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# Where do our Flacks come from?

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Looking beyond the  
“brick wall”

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By Dr “Ted” E.D.H. Flack

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This report is intended to document my long and as yet unsuccessful journey in search of the family of my Great Great Grandfather William Flack.

Although my search has so far not been successful in some respects, I have learned a great deal about the environment and traditions in which he grew up.

# Father's Tree of Edmund Douglas Hayward "Ted" Flack

Who was William FLACK?

Elizabeth FLACK



**Captain William  
"Billy" FLACK**

b: 01 Apr 1810 in  
Baileborough,  
Cavan, Ireland  
m: 17 Jan 1844 in  
Bellary East Indies  
(India)  
d: 05 Feb 1892 in  
Burnley, Lancashire,  
England

**Lucy TURNER**

b: 01 Sep 1819 in Leicester,  
Leicestershire England  
d: 25 Jun 1878 in Burnley,  
Lancashire, England, Great Britain



**William Henry  
Douglas FLACK**

b: 26 Jan 1852 in  
Limerick, Ireland  
m: 10 Dec 1874 in  
Burnley, Lancashire,  
England  
d: 10 Mar 1936 in  
Burnley, Lancashire,  
England

**Eliza Alice PARKER**

b: Oct 1853 in Burnley,  
Lancashire, England  
d: 19 May 1900 in Burnley,  
Lancashire England



**Dr Frederick  
Henry Douglas  
"Harry" FLACK**

b: 05 Feb 1878 in  
Burnley, Lancashire,  
England  
m: 22 Jan 1914 in  
Nelson, Lancashire  
d: 21 Dec 1961 in  
Southport,  
Lancashire, England



**Alice Mary  
COCKSHUTT**

b: 13 Jun 1890 in  
Bamber Bridge,  
Lancashire, England  
d: 08 Jul 1955 in  
Southport,  
Lancashire, England



**Dr Henry Edmund  
Douglas  
"Douglas" FLACK**

b: 10 Sep 1917 in  
Nelson, Lancashire,  
England  
m: 12 Feb 1942 in  
Leeds Registry Office  
d: 04 Mar 1985 in  
Exeter, Devon



**Barbara  
HAYWARD**

b: 28 Dec 1915 in 121  
Victoria Road,  
Middlesborough,  
Yorkshire, England  
d: 22 Nov 1979 in  
Exeter, Devon

**Dr Edmund Douglas Hayward  
"Ted" FLACK PhD, B.Ec,  
FFIA, CFRE, JP(Qual)**



## A Summary of our Flack "Brick wall".

Sometimes it is difficult to see the "wood from the trees" in family history genealogy and to some extent that is caused by the mixed motives of the family historian. For example, asking the question "Who are my ancestors and where did they come from, will tend to take the family historian on a never ending exploration simply because of the arithmetic. In every generation more relatives will be found. There are now 1026 individuals recorded in my family history database.

In this article, I want to address what family historians call their "brick wall" or, put in plain English, the point reached in going back through your mother and father's ancestors, where the trail stops for lack of records – the brick wall? In this case, how do I look beyond the modern era registration records to find my Flack family ancestors in Ireland? Where did the Flack paternal line come from and what do we know about them since the introduction of the common use of surnames in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century.

It is generally agreed that surnames were introduced into England (and Ireland) by the Normans from 1066 however the practice was limited to the upper classes and gradually spread down the social ladder over the next 300 years.

We have documented evidence on the Flack paternal line back to our William Flack who was, according to his military records, born 1 April 1810 in Bailieborough, Cavan, Ireland, and who married Lucy Turner on 17 January 1844 in Bellary, India and who died in Burnley, Lancashire on 25 June 1878. (See the Pedigree Chart on page 1.)

