as will be seen below.

Freedom of Dublin

Tobias was made a freeman of the City of Dublin in 1648, a status which allowed him to hold offices, vote and participate more actively in certain city functions. His son Tobias was made likewise in midsummer 1651 "by fine and special grace" and two of his daughters, Ann and Mary, were "admitted by birth" in midsummer 1654. In the case of the daughters, their status as citizens of Dublin would extend to eventual spouses and children as they were not able to participate in voting and offices themselves.⁴³

On November 5, 1655 John Pyeman of Belturbet, Co. Cavan, wrote up his will. In it he mentions a John Vause who was a servant of Tobias' in Dublin at the time. This probably does not mean a domestic servant but an employee. He is the only employee we know by name.⁴⁴

Sheriff of Dublin

Having obtained the freedom of the City of Dublin, Tobias could take his place in the

city's administration. Thomas Cramer's 1826 letter comments on this and shows again his skeptical side:⁴⁵

Some editions of Debrett's *Baronetage* mention him as Sheriff of the City of Dublin for 1653, but this appears to me evidently an error, the business of such a situation being totally incompatible with military avocations. He may possibly have been mistaken for a paternal uncle of the same name, who died without issue...

Second Tobias was, in fact, the Sheriff of Dublin in 1653-4. John Warburton *et alii* in their *History of the City of Dublin, from the Earliest Accounts to the Present Time; containing its Annals, Antiquities, Ecclesiastical History, and Charters; Its Present Extent, Public Buildings, Schools, Institutions, &c.* (1818) dutifully list Tobias. In an appendix listing mayors and sheriffs we find: "1653 John Preston (Lord Mayor), Thomas Clarke, Tobias Cremens [sic] (Sheriffs)".⁴⁶ Thomas' objection may be overcome by assuming that Tobias' duties in the military were largely over by this time. There is no evidence that his father Balthazar had a brother. The foreign-born Tobias was just one of many foreigners who served in the Dublin government. The following excerpt from Loeber's article mentioned earlier helps us place this in a wider context:⁴⁷

... As far as is known, the major influx of Dutchmen into Ireland only occurred in the seventeenth century, coinciding with the dramatic growth in the economic strength of the United Provinces and the diversification of its overseas trade.... Frequently it is difficult to determine where some persons came from, for the word 'Dutch' was often used in seventeenth-century English in a broad sense; it included people from Flanders, Holland, and parts of Germany. ...

Many of the Dutchmen who settled in Dublin in the early seventeenth century rose to prominence in the city: a number serviced in the office of sheriff, and Dutch Mayors of the city of Dublin included Peter Wybrant (1651) Hubert Adrian Vereer (1660), John Desminieres (1666) and Lewis Desminieres (1669)...

In Dublin, two sheriffs (originally called bailiffs) were appointed annually and their duties included both administrative and judicial functions. They presided over the lower house of the city council and, after their term was complete, sat in it. It was a prestigious position and marked the importance of the Cramers within the city.

On the eve of the restoration of the monarchy, we find Tobias still resident as one of the chief men of St. Catherine's Parish in Dublin in William Petty's 'census' of 1659.⁴⁸ In April 1660, the Irish government passed an ordinance to raise money:⁴⁹

AN ORDINANCE For the speedy raising of Moneys towards the Supply of
the ARMY: and for defraying of other PUBLiCK CHARGES.
April the 24. 1660./By the General Convention of Ireland.
Ordered, that this Ordinance be forthwith Printed
and/Published./Signed by Order,/Ma. Barry Clerk of the General/Convention of
Ireland. DUBLIN Printed by William Bladen, Anno Dom. 1660.

AN ORDINANCE For the speedy raising of Moneys towards the Supply of the Army, and for defraying of other publick charges. And be it further Ordained by Authority aforesaid, That these persons under written, and no other, be and are nominated and appointed to be Commissioners for putting in execution this Ordinance within the several Counties, Cities and Burroughs of this Rearlm of Ireland. That is to say, For the City and County of the City of Dublin, the Mayor, and Sherifs for the time being, John Bysse Recorder of Dublin, Peter Wybrant, William Smith, William Bidden, Richard Tigh, Daniel Hutchinson, John Preston, Thomas Hook, Ridgley Hatfield, Thomas Waterhouse, George Gilbert, John Cranwell, William Cliffe, Richard Cook, John Desmoneer, Daniel Bellingham, Mark Quin, Samuel Weston, John Forrest, Ralph Vizard Aldermen, Sir William Usher, Sir Robert Newcomen, Sir James Barry,/Sir (Page 17) Robert Meridith, Sir Paul Davis Knights, Jerom Alexander, William Knight, William Dixon, Robert Kennedy, Richard Kennedy, Doctor Ralph King, Abraham Clements, Thomas Richardson, Doctor Dudley Loftus, Richard Palfrey, Robert Arrundel, Major William Merideth, William Sands, John Doughty, John Exham, Abraham Yarner, Philip Ferneley Esquires, Thomas Boyd, Nathaniel Foulk, Enoch Reader, Lewis Desmoneer, Samuel Saltonstall, John Beauchamp, John Smith, Thomas Howard Merchants. Capt. Thomas Jones, Capt. John Nicholas, Capt. Taylor, Philip Harris, Thomas Pooley, Robert Hughes Collector of the Customs, Patrick Tallant, John Pinsent, Nathaniel Philpot, Thomas Cleark, **Tobias Creamer**, John Eastwood, Luke Lowther, Ralph Wallis Gentlemen.

Cromwell's regime survived the Lord Protector himself by only a few months. Charles II was declared king in the Irish Parliament even before the English. This worked very much to the advantage of our family.

More Litigation

Tobias was involved in six cases of litigation from 1641 to 1661. Once again we have no details of these affairs. In the first, begun on February 26, 1641/2 Tobias was the plaintiff and the defendants were Anthony Wedralfe, James Field, John Moulson and Michael FitzGerrald.⁵⁰ On December 4, 1647 Robert Ussher took Tobias and Peter Sterne to court.⁵¹ Tobias was once again the instigator of a suite on February 14, 1655/6 against Thomas Clarke.⁵² Clarke quickly turned the tables and was the plaintiff on March 24 1655/6 with Tobias as defendant.⁵³ Later in the year, Richard North sued Tobias on December 30.⁵⁴ Finally, about five years later, on March 3, 1661/2 Tobias sued Henry Slade.⁵⁵

The Kilkenny Estate

The estates of many Irish Catholic gentry had been seized at the end of the war in the early 1650's and distributed both to soldiers as payment of their arrears and to those who monetarily supported the war effort (called 'adventurers'). We have no evidence, however, that Tobias received any compensation under the Commonwealth. His name does appear, however, among the '49 Officers. This group was compensated after the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660.

Men qualified if they had served before June 5, 1649. Officers of the Commonwealth army were not part of this scheme.

The confiscation of the land of rebels was a very old practice. It was the scale and partisanship of the measure under Cromwell's regime and the importation of English and Scottish Protestants as new landowners that wrangled the Irish Catholics. Thomas Cramer was not altogether comfortable with the origin of his family's estate in Ireland as we see in the next part of his letter where he explores Tobias' motives:⁵⁶

It may be alleged, however, in his justification, that these lands were already lost to ancient possessors, and if he had not purchased them, others would, so great indeed at that time was the violence of the party spirit, and such the blindness of religious zeal, that it is extremely probable that he who was in other respects a man of high honour was not on this occasion for a moment sensible that he was supporting a rapacious system of unjust spoilation. This description of property was at that time so little valued that Ludlow says 1000 acres of the best confiscated land in the county Dublin sold for £1,500, in the county Kilkenny for £1,000 in the county Wexford for £800, and in other counties of Leinster for £600.

Kevin McKenny's thesis *A 17th century "Real Estate Company": The 1649 Officers and the Irish Land Settlements, 1641-1681* (1989) claims Tobias received lots in the City of Dublin and some land in County Longford.⁵⁷ Tobias also received part of the estate of Philip Purcell centred on Ballyfoyle, County Kilkenny. Thomas Gimlette in his *The History of the Huguenot Settlers in Ireland And Other Literary Remains* (1988) provides the following information on the Ballyfoyle estates, quoting from the land commission's records of the year 1667:⁵⁸

The confirmation of the original grant is dated the 5th June, 19 year, Charles II, and recites that "Tobias Cramer, Esq., is entitled to the castles, messuages, lands, houses, &c., of Ballyfolyle, Glanballyfoyle and part- 835 acres. Cantwell garran (part) 13 acres, barony of Gouran, county of Kilkenny. Total quantity, 868 acres plantation, or 1406 statute acres. Total reserved rent to the crown, £17 11s 6d." Enrolled, 17th June, 1667. 1667.



Environment Viewer map showing location (red dot) of the Ballyfoyle Tower House.

The confirmation date given above does not mean the date Tobias received the estate. We know, for instance, that Tobias was resident at Ballyfoyle as early as January 31, 1666/7 from *The Irish Statute Staple Books, 1596-1687* (1998).⁵⁹ Thomas Cramer's 1826 letter tells us more:⁶⁰

Our ancestor's acquisitions were principally in the county Kilkenny, where he settled himself on the estate of Ballyfoyle that had previously belonged to the Purcell family, who, to judge by their Norman name, had probably themselves acquired it either

directly or indirectly by confiscation some centuries earlier. There he made considerable improvement, and was distinguished by intelligence and activity in the discharge of the usual duties of a country gentleman.



The Tower House at Ballyfoyle (c.2011)
Photograph by Kevin Higgins

Thomas makes a good point here. The Normans had seized large tracts of Ireland several hundred years before the time of Tobias Cramer. The Kilkenny estate included, besides the 1400 acres mentioned above, an old 'tower house' (often called a castle in Ireland) and what was probably a more recent 'fortified house' built onto it. It 1659, it was held by Walter Archer,⁶¹ whose family may have been related to the Purcells. By the early 1660's, however, it was in the hands of Tobias. William Carrigan *The History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory* (1905) summaries information from tax records

around the time the Purcells lost the estate and the Cramers gained it:⁶²

The Down Surveyors in 1655, found that "there is in Ballyfoyle one castle & one very lardge house built Englishwise, both in good repair." The "very lardge house" was, according to tradition, attached to the castle, forming one residence with it; and for this residence Tobias Cramer paid £1 2s. hearth-money, or the tax on eleven hearths, in 1664.



The Tower House at Ballyfoyle (c.2017)
Photograph by Garry Dickinson

The tower house was a defensive structure common throughout Ireland. They were usually four or five storeys tall with a square-base. Windows were mere slits and there were often parapets on the top. A walled bawn or court surrounded the typical tower house. They were popular in the fifteenth through early seventeenth centuries. The "very lardge house" was likely what is known as a fortified house. These structures succeeded the tower house in the seventeenth century. They were more comfortable to live in and had larger windows. In the case of the castle at Ballyfoyle, it appears we have the fusion of the two houses. The Purcells were probably responsible for building both, first the tower house and later the fortified house. The tower house survives in ruins to this day.^E

^E This ruin is listed as KK014-023001- on the Historic Environment Viewer at <https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/>. Here there is a more recent assessment of the

The Reverend William Healy gives us an excellent, long and detailed description of the Ballyfoyle tower house as it stood in his own day in his *History and Antiquities of Kilkenny (County and City) with Illustrations and Appendix, Compiled from Inquisitions, Deeds, Wills, Funeral Entries, Family Records and Other Historical and Authentic Sources* (1893).⁶³

With regard to the Castle of Ballyfoyle, a late inspection of it leads me to believe that its foundation dates back much earlier than the reign of Elizabeth or of James I., and hence cannot be attributed to either Edmund Purcell, who was killed in 1625 or to his father, Philip Purcell. The most that can be said is that either of them, probably Edmund, introduced some "modern improvements," to be noticed presently, and so far may be considered the renovator, but by no means its founder. Its shape is a rectangle. The door is at the north side and jambed with massive blocks of finely drafted limestone, with pointed arch. All inner doors are constructed likewise after the same style and finish. Inside the front door there is a hall about sixteen feet long, corresponding to the width of the castle within, and six or seven feet wide. The walls are fully seven feet thick from foundation to top. In the left, or east of this hall, a spiral stone stairs ascends to the upper rooms, and fronting you a door opens to the kitchen or ground floor. This apartment is 24 feet by 16 feet, and was originally lighted by three loops. It was no fire-place or chimney, but the broad splays of the loops made them serve the double purpose of showing light and conducting smoke. Ascending about sixteen steps of the spiral stairs you enter the second floor, similar in size and construction to the under. A second door leads off the stairs to an apartment corresponding with the unoccupied portion of the hall underneath. Ascending again you come to the third and last floor [sic]. Its size corresponds to the two under, and the door to the apartment or bed-room over the hall opens off it, and not from the stairs as in the case of the under one corresponding. This third large room may be fairly considered to have been the state or drawing-room of the castle in its later or more modern times. It has a fire place furnished with a massive stone chimney-piece finely executed, the top slab or architrave resting on huge droppers or brackets springing solidly from the perpendicular uprights, the whole surmounted by a cap or cornice chamfered and fluted. Its west and east lights are mere loops of equal dimensions with those of the under floors, but the south wall has a window of much more modern size divided into two lights by a centre mullion (now broken away) and surrounded by a drip-stone on the outside. If this window be not of later date than the foundation of the castle the fire-place mentioned at least is. Fire-places with chimney flues are of earlier date in England, I believe, than in Ireland. In the former country chimneys made their appearance in the 12th century, but were not, I believe, universal till the 14th or 15th century. In the 13th century English houses had only one ground floor, consisting of one hall or room used by day for cooking, eating and living in, the fire kindled on dogs or and-irons placed in the centre, and the smoke escaping through a louvre in the roof. At night the hall was converted into a dormitory, and anything like an up-stairs or upper chamber was unknown till about the time of Edward the Third, or middle of the 14th century. In Ireland it is very freely admitted that the use of

chimneys did not prevail till about the close of the 15th century, and even so late as February 2nd, 1680-1, we find "several have none belonging to their cabins, hutts so-called, wherefore the collectors of the hearth money are to exact four shillings per hearth to bring them to the decorum of the English, and some rather pay double, than by having a chimney to loose the benefit of so much good smoke, which, they say, nourisheth and keepeth warme their children in which thatcht hutts abound" (Ext Diueley's journal). Ballyfoyle Castle having no chimney flue in its first and second floors must have been founded at least prior to Henry the Seventh's time (1485-1509). What is more the wicker plastering of the arches of the opes go far to show that it was erected in the very earliest times of Anglo-Norman feudalism. Mr. Comerford, on whose premises the castle now [sic], and to whom I am indebted for many useful and intelligent remarks regarding it, informed me that the hazel used in the mortar had an exactly similar bark to that growing the glen convenient. The fire-place and chimney-piece in the third room imply undoubtedly a modern improvement...

Tobias would no doubt have recognised much of what Healy has described here. But what of the fortified house which also existed in Tobias' time? Tobias probably used it as his principle residence rather than the tower house. About half a century after his death, the fortified house was no more. We turn to Carrigan once again:⁶⁴

After the departure of the Cramers, Mr. Charles Shearman became tenant and occupant of the old mansion of Ballyfoyle, about 1745. One Sunday morning a year or two afterwards, the "very lardge house" collapsed unexpectedly; and Mr. Shearman, finding the old castle itself an uncomfortable and inconvenient dwelling, built the present Ballyfoyle House, and fixed his residence therein.

