

## Donated Material: Family Histories, Biographies & Memoirs

### Burkes and Jasper's Pound, Doora, County Clare by C. Lynch

**Title:** Burkes and Jasper's Pound, Doora, County Clare  
**Type of Material:** Family History  
**Places:** Jasper's pound, Doora, Co Clare  
**Dates:** 1500s - 1860  
**Family names:** Burke, Jasper, Van der Schuren, Penn, Howard, Whalen  
**Transcriber/Donor:** C. Lynch, Texas, USA

Our Burke family was born and raised in Jasper's Pound (Fig. A), Doora, County Clare, Munster, Ireland. Jasper's Pound is the former Townland surrounding Jasper's Bridge (Fig. B) 450M from Deerpark, Doora, County Clare.

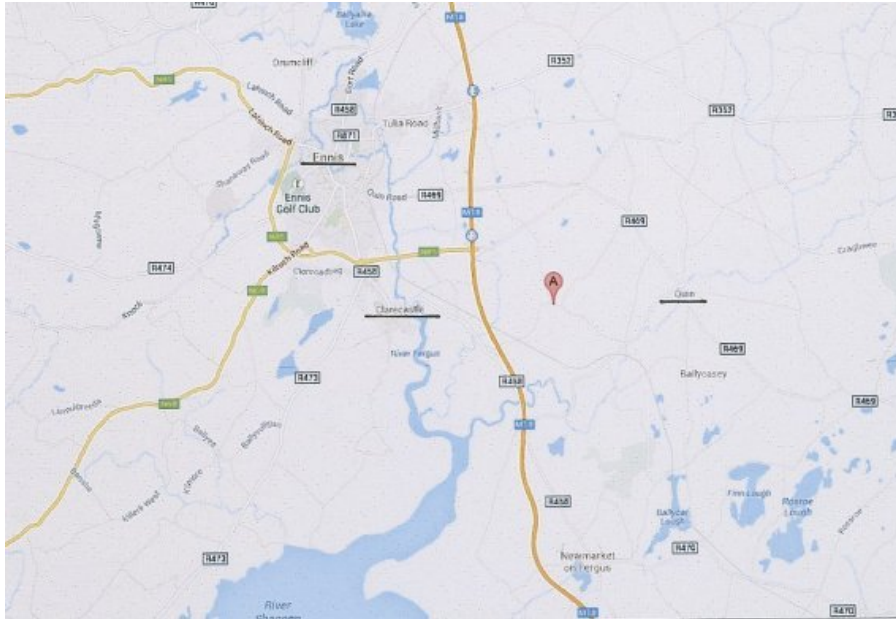


Fig. A: Jasper's Pound in relation to Ennis, Clarecastle and Quin from Google Maps

This overview is compiled to help future researchers find early Jasper's Pound surrounding today's Jasper's Bridge. When starting the search I discovered zero files re: existence; and posting questions returned silence. Family information re: our early Burke family locates them in Jasper's Pound starting 1700s, therefore, searched broadly to uncover Jasper's Pound, then the impact on the Burke's from Irish turmoil and famine which finally forced them out of Ireland. Find the rise and fall of Jasper's Pound Townland traveled in concert with the heavy hand of Irish gentry; landed gentry; oppressive Irish policies; and the outside cultural influences that controlled Jasper's Pound and Ireland. All marching in lock-step with the famine for a perfect storm known simplistically as the "potato famine". A term that does not in any way explain the cumulative destructive events that erased Jasper's Pound from existence, changed Ireland forever and forced native Irish to flee from their lands and country for good. This researcher found forced migration to be much more than a "potato famine". What started out as a simple search to uncover Jasper's Pound and document our family history for children and grandchildren ended with a true understanding of Irish History and its impact on our Ireland families - explaining their missing facts.