We know that his mother was Elizabeth Flack who died 26 May 1863 at Habergham Eaves Lancashire, England. On Elizabeth Flack's death certificate she is recorded as "widow of William Flack a soldier". Elizabeth Flack is recorded as being 73 years of age on her death certificate when she died, making her estimated year of birth 1790 (+/- 2 Years). We also know that William Flack, her husband, predeceased her as she is recorded as a "widow". This limited information on Elizabeth Flack's death certificate was provided by William Flack, her son, so it can reasonably be assumed to be accurate.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 1687031-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT THE BURNLEY UNION

1863 DEATH in the Sub-district of Burnley in the County of Lancaster

| No. | When and where died                      | Name and surname | Sex    | Age | Occupation                       | Cause of death                   | Signature, description and residence of informant                  | When registered        | Signature of registrar  |
|-----|------------------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 352 | Twenty sixth May 1863<br>Habergham Eaves | Elizabeth Flack  | Female | 73  | Widow of William Flack a Soldier | Branchitis<br>1 week<br>Eutified | W. Flack<br>present at death<br>Accrington Road<br>Habergham Eaves | Twenty eighth May 1863 | Robert Turner Registrar |

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of October 2009

DYC 429314

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WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

See note printed



So exactly what and where is my “brick wall”? Stated simply, the brick wall is created by the failure to any publicly available record for person that would fit the facts that we have for “William Flack a soldier”.

The research needed to build the Flack family pedigree beyond our William Flack b. 1 April 1810 in or near Bailieborough, Cavan Ireland and his mother Elizabeth d. May 1863 is focussed on finding a record of a William Flack, a soldier (date and place of birth unknown), who married an Elizabeth, born 1790 (+/- 5 years), who died prior to May 1863 and who were the parent of our William Flack.

A search of the 1861 England, Wales & Scotland Census records to determine whether William Flack's (1810-1892) father or mother, William or Elizabeth were resident with their son William revealed that the household at Accrington Road Habergham Eaves included William Flack (b.1810), his wife Lucy Flack, nee Turner (b.1819) and seven children, but no record of either of his parents.

So where did Elizabeth Flack, William Flack's (b 1810) mother live prior to her death? No 1861 Census record could be found for an Elizabeth Flack of similar age living in Lancashire, Yorkshire or Cheshire. A wider search of census records for England and Ireland in 1861 failed to reveal any potential matches. These results suggest that Elizabeth Flack, William's mother travelled to be with her son sometime between 1861 and her death in 1863. There is no evidence of where she was living prior to that. Without that information or information about William and Elizabeth Flack's marriage or births, I have a "brick wall"!

An extensive search of all available church and civil records for (a) a Bailieborough birth or baptism record of a William Flack born c 1810 to a William and Elizabeth Flack, or (b) a marriage of a William Flack to an Elizabeth in the years 1800 – 1835, failed to locate any record that can be said with any assurance to be a record of the father or mother of William Flack (1810-1892).

An extensive search of the military records available for the period 1770 to 1863 for a William Flack, possibly from Cavan, but also possibly posted with his army unit in Cavan in the period 1809-1811 revealed that there are a total of five William Flacks in the military records during the relevant period.

Two of the candidates for the father of William Flack (b 1810) detailed below are the only ones that could be found that had a family connection with County Cavan.

It is acknowledged that it remains possible that “William Flack, a Soldier”, the father of our William Flack, was not from County Cavan and that therefore limiting the search to those with a connection to Cavan may be too restrictive. The following are the details of the military records found of a William Flack with a possible Ireland connection during the period 1808-1813:

[illegible]

143



By Colonel *Sp. Most Noble the Marquis of Ely*  
 Commanding the *Wexford* Regiment of  
*Militia* INFANTRY,  
 whereof *He* is Colonel.

THESE are to certify, that the Bearer hereof *William Flack Corporal*  
 has served well and faithfully in the above-named Regiment, for the space of *fourteen* Years  
 and in other Regiments, according to the annexed Return.

The said *William Flack Corporal* is now hereby discharged,  
 having first received his Pay, Arrears of Pay, Clothing, &c and all other just Demands what-  
 soever, from the Time of his Enlisting into said Regiment till the Day of his Discharge, as  
 appears by his Receipt on the other Side.

HE is discharged. *Being found unfit for Service.*

It more fully appears by the Surgeon's Certificate, describing the Origin, Nature and State of  
 his Complaint, and why unfit for Service; and is hereby recommended as a fit Object of his  
 Majesty's Royal Bounty of Kilmainham Hospital.