No description giving the particulars of the fortified house has been discovered.

The Issue of Edward Purcell

Thomas Carte (1686-1754) wrote a multi-volumed *The Life of James Duke of Ormond; Containing An Account of The Most Remarkable Affairs of His Time, and Particularly of Ireland Under His Government: with An Appendix and A Collection of Letters, Serving to Verify the Most Material Facts in the Said History*. In this history he recounts the story of Edward Purell, the son of Philip Purcell who lost much of his Kilkenny estate to the Cramers. This is a sad tale and brings home the bitterness Catholic gentry felt at the loss of their lands and the fear and difficulties the new owners experienced when trying to secure their claims to their new possessions:⁶⁵

There was one person, who for want of a proper application, or by the extravagance of his behaviour, and the scandalousness of his character, had no relief from the duke, till his misfortunes had rendered him an object of compassion. This was Edward, son of Philip Purcel of Ballifoye in the county of Kilkenny. Philip was living after the restoration, and prosecuted by the soldiers, to whom his estate had been set out for some

murders, which it was pretended he had committed during the rebellion. When his case came to be heard before the court of claims, he was acquitted of murder; but they proved his living in the rebels' quarters, and paying them contributions, with other matters, which brought him under the nocency of the act of settlement. His estate, between four and five hundred pounds a year, was hereupon adjudged to the soldiers, only about fifty pounds a year mountain land, not having been set out either to adventurer or soldier, fell to the duke of Ormond, of whom it was held. Notwithstanding this decree, Edward, after his father's death, claimed the estate, and would frequently come to the house or castle of Ballifoye (which had been allotted to Mr. Toby Cramer) with a party of men armed with swords and pistols, to take possession of it, breaking open the doors in a violent manner. On these occasions the fury of his passion had made him vent seditious words against the king, abuse Mrs. Cramer with surrilous language, and beat her to such a degree that she was in danger of her life. He was from time to time continually committing some outrage or other, which exposed him to divers prosecutions. One of them was for killing of Laghlin Brenan, but the jury found it only manslaughter; the words against the king were found, but not treasonable, as was charged; and for his treatment of Mrs. Cramer being by the rule of court to find security for his good behaviour, nobody would be his surety. At last, as he was riding on the road, observing Mr. Balthasar Cramer son of Toby, and justice of the peace, alone, and unarmed in the grounds, at some distance from the house of Ballifoye, he fell upon him, wounded, threatened to murder him, and perhaps might have effected it, if he had not been prevented by the seasonable relief of some [of] the family. This happened in 1671, and Purcel was forced to fly the country.

He came to London at the time that Nolan's complaint was before the council, and, encouraged by that example, petitioned the king that he might be restored to his estate, alleging that he was restorable for his own merits as well as his father's and brother's, the latter of which had been killed in his service. The next day he petitioned the duke of Ormond, representing that the king had promised him relief, but he wanted money to carry on his suit, but if his grace would befriend him, and furnish him with so much as would manage his business, he would not only compound with him for Coolecullen-duffe, (that was the denomination of the land in the duke's possession,) but, having neither child nor brother or sister, he would settle the reversion of his whole estate upon his grace and heirs. Coming afterwards to Clarendon-house for an answer to this petition, and finding none, he would needs come into the house to speak with the duchess of Ormond, and the porter denying him admittance, he fell foul upon him, but being drunk, had the worst of the combat. Upon this he went in a fury to court, and there behaved himself like a madman, declaring before all the world that he would kill the duke of Ormond, and telling the king himself as much in a new petition which he presented. This occasioned his immediate committal by lord Arlington's warrant to the Tower; which soon appeared to be an improper place for him; and being found, by several extravagancies which he there committed, to be really distracted, was removed to Bethlehem hospital, where he was visited by three of his grace's enemies then great at court. He was there so far discovered by Dr. Allen's care, that the governors petitioned for his removal, representing that they had some months' experience of his being restored to the use of his reason and senses. Not

being able to find sureties for his good behaviour, he was committed to Newgate, and, by an order of council on Nov. 27, 1674, had a weekly allowance ordered for this subsistence. The duke of Ormond was at that time in Ireland, but returning in the next year to England, he soon after procured the man's enlargement, upon his promising to transport himself abroad; where his graces's bounty bought him a place among the gens d'armes of France, and with a small estate of thirty-six pounds a year that Purcel had still left, afforded him a competent and creditable maintenance.

The Special Collections section of the Bodleian Library at Oxford University has three examinations of people involved in the Edward Purcell case. On July 23, 1668, second Tobias was examined.⁶⁶ On January 22 and 23, 1669/70 Tobias' wife Mary was examined⁶⁷ and on March 11, 1671/2 Tobias' son Balthazar was examined.⁶⁸ We have yet to obtain these documents which may give us some additional insights into the life of the Cramer family at Ballyfoyle at this time. From the early date of Tobias' examination, it appears the problems with Edward Purcell started almost immediately upon the Cramer possession of Ballyfoyle.

The Family Matures

What follows here is a brief synopsis of Tobias and Mary's children:

Balthazar was born around 1644.⁶⁹ He matriculated at Trinity College Dublin in 1660⁷⁰ and married Sarah Jones, the daughter of Lt. Colonel Oliver Jones.⁷¹ They had at least seven children: Theophilus, Ambrose, Mary, Hester (d.1749), Marmaduke, Oliver (d.1723) and Jane. He served as High Sheriff of County Kilkenny in 1683.⁷² After Sarah's death he married Elizabeth Fox, the widow of Rev. Hugh Drysdale but had no further children with her.⁷³ He died in 1704.⁷⁴

Ann married Francis Brewster in 1660.⁷⁵ He was the son of Francis Brewster and Lucy Jones who originated in Bristol, Gloucestershire in England, moved to Tralee in County Kerry and settled permanently in the new Puritan colony of New Haven in New England.* Francis was knighted in 1670⁷⁶ and served as Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1674.⁷⁷ Ann and Francis had five children: Ann, Francis, Lucy, Mary and William. Ann died even before her father, in 1678.⁷⁸ After Ann's death Francis married first Jane Lane in Dublin in 1683⁷⁹ and then Hester Fownes in 1697 at St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster.⁸⁰ No children are known from these marriages. Francis died in 1704 in London.⁸¹

Deborah married Arthur Webb of Webbsborough, County Kilkenny.⁸² His parents are not known. We do not know if they had any children.

Mary married Edward Lucas at St. Michan's in Dublin on August 2, 1660.⁸³ They had a child Edward, baptised at St. Michan's on April 14, 1661.⁸⁴ Edward died in 1664.⁸⁵ His will, written in June that year, indicates that Mary was pregnant with an additional child about whom we know nothing.⁸⁶ Nothing further is known of Mary and Edward's family.

Hester married John Coghill of Coghill Hall, Yorkshire, the son of John Coghill and Lucy Tancred.⁸⁷ John was "Master in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland and an advocate of the Ecclesiastical Court in that kingdom; was knighted in the Castle of Dublin, June 5, 1686, by Henry, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom."⁸⁸ They had nine children: Thomas, John, Toby (d.1677), Henry, Forrard, Mary, Hester, Marmaduke (d.1739) and James.⁸⁹

Tobias seems to have taken up residence back in Dublin⁹⁰ where he married a woman named Catherine whose surname and parents are not known.⁹¹ They had at least three children: Rebeckah (b.1685), Mary (b.1686) and Balthazar (b.1687).⁹² He died in 1690⁹³ not long after his father and with his children still very small.

High Sheriff of Kilkenny and Kerry

In 1669, Tobias was called upon to take on a difficult role as High Sheriff of County Kilkenny.⁹⁴ This office was onerous and, although a great honour and indication that the government respected the loyalty of the incumbent, many sought to avoid it. There were judicial functions and tax duties as well as the need to deliver government writs to the county. Many men lost income as a result of this necessary and important post.

Tobias also served as High Sheriff of County Kerry ten years later in 1679.⁹⁵ This probably means he held property in this county about which we have no information. As part of these duties or associated ones, we see him involved as a commissioner of array in a letter sent to the Duke of Ormonde:⁹⁶

COMMISSIONERS OF ARRAY FOR KERRY to ORMOND.

1680, May 17, Lixnaw. - In obedience to your Graces's commands, and pursuant to the instructions annexed to the Commission of Array for this county, we have proceeded in order to arraying these troops and foot companies designed to be arrayed in this county, and do humbly lay before your Grace that this county is not capable of raising more than two troops of horse and two foot companies, nor could that be done but by the supply out of the Lord of Kerry's own stables, which, with others arrayed for his lordship's troop, hath made up a complete troop.

Captain Edward Denny hath also arrayed and mustered a complete troop, Captain Arthur Blennerhassett hath arrayed a complete foot company, and another foot company may be raised in the county, but no arms for the foot are to be had in the county. All which is humbly submitted to your Grace.

TOBIAS CRAMER VIC' KERRY.^F FR. BREWSTER
AR. BLENERHASSETT H. [?] BLENERHASSETT

Notice that Francis Brewster also signed this letter. He owned some iron works in County Kerry.⁹⁷

Will of Tobias

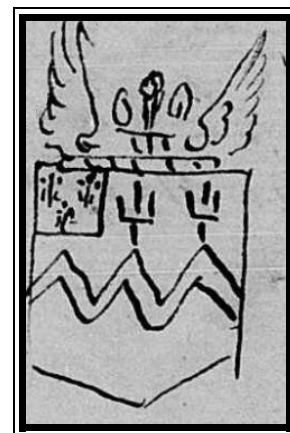
Tobias passed away in the spring of 1683. The following is William Betham's abstract of his will:⁹⁸

Tobias Cramer of Ballyfoile in co Kilkenny Esq
15 March 1683 18 Apr 168__
wife Mary

^F Vic' = vicecomes, which is sheriff in Latin.

eldest son Balthazar
 + Sarah his wife
 grand Mary
 grandson Marmaduke ...
 ...
 son Tobias

The first date is the day the will was drawn up. The second we know must read 1684 which was, because of the celebration of New Year's Day on March 25, only a few weeks later. Tobias had probably fallen ill and decided he needed to make up his will. He then died a short time later. First, some sort of provision was made for his wife Mary who seems to have outlived Tobias. Probably she was to continue living at Ballyfoyle and be cared for there. Their eldest son, Balthazar is mentioned next and he probably received the bulk of the estate. Balthazar's wife Sarah we met above. The grandchildren Mary and Marmaduke are the children of Balthazar and Sarah. His son Tobias was probably not yet married at this time. According to Lodge, Tobias was buried with his father in St. James' Church, Dublin.⁹⁹



**William Betham's
 sketch of Tobias
 Cramer's Coat of Arms**

Conclusion

We discovered in the Cramer an immigrant family from the continent whose trajectory toward Ireland came about through war and economic development in the Low Countries. In Ireland they found fertile soil to grow. The exact origins of the family in Europe are impossible to pin down with our current information not because of a lack of it but because of the contradictory nature of it. They were Dutch or German. Perhaps part of the problem is that we want to see a clear distinction where they were likely less inclined to see one. Between Giessen in Holland and Cologne in Germany is less than a hundred miles and movement of people was more fluid. Perhaps the solution is that the family was from little Giessen but had business dealings in Cologne where Balthazar was actually born. In Ireland, the Cramer were clearly part of the Dutch mercantile community and they became involved in numerous commercial activities including shipping and money lending and exchanging. Prosperity brought the attention of other families, not native Irish or Norman families, but relatively recent arrivals from England. The Cramers married well, two sons-in-law were knighted. They took an active part in defending their interests and those of their new familial allies by fighting against the rebels in the Rebellion of 1641 and the wars which followed. Finally under the second Tobias the family became landed with an estate in County Kilkenny. They would do better still in the future with descendants of the family being knighted and one being made a baronet. All in all, the three men explored in this article could be proud of their family's accomplishments.

Appendix

Since this paper is intended to further our understanding of the Cramer family's first three generations, it seems appropriate to place here all the important sources used to create the history of the family written above. This will help future researchers when they come across additional material not included here because of our current ignorance and will lead to a better understanding of the family. They are placed in a roughly chronological order.

[1] An Argument in support of Family Tradition New evidence indicating that John Payne (ca. 1615-1689/90) of Westmoreland County, Virginia, (founder of "The Paynes of Virginia") descended from the Huntingdonshire Payne Family

<https://inet.org/an-argument-in-support-of-family-tradition-new-evidence-indica.html?page=2>

775. 24 April **1629**. Deposition of Valentine PAYNE [also found in Virginia records as Florentine?] of Strangford, county Down. Within the time articulate a Holland ship, of about 100 tons, laden with French wines and chestnuts, was brought into the port of Strangford. And the ship had the WHEEL OF FORTUNE in her stern, and was so called by **Balthazar Cramer**, a Dutchman, who inquired after the ship, and who found her in Audley's road, in Strangford harbour. And the said ship is now riding in the river Thames, a little below the Tower of London. And the ship was one of several brought into Strangford by captain Daynes. See also 788. [f. 134]

[2] Betham, William. *Genealogical abstracts: Dublin Marriage Licenses* Series 5, v. 1 A-W 1638-1647

p.27

Anno **1640**

Tobias Cramer = Maria Stearne 31 July

26 Feb 1641

Plaintiff: Tobias Cremer

Defendants: Anthony Wedralfe, James Field, John Moulson and Michael FitzGerald

Repertory Bill Books, Volume 2, p.95.

[3] <http://wiki.bcw-project.org/protestant/foot-regiments/col.-lawrence-crawford>

Lawrence Crawford

Lawrence Crawford defected to the Parliamentarians at the Cessation, becoming Major General of Manchester's Eastern Association.

Officer List

1641

9 December, **1641**. Mustred of Colonell Crafford's regiment the foote companies ensuing, viz. Natives. ¹

10. Captain Abraham Rickesey's, besides officers, 100, wherof Papists 4.

5. Captain John Dunbarr, 100 „, noe Papists.

24. Captain Jernegan Davy, 100 „, Papists 6.

8. Captain William Hamilton, 100 „, Papists 4.

6. Captain George Huitson, 100 „, noe Papists.

30. Captain George Savill, 100 „, Papists 9.

25. Captain Phillip Fearnely, 100 „, Papists 5.

13. Captain Thomas Gascoyne, 100 „, Papists 10.

4. Captain **Balthasar Cremer**, 100 „, noe Papists.

9. Captain Robert Brereton, 100 „, noe Papists.

1 History of the Irish Confederation and the war in Ireland, 1641 [-1649] containing a narrative of affairs of Ireland, by Richard Bellings. With correspondence and documents of the confederation and of the administrators of the English government in Ireland, contemporary personal statements, memoirs, etc. Now for the first time published from original manuscripts. Ed. by John T. Gilbert. p230.

[4] Document: Power of attorney from Director Kieft to Dirck Niesen of Amsterdam to receive from **Balthasar Cramer** of Dublin certain money furnished his son in France

from the New Amsterdam History Center website

Document: ID NYSA_A0270-78_V2_028c

Description: Power of attorney. Director Kieft to Dirck Niesen of Amsterdam, to receive from **Baltazar Cramer** of Dublin, merchant, certain moneys furnished his son in France, &c. [1642]

Document Date: 1642-08-01

Document Type: Power of Attorney

[5] Court of Chancery (Ireland) at Ancestry

Ann Clarke als Cremer

10 Aug 1642

Defendant; Plaintiff is Pierce Foorde.