All historical documentation was very elusive until focused on early topography and land dispossession 1600s+. Before starting I would be remiss if not acknowledging the willing help received from The Clare Library, specifically Mr. Peter Beirne. His input identified a critical record path that set my expanded search to many sources that provided key County Clare input. All shall remain anonymous to protect privacy, however, all should know I never would have progressed nor closed off the search without their input. Every question posed was answered promptly, even when showing ignorance of the period. After key Jasper's Pound records were identified from 1600s through 1853 focused on why did the Burke's abandon Jasper's Pound, move to Farrihy and finally leave Ireland, especially considering their historical footprint in Jasper's Pound. The more discovered, the deeper my quest to understand Jasper's Pound; our Burke connection / our connected relatives starting 1700s+; discover why all left Ireland; and connect DNA attributes now shared by our generations going forward. No matter what your reason is to start, I found probing Irish history provides a true understanding of how deep personal famine hardship was and how it shaped Ireland and families; forced mass migration. The knowledge sets a clear understanding of why landed Irish in US, Australia or Canada would never discuss nor document personal experiences, only confirm if asked in discussion or on formal documents from "Ireland", never offer the specifics of where they lived. My take: too hard to re-live family trauma re: personal loss and then the painful memory looking back one last time when leaving the shores of Ireland, forced off their birthright and out of the country - never return. In the US Irish always knew where everyone came from and lived, discuss or document the previous life in Ireland for future generations - never. This search was very rewarding because as hard as it was to uncover the Jasper's Pound audit trail I discovered if you reach out for help in Ireland, all sources you contact willingly reply re: your specific Irish roadmap and family roots and that will set logic re: your history and open the DNA trail. This paper is offered on the basis that sharing hard-found facts may provide future short-cuts for Jasper's Pound researchers and more than a footnote in journals. This journey put a real face on our



name is also listed in unrelated family trees 1823+; in 1823 / 1837 Ireland Territorial records from the 1600s going forward. In August 2013 this researcher took a virtual "Google" tour of Jasper's Pound land - traveling over the Jasper's Pound Bridge. After entering Jasper's Pound near Jasper's Bridge (Fig. D, below) you can travel on the east / west road leading in and out of Jasper Pound, or on another road north to Deerpark from an intersect at the east / west road passing over "The Old Jasper's Toll Bridge". The options will take you to Cloonmore and Quin, or in the opposite direction to Ballyvonnavaun and Clarecastle, or if north to Deerpark, 450M or 1/4 mile away. The topography appears to make time stand still. Except for parcel ownership change over time Jasper's Pound landscape, ignoring the tear-downs remains as imagined in early beginnings; i.e., lush green / limited construction. The Bridge is set by name on the 1842 Ordnance Map (Fig. B) and the photograph by Declan Barron on the Clare Library website (Fig. D).



Fig. D: Jasper's Bridge. Photo: Declan Barron

Boundaries: Cross Doora, Clareabbey and Quin Parishes; separate Deerpark from Kilawinna. Jasper's Pound for a long period of time was the Townland, then when the 1641 Irish Rebellion started it changed Ireland land ownership and Jasper's Pound as well. Changes set Jasper's Pound on a path to Sub-Townland within Deerpark, eventually morphing all into Deerpark Townland. Some 226-year old documents confirm Jasper's Pound, Dowrie (Doora) was a viable stand-alone Townland. Sources; e.g., The 1824 Irish Education Enquiry set a 60+ student school; the 1823-1837 Territorial Records list both Jasper's Pound and Deerpark Townlands; then Ballyvonnavaun & Jasper's Inn, Clareabbey are listed as a separate geographic location.

Documentation: Wilson's 'Fair Towns of Ireland, 1834' lists Jasper's Pound as a Fair Town by formal confirmation by 'The Honorable House of Commons' March 10, 1824 when they recognized Jasper's Pound and other communities by order that places a value return on all places where Customs, Tolls or Duties are levied at Markets, Fairs and Ports in Ireland; i.e., Jasper's Pound. "The House of Commons" granted Jasper's Pound a Letter of Patent Order to verify its standing. The last Jasper's Pound Fair Dates are in "The Fairs of Munster", 1843 County and City of Cork Almanac. A fair designation was important because it sets locations for outside inhabitants/vendors to sell, buy, produce and exchange goods - boost economies.