S E R V I C E.

| CORPS.                     | Serjeant Major.<br>Years. | Qu. Ma. Serjeant.<br>Years. | Serjeant.<br>Years. | Drummer.<br>Years. | Corporal.<br>Years. | Private.<br>Years. | Total Service.<br>Years. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Wexford<br/>Militia</i> | .                         | .                           | .                   | .                  | 8                   | 6                  | 14                       |
| Total.                     | .                         | .                           | .                   | .                  | 8                   | 6                  | 14                       |

D E S C R I P T I O N.

| NAME.                | Height. |         | Age. | Trade.          | Where Born.     | County.      |
|----------------------|---------|---------|------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
|                      | Feet.   | Inches. |      |                 |                 |              |
| <i>William Flack</i> | 5       | 8       | 34   | <i>Labourer</i> | <i>Beulboro</i> | <i>Cavan</i> |

Given under my Hand, and Seal of the Regiment, at  
 this *10th* Day of *April* 1802.

A. B. When a Soldier is discharged on account of Wounds  
 or Hurts, the Officer giving the Discharge is to specify  
 when, where, and how they were received, whether on  
 Duty or otherwise.

Corporal William Flack of the  
 Wexford Militia, born 1771 (+/-  
 1 year) in "Beulboro", Cavan



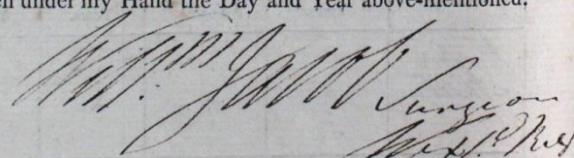
The Surgeon's Certificate of disability is shown below.

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE,

I Do hereby certify, that the above-mentioned *William Flack*  
 of the *Wexford Regiment of Militia* has his Left Hand disabled in con-  
 sequence of a wound he received on the Night of the 12<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>r</sup> 1802  
 while passing the Street to the Barracks in Castanahy by St.  
 The Tendons were divided the Metacarpal bone

whereby he is rendered incapable of further Service, and is recommended  
 a fit Object of his Majesty's Royal Bounty of Kilmainham Hospital.

Given under my Hand the Day and Year above-mentioned.

  
 Surgeon  
*Wexford Militia*

BY THE  
LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND  
A PROCLAMATION,  
RICHMOND, &c.

WHEREAS we have received Information upon Oath, that on the Night of Thursday the 15th Day of November last, between the Hours of seven and eight o'clock in the afternoon, William Flack, a Corporal in his Majesty's Wexford Regiment of Militia, was suddenly attacked in the Town of Carlow by some Person unknown, who with some broad sharp Instrument chopped the left Hand of the said William Flack, by which the Tendons of his Fingers were divided and the Bones broken.

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council, being fully determined, as far as in us lies, to bring the Perpetrator of said nefarious Outrage to speedy and condign Punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any Person or Persons shall, within the space of six Calendar Months from the Date hereof, discover the Person or Persons concerned in the said Outrage, so as that he or they be apprehended and convicted thereof, such Person or Persons so discovering as aforesaid shall receive as a Reward the Sum of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS for each of the Persons so discovered, apprehended, and convicted of said Outrage.

And we do hereby publish and declare, that if any Person or Persons concerned in the said Outrage (the Person so actually cut and maimed the said William Flack only excepted) shall, within the Time aforesaid, discover his, or their Accomplice or Accomplices, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and convicted thereof, such Person or Persons shall not only receive the said Reward, but shall also receive his Majesty's most gracious and free Pardon for the said Offence.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all other his Majesty's loving Subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to bring the said Offenders, and every of them to speedy and condign Punishment.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin the 19th Day of January, 1808.

Manners, C. Chas. Dublin. Erne. Charles Kildare  
Frankfort. Norbury. W. Downes. St. Geo. Daly  
D. Latouche. S. Hamilton. Wm Saurin,  
God save the King.

There is an unsubstantiated family oral tradition repeated to me by my father, Dr Henry Edmund Douglas Flack, that relates that one of our forebears was "killed by the Fenians" whilst he was serving in the British army. It seems possible that the story could be based on the wounding of Corporal William Flack (b 1771) of the Wexford Militia.