[6] A Copy of a COMMISSION UNDER The Great Seale OF IRELAND, Granted by the Right Honorable Sir William Parsons Knight and Barronet, and Sir John Borlase Knight, Lords Justices of that Kingdom: FOR Disarming all Papists in and about the City of DVBLIN, And restraining the accesse of any suspitious persons unto the said City, and for the preservation of the same in safety and good order.

London, Printed for E. Husbands and J. Franck; October 6. 1642.

CHARLES by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. To our we [...]beloved Our Major of the City of Dublin for the time be-ing, Sir William Anderson Knight, Sir Christo-pher Forster Knight, Sir William Vsher Knight, Sir Philip Percival Knight, J [...]hn Bysse Esq Recorder of our City of Dublin, Richard Barry of Dublin Alderman, Charles Forster of Dublin Alderman, William Smith of Dublin Alderman, Willi-am Bladen of Dublin Alderman, William Plunket Esquire, Captaine Theodore Sc [...]out, Robert Savill Serjeant at Armes, Mathew Ford, Anthony Dopping, Captaine Philip Fernely, Robert Ke-nedy, John Woodcock, John Pue, Sankey Sulliard, Josua Carpenter, Brian Jones, Thomas Tallis, William Rowlls, Thomas Leigh, Thomaas Hill, William Scott, Daniel Forster, Richard Francis, Joseph H [...]ll, Daniel Adrian, Thomas Hooke, Frederick Panchart, **Captaine Balthazar Creamer**, John Wogan, Randall Becket, James Smith, John Fisher, Ralph Bryen, Richard Stone, Robert Davies, Ralph Wal-lis, Daniel Hutchison, Peter Wybrant, John Hill Merchant, John Norris, Thomas Haukins, Thomas Windall, Nathaniel Neve and Robert Scarborough greeting. WHEREAS We have taken into our Princely consideration the strange and unusual Concourse of Papists to our City of Dublin, and the Suburbs thereof, some of them not having formerly dwelt there. And others of them aswel [Page 3]Masters of Families as Servants, having formerly dwelt there, but withdrew themselves into the Country for a time since the present Rebellion began, and of late returned again to the said City and Suburbs, and there all of them now continue as Inhabitanas or Sojourners, not onely to the needlesse and ex-ceeding great burden of the Inhabitants, and disappointment of the Souldiers, aswel in their lodging, as in the raysing of the price of meate and other needfull provisions, but also to the ter-rour of many of Our good and loyal Subjects inhabiting in this City and Suburbs thereof, aswel in respect of the numbers of those Papists, as in the advantages observed to be dayly thereby gayned to the Rebels, aswel in frequent intelligences from Our sayd City as in Supplies of needfull provisions from thence from time to time. AND forasmuch as in these times of open Rebellion, when the Rebells appeare in all parts of this Our Kingdom in open Arms, with Banners displayed against Us and Our Royall Authority, We are necessitated to take some extra-ordinary way whereby to free Our said City and good Subjects therin from the fears & dangers threatned against Us and them, and against the peace & safety of this Our Kingdom, by that un-limitted concourse of people flocking so dangerously to Our sayd

City and Suburbs, and for reformation of sundry other a-buses and disorders in Our said City of Dublin and the Suburbs thereof....

[7] Dublin City Council Libraries and Archive - Heritage Databases

Ancient Freemen of Dublin Database

a- Admitted: [Not given], 1648 Toby **Creamer** gent., Admitted by Special Grace

... for the B..... yor gr.... wisdom ... Toby **Creamer** gent to bee admitted
three pounds
...xd And the said fra..... and h.... uppon graces .spe...all and uppon such
...a... make find as yor worp reporting his abilty shall thinke
fitt And hee shall pay

b- Admitted: Mid. Midsummer, 1651. Name: Tobias **Creamer** merchant, Admitted by Fine and Special Grace

c- Admitted: Mid. Midsummer, 1654. Name: Ann **Cramer** (daughters of Tobias **Cramer**. sheriff). maiden, Admitted by Birth

d- Admitted: Mid. Midsummer, 1654. Name: Mary **Cramer** (daughters of Tobias **Cramer**. sheriff). maiden, Admitted by Birth

City of Dublin Cess Book

e- 29 April 1648

Name: Colonel Creamer, Title: Colonel, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 29/04/1648, Year: 1648, Taxes Paid: £1-15s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: ; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49 Advanced search of the Directory

f- 29 April 1648

Name: Lieutenant Creamer, Title: Lieutenant, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 29/04/1648, Year: 1648, Taxes Paid: £1-15s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: "Mr. Leventhorp to allow 15 shillings"; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

g- 8 April 1648

Name: Colonel Creamer, Title: none, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 08/04/1648, Year: 1648, Taxes Paid: £1-15s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: ; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

h- 8 April 1648

Name: Lieutenant Creamer, Title: Lieutenant, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 08/04/1648, Year: 1648, Taxes Paid: £1-15s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: "whereof 15 shillings for Mr. Leventhorp"; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

i- 25 Mar 1647/8

Name: Colonel Creamer, Title: Colonel, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 25/03/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £1-15s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

j- 25 Mar 1647/8

Name: Lieutenant Creamer, Title: Lieutenant, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 25/03/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £1-5s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: "whereof 15 shillings for Mrs. Leaventhorpe" Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

k- 18 Mar 1647/8

Name: Colonel Creamer, Title: Colonel, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 18/03/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £2-0s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

l- 18 Mar 1647/8

Name: Lieutenant Creamer, Title: Lieutenant, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 18/03/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £0-1s-4d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

m - 11 Mar 1647/8

Name: Colonel Creamer, Title: Colonel, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 11/03/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £2-0s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

n - 11 Mar 1647/8

Name: Lieutenant Creamer, Title: Lieutenant, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 11/03/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £1-4s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

o - 17 Feb 1647/8

Name: Colonel Creamer, Title: Colonel, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 17/02/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £2-10s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

p - 17 Feb 1647/8

Name: Lieutenant Creamer, Title: Lieutenant, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St.

Catherine's, Date: 17/02/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £1-10s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

q- 12 Feb 1647/8

Name: Colonel Creamer, Title: Colonel, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 12/02/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £2-10s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

r- 12 Feb 1647/8

Name: Lieutenant Creamer, Title: Lieutenant, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 12/02/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £1-10s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

s- 1 Feb 1647/8

Name: Colonel Creamer, Title: Colonel, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 01/02/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £2-10s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

t- 1 Feb 1647/8

Name: Lieutenant Creamer, Title: Lieutenant, Address: Not given, Parish: St. James and St. Catherine's, Date: 01/02/1647, Year: 1647, Taxes Paid: £1-10s-0d, Fines Paid: ; Notes: Cess for Colonel Jones; Source: Dublin City Cess Book, 1647-49

u - 1659

Name: Tobias Creamer, Title: Gentleman, Address: Not given, Parish: St. Kathrines (St Catherine's), Date: none, Year: 1659, Taxes Paid: , Fines Paid: ; Notes: Total number of people in parish: 1356. English-970; Irish-386.; Source: Dublin City Census, 1660-61

[8] National Archives; Dublin, Ireland; Court of Chancery *Repertory Bill Books*

Name: Balthazar Cramer

Court Date: 7 Nov **1644**

Court Place: Ireland

Role: Defendant

Plaintiff: William Verfroyle

Repertory Bill Book, Volume 2, 1640-1647, p.163.

28 April **1645**

Plaintiff: Balthazer Creamer

Defendant: Willm Verfroyle

Repertory Bill Book, Volume 2, 1640-1647, p.171.

4 December 1647

Plaintiff: Robert Ussher Esqr.

Defendant: Tobias Cramer and Peter Sterne

Repertory Bill Books, Volume 2, p.195

Name: Balthazar Cramer

Court Date: 11 Dec **1655**

Court Place: Ireland

Role: Defendant

Plaintiff: George Gouldland

Repertory Bill Book, Volume 3, 1655-1667, p.10.

14 Feb **1655**

Plaintiff: Tobias Cramer

Defendant: Thomas Clarke

Repertory Bill Books, Volume 3, p.24

24 March **1655**

Plaintiff: Thomas Clerke

Defendant: Tobias Cramer

Repertory Bill Books, Volume 3, p.30

30 December **1656**

Plaintiff: Richard North

Defendant: Tobias Creamer

Repertory Bill Book, Volume 3, 1655-1667, p.73

Name: Balthazar Cramer

Court Date: 24 Jun **1657**

Court Place: Ireland

Role: Defendant with John Eastwood & Mary his wife.

Plaintiff: Sir Charles Cootes knt

Defendant: Balthazar Cramer

Repertory Bill Book, 1655-1667, p.108.

Name: Balthazer Cramer

Court Date: 6 May **1658**

Court Place: Ireland

Role: Plaintiff

Defendant: Sir Charles Cootes

Repertory Bill Book, 1655-1667, p.153.

March 3, **1661**

Date: 23 July **1668**

Held by: Oxford University: Bodleian Library, Special Collections, not available at The National Archives

Language: English

Physical condition: Copies (four examinations)

[13] National Archives Discovery

Catalogue description

The Examination of Mary **Cramer**, wife of Tobias Cramer, esquire, and others [upon charges of riot and other misdemeanours against Edward Purcell] : written from Kilkenny

This record is held by Oxford University: Bodleian Library, Special Collections

See contact details

Reference: MS. Carte 37, fol(s). 682v-685

Title: The Examination of Mary Cramer, wife of Tobias Cramer, esquire, and others [upon charges of riot and other misdemeanours against Edward Purcell] : written from Kilkenny

Date: 22-23 January **1669**

Held by: Oxford University: Bodleian Library, Special Collections, not available at The National Archives

Language: English

Physical condition: Certified Copies (five examinations)

[14] National Archives Discovery

The Information [and Deposition] of Balthasar Cramer [against Edward Purcell aforesaid]

This record is held by Oxford University: Bodleian Library, Special Collections

See contact details

Reference: MS. Carte 37, fol(s). 694

Title: The Information [and Deposition] of Balthasar **Cramer** [against Edward Purcell aforesaid]

Date: [11] March **1671**

Held by: Oxford University: Bodleian Library, Special Collections, not available at The National Archives

Language: English

Physical condition: Copy

[15] Betham, William. Genealogical abstracts of records of the Prerogative Court of Armagh Series 1, wills: v. 16 "C" 1681-1699 "D" 1550-1694
p.8

Tobias Cramer of Ballyfoile in co Kilkenny Esq
 15 March **1683** 18 Apr 168_
 wife Mary
 eldest son Balthazar
 + Sarah his wife
 grand Mary
 grandson Marmaduke ...
 ...
 son Tobias
 [includes a sketch of family coat of arms]

[16] *Index to Prerogative Grants of Ireland 1595-1810* Volume 7 C-E, p.406.
At Ancestry
 Cramer Tobias Dublin Esquire **1690** I. 68

[17] Betham's Genealogical Abstracts Prerogative Will c.1700-1737 Volume 11, p.2.

5 Sir John Coghill of Coghill Hall in co. York Knt L.S.D.
 6 Jan **1697** 25 June 1700
 1 son Marmaducke C
 2 --- James C
 wife Hester
 daur Mary
 --- Hester
 --- Anne
 [sketch of coat of arm]

[18] 1698 <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/e/eebo2/B09277.0001.001/1:2?rgn=div1;view=fulltext>

p.13

An ACT for Raising One hundred and Twenty thousand Pounds on all Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in this KINGDOM.

CHAP. III.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons, in Parliament Assembled, having Deep Sense of Your Majesty's Great Care of our Welfare and Preservation, and being desirous to Express the same, by Supplying Your Majesty's Occasions, for Defence of this Your

Kingdom, in the most Chearful manner have Vnanimously Resolved to Give and Grant unto Your Majesty, the Rates, Taxes and As|sessments following, to be Raised and Levied at the Times, and in Manner following. And We pray that it may be Enacted.

And be it Enacted by the King's Most Ex|cellent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament As|sembled and by the Authority of the same,

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That His Majesty shall Have and Receive the Rates and Assessments herein-after mentioned, of, and from all Lands, Tenements, and He|reditaments, and Tiths and Impropriati|ons whatsoever in this Kingdom, according to the Rates and Proportions, and at the Times, and in the manner following (That is to say) that His Majesty shall and may Have, and Receive out of the same, the Summ of One hundred and Twenty thousand pounds Sterling, in, and by Four equal Payments of Thirty thousand pounds Sterling each Payment, the First of the said Payments to become due on the Twenty fourth day of June, which shall be in the Year of our Lord, One thousand Six hundred Ninety and Nine: The Second of the said Payments to become due on the Twen|ty fifth Day of December, which shall be in the said Year of our Lord, One thousand Six hundred Ninety and Nine: The Third of the said Payments to become due on the Twenty fourth Day of June, which shall be in the Year of our Lord, One thousand Seven hundred: And the Fourth and last of the said Payments to become due on the Twenty fifth Day of De|cember, which shall be in the said Year of our Lord, One thousand Seven hundred.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Four equal Payments, or Summs of Thirty thousand pounds Sterling, each and each of them shall, and may be Char|ged on all Provinces, Counties and Cities, of, and in this Kingdom, in such manner and proportions, as the Deficiency of the Years va|lue was laid on the several Provinces, Coun|ties and Cities of this Kingdom (that is to say)

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And that the said first Meéting of the said Commissioners, respectively in the several Coun|ties and Cities of this Kingdom, shall be on the First day of March One thousand Six hundred Ninety eight.

And for the more Regular Ascertainig the said Proportions, according to the Rule before|mentioned,

Be it likewise Enacted by the Authority afore|said, That the Persons hereafter Named, shall and may be Commissioners for Ascertainig the said several Proportions payable by and out of the respective Lands, Tenements, Heredita|ments, and Tyths, and Impropriations in the several Baronies, Territories, Divisions, Wards and Parishes in the respective Counties and Ci|ties in this Kingdom, (that is to say)

List of names by county follows

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...

For the County of Kilkenny.

Sir Christopher Wandesford Baronet, Sir John Mead, Sir Henry Weymes, Colonel William Ponsonby, Agmondisham Cuffe, Ebenezer Warren Arthur Bush, Henry St. George Senior, Henry St. George Iunior, Richard St. George, Blaney Sandford, Edward Worth, Christopher Hewetson, Edward May, Samuel Booth, Robert Stopford, **Balthazar Creamer**, **Arthur Webb**, John Eaton, Joseph Watson, Amias Bush, John Langridge, George Reed, George Baker, William Ponsonby, Thomas Crawford, Colonel Edward Dean, Joseph Deane, Arthur St. George, **Thomas Cuffe**, Michael Head, Francis Flood Esquires, Edward Briscoe, John Head, Pierce Bryan of Bawenmore, Paul Gore, John Warren, Richard Connel, John Jones, Nathaniel Boyse, Darby Egan, Abel Butler, Charles Gore, James Gager, Jonathan VVhitby, William Feyden, Patrick VVvalsh, Joseph VVheeler, Thomas Marshel, VVilliam Deyes, John Byshop, Iohn VVheeler, Iohn Barnes, Daniel Marser, VVilliam Hawkins, Ioseph Lodg, and **Ioseph Robbins** Gen|tlemen.