Material Events: By 1836 Jasper's Pound starts to morph into a Sub-Townland of Deerpark Townland, however continues to operate independently up to 1843. When viewing the 1842 Ordnance Map note the Jasper's Pound Townland no longer exists by name or is carried on Ordnance Maps going forward, the only "Jasper" name that appears is "The Jasper's Toll Bridge". That aside; you still find Jasper's Pound by name in 2013 when searching early Tithe reports under either Doora or Ballyvonnavaun.

The following paragraphs will expand on the holdings of Sir John Jasper and daughter Margaret in County Clare, Ireland, a result of identifying property outside of that in Jasper's Pound; e.g., facts gleaned from 1626 land surveys of Thomond Property, The Barony of Bunratty - other sources. The Thomond records confirm rental due The 5th Earl of Thomond (1589-1639) at 1450 pounds per annum, paid by 148 Tenants of which comprise 5% Dutch and 42% English settlers; and 50% native Irish settlers. During this period native Irish ownership dropped considerably due to the forced Irish evacuation by The Earl of Thomond off prime land - then installing a new tenant base made-up from the Dutch Majority based in /around Six Mile. Original Thomond records reside in the Petworth House Archives, Sussex, UK and are documented in the Clare Library. It was recorded that per-quarter rental from most occupiers of land paid The Earl of Thomond on average 3 to 6- pounds which is in sharp contrast to Sir John Jasper (Jasper's Bridge) rent from high-value prime land in Jasper's Pound Townland, Doora and Ballicassey and Tulliverga Townlands, Drumline (near Shannon Airport) set at 15-pounds per quarter. Note: Jasper's Pound Townland, Doora while reasonably close to Ballicassey and Tulliverga Townlands and controlled concurrently during this period by John Jasper is not listed in the 1626 document. The document identifies John Jasper's Rynan (Rineanna), Ballicassey (Ballicasey) and Tulliverga (Tullyvarra), Drumline holdings in adjacent order with payments of xxx and xx "Due every Gale" from John Jasper. The term "Gale" defines any periodic reservation of rent be it quarterly, half-year or yearly that accrues day to day from the end of the previous "Gale" to the current "Gale". Note: review of the 1659 Census compiled well after the 1641 Irish Rebellion records a much different mix of Dutch and English settlers than that identified in the 1626 Thomond Survey - later years; i.e., 2.6% of the population, mainly clustered around newly formed borough towns Kilrush, Ennis and Sixmilebridge - Ballykeellaun situate in SE Clare north of Limerick. Further review of 1642 historical records finds Irish Catholics controlled 2/3 of Ireland - period doc's 1641-1659 put Irish Catholic land ownership at 60%.

When the 1641 Irish Rebellion commenced John Jasper's original holdings of "Jasper's Bridge" and land in Jasper's Pound, Rineanna, Ballicasey and Tullyvarra belonged to Margaret Jasper Van der Schuren; Alt. Schurer and Vanderscuden, the married daughter of Sir John Jasper. Note: variations of her married name were captured as is from various historical documents viewed, the last in the abstracts of Probate Acts in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Anno 1642. In 1642 Margaret the "relict" (widow) filed her dead husband's will. In the filing she lists her deceased husband as Nicasius

Vanderscuden of Six Mile Bridge, County Clare, Ireland; and her address as 119 Campbell. Her holdings at that time est. at 7,436.19s 6d pounds, a very substantial sum in that day and age. Although Margaret has been identified as English Protestant or Dutch, it is more likely she was Anglo-Irish. It is noted in history that as a young child she lived near Bunratty Castle with her family and many times would stay overnight in the Castle.