The wounding of Cpl. William Flack was extensively covered by the Irish newspapers of the time, following an official proclamation issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland

Several other pieces of circumstantial evidence support the possible identification of William Flack's father as Corporal William Flack of the Wexford Militia.

First, his military papers indicate that this Cpl William Flack was recruited into the Wexford Militia in 1794, whilst the Wexford Militia was stationed in County Cavan to quell disturbances caused by the "Defenders". It is not known exactly on what date William Flack was recruited but it is possibly no coincidence that the Wexford Militia was recruiting since it is known that the Regiment had lost significant

numbers of men to desertion, following riots in May 1794 between Defenders and "Scotsman" (probably Presbyterian sections of the community) in which 32 Defenders had been killed.

Second, the history of the Wexford Militia reveals that the Regiment (unlike most Irish Militia Regiments) was deployed outside of Ireland to serve in the Channel Islands during the period of Cpl William Flack's service. Research in Jersey Archives and in the National Archives in London revealed that when the Wexford Regiment returned from Jersey on 4 July 1800 they were 655 rank-and-file strong, and had 232 wives, and 236 children with them. Unfortunately records of the redeployment do not contain the names of accompanying family members. (National Archives Reference HO/100/91/134).

Third, a search of the Muster Rolls of the Wexford Militia for the period 1800 to 1807 revealed that during 1807-08, many rank-and-file of the Wexford Militia transferred to the regular British Army and in particular to the 63rd Regiment of Foot prior to that Regiment's deployment to the West Indies in 1808.

It is not unreasonable to speculate that there were family connections between the Cpl William Flack of the Wexford Militia and the family of the William Flack, born 1810, who enlisted in the 63rd Regiment of Foot in 1832, however there is no direct evidence of such a connection.

Trooper William Flack of the 7<sup>th</sup> (Princess Royal's) Dragoons, enlisted 11 March 1773 in Parish of Killincare, Cavan.



45

7th Dr. Dragoon Regt

Description of Captain Francis Lumley Troop

| Number | Names                | Age | Sex | Description |       |            | Trade | Where Born |         | Entered |       | Former Service |               | When made |
|--------|----------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|---------|---------|-------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
|        |                      |     |     | Hair        | Eyes  | Complexion |       | County     | Parish  | By whom | Where | When           | In what Corps |           |
| 1      | Bygn's Gully Lieut   | 41  | 5   | 10          | Fair  | Grey       | Fair  | Wolombur   | Queen's | Parish  | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 2      | Charles Wilson Lieut | 22  | 5   | 9           | Brown | de         | Brown | Thames     | King's  | Parish  | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 3      | James Boyle Lieut    | 41  | 5   | 10          | do    | do         | do    | do         | Queen's | Parish  | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 4      | Thomas Boyle Lieut   | 22  | 5   | 10          | do    | do         | do    | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 5      | George McQuinn Lieut | 20  | 5   | 10          | do    | do         | do    | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 6      | Colman Lieut         | 25  | 5   | 11          | Fair  | de         | Fair  | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 7      | James Kennedy Lieut  | 35  | 6   | 11          | Brown | de         | Brown | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 8      | John Henry Lieut     | 27  | 5   | 10          | B. do | de         | do    | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 9      | John Taylor Lieut    | 22  | 6   | 11          | Fair  | Grey       | Fair  | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 10     | John Taylor Lieut    | 42  | 6   | 11          | Black | de         | Black | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 11     | James Wilson Lieut   | 22  | 5   | 9           | Brown | de         | Brown | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 12     | William Wilson Lieut | 21  | 5   | 9           | do    | de         | do    | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 13     | James Wilson Lieut   | 20  | 5   | 9           | Fair  | Grey       | Fair  | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 14     | James Wilson Lieut   | 21  | 5   | 9           | Black | de         | Black | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 15     | John Wilson Lieut    | 26  | 5   | 7           | do    | de         | do    | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 16     | George Wilson Lieut  | 15  | 5   | 5           | Brown | de         | Brown | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 17     | William Wilson Lieut | 20  | 5   | 9           | do    | de         | do    | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 18     | James Wilson Lieut   | 21  | 5   | 9           | do    | de         | do    | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 19     | James Wilson Lieut   | 21  | 5   | 9           | do    | de         | do    | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |
| 20     | James Wilson Lieut   | 21  | 5   | 9           | do    | de         | do    | Queen's    | Parish  | 1741    | 1741  | 1741           | 1741          | 1741      |

An examination of the 7<sup>th</sup> Dragoon Guards postings in Ireland during the time of William Flack's birth in 1810 indicates that the regiment was likely headquartered at Dundalk with small detachments spread over a wide area. It is recorded that some men were detached as far away as Enniskillen, some 50 miles to the west. It seems highly likely that elements of the regiment would have been operating in Bailieborough, about a day's march from Dundalk.