...

[20] Betham, William. Genealogical abstracts of records of the Prerogative Court of Armagh Series 1, wills: v. 11 "C" 1700-1737 , p.29.

60 Balthasar Cramer of Ballyfoyle in Kilkenny Esq. 7 Aug **1705** - 7 sm

father Tobias C

dau Hester wife of Evans

___ Jane

son Ambrose C

___ Theophilus

1 son Oliver = Hester dau of Coghill

dau Mary wife of Baxter

present wife Elizabeth widow of Dr Hugh Drysdale

gr son Balthasar = John

[21] Lodge, John *The Peerage of Ireland, or, A Genealogical History of the Present Nobility of that Kingdom* Volume III, J. Leathley, et alii, Dublin, **1754**.

p.341

...was married 23 April 1724 to Balthazer-John Cramer of Ballyfoile in the County of Kilkenny, Esq; (t), and by him who left her a Widow 17 June 1741, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, had 4 Sons and 2 Daughters...

(t) Tobias Cramer (or Kramer of Lower-Germany, Commander of a Regiment abroad, was made

a free Denizon of Ireland 28 May 1639, and was the Father of Balthazer Cramer, Esq; who died in 1650, leaving Tobias his Heir, who for his Services in the Reduction of Ireland under Cromwell, had the Lands of Ballyfoile given him, and was Sheriff of the City of Dublin in 1653. He died in March 1684, and was buried with his Father in St. James's Church, leaving two Sons, Balthazer and Tobias; the elder of whom was the Father of Oliver Cramer, Esq; who 15 November 1700 married Hesther, 3d Daughter to Sir John Coghill, Judge of the Prerogative Court, &c, and left the said Balthazer-John, mentioned in the Text, and Oliver Cramer of Kilkenny.

[22] *Debrett's Baronetage of England: Containing Their Descent and Present State, Their Collateral Branches, Births, Marriages and Issue, From the Institution of the Order in 1611; A Complete and Alphabetical of Their Mottoes, With Correct Translations; A List of Persons who have Received the Honour of Knighthood, of Extinct Baronets, of Such as Have Been Advanced to the Peerage, and of British Subjects Holding Foreign Orders of Knighthood.* Volume II, Third Edition London, **1815**.

p.844

The 7th in lineal descent from him was John Coghill, D.C.L., a master in the high court of chancery, in Ireland, and was knighted 1686: m. Hester da. of **Tobias Cramer**, sheriff of the city of Dublin; son of **Balthazar Cramer**, and grandson of **Tobias Cramer**, of Kramer, of Lower Germany, who commanded a regiment abroad, and was made a free denizen of Ireland, 28 May 1639), by whom he had...

Repeats in 1824 edition, p.794.

Burke, John Bernard A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire H. Colburn, London, 1845.

p.227

[under Coghill Entry]

Arms - Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu. on a chev. ar., three pellets, a chief, sa., for COGHILL; 2nd and 3rd, or, on a chief, indented, az., three fleurs-de-lis on the filed, a canton erm., for CRAMER.

[23] Prim, John G.A. "The Way-Side Crosses of Kilkenny" *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, 1850, Vol.1, No.2 (**1850**)

p.183

But, upright and humane as was the conduct of Purcell during those eventful troubles, it did not save his property from confiscation. His son and successor, Edward, was adjudged "nocent" by the Court of Claims, and his personal estate, then valued at between £400 and £500 a year, but now worth as many thousands, was awarded as a prey to the Cromwellian soldiery. It fell to the lot of Tobias Cramer, ancestor of Sir Josiah Cramer Coghill, Bart., the present proprietor. Edward Purcell did not tamely submit to this cruel edict; but his resistance was vain and impotent. After he was dispossessed, he went with a party of men, armed with swords and pistols, to besiege and re-take the castle of Ballyfoil. He succeeded in breaking open the door, but was ultimately defeated, and placed in danger of suffering from the law; which at least he outraged so much, by intercepting Mr. Balthazer Cramer, son of Tobias, on the high road near the castle, and wounding him - he would have put a period to his existence but for a seasonable arrival of the family from the castle to his rescue - that Purcell was forced to fly the country and accept an office of small rank in the gens-de-armes in France, purchased from him by the Duke of Ormonde, who was his distant relative. [Vide Carte's Life of Ormonde].

[24] Carte, Thomas (1686-1754) *The Life of James Duke of Ormond; Containing An Account of The Most Remarkable Affairs of His Time, and Particularly of Ireland Under His Government: with An Appendix and A Collection of Letters, Serving to Verify the Most Material Facts in the Said History.* Volume Four New Edition Oxford University Press, **1851**.

p.474

There was one person, who for want of a proper application, or by the extravagance of his behaviour, and the scandalousness of his character, had no relief from the duke, till his misfortunes had rendered him an object of compassion. This was Edward, son of Philip Purcel of Ballifoyle in the county of Kilkenny. Philip was living after the restoration, and prosecuted by the soldiers, to whom his estate had been set out for some murders, which it was pretended he had committed during the rebellion. When his case came to be heard before the court of claims, he was acquitted of murder; but they proved his living in the rebels' quarters, and paying them contributions, with other matters, which brought him under the nocency of the act of settlement. His estate, between four and five hundred pounds a year, was hereupon adjudged to the soldiers, only about fifty pounds a year mountain land, not having been set out either to adventurer or soldier, fell to the duke of Ormond, of whom it was held. Notwithstanding this decree, Edward, after his father's death, claimed the estate, and would frequently come to the house or castle of Ballifoyle (which had been allotted to Mr. Toby Cramer) with a party of men armed with swords and pistols, to take possession of it, breaking

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open the doors in a violent manner. On these occasions the fury of his passion had made him vent seditious words against the king, abuse Mrs. Cramer with surrilous language, and beat her to such a degree that she was in danger of her life. He was from time to time continually committing some outrage or other, which exposed him to divers prosecutions. One of them was for killing of Laghlin Brenan, but the jury found it only manslaughter; the words against the king were found, but not treasonable, as was charged; and for his treatment of Mrs. Cramer being by the rule of court to find security for his good behaviour, nobody would be his surety. At last, as he was riding on the road, observing Mr. Balthasar Cramer son of Toby, and justice of the peace, alone, and unarmed in the grounds, at some distance from the house of Ballifoyle, he fell upon him, wounded, threatened to murder him, and perhaps might have effected it, if he had not been prevented by the seasonable relief of some [of] the family. This happened in 1671, and Purcel was forced to fly the country.

He came to London at the time that Nolan's complaint was before the council, and, encouraged by that example, petitioned the king that he might be restored to his estate, alleging that he was restorable for his own merits as well as his father's and brother's, the latter of which had been killed in his service. The next day he petitioned the duke of Ormond, representing that the king had promised him relief, but he wanted money to carry on his suit, but if his grace would befriend him, and furnish him with so much as would manage his business, he would not only compound with him for Coolecullen-duffe, (that was the denomination of the land in the duke's possession,) but, having neither child nor brother or sister, he would settle the reversion of his whole estate upon his grace and heirs. Coming afterwards to Clarendon-house for an answer to this petition, and finding none, he would needs come into the house to speak with the duchess of

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Ormond, and the porter denying him admittance, he fell foul upon him, but being drunk, had the worst of the combat. Upon this he went in a fury to court, and there behaved himself like a madman, declaring before all the world that he would kill the duke of Ormond, and telling the king himself as much in a new petition which he presented. This occasioned his immediate committal by lord Arlington's warrant to the Tower; which soon appeared to be an improper place for him; and being found, by several extravagancies which he there committed, to be really distracted, was removed to Bethlehem hospital, where he was visited by three of his grace's enemies then great at court. He was there so far discovered by Dr. Allen's care, that the governors petitioned for his removal, representing that they had some months' experience of his being restored to the use of his reason and senses. Not being able to find sureties for his good behaviour, he was committed to Newgate, and, by an order of council on Nov.27, 1674, had a weekly allowance ordered for this subsistence. The duke of Ormond was at that time in Ireland, but returning in the next year to England, he soon after procured the man's enlargement, upon his promising to transport himself abroad; where his graces's bounty bought him a place among the gens d'armes of France, and with a small estate of thirty-six pounds a year that Purcel had still left, afforded him a competent and creditable maintenance.

[25] Walford, Edward *The County Families of the United Kingdom; or, Royal Manual of the Titled & Untitled Aristocracy of Great Britain & Ireland* Robert Hardwicke, London, **1860**.
p.150

CRAMER, John Thomas, Esq. (of Ballindinisk).

Younger son of the late John Thomas Cramer, Esq., of Rathmore, co. Cork, by Barbara, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Everton, Queen's co.; b.1820; s.1845; m.1857 Mary Augusta, dau. of the Richard Henry Rogers, Esq., of Killeagh, co. Cork. Educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin (B.A. 1842); called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1842; is a Magistrate for co. Cork; served in the 7th Dragoon Guards in the Caffre war 1843-8. This family is of great antiquity, and came originally from Germany, one of its ancestors, **Col. Tobias Kramer**, being Governor at the great siege of Ostend. - Ballindinisk, near Kinsale, co. Cork.

Heir, his son John Thomas, b...

[26] Cooper, Wm. *Durrant Lists of Foreign Protestants and Aliens, Resident in England 1618-1688: From Returns in the State Paper Office* The Camden Society, **1862**.

p.60

APPENDIX

A TRUE CERTIFICAT of the names of the strungers residing and dwelling within the city of London and the liberties thereof, together with the place of their birthe, and under the sovereignty of what prince they depende; according to a view taken at the time of the maioralty of the right honorable Sir George Bolles, knight, Lord Maior of the city of London, by the direcons of the right honorable Lordes and others of his Maiesties most honorable privye counsell, signified by their honorable letters bearing the date the vjth of September, 1618. In which certificate neither the borough of Southwark nor the adiacent partes of the city out of the liberties thereof are contained, in both which many strangers are resident and dwelling, of whose names we cannot make any certificate.

[Abbreviations: f.d. free denizen; K.S. King's sovereignty; K.E. King of England; K.F. King of France; F.K. French King; K. Sp. King of Spain; A. Archduke; E. Emperor; S. States; Dch ch. Dutch church.]

...

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DUKE'S PLACE

Barthasar [sic] **Cremer**, &c.; b. in Cullen, under the bishop of Cullen; of the Dch ch.; in England

2 yeeres.

[27] Burke, Bernard Sir *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire* Twenty-Seventh Edition Harrison, London, **1865**

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Family of Cramer.

COLONEL TOBIAS KRAMER, of Lower Germany, was made a free denizen of Ireland in 1639: he was father of

BALTHAZAR CRAMER, Esq., who d. in 1650, leaving a son,

TOBIAS CRAMER, Esq., who, for his good services in the cause of CROMWELL, obtained from the usurper a grant of the lands of Ballyfoyle, co. Kilkenny. Mr. Cramer was sheriff of the city of Dublin, 1653. He d. in 1655, and was s. by his son,

BALTHAZAR CRAMER, who was father of OLIVER CRAMER, who m. Hester Coghill, as stated above.

[28] Hermathena: A Series of Papers of Literature, Science, and , ...Hodges, Figgis & Company, **1873**.

p.3

Sir Josiah Coghill, Bart. by his second wife, Anna Maria Bushe, who was descended from an aunt of Sir Philip Sydney. The founder of the Coghill family was a German soldier of fortune, one Colonel **Tobias Cramer** , who after serving with the army of James the First in Ireland, settled there for good. As Windle sometimes reminded Cork audiences, one of his ancestors, Ambrose Cramer, was Mayor of Cork in the year 1724. Finally, by a series of inter-marriages the Cramers inherited the Coghill estates and assumed their name. ...

[29] Coghill, John Henry *The Family of Coghill, 1377 to 1879. With Some Sketches of Their Maternal Ancestors, The Slingsbys, of Scriven Hall. 1135 to 1879*. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, **1879**.

p.23

...

8. SIR JOHN COGHILL, LL.D., who succeeded him, and died in 1699. He was Master in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland and an advocate of the Ecclesiastical Court in that kingdom; was knighted in the Castle of Dublin, June 5, 1686, by Henry, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant

of that kingdom. Sir John was probably sent to Ireland by his government, and took up his residence in Dublin, still, however, retaining Coghill Hall.

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He and his successors are always mentioned in the various works in which we have seen their names, as of the latter place. He married Hester, daughter of Tobias Cramer, Esq., of Ballyfoile, who, for his services in the reduction of Ireland under Cromwell, had the lands of Ballyfoile assigned to him, was Sheriff of Dublin in 1653, and died in 1655. He was the eldest son of Belthazar Cramer, a high German born, colonel of a regiment in Ireland, and made a denizen of that country 28th May, 1639. By this marriage, Sir John had issue nine children: -

- 9. THOMAS COGHILL.
- 9. JOHN COGHILL.
- 9. TOBY COGHILL. These five sons died young.
- 9. HENRY COGHILL.
- 9. FORRARD COGHILL.
- 9. MARY COGHILL. died unmarried.
- 9. HESTER COGHILL.
- 9. MARMADUKE COGHILL.
- 9. JAMES COGHILL.

We have not the dates of the births of any of these children, and they are probably not mentioned here in their regular order.

Marmaduke, the eldest son and heir, died unmarried in 1739. The following sketch of him is copied from the "History of the University of Dublin," by W.B.S. Taylor, F.M.A.; London edition, p.419.

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"MARMADUKE COGHILL was a native of Dublin, born in the year 1673. At fifteen years of age he was admitted as a student of the University. Here he graduated and eventually took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law; soon after...

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...

same church, 1778. She bequeathed her property to her cousin, the issue of Belthazar John Cramer.

Of the two sisters of Marmaduke and James, Mary died unmarried. Hester married Oliver Cramer, a cousin, and had three sons: -

10. Belthazar John, Oliver, and John. Belthazar John married Judith, daughter of Brinsley Butler, Viscount of Lanesborough, and fourth in descent from Lord Abergavenny, who was a Neville, and had three sons and one daughter, - John, Oliver, Marmaduke, and Catherine, who married Ralph Smith. Pursuant to the will of his great-uncle, Marmaduke Coghill, Oliver, the second son, was made his heir upon his assuming the name of Coghill, and by so doing he became

-
11. OLIVER COGHILL. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Robert Hucks, Esq., by his wife Sarah, daughter of Henry Coghill, Esq., of Aldenham House, in the County of Hertford, England;¹ she died leaving no issue, after which he married Jane, daughter of - Holl, Esq., by whom he had issue one daughter:-

12. JANE COGHILL, who married George Mowbray, Esq., of Ford, Co. Durham, and Mortimer, Co. Bucks. Oliver died in 1774, leaving no male issue, when, in conformity to the conditions of the aforesaid will of Marmaduke Coghill, and the will of his cousin Hester Coghill, Countess

¹ Referred to in Part III., Junior Branch.

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of Charleville, John Cramer, the eldest son and heir, became his brother's successor by assuming the name of Coghill, which he did by sign-manual, was made a baronet and became -

11. SIR JOHN COGHILL. He married in 1754, Mary, daughter of Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam (whose wife was the granddaughter of William, 20th Lord Kerry), and had issue -

12. JOHN THOMAS COGHILL.

12. JOSIAH ...

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...