Ownership aside the management of "Jasper's Bridge" and other Townland holdings remained with her father after he willed all to his daughter Margaret. At and during the marriage of Margaret - later he lived in Six Mile, of which held a Protestant majority. Her father, Sir John (Jan Baptiste) Jasper (b) 1595 in Rotterdam, although many state Alt. (b) Ballycase, Ireland situate 2-irish miles from Six Mile Bridge and 8-miles irish miles from Limerick near Bunratty Castle. A location later confirmed by Thomas Moland in the Survey of the Thomond Estate, 1703; and noted in "The Strangers Gaze, Travels in County Clare 1534-1950". In 1703 Ballycase land when surveyed set 211a 1r 16p. with one farm house and 13-14 cabins. Continued review of 17th Century land divisions on period maps; e. g., Johnston's Map in the Book of Survey and Distribution re: Drumline set Ballycase / Ballycasey within Ballycasey More (large) and Ballycasey Beg (small), whereas, other maps for the same period set it under Ballycassee and Ballicassee. All accurately named for the period. In the Book of Survey and Distribution it also records the occupiers of land 1641+ (after Margaret fled to England) without any named Jasper's or Van der Schuren's present or holding title to Ballicase, Tullyvaragh and Ballycase Townlands. It also sets AP acreage (arable and pasture) of each as Ballicase 197a; Tullyvaragh 125a; and Ballycase 103a.

History records Sir John's family landed in Ireland pre 1602. Sir John (d) 1692 when 100 years old and is buried in Ballycase, Ireland, Drumline Parish, Co. Clare, Ire. If his age at death is accurate his birth date is 1592. In historical documents the location of Ballycase remains constant even though identified under spelling variations. Note: the writer entered actual spellings of Ballycase from documents as each appeared when found. Ballycase is a derivation of Ballycasey from the Gaelic spelling "Ballycassee" or "Bail Casaidh". We know "Baile" is the root name in Ballycasey, however, the surname "Casey" cannot be explained. On early maps you find other versions of Balleycasay; e.g., "Ballycafe" or "Ballicaffy" both accurate for the period; and in the 1626 Census "Ballicassey". By 1842 the Ordnance Maps set Ballycase / Ballycasey by name as adjacent Townlands solely under Ballycasey-Mor (greater or larger) and Ballycasey-Beg (lesser or smaller), Drumline Parish still located between Newmarket-on-Fergus and Sixmilebridge. Note: Ambrose Leet's 1814 Directory for County Clare lists both Ballycasey post towns as Newmarket-on-Fergus.

Sir John was reported to be a Merchant from Ballycase, Ireland and The Strand, London. When in London he was in residence at Chigwell in Essex. He was known to be a "prolific purchaser of confiscated royal goods". When first researching in Ireland the writer identified Sir John's Clare holdings solely as "Jasper's Bridge / Jasper's Pound, Doora and Rineanna, Kilconry (near Shannon Airport), then add'l doc's expanded the search to uncover significant Jasper holdings in Ballicasse and Tulliverga Townlands, Drumline, close to New Market, Six Mile and Bunratty.