The 7<sup>th</sup> Dragoon Guards had been involved in putting down the 1798 Irish Rebellion, including engagements at the battles of Vinegar Hill in June 1798, Rathangan 29th May 1798 and Kilbeggan 18th June 1798 and some losses had occurred.

In 1805 the Regiment was stationed at Dundalk, County Meath, not far from Bailieborough. This lasted until 1810 when they went back to England, first to Manchester then to Birmingham. In 1823 regiment was again posted in Ireland where they were based in Newbridge, south west of Dublin.

It is not unreasonable to speculate that William Flack was born in Bailieborough to Tpr William Flack and Elizabeth of the 7<sup>th</sup> Dragoon Guards at a time when Tpr William Flack was posted with his regiment in the area. Is it possible that Elizabeth did not come from Bailieborough but travelled to Bailieborough where William's family lived, to have the baby in 1810?

## Flack surname studies

In this section, details of the search for William's family are reported using the surname study method. The intent is to locate Flack families living in the vicinity of Bailieborough, Cavan at the time of William's birth, who have Presbyterian or Church of Ireland connection and who have a son named William or a family tradition of baptising children William.

The four primary sources used are the records of Irish Flax Growers, (1796), the Tithe Applotment Records (1810-1832), the Griffith's Valuation records (1830-1860) and 1901 Census of Ireland. The results of searches conducted are detailed below. Copies of some of the source documents are contained in Appendix A.

### Irish Flax Growers, 1796

The Irish Linen Board published a list of nearly 60,000 individuals who cultivated flax in Ireland in 1796. A search of the list for persons with the name Flack or Fleck revealed a total of four (4) persons, two in County Tyrone and two in Monaghan as follows:

| Given Name | Surname | ID    | County   |
|------------|---------|-------|----------|
| James      | Flack   | 49439 | Tyrone   |
| John       | Flack   | 49507 | Tyrone   |
| Robert     | Flack   | 41186 | Monaghan |
| Samuel     | Flack   | 39444 | Monaghan |
| Samuel     | Flack   | 39477 | Monaghan |