Anne, in 1757, married Oliver Coghill, of Coghill Hall, who was Oliver Cramer, but in pursuance of the will of Marmaduke Coghill, his great-uncle, assumed the name of Coghill, by sign-manual, and became his heir as well as heir to his cousin Hester (daughter of James Coghill), Countess of Charleville. Anne did leaving no issue, and Oliver Coghill afterwards married Jane, daughter of - Holl, Esq., by whom he had one daughter, Jane. (See Part II.)

...

[30] Bellings, Richard (ed. by John T. Gilbert) *History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland, 1641-1643* Volume 1, M.H. Gill and Son, Dublin, **1882**.

p.230

..

VII. MILITARY LISTS, 1641.

9 December, 1641

Mustred of Colonell Crafford's regiment the foote companies ensuing, viz. Natives.

...

4. Captain Balthasar Cremer 100 whereof noe Papists.

[31] Burke, Sir Bernard (King of Arms) *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales* Harrison & Sons, London, 1884.

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Cramer. Or, on a chief indented az. three fleurs-de-lis of the field, a canton erm. Crest - On a mount a cock with wings expanded ppr. Motto - Non dormit qui custodet.

Cramer (Ireland). Per fesse dancettee az. and or, in chief two fleurs-de-lis of the last, a canton erm. Crest - A fleur-de-lis or, betw. two wings conjoined and erect sa.

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Kramer (Reg. Ulster's Office, to Col. BALTHAZAR KRAMER, born in Germany, who was twenty-two years Serjeant-Major of a regiment of foot in the city of Steinbargen, settled in Ireland, and was made a free denizen; afterwards Colonel of regiment of foot raised for the protection of the city of Dublin, 1641). Per fess indented az. and or, in chief two fleurs-de-lis of the last, a canton erm. *Crest* - A fleur-de-lis betw. two wings expanded or, penned ar. *Motto* - Inevitable fatum.

[32] Grosart, Alexander B. *Lismore Papers Autobiographical Notes, Remembrances and Diaries of Sir Richard Boyle* Volume 5, Privately Printed, **1886**.

p.35

... Mrs. Elizabeth Blacknoll... And also my cozen, Joshua Boyle, paid 17^o feb', 1637, to Balthazar cremer, of dublin, 20li ster: to dischargd her bill of debt to cremer of 65li, to free that debt of hers that she might be married.

[33] Gilbert, John Thomas, *Sir Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin, in the Possession of the Municipal Corporation of that City* J. Dollard, Dublin, **1889**.

p.65

1654. Fourth Friday after 24 June.

...

p.68

Admissions to franchise:- By special grace, and on fine of a pair of gloves to the Mayoress: Jowann Wilcockson, maiden, **Mary Cramer**, **Anne Cramer**, maidens, daughters of **Tobias Cramer**, Sheriff; John Fletcher, merchant...

[34] Healy, William History and Antiquities (County and City) Volume 1 P.M. Egan, Kilkenney, 1893.

https://www.google.ca/books/edition/History_and_Antiquities_of_Kilkenny_Coun/vWoNAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=ballyfoyle+castle+kilkenny&pg=RA1-PA180&printsec=frontcover

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...

With regard to the Castle of Ballyfoyle, a late inspection of it leads me to believe that its foundation dates back much earlier than the reign of Elizabeth or of James I., and hence cannot be attributed to either Edmund Purcell, who was killed in 1625 or to his father, Philip Purcell. The most that can be said is that either of them, probably Edmund, introduced some "modern improvements," to be noticed presently, and so far may be considered the renovator, but by no means its founder. Its shape is a rectangle. The door is at the north side and jambed with massive blocks of finely drafted limestone, with pointed arch. All inner doors are constructed likewise after the same style and finish. Inside the front door there is a hall about sixteen feet long, corresponding to the width of the castle within, and six or seven feet wide. The walls are fully seven feet thick from foundation to top. In the left, or east of this hall, a spiral stone stairs ascends to the upper rooms, and fronting you a door opens to the kitchen or ground floor. This apartment is 24 feet by 16 feet, and was originally lighted by three loops. It was no fire-place or chimney, but the broad splays of the loops made them serve the double purpose of showing light and conducting smoke. Ascending about sixteen steps of the spiral stairs you enter the second floor, similar in size and construction to the under. A second door leads off the stairs to an apartment corresponding with the unoccupied portion of the hall underneath. Ascending again you come to the third and last floor [sic]. Its size corresponds to the two under, and the door to the apartment or bed-room over the hall opens off it, and not from the stairs as in the case of the under one corresponding. This third large room may be fairly considered to have been the state or drawing-room of the castle in its later or more modern times. It has a fire place furnished with a massive stone chimney-piece finely executed, the top slab or architrave resting on huge droppers or brackets springing solidly from the perpendicular uprights, the whole surmounted by a cap or cornice chamfered and fluted. Its west and east lights are mere loops or equal dimensions with those of the under floors, but the south wall has a window of much more modern size divided into two lights by a centre mullion (now broken away) and surrounded by a drip-stone on the outside. If this window be not of later date than the foundation of the castle the fire-place mentioned at least is. Fire-places with chimney flues are of earlier date in England, I believe, than in Ireland. In the former country chimneys made their appearance in the 12th century, but were not, I

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believe, universal till the 14th or 15th century. In the 13th century English houses had only one ground floor, consisting of one hall or room used by day for cooking, eating and living in, the fire

kindled on dogs or and-irons placed in the centre, and the smoke escaping through a louvre in the roof. At night the hall was converted into a dormitory, and anything like an up-stairs or upper chamber was unknown till about the time of Edward the Third, or middle of the 14th century. In Ireland it is very freely admitted that the use of chimneys did not prevail till about the close of the 15th century, and even so late as February 2nd, 1680-1, we find "several have none belonging to their cabins, hutts so-called, wherefore the collectors of the hearth money are to exact four shillings per hearth to bring them to the decorum of the English, and some rather pay double, than by having a chimney to loose the benefit of so much good smoke, which, they say, nourisheth and keepeth warme their children in which thatcht hutts abound" (Ext Diueley's journal). Ballyfoyle Castle having no chimney flue in its first and second floors must have been founded at least prior to Henry the Seventh's time (1485-1509). What is more the wicker plastering of the arches of the opes go far to show that it was erected in the very earliest times of Anglo-Norman feudalism. Mr. Comerford, on whose premises the castle now, and to whom I am indebted for many useful and intelligent remarks regarding it, informed me that the hazel used in the mortar had an exactly similar bark to that growing the glen convenient. The fire-place and chimney-piece in the third room imply undoubtedly a modern improvement...

[35] *The Manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde, Preserved at The Castle, Kilkenny*, Volume 1, Historical Manuscript Commission, London, **1895**.

Documents Related to the Army in Ireland

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The Lord Lambert's regiment:

...

p.133

MSS of Marquis de Ormonde 1642

Captain Balthazar C[reamer] : — Present : officers, 7 ; pikes, 38 ; musketts, 46 = 91. Absent : drumme, sicke, 1 ; dead (blank) ; absent (blank) = 1. In all, 92.

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Colonel Laurence Crafford's regiment: 1

Captaynes:	Numbers besides officers:	Garrisons:
Laurence Crafford, colonel	100	Dublin.
Captain Robert Sterling,		

lieutenant-colonell	100	Ibidem.
Captain Francis Willoughy, serjeant-major	100	"
...		
Captain Balthazar Creamer	100	Dublin.
Captain George Stirling	100	Dunsaghlin.
...		

1 In margin "Four hundred of this regiment sent to Tryme the same time."

....

MSS of Marquis of Ormonde 1644

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ii. 1644, April 26. - Company of Captain John Billinseley

John Billingsly, captain; **Tobias Creamer**, lieutenant; Philip Chambre, ensigne, ... lots of names here.

...

MSS of Marquis of Ormonde. 1646-7

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...

lix. 1646-7, January 30. - Foot regiments in Dublin:
30 January, 1646 [-7]

...

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...

Jo. Billingsly, capitaine; **Tobias Creamer**, lieutenant; Phillip Chambre, ensigne; sarjeants, 2; drummes, 2; corporalls, 3; souldiers, 31.

[36] *The Manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde, Preserved at The Castle, Kilkenny*, Volume 1, Historical Manuscript Commission, London, **1895**.

Documents Related to the Army in Ireland

p.132

The Lord Lambert's regiment:

...

p.133

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(blank) = 1. In all, 92.

p.141

Colonel Laurence Crafford's regiment: 1

Captaynes:	Numbers besides officers:	Garrisons:
Laurence Crafford, colonel	100	Dublin.
Captain Robert Sterling, lieutenant-colonell	100	Ibidem.
Captain Francis Willoughy, serjeant-major	100	"
...		
Captain Balthazar Creamer	100	Dublin.
Captain George Stirling	100	Dunsaghlin.

...

1 In margin "Four hundred of this regiment sent to Tryme the same time."

....

MSS of Marquis of Ormonde 1644

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ii. 1644, April 26. - Company of Captain John Billinseley

John Billingsly, captain; **Tobias Creamer**, lieutenant; Philip Chambre, ensigne, ...

MSS of Marquis of Ormonde. 1646-7

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...

lix. 1646-7, January 30. - Foot regiments in Dublin:

30 January, 1646 [-7]

...

p.195

...

Jo. Billingsly, captaine; **Tobias Creamer**, lieutenant; Phillip Chambre, ensigne; sarjeants, 2; drummes, 2; corporalls, 3; souldiers, 31.

[37] Vicars, Sir Arthur *Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland 1536-1810* Edward Ponsonby, Dublin, **1897**.

p.109

1660 Cramer or Kramer, Balthasar, Dublin, esq.

[38] Maharrey, Robert Pentland (ed.) *Calendar of the State Papers Relating to Ireland of the Reign of Charles I. 1625-1632 Preserved in The Public Records* Volume One Office Eyre and Spottiswoode London, **1900**.

p.557

1741. July 13 Whitehall

Petition to the English Privy Council of **Balthazar Cramer**, merchant, of Dublin, showing that:- He has been arbitrarily imprisoned by Lord Loftus; he thinks, because he found a pilot and provisions for a Dutch ship. He prays for a release. He is a merchant and loses terribly by imprisonment. Underwritten: Referred to the Commissioners of the Admiralty. P 1/2. Enclosing

1. Certificate of Josua Mainet Notary and Tabellion public, dwelling in London, to the effect that: -

Peter de Carpentier, Hans de Haze, and John van Heemskerek, Commissioners for the Dutch East India Company, have appeared before him. They have declared that the ship Galleas of Horn, in a journey from the East Indies put in at St. Ives in Cornwall, thence went to Dublin, and thence to the Low Countries. They have had news of the ship's safe arrival at "the Flee"¹ in Holland. Pp. 2 1/2. With signatures.

1742 Received July 16

Cramer's petition to the Lord Chancellor to release him. P. 1/3. Endd. with date.

¹ The Vliestrom, between Sehelling and Vlieland, at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee.

[39] Mahaffy, Robert Pentland *Calendar of the State Papers Relating to Ireland of the Reign of Charles I. 1633-1647*, Volume 2 Eure & Spottiswoode, Dublin, **1901**.

p.767

1641

9 Dec. Dublin Castle

L43 8s. 6d. to Capt. **Balthazar Cremor**, for a foot company for 14 days, from Dec. 6. P. 1/8. Signed as above. Receipted. Endd. S.P. Ireland 265, 111

p.772

21 Dec

The following sums to be paid the following officers, for pay till Jan. 2, 1642:-

	Days	Sum		
		L	s.	d.
Col. Crawford	6	19	13	4
Capt. Rickesis ...				
Capt. Balthazor Cremor	14	43	14	3
Capt. Ralph Gee	14	43	14	3

P. 3/4 Signed as above. Receipted (hol.) by all these officers Endd. S.P. Ireland 265,163.

p.775

1641-2

3 Jan Certain sums (details given) to be paid for their foot companies, for 14 days, from to-day, to Col. Crawford, and Captains Abraham Rickesis, John Dunbar, Wm. Hamilton, Robert Brereton, Phillip Ferneley, Geo. Huitson, Thos. Gascoigne, and **Balthazar Creamer**. P. 1/2. *Signed as above. Receipted by all except Brereton, whose lieutenant, Henry Leigh, receipt for him. Endd. Containing*

[40] Burke, Sir Bernard *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland* 10th Edition Harrison And Sons, London, **1904**.

p.513

Lineage. - TOBIAS CRAMER (or Kramer), of Suabia, in Germany, came over to Ireland in the reign of JAMES I, and was made a free citizen of Ireland 28 May, 1639. BALTHAZAR CRAMER, Col. of an Irish Regt., made his will 1650.

TOBIAS CRAMER, of Ballyfoyle, co. Kilkenny. High Sheriff thereof 1669; buried in St. James' Church, Dublin (will proved 1684). He left issue by Mary Sterne his wife.

[41] Philips, G. (ed.) "The Rudkins of Rutland and the County Carlow; Other Links Between Rutland and Ireland in the Time of Queen Elizabeth And After - (continued)." *The Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record*, Volume 2, C. Matkin, Oakham, **1906**.

p.106

And in 1641 the State Papers refer to a "Mr. Rickies," also called "Rickesis" and Captain Abraham Rickesis, "a merchant of Dublin,"¹⁰ who owed Lord Cork £1,300. He is mentioned on the same page with Captain Richard Wingfield and Captain Balthazar Creamer. The latter was of German origin, and in a later generation Oliver Cramer married Deborah Rudkin, daughter of

Henry Rudkin of Wells, who became thereby sister-in-law of Lady Judith Butler, daughter of Viscount Lanesborough, married to

¹⁰ A merchant of Dulin: life of the Great Earl of Cork, 904, by Dorothea Townsend, and House of Commons, Ireland, Journals (see Index).

p.107

Belthazar John Cramer, a cousin to Hester, wife of the Earl of Charlesville.

[42] *Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquess of Ormonde, K.P. Preserved at Kilkenny Castle* New Series Volume V Anthony Brothers Ltd., Hereford, **1908**.

p.320

COMMISSIONERS OF ARRAY FOR KERRY to ORMOND.

1680, May 17, Lixnaw. - In obedience to your Graces's commands, and pursuant to the instructions annexed to the Commission of Array for this county, we have proceeded in order to arraying these troops and foot companies designed to be arrayed in this county, and do humbly lay before your Grace that this county is not capable of raising more than two troops of horse and two foot companies, nor could that be done but by the supply out of the Lord of Kerry's own stables, which, with others arrayed for his lordship's troop, hath made up a complete troop.

Captain Edward Denny hath also arrayed and mustered a complete troop, Captain Arthur Blennerhassett hath arrayed a complete foot company, and another foot company may be raised in the county, but no arms for the foot are to be had in the county. All which is humbly submitted to your Grace.

TOBIAS CRAMER VIC' KERRY.	FR. BREWSTER
AR. BLENERHASSETT	H. [?] BLENERHASSETT

[43] *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* Volume XVI Second Series Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, Guy & Co., Cork, **1910**.