Margaret's first husband Nicasius Van der Schuren was a Dutch émigré who settled in Kilconry, Kilrush and owned lands in his own right. He is identified as one of the 4th Earl of Thomond's Protestant Planters. The impact of Plantations and Colonization in Ireland were a major underlying problem that triggered the 1641 Irish uprising. Nicasius was killed during this uprising, then Margaret Jasper Van der Schuren (his wife) inherited all of his land. She immediately fled to Bunratty then on to London leaving all holdings unattended. Bunratty Castle was built in 1251 then, as time passed, the castle experienced major rebuilding due to intentional fires set and war. The Castle is situate near Sixmilebridge and Limerick in Co. Clare. In early adulthood Margaret was willed "Jasper's Bridge" and Rineanna land (Shannon Airport) with other holdings in Ballicasse and Tullyvaragh; later she inherited her husband's holdings upon his death in 1641. Note: after Margaret abandoned Ireland for London on 1642 November 15 she filed a will in the Abstracts of Probate Acts in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury identifying her husband as Vanderscuden, Nicasius of Six Mile Bridge, Co. Clare, Ireland, merchant. She filed to legally claim the very substantial holdings, estimated at 7,436.19s. 6d pounds. Her address is given as 119 Campbell. Problem: all land was confiscated. In England, June 6, 1643 Margaret married Capt. William Penn at St. Martin's, Ludgate, England. The marriage is recorded in the City of London, Guildhall, performed by Dr. Dyke, Lecturer, witnessed by Mr. Roach, Churchwarden. Margaret and the future Admiral Penn became parents of Quaker Wm Penn on October 14, 1644 (the future founder of Pennsylvania, U.S.A). During her long absence from Ireland the Jasper, Rineanna and inherited lands were either sold or confiscated by occupiers, then sold or given to Sir Donat O'Brien son of Col. Conor O'Brien and his wife the notorious Mary Mac Mahon (Maureen Rhue) who played a major role in 1641 uprisings. Note: the writer does not elaborate on Sir Donat O'Brien or Wm. Penn history unless related to Jasper's Pound.

#### Maps:

When viewing Deerpark and Jasper's Pound note Doora, Clareabbey and Quin parishes held Deerpark Townland / Jasper's Pound in part and still do. Land viewed on Maps after 1787 appear to set smaller boundaries. And territories on the older Maps when matched to 2013 Google Maps are still consistent re: land mass and boundaries with the 1787 Grand jury Map (Fig. C, above), 1842 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. B, above) and the 1888 Ordnance Survey Map. It confirms Deerpark Townland did not exist at the time Jasper's Pound Townland was formed and only later did Deerpark emerge to co-exist with Jasper's Pound as a Townland, later absorbing Jasper's Pound in total. Deerpark / Jasper's Pound Townlands always pass through or border Clareabbey, Quin, Cloonmore and Killawinna (never contained by one parish). When quantifying Jasper's Pound and Deerpark Townlands it is suggested you first view historical maps, then overlay a current "Google" Deerpark Townland Map. You will find Jasper's Pound topography is basically the same re: land and parishes. Next understand distance viewed on older maps sets the impression all is greater than the true distance, true distance is miniscule, enlarged for the viewer.

#### Recap:

Early records consistently document Jasper's Pound as a Townland and Fair Town before and after 1787. By 1843 both designations disappeared and Jasper's Pound emerged as a Sub-Townland of Deerpark Townland. Going forward Deerpark is the Townland on Ordnance Maps. Why Deerpark emerged over Jasper's Pound the once thriving Townland of the day is not known. At one point Jasper's Pound and Deerpark were equal, then Jasper's Pound was designated as a Sub-Townland in

Deerpark, in the end Jasper's Pound Townland disappeared altogether, setting Deerpark the only Townland. Even so, Jasper's Pound continued to be identified; e. g., in "The Saturday Record", May 1927 listing Jasper's Pound, Ballyvonnavaun land for sale on a public road near Manus-more Cross and Jasper's Pound, 4 miles from Ennis.