### Results of searches in the Tithe Applotment Records

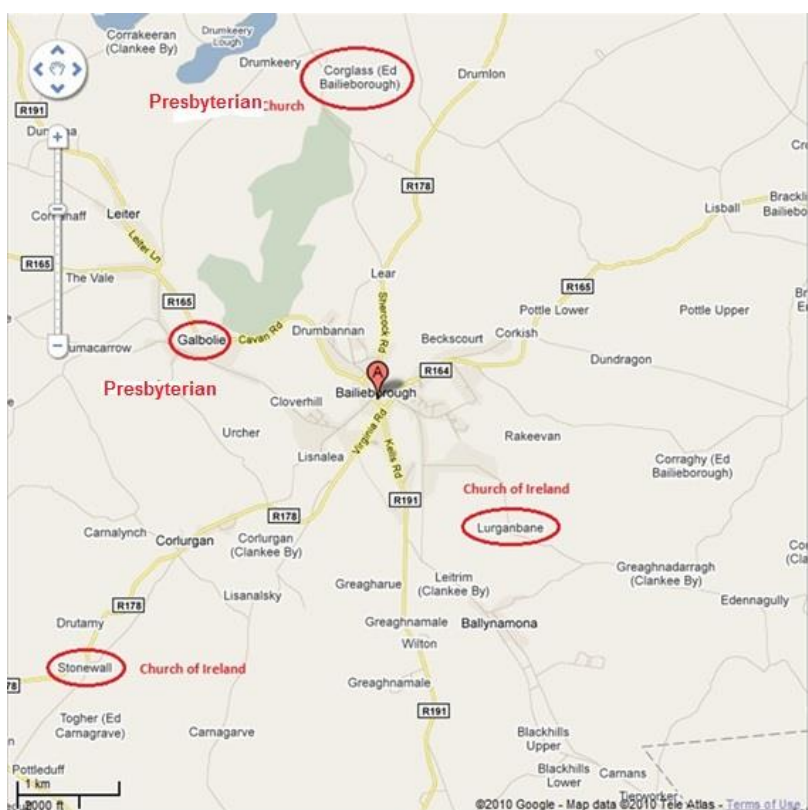
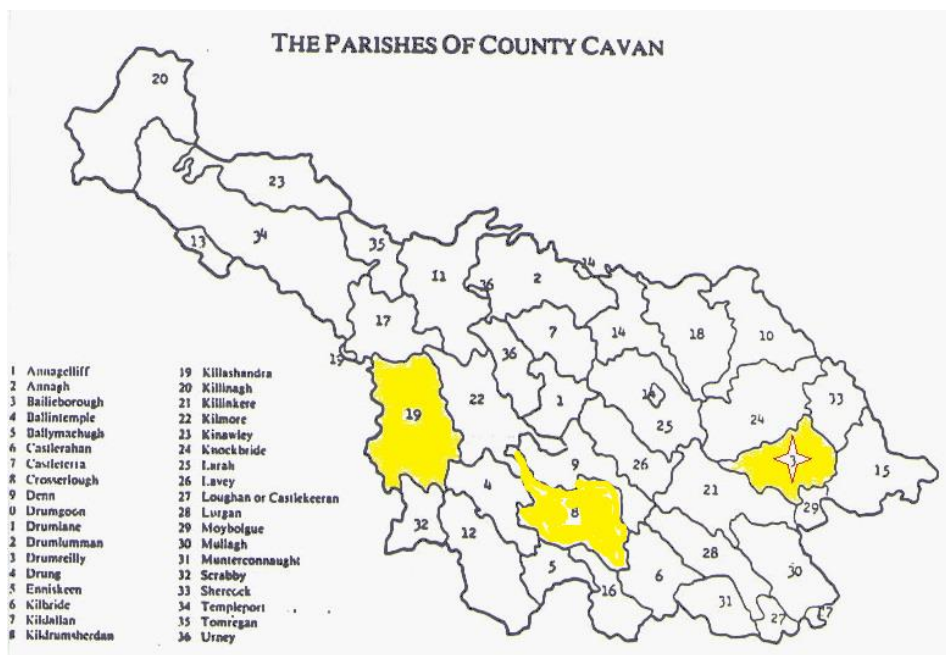
A search in the most contemporary records for the period 1810-1832 for persons with the surname Flack who might be William Flack's family found that the Tithe Applotment Books for County Cavan, contained references to 17 persons by the name Flack who were occupiers of agricultural holdings over one acre who were required to pay tithes to the Church of Ireland as follows:

| Surname               | Forename                | Townland/Street | Parish         | County   | Year |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|------|
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Wm</a>      | Corlisbrattan   | Killashandra   | Cavan    | 1832 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Saml</a>    | Enagh           | Kildrumsherdan | Cavan    | 1833 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Hugh</a>    | Leitrim         | Bailieborough  | Meath    |      |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Saml</a>    | Lisnageer       | Kildrumsherdan | Cavan    | 1833 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Saml</a>    | Lisnageer       | Kildrumsherdan | Cavan    | 1833 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Samuel</a>  | Lisnageer       | Kildrumsherdan | Cavan    | 1833 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Hugh</a>    | Lurganbawn      | Bailieborough  | Meath    |      |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Robt</a>    | Lurganbawn      | Bailieborough  | Meath    |      |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">John</a>    | Lurganbawn      | Bailieborough  | Meath    |      |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">William</a> | Davagh Etra     | Ennigle Trough | Monaghan | 1826 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Robt</a>    | Derrylosset     | Ematris        | Monaghan | 1830 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Wm</a>      | Derrylosset     | Ematris        | Monaghan | 1830 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Robt</a>    | Derrylosset     | Ematris        | Monaghan | 1830 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Samuel</a>  | Drumhirk        | Aghabog        | Monaghan | 1833 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">William</a> | Drumhirk        | Aghabog        | Monaghan | 1833 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Robt</a>    | Kilmore East    | Ematris        | Monaghan | 1830 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Wm</a>      | Kilmore East    | Ematris        | Monaghan | 1830 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Saml</a>    | Tullyard        | Monaghan       | Monaghan | 1826 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a> | <a href="#">Jas</a>     | Tullyard        | Monaghan       | Monaghan | 1826 |