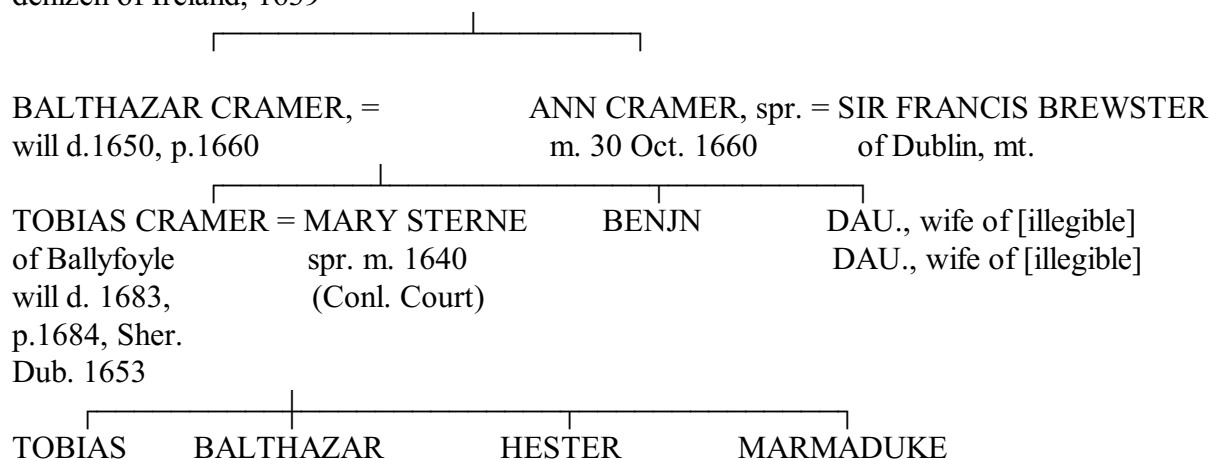
p.143

Notes and Queries.

Cramer Pedigree. - The late J.N.C. Atkins Davis, Inspector-General of Military Hospitals - a Corkman and a noted genealogist, to whom Sir Bernard Burke always turned for information

about Southern families, and who was known years ago in Dublin society as "Who's Who," left, at his death, his store of MSS, to me. Searching among these papers, since the appearance of Doctor Windle's communication to the Journal for April-June last, in reference to the Cramers, I have found the following pedigree. The scrupulous accuracy of Davis was well known and appreciated. I think it probable, therefore, that this bit of pedigree will be found strictly correct. Unfortunately, some of it I cannot decipher, as, for instance, the names of the husbands of the two sisters of Tobias of Ballyfoyle, which both began with C. I was specially interested in Ann Cramer, wife of Sir Francis Brewster, from whom I derive; and I find the marriage in the records of the Consistorial Court, as stated by Davis, though there is no mention of it in either the "Peerage" or "Landed Gentry." J.F. FULLER, F.S.A.

COLONEL THOMAS KRAMER, =
of Lower Germany, made a free
denizen of Ireland, 1639



[44] Hewetson, John "The Hewetsons of the County of Kildare" *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Volume 19 - Fifth Series, University Press, Dublin, 1910.

p.154

From the Calendar of State Papers for Ireland, Charles I, we learn what Captain George Hewetson's army pay amounted to. Amongst the Orders and Warrants of the Lord Justices and Council of Ireland (1641-2) from Dublin Castle to Sir Adam Loftus, Knt., Vice Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland, the following appears: - 1641, December 17th, £44 14s. 3d. to Captain George Huetson [sic], and Captain Philip Ferneley, for themselves, Officers, and Foot Companies for the same from 15th December. 1641, December 21st: the following sums to be paid to the following officers for pay till January 2nd, 1642: - Colonel Crawford head the list for six days' pay, £19 13s. 3d.; then Captains Abraham Riskesis, John Dunbar, William Hamilton, Robert Brereton, Philip Ferneley, Jernegan Davy, Thomas Gascoigne, **Balthazar Creamer**, Ralph Gee, for various sums, and (in the middle of the list) Capt. Geo. Huetson, five days' pay, £15 19s.

1 1/2d. There is a similar Warrant of 1642, January 3rd, for fourteen days' pay.

[45] Windle, Bertram C.A. "A Genealogical Note on the Family of Cramer of Coghill." *Journal of the Cork Historical Society* Cork Historical Society, Cork, **1910**.

p.68

MY DEAR COUSIN,

In compliance with your repeated desire, I proceed to execute my promise of committing to paper what information I have been able to collect relative to our family, which is, after all, very scanty and derived almost entirely from reminiscences of the conversations of my father, of our cousin the late Lady Forester, from occasional researches in books of Genealogy and Heraldry, and from the perusal of several old Registers and Chronicles of the Irish Civil Wars of the 17th century.

My brother and my sister Homan, and also your later good father have communicated to me a few family traditions, which I shall avail of; but unfortunately from a variety of circumstances I had never an opportunity of exploring the true and genuine source of information on this subject - I mean the family papers of Sir J. Coghill Coghill, which alone can throw any light on the first establishment and alliances of our ancestors in Ireland. Many authentic and interesting facts might also be gleaned from examining the Registers of the Prerogative Court in Dublin, and of all such Records and Archives of the County Kilkenny as are in preservation, to all of which I suppose you could easily procure access. Without further preamble I now attempt to sketch our family history.

The founder of our family in Ireland was Colonel Tobias von Cramer, who commanded a regiment of cavalry under Prince Maurice in the wars in the Low Countries in the 16th century, and after the Peace of 1609, being received into the same military rank into the service of King James the First, was employed by that monarch in Ireland, where he finally settled.

He was a native of Suabia, of a noble family (from the prejudices of that age considered in Continental services essential to military command), but you must not here associate the grand ideas we attach in our country to the word nobility with the term as it is understood on the Continent, where being noble implies little more than genteel birth, the privilege of armorial bearings, and exemption from certain taxes and the right of sporting on one's own property - in fact, nineteen out of twenty of the Continental nobility would in Ireland be considered very private gentlemen.

From our ancestor expatriating himself to such a wild and unsettled country as Ireland then was, we may very naturally presume that he was either of a very adventurous disposition, or that he was a younger brother little favoured with the gifts of fortune, and this latter conjecture appears to me not improbable, having met about two years ago, at the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, a Baron de Cramer, who was a Suabian either by birth or extraction (I am not positive which), who told me his family had a tradition that about the latter end of the 16th century a younger brother of it, after extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune, had settled in Ireland, where he married a lady of great birth and property.

Whom our ancestor married I have never been able to ascertain, but

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his Suabian origin and time of arrival in Ireland so singularly coincide with Baron de Cramer's tradition, that I am inclined to think he was the identical person he alludes to.

The Colonel was unquestionably in his time considered an excellent officer, and, if implicit credit may be given to one of our family traditions, was Governor of Ostend in the beginning of that memorable siege in the early part of the 17th century, that lasted three years, three months, three weeks and three days, and when 136,000 persons on both sides are said to have perished before its reduction by the Spaniards. I must, however, acknowledge I doubt the fact of such an important fortress being confided to the government of an officer having no higher rank than that of Colonel, and think it much more probable he might have been Deputy-Governor or Commandant, not but there are numerous instances in the wars of that period and in the Thirty Years War of Colonels commanding corps of four and five thousand men, and in the English Civil Wars of the 17th century we find the ranks of General and Colonel frequently confounded - thus the celebrated Harrison, though he was one of the most distinguished of the Parliamentary Generals, and we are struck with the same circumstance in reading of Lambert, Pride, Desborough, and other Generals of the Republican party.

Lodge's Peerage refers Tobias Cramer's Letters of Denization to 1639, but he had been long before established in the country, and probably then went through the forms of denization, as did many of the recent English and Scotch settlers, to prevent any chicanery of the Government at a future period, contesting the rights of their posterity to landed property acquired by their ancestors, who, according to the strict letter of the law, would have been otherwise aliens - a precaution not ill-founded, Lord Stafford, the then Lord Lieutenant, having caused a general alarm through Ireland by researches as to the original titles of families possessed of their estates for centuries, many of whom were forced to pay large fines and surrender one-third or even one-half of their lands to the Crown, under the pretext of their having been irregularly acquired by the first possessors.

Our ancestor died at a very advanced age in 1649, nor did his eldest son, named Balthazar, survive him above four years; of the latter we know little or nothing. There appears, however, little doubt but that Balthazar was born several years before his father settled in Ireland, which could not have been earlier than 1610; now Balthazar had a son old enough for military service in 1641, only thirty-one years afterwards.

I remember half-length portraits of both father and son in the hall at Sallymount, which have been unaccountably mislaid. The old gentleman was represented with a beard and a ruff, and in a kind of Spanish dress, leaning on an ivory-headed cane. The son as a young man of four and twenty in the costume of the early part of the reign of Charles the First.

I may here observe that it is very singular, and can only be explained by the little intercourse between the two countries now, that very shortly all connection appears to have ceased between the expatriated branch and the Teutonic parent stock; our immediate progenitors heard nothing of their German relatives, nor, I believe, did their fathers before them.

Some thirty years ago there was a Genevese family named Cramer Delon, that I

understand have since settled in England, who considered themselves of our blood, and were remarkably civil to any of the family

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that visited Geneva, but I believe had no other proof of affinity but bearing the same arms.

The third representative of our family in Ireland, and grandson of our founder, whom he was named after, distinguished himself on the Royal side in the unfortunate Civil War of 1641, in which he attained the rank of Colonel. As he was a very zealous Protestant, his support of the Crown probably proceeded more from animosity to the Roman Catholics than any real attachment to the Royal Family. Generally suspected by the Irish Protestants of having instigated the rebellion, he therefore appears not only very readily to have submitted to the authority of the English Commonwealth on the reduction of the country by Cromwell, but what may have been excusable to have taken advantage of the distracted state of the times to improve his fortune, having acquired considerable tracts of confiscated land by purchasing Debentures of the English officers and adventurers.

It may be alleged, however, in his justification, that these lands were already lost to ancient possessors, and if he had not purchased them, others would, so great indeed at that time was the violence of the party spirit, and such the blindness of religious zeal, that it is extremely probable that he who for a moment sensible that he was supporting a rapacious system of unjust spoliation. This description of property was at that time so little valued that Ludlow says 1000 acres of the best confiscated land in the county Dublin sold for L1,500, in the county Kilkenny for L1,000 in the county Wexford for L800, and in other counties of Leinster for L600.

Our ancestor's acquisitions were principally in the county Kilkenny, where he settled himself on the estate of Ballyfolyle that had previously belonged to the Purcell family, who, to judge by their Norman name, had probably themselves acquired it either directly or indirectly by confiscation some centuries earlier. There he made considerable improvement, and was distinguished by intelligence and activity in the discharge of the usual duties of a country gentleman.

Some editions of Debrett's *Baronetage* mention him as Sheriff of the City of Dublin for 1653, but this appears to me evidently an error, the business of such a situation being totally incompatible with military avocations. He may possibly have been mistaken for a paternal uncle of the same name, who died without issue: he himself died in 1680, having had, besides two sons, Balthasar and Tobias, a daughter married to Sir John Coghill, of very ancient family in Yorkshire, who, patronized by Bramhall, Archbishop of Armagh, also a Yorkshireman, settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles the Second, and held many eminent legal situations.²

Both Balthasar and Tobias appear in the list of the 3000 Protestant gentlemen attainted by King James' Parliament. They therefore had ample reason for supporting the cause of King William, which they appear most cordially to have done, and after the battle of the Boyne, Balthazar, with two other commissioners, was appointed by that monarch to receive the submission of all in the county Kilkenny who were disposed

² He is mentioned in several places in "The Bellingham Diary," where it is stated that "he was

Master in Chancery in Ireland. He was the seventh in descend from John Cockhill, of Cockhill, who was in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. living at Russesborough.'

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to acknowledge his authority. Balthazar does not seem to have been forgetful of what he conceived his rights, for I find his name in a large folio, containing the claims for compensation of suffering Protestants in that war, but unfortunately his appeal was totally rejected.

In the list of attainted gentlemen, his brother Tobias is described as an inhabitant of Thomas Street, Dublin, but though that part of the city is not at present the most polite, do not imagine that this derogates in the least from your ancestor's respectability (for with him commences your branch of the Cramer family), as it was by far the most fashionable quarter at that time. ...

[46] W.A. Shaw (ed.), *Letters of denization and acts of naturalization of aliens in England and Ireland, 1603-1700*, Volume XVIII Publications of the Huguenot Society of London Lymington, 1911.

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APPENDIX

IRISH DENIZATIONS (taken from the Irish Patent Rolls)

...

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1619-20 Jan.29. GERROT VAN ASPEREN VANDUNDREIGHT, native of Lower Germany.

BALTHAZAR CRAMER, of Geesin, native of Upper Germany.

PETER ADRIANSON, of Strien, native of Lower Germany.

WILLIAM CLANSAM, of Stembergen, native of Lower Germany.

LEVANDER ROSE, of Graunte, native of Upper Germany (Ibid, d.m.51.)

...

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1639 May 28 JOHN VANDERHOULT and

TOBIE CREAMER, natives of Lower Germany. (Patent Roll, 15 Car. I, 7th part, d.m.1.)

Dec. 9 DAVID LOMERON, merchant of the town of Chinon, in the Province of Touraine, in the Kingdom of France. (Ibid., 8th part, f. m. 28)

Nov. 4 DANIEL DESMINIERES, of Roan, in Normandy, and

JOHN DESMINIERES, of same, natives of France.

DANIEL BORTFELT, of Lublin, in Poland.

THEODORE ROHART, of Lille, in Flanders.

JOHN MICHELLSON, of Middleborough, in Zealand, natives of Lower Germany
(a Dutchman.) (Ibid., 9th part, d.m.9.)

[47] *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland* by Sir Bernard Burke (Ulster King of Arms) New Edition, Harrison & Sons, London, **1912**.

p.140

Lineage. - The founder of the family in Ireland was TOBIAS VON CRAMER or KRAMER, of Lower Germany; in the reign of JAMES I, he settled in Ireland, and was made a free denizen 28 May, 1639. He was father of BALTHAZAR CRAMER, who left issue two sons, TOBIAS and JOHN, and two dau. The eldest son,

TOBIAS CRAMER, had assigned to him for his services under CROMWELL, the lands of Ballyfoile, which were afterwards confirmed by patent under the Act of Settlement. He was Sheriff of Dublin 1653, and High Sheriff co. Kilkenny 1669. By Mary his wife, he had two sons and two daus.,

1. BALTHAZAR, of whom presently.
2. Tobias.
1. Hester, the wife of Sir John Coghill, Bart.
2. Deborah, wife of Arthur Webb.

The eldest son,

BALTHAZAR CRAMER, of Ballyfoil, co. Kilkenny, b. Dublin 1644, High Sheriff co. Kilkenny, 1683; ...