Fig E: From A new general atlas by S. Hall, 1830 © Cartography Associates

As stated earlier Jasper's Pound was given life by John (Jan Baptiste) Jasper. His Jasper namesake was later expanded by his son Sir John (Jan Baptiste) Jasper(b) 1595; Alt. (b) 1602, Ballycase, Ireland; (d) 1692, Ballycase, Ireland. The Jaspers were wealthy Protestant Merchants in Co. Clare, London and The Netherlands. Sr. Jasper was known as The Burgomaster; i.e., Magistrate, Mayor or Master of The Town. Sr. John Jasper married Alet (Marie) Pletjes from Kempen, Prussia a marriage documented in The Pennsylvania Chronicles, USA by reference to a Dutch Reformed Church certificate August 28, 1643, Austin Friars, London. Originally penned by the Six-Mile Bridge, Clare Minister, Rev. Andrew Chaplin, who led the Six-Mile Bridge congregation before the Irish Rebellion. Rev. Chaplin also lists John Jasper of Ballycase living at Six-Mile Bridge, Clare with wife Marie. And pens Sir John's daughter Margaret is lawfully married according to rites of the Church of England to Nicasius Van der Shure. Marie Pletjes is buried at Ballycastle, Connaught, Ireland. Records reflect the Jaspers traveled often between Ireland and England, maintaining homes in both countries, and Sir John continued managing the "Jasper's Toll Bridge" and other ventures in Clare. Sir John and Alet Marie had 3-children of which our focus is solely on daughter Margaret re: Jasper's Pound. Margaret Jasper (b) Canterbury, Kent, England; Alt. 1610 Wanstead, Essex, England (d) Feb / Mar 1682, Ireland; Alt. Walthamstow, Essex, England. She is buried at Walthamstow, England near Penn's old residence. Margaret at a young age was willed from her father Jasper's Bridge with surrounding Jasper's Pound land and Rineanna land (Shannon Airport) near the Shannon River. The Jasper's Pound community continued to grow up to 1840 with many families in residence, confirmed as such in the 1824 Irish Education Enquiry naming a local school teaching 60 Protestant-Catholic students, taught by Master Michael Cody. Two noted cartographers highlighted the relevance of Jasper's Pound in County Clare when they included "Jasper" after identifying important locations, then mapping all of Ireland - in 1830 (Fig E, above) and 1853 (Fig F, below). Margaret Jasper first married Nicasius Van der Shure; Alt. Schuren, a Dutchman, living in Kilconry (Kilconry), Kilrush Parish in or before 1631; Alt. 1641, Kilrush, Clare, Ireland. He was a merchant from Rotterdam Netherlands, based in Ballycase, County Clare. Note: the writer is unable to find "Ballycase", however, finds during this period a close spelling match to "Ballycasey More" and "Ballycasey Beg" both of which are located between Rineanna and Six-Mile Bridge. The name derivation Ballycase may be from a root word Ballycasey or the Gaelic "Ballycasse" / "Baile Casaidh". Also consider that Jasper holdings and their Six-Mile living site make a very strong case "Ballycase" is "Ballycasey or "Ballycasse" is "Ballycasey Beg or Ballycasey More".



Fig F: From Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas by C.F. Weiland, 1853 © Cartography Associates

Margaret's first husband Nicalsus was a Protestant from the Rhine Valley thought to be Anglo-Irish or English by race who relocated to Ireland to escape the 30-year war (1618-1648) in Europe. He settled in Kilconry, Kilrush, later killed during the 1641 Irish Rebellion. A war fought because large scale "Plantations and Colonization" forcibly captured land from native Irish. Upon his death Margaret