Of the 19 persons listed, only one William Flack is listed tenant/owners in County Cavan/Meath although Killashandra in Cavan is not near Bailieborough where William Flack was enlisted. There are four other William Flacks listed as tenant/owners in County Monaghan nearer Killashandra than Bailieborough.

A forename study of Flacks living in Lurganbawn, Corlisbrattan and Lisnageer, suggest that the name “William” was in use by the Flack families living in Corlisbrattan and Lisnageer but there are no records indicating that “William” was a name used in the Flack families that lived in Lurganbawn.

## The Map



(The yellow shaded areas are the Parishes in which Flack families are recorded as land holders at the time when William Flack enlisted in 1832.

This modern map shows the location of the Townlands near Bailieborough

The surname study did locate several Presbyterian Flack families in Monaghan in which the given name “William” re-occurred in several generations. The 1821 Census of the Congregation of First Monaghan Presbyterian Church taken by the Minister lists:

Widow Flack  
Samuel Flack  
William Flack  
Robert Flack  
John Flack and  
Mary Flack

Searches conducted by a professional genealogist for Gladys Flack (b 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1916; d 1 August 2006) revealed that William Flack listed above was born about 1801 in Monaghan . Subsequent generations of this Monaghan Flack family included Henry Holmes Flack (b 2 Jan 1913) and his wife Gladys Flack nee Kennedy with whom I had correspondence in the 1980s. The Flack family own a car dealership in Monaghan and were kind enough to share their family history.

This William Flack married an Anne (b c 1807) and died at Tullyard on 24 February 1890. Anne Flack died at Tullyard on 19<sup>th</sup> April 1884. The genealogist’s report stated that William Flack leased property from Lord Rossmore<sup>1</sup> and the property consisted of a house, offices and 21 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches of agricultural land.

The records of Cahans Presbyterian Church also include reference to a William Flack born 11 April 1790 (POB unk), first born son of Robert and Margaret Flack nee Nixon. It seems likely that these two families were related but the relationship is unknown.

### Results of searches in the Griffith's Valuation Records

Griffith's Valuation was published county-by-county between 1847 and 1864. Both before and after each publication, manuscript books were produced to record all manner of features about the properties and land-holdings, and to record subsequent changes of ownership. The final version of the Griffith Valuation was conducted in County Cavan in the period 1856-1857.