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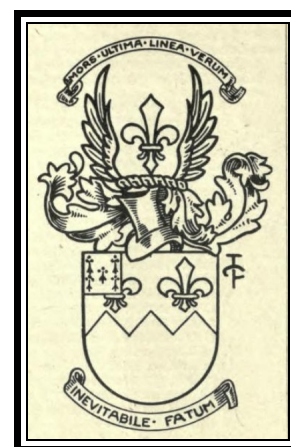
Lineage - Balthazar Cramer, born in Germany, came to Ireland in 1629 and became col. of a regiment. He had a confirmation of the Arms with an augmentation in consideration of his services from Dr. Roberts, Ulster, in 1646. He d. 23 Nov. 1659 (funeral entry). His will, dated 9 Dec. 1650, was proved 7 Nov. 1660. He left with two daus., three sons,

1. TOBIAS his heir.
2. John
3. Benjamin.

TOBIAS CRAMER made a free denizen of Ireland 28 May, 1639, Sheriff Dublin 1653, of Ballyfoyle, co. Kilkenny, High Sheriff thereof 1669; bur. in St. James' Church, Dublin (will proved 1684. He m. lic. 31 July, 1640, Mary Sterne, and left issue,

1. BALTHAZAR, of whom hereafter.
2. Tobias.

1. Hester, m. Sir John Coghill, of Coghill Hall, co. Dublin, knighted June, 1686. He d. 1699, leaving two sons, ...



Cramer Coat of Arms in
Burke 1912

2. Deborah, m. Capt. Arthur Webb, of Webbsboro, Co. Kilkenny, ...

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...
Arms (of ROBERTS, Royal licence 1801, H. Coll.) - Per chervon sa. and az., on a chevron or, three mullets pean. Crest - An eagle erminots, wings elevated arg. each charged with a trefoil slipped vert, gorged with a collar az. Of CRAMER, Ulster's Office, confirmed, to Balthazar, Kramer by Roberts, Ulster, in 1646). - Per fess indented az. and or. in chief two fleur-de-lis of the second, a cantone erm. Crest - A fleur-de-lis between a pair of wings expanded or panned arg. Mottoes - Over the crest "Mors ultima linea rerum," beneath the arms "Inevitable fatum."

Seats - Sallymount, Brannockstown, co. Kildare, and Deraville, Broughderg, co. Tyrone.

[48] 'Entry Book: February 1686,1-5', in Calendar of Treasury Books, Volume 8, 1685-1689, ed. William A Shaw (London, **1923**), pp. 546-572. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-treasury-books/vol8/pp546-572> [accessed 2 February 2022].

King's Warrant Book X

After Feb 3, 1686

Castles, houses, messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments called Ballyfoyle, Glanballyfoyle and Park in the barony of Gowran, granted 5 June, 1667, to **Tobias Cranmer** at 17l. 11s. 6d. per an. quit rent.

[49] Taylor, Sister Monica *Sir Bertram Windle : Bertram Coghill Alan Windle, F. R. S., F. S. A., K. S. G., M. D., M. A., LL. D., PH. D., SC. D.: A Memoir* Longmans, Green, London, **1932**.

p.2

The founder of her family was one Colonel Tobias **Cramer** of Lower Germany, who fought under Prince Maurice in the wars of the Low Countries, and after the peace in 1609 entered the service of King James the First, and was employed by him in Ireland where he finally settled.

[50] Horgan, John J. "Sir Bertram Windle by Monica Taylor" *Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review* Messenger Publications Vol. 21, No. 84 (Dec., **1932**), pp. 611-626 (16 pages)
JSTOR JOURNAL ARTICLE

SIR BERTRAM WINDLE

By John J. Horgan

The work of Sir Bertram Windle for Ireland and more particularly for the National

University, justifies something more than a cursory review of his recently published biography¹ and of his career. Bertram Coghill Alan Windle was born on May 8, 1858, at Mayfield Vicarage, Staffordshire. His father, the Reverend Samuel Windle, was a Church of England clergyman whose family came from Shropshire; his mother Sydney Katherine Coghill, daughter of Admiral Sir Josiah Coghill by his second wife Anna Maria Bushe, was of Anglo-Irish descent. The founder of her family was a German soldier of fortune, one Colonel Tobias **Cramer**, who served James the First in Ireland, where he finally settled; and one of her ancestors was Ambrose Cramer, Mayor of Cork in the year 1724. On her mother's side...

[51] *Calendar of Leases and Deeds of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, Dublin, 1660-89
 Canon J. B. Leslie *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Seventh Series, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Dec. 31, **1934**), pp. 177-202.

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Fol. 25 d. Lease made 10 Nov. 1662, by VICARS CHORAL to ROBERT BOWYER Dublin, gent. ...

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...Michael Lee, John Tadpole, Richard Berry, Steward; Michael Newton, Jo. Hawkshaw, John Tadpole, Wa. Howard, Robert Essex, Per : Darlinge, ffaithfull Tadpole.
 Witnesses: Tobias Cramer , John Heath (?) Piatt.
 Consent of Chapter signed by Dean 18 Nov., 1662.

[52] *Calendar of Leases and Deeds of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, Dublin, 1660-89
 Canon J. B. Leslie *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Seventh Series, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Dec. 31, **1934**), pp. 177-202

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 Witnesses: Tobias Cramer , John Heath (?) Piatt.
 Consent of Chapter signed by Dean 18 Nov., 1662.

[53] Seamus Pender (editor) *A Census of Ireland circa 1659 with Supplementary Material from the Poll Money Ordinances (1660-1661)* Stationary Office, Dublin, 1939.

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St Kathrines Parish Dublin

Tituladoes Names: ... Luke Lowther gent, Richard Heynham gent, Owen Jones gent, Ralph Wallis gent, **Tobias Creamer gent**, John Fryer gent, Tho : Worship Esq, Tristram Thornton gent,...

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AN /ORDINANCE/For the speedy raising of/Moneys towards the Supply of the,/ARMY :/and for defraying of other/PuBLiCK CHARGES./April the 24. 1660./By -the General Convention of Ireland./ORdered, that this Ordinance be forthwith Printed and/Published./Signed by Order,/Ma. Barry Clerk of the General/Convention of Ireland./DUBLIN,/Printed by William Bladen, Anno Dom. i660/.

(Page i) AN ORDINANCE For the speedy raising of Moneys towards the Supply of the Army, and for defraying of other publick charges.

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...

And be it further Ordained by Authority aforesaid, That these persons under written, and no other, be and are nominated and appointed to be Commissioners for putting in execution this Ordinance within the several Counties, Cities and Burroughs of this Rearlm of Ireland. That is to say,
For the City and County of the City of Dublin, the Mayor, and Sherifs for the time being, John Bysse Recorder of Dublin, Peter Wybrant, William Smith, William Bidden, Richard Tigh, Daniel Hutchinson, John Preston, Thomas Hook, Ridgley Hatfield, Thomas Waterhouse, George Gilbert, John Cranwell, William Cliffe, Richard Cook, John Desmoneer, Daniel Bellingham, Mark Quin, Samuel Weston, John Forrest, Ralph Vizard Aldermen, Sir William Usher, Sir Robert Newcomen, Sir James Barry,/Sir (Page 17) Robert Meridith, Sir Paul Davis Knights, Jerom Alexander, William Knight, William Dixon, Robert Kennedy, Richard Kennedy, Doctor Ralph King, Abraham Clements, Thomas Richardson, Doctor Dudley Loftus, Richard Palfrey, Robert Arrundel, Major William Merideth, William Sands, John Doughty, John Exham, Abraham Yarner, Philip Ferneley Esquires, Thomas Boyd, Nathaniel Foulk, Enoch Reader, Lewis Desmoneer, Samuel Saltonstall, John Beauchamp, John Smith, Thomas Howard Merchants. Capt. Thomas Jones, Capt. John Nicholas, Capt. Taylor, Philip Harris, Thomas Pooley, Robert Hughes Collector of the Customs, Patrick Tallant, John Pinsent, Nathaniel Philpot, Thomas Cleark, **Tobias Creamer**, John Eastwood, Luke Lowther, Ralph Wallis Gentlemen.

For the County of Dublin, Arthur Lord Viscount Rannelagh, Lord of Howth, Sir

Henry Titchbourn, Sir Paul Davis, Sir James Barry, Sir William Usher, Sir Theophilus

[54] Hughes, James L.J. (ed.) *Patentee Officers in Ireland 1173-1826 Including High Sheriffs, 1661-1684 and 1761-1816* Irish Manuscript Commission, Dublin, **1960**.

p.34

CRANMER, Tobias, Shf. Kerry, 24 Dec., 1679. IV. 155.

...

CREAMER, Balthazar, Shr. Kilkenny, 21 Nov. 1682. IV. 156.

[55] Loeber, Rolf "English and Irish Sources for the History of Dutch Economic Activity in Ireland, 1600-89" *Irish Economic and Social History* Volume 8, **1981**.

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p.71

... As far as is known, the major influx of Dutchmen into Ireland only occurred in the seventeenth century, coinciding with the dramatic growth in the economic strength of the United Provinces and the diversification of its overseas trade.... Frequently it is difficult to determine where some persons came from, for the word 'Dutch' was often used in seventeenth-century English in a broad sense; it included people from Flanders, Holland, and parts of Germany. ...

Many of the Dutchmen who settled in Dublin in the early seventeenth century rose to prominence in the city: a number serviced in the office of sheriff, and Dutch Mayors of the city of Dublin included Peter Wybrant (1651) Hubert Adrian Vereer (1660), John Desminieres (1666) and Lewis Desminieres (1669). ... Some of the Dutchmen married into Irish landed families, e.g. Matthew Lawrence, who married Hanora, daughter of Murtoch Clancie. It can be assumed that most Dutch merchants in Ireland served as factors for merchants in the Low Countries. ...

p.72

In 1603 Henry Cuffe, a planter in Munster, tried to attract members of the Dutch Church in London to settle on his property at Skull or Crookhaven, Co. Cork, possibly to assist in the development of the pilchard fishery there.⁵

...

⁵ D.B. Quinn, 'The Munster Plantation: Problems and Opportunities', *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, LXXI (1966), 35.

p.73

... The Dutch certainly dominated the trade of Dublin and Drogheda by 1611, in which Dutch rather than English or Irish ships were employed. In that year the Dutch assisted in eliminating

pirates on the Irish coast and helped thereby to protect their own commerce. The fact that native merchants were in a less competitive position was repeatedly emphasized in the early years. By 1629 the Dutch were said to have "the whole trade to Ireland". Most Dutch merchants lived in Dublin, especially the Liberties of St. Patrick and St. Thomas, which were outside the jurisdiction of the Dublin Corporation. At least twenty-five Dutch merchants and goldsmiths were living in or near the city in 1639 (see Appendix I). Most of them were said to be retailers, who only occasionally financed shipping ventures. In 1631 the Dutch merchant community started a suit against the Dublin Corporation to prevent it from levying duties on their imports and exports. ...

p.75

...

The reasons for the influx of Dutchmen into Ireland are still little understood. That a number of them came from the Spanish Low Countries may indicate that they fled for economic or religious reasons. Those who came to reside in Dublin were very likely Protestants, while those in the city of Waterford were certainly Roman Catholics.

The role of the Dutch merchants in the Irish economy appears to be a rich field of study. Did their commerce contribute to the general growth of the economy, or was their overall impact as detrimental as was often alleged by native merchants? And what was the role of the Dutch planters in the introduction of agricultural methods novel to Ireland? How did the Dutch planters and weavers contribute to improved manufacturing techniques? What were the factors which caused so many Dutchmen to remain in Ireland? How cohesive were the Dutch as a group in Ireland? ...

p.76

APPENDIX I

Dutch merchants (M), goldsmiths (G) and other Dutchmen resident in Dublin during the period 1600-1689*

...

* The following lists contain only the heads of families and, as far as can be determined, not the names of sons, who were often also active in Irish commerce. The names of individuals have been copied as mentioned in the sources. Some of the names are difficult to interpret, and Dutch equivalents or approximations are hard to find. Whenever possible, a probable original name is given.

Abbreviations used in the appendices are as follows:

BL: British Library; Barnard: T.C. Barnard, *Cromwellian Ireland* (Oxford, 1975);...CHASJ: Cork Historical and Archaeological Society Journal; ... CSPI: Calendar of State Papers, Ireland; ...Griffiths: [M.C. Griffith], *Irish patent rolls of James I ...*, (Dublin, 1966); Grosart: A.B. Grosart, ed. *Lismore papers* (London, 1886-8), 10 Vols.; ...

p.77

Name	First Date Documented in Ireland	Origin	Source
...			
Cramer, Balthazar (or Cremer)	M 1618	Gessin (? Geesteren or series 2, III, Geissen)	<i>Griffith</i> , 449; CSPI, 1625-32, 557; <i>Grosart</i> , series I, V, 34; III, 26; BL, Harl. MS 430, f.132; <i>Barnard</i> , 86n. 183.

p.84

APPENDIX III

Dutchmen living in Ireland in Unidentified Places during the Period 1600-1689

...

p.85

...			
Name	First date documented	Origin	Source
Cramer, Thomas	1639		CHASJ, XVI (1910), 143.

[56] Gimlette, Thomas *The History of the Huguenot Settlers in Ireland And Other Literary Remains* Privately Published, 1988.

p.226

The immediate successor of Lewis Desmyneries, as Sheriff of Dublin, in 1653, was also a foreigner of good repute. His name was Tobias Kramer, and his descendants have been an honor to the land of their adoption. In 1639, Colonel Thomas Kramer of Lower Germany, was made a free denizen of Ireland.* **Balthazar**, his son, fought through "1641," and, was succeeded by his son, Tobias, a faithful and determined adherent of Cromwell. As a reward for his services, a grant was made to him of the lands of Ballyfoile,+ in the county of Kilkenny. At this period his son - Balthazar - and his grandson, Oliver Kramer, were settled in Dublin. Oliver's daughter, Hester, married Sir John Coghill, a learned Doctor of laws, and an equitable master in Chancery. Marmaduke Coghill their son, was Judge of the prerogative court, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1713 was elected member for the University. Balthazar John Cramer who was grandson to Lord Lanesborough, inherited the property and was created a Baronet in 1778. He assumed the name and arms of Coghill. The present representative is grandson of Chief-Justice Bushe, and son of Vice-Admiral Kramer.

The foregoing were but a few of the foreign Protestants who now settled down and made Dublin a home for themselves and their descendants.

* Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, vide Coghill.

+ This family is now styled Cramer. The confirmation of the original grant is dated the 5th June, 19 year, Charles II, and recites that "Tobias Cramer, Esq., is entitled to the castles, messuages, lands, houses, &c., of Ballyfolyle, Glanballyfoyle and part- 835 acres. Cantwell garran (part) 13 acres, barony of Gouran, county of Kilkenny. Total quantity, 868 acres plantation, or 1406 statute acres. Total reserved rent to the crown, L17 11s 6d." Enrolled, 17th June, 1667.

[57] McKenny, Kevin "A 17th century "real estate company": The 1649 officers and the Irish land settlements, 1641-1681" M.A. Thesis National University of Ireland St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, August 1989.

p.iv

...

There is a definite need for such an identification because to date many historians have incorrectly ascribed the title of 1649 (or '49) officer to all those officers who served in Ireland, on either the king's or parliamentary side, prior to 5 June 1649. As this study will shortly show, this rather loose ascription of the '49 officer title to all those who served in Ireland before 5 June 1649 is factually incorrect because such a title can only be claimed by those Protestant officers who served the royalist cause particularly during the years 1648-50.

...

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KEY TO COLUMN HEADINGS

C1 Identification number of the people being satisfied in the lot. In certain instances, the same person appears a number of times. When that occurs I have included each of the times the person appears but I have only given them one serial number.

C2 Surname of the person being satisfied in the lot.

C3 Christian name of the person being satisfied in the lot.