inherited his Kilconry estate then combined it with her Jasper's Pound, Jasper's Bridge and Rineanna holdings. However; looming rebellion pressures, secret societies and mass disposition of Catholic land ownership by privileged Protestant Anglo-Norman Kinsman from England and Scotland triggered her immediate flight from Kilrush to Bunratty in Clare, thence to England by 1642, abandoning all holdings. During her absence Jasper's Bridge; Jasper's Pound and Rineanna land with her inherited holdings were either confiscated / granted to occupiers who-in-turn sold or turned over all to Sir Donat O'Brien a major player in the 1641 uprising who later emerged as a leader in The Irish Parliament 1695-1713. Margaret never received compensation, legal disposition nor return of Jasper's Bridge, Jasper's Pound, Rineanna or other holdings, even-though she returned in 1646 with her new husband Admiral Wm. Penn to re-claim ownership of all. In London, Margaret Jasper Van der Shure, the gay widow married Capt. William Penn who later became Admiral William Penn. She married Capt. Penn in St. Martin, Ludgate, London, June 6, 1643 and brought to this marriage Irish lands valued at more than 8000 pounds. On April 21, 1646 Admiral Penn returned to Ireland landing first at Rineanna where he killed 30-Irish whom he considered "Rouges" who had expelled his wife and stolen her lands, still occupying them. Without resolution re: holdings, by 1653 Adm. Penn set forth a petition to Oliver Cromwell for return and restitution of Dame Margaret's land. September 1, 1654 the Council (The Diarist Samuel Pepy's 17th Century London Diary) and The Lord-Deputy passed an order granting 300 pounds per annum as the value of same worth of lands in 1640. This order by the Protector December 4, 1654 directed Admiral Penn and Dame Margaret to be compensated with forfeited Ireland land; i. e., Castle and Estate of Macrump, Cork, Ireland, a possession of Lord Muskerry whom Penn fought at Bunratty, the Commander of Royal and Irish forces (Catholic). By 1657 Admiral Penn held Macrump with acquired Killcrea property. However; at the Restoration Macrump was transferred to The Earl of Clancarty (Muskerry) and Admiral Penn and Dame Margaret were compensated with Shanagarry and Klonakilty, Co. Cork. Note: Sir Wm. Penn was knighted at the Restoration.

#### Burkes from Jasper's Pound

After establishing Jasper's Pound really did exist, I then matched our family information to Deerpark and Jasper's Pound Townlands in Doora Parish, and the last known Burke residence in Farihy, Kilkee / Kilfearagh from the 1840s on.

#### 1700s:

JOHN BURKE + MARY HOWARD

- JOHN BURKE, (b) Jasper's Pound
- JAMES BURKE, (b) Jasper's Pound
- EDMUND BURKE, (b) Jasper's Pound
- PATRICK BURKE, (b) Jasper's Pound (d) Co. Clare, 1844

#### 1700s:

MICHAEL KANE+ MARY WHALEN

- MARY KANE
- ANNE KANE
- JOHN KANE
- HONORA KANE, (b) \*1796 (d) Iowa US 1873
- \*Honora Kane's 1796 birth location listed in family records as "Strawberry" (cannot identify it).

- PATRICK BURKE (1819), (b) Jasper's Pound (d) Iowa US, 1904
- JOHN BURKE (1822), (b) Jasper's Pound (d) Iowa US, 1898
- BRIDGET BURKE (1825), (b) Jasper's Pound (d) Iowa US, 1913
- MICHAEL BURKE (1826), (b) Jasper's Pound (d) Iowa US, 1889
- MARY BURKE (1830), (b) Jasper's Pound (d) Iowa US, 1905
- HONORA BURKE (1835), (b) Jasper's Pound (d) Tennessee US, 1916
- MARGARET BURKE (1839), (b) Jasper's Pound (d) Iowa US, 1912
- EDMUND (EDWARD) BURKE (1843), (b) Farihy, Kilfearagh (d) Iowa US, 1860

Note: Our Irish Burke lineage starts in Jasper's Pound, Doora, Co Clare in the 1700s; our paternal DNA confirmed "Celtic" very early South Irish. This compilation sets the Jasper's Pound location and Burke connection starting with the parents of Patrick Burke Sr. ; i.e., John Burke and Mary Howard; and Patrick's wife Honora Kane's parents; i.e. Michael Kane and Mary Whalen. Records reflect all lived in or near Jasper's Pound; and our Burkes were born in or near Jasper's Pound, Doora through 1839; then the last Burke born in Farihy 1843.

Patrick Burke Sr. died 1844, Kilkee / Kilrush. Then all Burke's embarked via "Coffin Ship's" 1845-1853 for the US. By 1860, Widowed Honora Burke, her children and their spouses, and her grandchildren all lived in Iowa; except one daughter who moved from Iowa then married and lived in Tennessee, U.S.A

Compiled by C. Lynch, December 2013