C4 Rank of the person being satisfied in the lot. In some instances the heir of an '49 Officer is named to receive the arrears. When that occurs I have inserted the code HR, indicating that the person is an heir of an officer.

C5, C6 and C7. Amount in pounds, shillings and pence due for satisfaction to the respective persons. In the instance where the same person appears a number of times, I have totalled their arrears, which appears in dark print.

C8 Indicates if the person was a Trustee for any of the lots. This is indicated by the inclusion of a T in this column.

C9 Gives the number of the lot where the person is to be satisfied.

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Appendix A

An Alphabetical Compiation of the Persons Involved in the '49 Lots that were Distributed in 1666, for the Satisfaction of Arrears incurred by the named Persons for the Service in Ireland Before 5 June 1649

p.215

...

C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9
0257	CREAMER		TB	-	2,839	10	10	- 78

...

p.244

Shows that Lot 78 consists of land in Dublin City and County Longford.

[58] The Consolidated Index To the Records of the Genealogical Office Dublin, Ireland
 Chapters A – B – C **1994**
 by Virginia Wade McAnlis

file:///C:/Users/jpbradford/Downloads/McAnlis%20Consolidated%20Index_Vol.%201_A-C%20(3).pdf

no pagination

CREAMER

GO MS 103-111a-h Grants/Confirmations of Arms Vol. 103, p.26

Col. Balthazar – bur. Dublin 1659

GO MS 64-79 Funeral Entries Vols. 4, 14, 16

[59] Jane H. Ohlmeyer, Éamonn Ó Ciardha
The Irish Statute Staple Books, 1596-1687 Dublin Corporation, Dublin, **1998**.
 p.84

Standard	County	Occupation	Date	Amount	Ms No.	Ident No.
...						
Creamer Toby	Kilkenny Ballefoyle	gentry esquire	31 Jan 66	500	BL 15 635 164	3543

p.328

DUBLIN 27 Jan 1654/5

John Preston

Tobias Cramer/Creamer

John Betson

[60] Barnard, T.C *Cromwellian Ireland English Government and Reform in Ireland 1649-1660* Clarendon Press, Oxford, **2000**.
p.86

... Adrian,¹⁸⁰ and Sankey Sulliard.¹⁸¹ Others who had been prominent in the city's life before 1649 included the van den Hovens from Amsterdam,¹⁸² the Cremers,¹⁸³ William Verschoyle,¹⁸⁵ and Theodore Schoute.¹⁸⁵ Their importance was increased by the war, when their overseas contacts were used to finance the struggle. ...

¹⁸³ Balthazar Cremer, from Geissen in Germany, was naturalised in 1620 and died in Dublin in 1659. Tobias Cremer, naturalized in 1639, was sheriff in 1653. Thomas Cremer, a merchant, became a freeman in 1651. Genealogical Office, MS. 76, p.33; Cal. Anc. Recs. Dublin, ed Gilbert, iv 16, 51; J.H. Hessels, *Epistolae et tractatus cum reformationis tum ecclesiae Londino-batavae historiam illustrantes* (Cambridge, 1897), iii, part 2, p.2911 (no.4260); Letters of denization, pp.329, 336; Cal. S.P. Ire. 1633-47, pp.767, 772, 775; Register of S. Catherine, Dublin, ed. Woods, p.234.

[61] Dudley, Rowena "St. Stephen's Green: The Early Years 1664-1730" *Dublin Historical Record*, Vol. 53, No. 2 (Autumn, **2000**), pp. 157-179.

p.157

The decision, taken in 1663 by the Dublin Assembly, to allow civic land to be used for urban development was an important one and one that was to have far reaching consequences for the morphological growth of Dublin. Hitherto the civic authorities, by far the largest holders of land in the city, had refused to contemplate releasing land for such purposes. In 1663, however, Dublin faced financial ruin...

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...

The decision to dispose of the land by means of a lottery apparently received considerable popular support among those entitled to participate, the city's freemen.¹⁴ The 90 plots were shared out between 75 freemen - 74 men and 1 women, Anne Blundeville. Those to draw more than one plot included Sir Daniel Bellingham, Edward Briscoe, Francis **Brewster**, William Yeomans, Joshua Allen, Arthur Eccles and Hugh Kennedy. Between them these men held 22 plots, dotted all around the Green. Brewster and Allen were particularly fortunate drawing 5 plots each. Yeomans acquired 4 plots with the remaining men gaining 2 plots each.

...

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...in 1660 and the other to William Yeomans in 1661. Francis **Brewster**, who went on to become Lord Mayor in 1674-5 and to take an active interest in national politics, was enfranchised through marriage to Anne **Cramer**, daughter of Tobias Cramer in 1661.³⁸ Finally, Arthur Eccles was granted his freedom after...

Surprisingly, despite the apparent enthusiasm to acquire plots, early development around St. Stephen's Green proceeded cautiously, close to areas of existing habitation. By 1667, valuation returns made on property in order to raise money for the Anglican minister of St. Peter's parish (hereafter MMVLs) show that only fifteen properties had been constructed. By far the largest number of these, eight in all, had been developed by one of the Green's multiple plot-holders, Francis **Brewster**. In 1664, he had been among a small number of men to acquire more than one plot, drawing plots 9-12 East and 2 West. Although the 1667 MMVL does not distinguish which side of the Green **Brewster** began building on it seems most likely that his most expensive development, a house rated at £38, was constructed on his western plot. The proximity of this plot to the Aungier estate, where, in the 1660s, speculators had begun to develop large, expensive properties, would have made this side of St. Stephen's Green a more attractive development proposition, with fewer associated financial risks.⁴¹

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Apparently only two other entrepreneurs were, like **Brewster**, prepared to commit themselves to costly development at this time. Alderman Smith and Hugh Leeson, both built substantial houses on the Green, which were valued at L46 and L20 respectively in the 1667 MMVL. However these developments were less pretentious than some construction undertaken on the nearby Aungier Street, which were valued at L50 each.⁴² An occupant of one of these mansion was Robert Ware. By 1672, he had moved to St. Stephen's Green where he built an extremely fine house valued at L60. He also constructed a further three houses each valued at L20. However, in 1667 most of the development around St. Stephen's Green was less pretentious. For example, all of **Brewster's** remaining houses, three of which were described as 'empty', were valued at only L4 each.

Although **Brewster** was one of the earliest plot-holders to exercise his options, his interest was short-lived and by 1667 he had surrendered all his east-side plots.⁴³ The Assembly reassigned these plots to Daniel Bellingham. Whether or not Brewster had begun to develop these plots is unclear, although it appears the eastern side of the Green remained largely undeveloped for some considerable time. Perhaps Brewster's earlier speculations had been made on other people's plots for it seems unlikely that he would have been willing to cede his interests if he had begun expensive undertakings there. Interestingly, at much the same time **Brewster** surrendered his plots, others, also with east-side plots, did likewise. ...

38. Ann **Cramer** had been granted her freedom in 1654 as a daughter of Tobias Cramer, who had served as sheriff in 1653. She had married **Brewster** in 1660.

41 CARD Vol. IV, pp

[62] Coghill, Marmaduke *Letters of Marmaduke Coghill, 1722-1738* Irish Manuscripts Commission **2005**.
p.xiii

The Coghills had apparently been staunch royalists during the English civil war, and Sir John Coghill (he was knighted in 1686) upheld this cavalier, Anglican tradition, despite marrying the daughter of a deceased Cromwellian officer of Swabian stock, **Tobias Cramer**, of Ballyfoile, County Kilkenny. ...

[63] Whalen, Edward *The Dublin Patriciate and the Reception of Migrants in the Seventeenth Century: Civic Politics and Newcomers* Ph.D Thesis National University of Ireland Maynooth, October **2008**.

p.68

...

The surrounding counties of Dublin were in this period increasingly settled by English and continental migrants. Many of these may have made a 'secondary movement' from their initial place of settlement to the city, in order perhaps to find a larger market for their trade or their goods. This was the case with one migrant, Tobias Kramer, a German, and who had settled in County Kilkenny, who then moved to Dublin in the early 1650s.⁷³

...

⁷³ Pine (ed.), *Burke's, Peerage*, ii, 345; Shaw (ed.), *Letters of naturalisation*, p. 329.

[64] Bairead, Eoin C. *The Bailiffs, Provosts and Sheriffs of the City of Dublin* Bealtaine, **2013**.
p.9

...

In Oliver Cromwell's Government

	Mayor	Baliffs	
1653	John Preston	Thomas Clark	Tobias Creamer

[65] Loeber, Rolf "The Reception of Foreigners. Dutch Merchants in Dublin and its Liberties in the Early Seventeenth Century" *Dutch Crossing*, 26:2, April **2016**.

p.164

... The following list of foreigners in Dublin, mostly based on W.A. Shaw (ed.), *Letters of denization and acts of naturalization of aliens in England and Ireland, 1603-1700*, Lymington, 1911, *passim*, and R. Loeber, & E.J. Bok, *Nederlanders in Ierland in the 16e en 17e eeuw*. Unpublished manuscript, Pittsburgh, PA, USA, necessarily is incomplete: Jacob and Isaac Ablin; ...

p.165

...James Browne; Cornelius Christopher; **Balthazar Cramer**; **Tobie Creamer**; Leonard de Lange...

[66] Mac Cuarta, Brian "SIR BARNABY O'BRIEN'S IRISH REVENUES FOR 1629–31, THOMOND RENT, 1629, AND CARLOW TENANTS 1639" *Analecta Hibernica* The Irish Manuscripts Commission Ltd. No. 48 (2017), pp. 31, 33-72 (41 pages)
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p.39

There were two ways of transferring monies from Ireland to England in the early seventeenth-century. Some transfers were made in the form of specie, but the more usual mode was by bills of exchange between named individuals, a procedure that was increasing in frequency.²⁰ The presence of Dutch merchants in Dublin with family ties, person contacts and even previous work experience in the international merchant community in London greatly facilitated money transfers to and from London. From his Dublin base, De Renzy supervised bills of exchange in London, where he himself had lived and worked, and where his brother Lionel (born in Antwerp) was a merchant in the 1610's. Thus Peter Wybrants (of an Amsterdam family), established in Dublin since 1610, arranged bills of exchange with John and Peter Forterie, and Pieter Fontaine, in London.²¹ Balthasar Cramar, a merchant in Dublin by the late 1620's, had a migration similar to De Renzy, for he may be identified with the '**Balthasar Cremer**', born in Cullen (Cologne), who had moved to London by 1616, before proceeding to Dublin. Cramer together with John Bollard (or Bollart) had an arrangement with William Askwell in London.²² Bollard also used

²² From Cramer (or Cremer), see W. Durrant Cooper (ed.) *Lists of foreign protestants and aliens, resident in England 1618-1688*, p.76, and CSPI, 1625-32, p.557; on the Bollardt family [end of page]

p.40

the services of Peeter Van Peynen and John Lethicullir; between February and May 1631, De Renzy transferred a total of L260 to Sir Barnaby in England via bills of exchange with Philip Burlamachi, the leading London financier (f.177r.).²³

The involvement of these men in managing cross-channel transfers points to the prominence of continental immigrants in Irish commercial life by the mid-1620's, and in particular through arranging transactions in London by means of the foreign merchant community there. ...

[67] Coutts, Peter J. F. and Alan Watson *The Watsons of Kilconnor, County Carlow, 1650-present* Privately Published, **2019**.
p.36

... Several persons with the surname Watson served in the various armies which fought in Ireland from 1641 onwards. For example, a private John Wattson under the command of Captain John Billingsley and **Lieutenant Tobias Creamer** and a Corporal John Watson are listed on 26 June 1644 as serving in the Regiment of Lt Col Robert Bayly.182 ...

182 Muster Rolls of the King's Army in Ireland in MMO (1895, Vol.I pp.160-161).

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3. Windle, p.68.
4. Windle, p.68.
5. Windle, p.68-69.
6. Windle, p.69.
7. Windle, p.69.
8. Windle, p.69.
9. Windle, p.69.
10. Burke (1884), p.374.
11. Loeber, p.77.
12. Mac Cuarta, p.39-40.
13. Cooper, p.60.
14. Loeber, p.73.
15. H.C.A. 13/48 (1629-30).
16. Maharrey, p.557.
17. Grosart, p.35.
18. Hewetson, p.154.
19. Bellings, p.230.
20. <https://ota.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/repository/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.12024/A80451/A80451.html?sequence=5&isAllowed=y>
21. *Manuscripts*, p.133.
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23. Barnard, p.86.

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31. Court of Chancery *Repertory Bill Book*, Volume 3, 1655-1667, p.108.
32. Court of Chancery *Repertory Bill Book*, Volume 3, 1655-1667, p.153.
33. Funeral Entries, Volume 14, p.*
34. Betham, *Prerogative Court of Armagh*, p.93.
35. Chancery Bill Books, 1640-1647, p.103.
36. Lodge, p.341.
37. Shaw, p.336.
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51. *Repertory Bill Books*, Volume 2, p.195.
52. *Repertory Bill Books*, Volume 3, p.24.
53. *Repertory Bill Books*, Volume 3, p.30.
54. *Repertory Bill Book*, Volume 3, 1655-1667, p.73.
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56. Windle, p.70.
57. McKenny, p.215.
58. Gimlette, p.226.
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63. Healy, p.179-180.
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65. Carte, p.474.
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68. Bodleian Library MS. Carte 37, fol(s). 694.
69. Burke, 1912, p.595.

70. Burke, 1912, p.595.
71. Burke, 1898, p.389.
72. Burke, 1912, p.595.
73. Burke, 1912, p.595.
74. Vicars, p.109.
75. Appendix, p.90.
76. Beck, p.171.
77. Warburton, p.lxvi.
78. Parish Register of St. John the Evangelist, Dublin, Ireland.
79. Indexes to Wills, Probate Administration, Marriage Bonds and Licences, 1591-1866, Administration Grants, A-E: 1595-1810, no pagination.
80. Foster, p.179.
81. Parish Register of St Martin-In-The-Fields, London, Westminster, England.
82. Burke, 1912, p.595.
83. Parish Register of St. Michan's, Dublin, Ireland.
84. Parish Register of St. Michan's, Dublin, Ireland.
85. Source: Betham Genealogical abstracts of records of the Prerogative Court of Armagh, Volume 41, p.77.
86. Source: Betham Genealogical abstracts of records of the Prerogative Court of Armagh, Volume 41, p.77.
87. Coghill, p.21.
88. Coghill, p.23.
89. Coghill, p.24.
90. *The State*, p.241.
91. Parish Register of St. Catherine's, Dublin, Ireland. Her Christian name is given in the baptismal entries of their daughters Rebeckah and Mary.

92. Parish Register of St. Catherine's, Dublin, Ireland.
93. Index to Prerogative Grants of Ireland 1595-1810 Volume 7 C-E, p.406.
94. Burke, 1912, p.140.
95. Hughes, p.34 where he spells Cramer as Cramner.
96. *Calendar*, p.320.
97. "Brewster, Sir Francis" *Dictionary of Irish Biography*
<https://www.dib.ie/biography/brewster-sir-francis-a0953>
98. Betham, William. Genealogical abstracts of records of the Prerogative Court of Armagh Series 1, wills: v. 16 "C" 1681-1699 "D" 1550-1694, p.8.
99. Lodge, p.341.