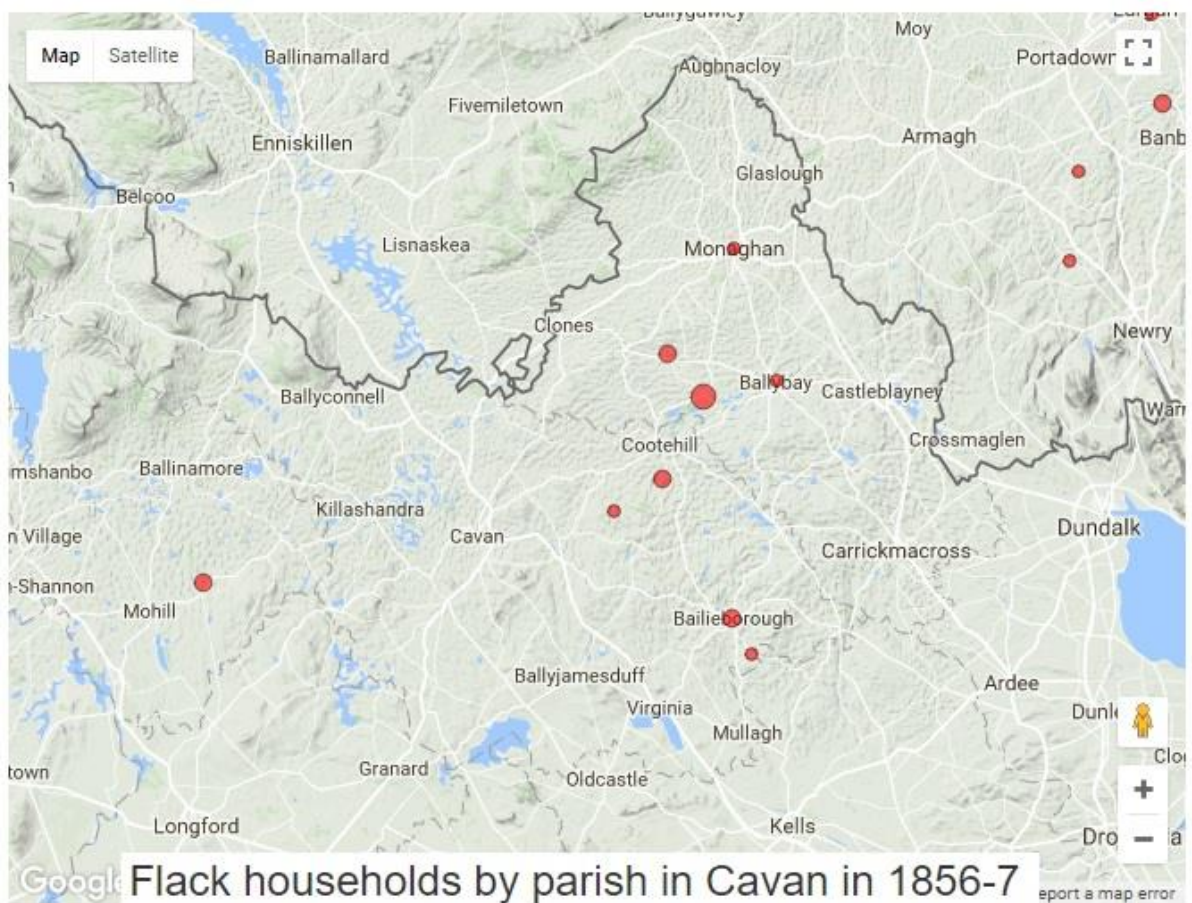
A search of the Griffith Land Valuation records for any landholders with the surname Flack recorded between the years 1830 and 1860 produced the following results:

| Surname | Forename | Event Year | Date of Valuation | Book        | County | Barony   | Parish        | Townland   |
|---------|----------|------------|-------------------|-------------|--------|----------|---------------|------------|
| Flack   | Henry    | 1837       | 25 Nov 1837       | House book  | Cavan  | Clankee  | Bailieborough | Tanderagee |
| Flack   | Henry    | 1840       | Mar 1840          | Field book  | Cavan  | Clonkee  | Bailieborough | Tanderagee |
| Flack   | Henry    | 1841       | 23 Apr 1841       | Quarto book | Cavan  | Tullyhaw | Tomregan      | Tanderagee |
| Flack   | John     | 1838       | 7 Jul 1838        | House book  | Cavan  | Clankee  | Bailieborough | Lurganbane |
| Flack   | Hugh     | 1838       | 7 Jul 1838        | House book  | Cavan  | Clankee  | Bailieborough | Lurganbane |

This search indicates that there were two Flack families living in Bailieborough shortly after the period in which William Flack enlisted in the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment and before the period 1845-1852 during which the “Irish Famine” caused mass evictions of smaller land holders.

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<sup>1</sup> The 1st Lord Rossmore was General Robert Cuninghame, (1726 – 6 August 1801) an Irish British Army officer, politician, and a descendant of the Cuninghames of Drumquhassle. The Cunninghams of Drumquhassle were a family of the landed gentry in Scotland from the early 16th century to the mid-17th. They are linked to the Cunninghams of Kilmaurs in Ayrshire.



## Results of searches in the 1901 Census Records

The Township of Bailieborough lies within the Barony of Clankee, in the Civil Parish and Poor Law Union of Bailieborough, the Catholic Parish of Killan (or Killann) and the Church of Ireland Parish of Bailieborough, Diocese of Kilmore

An analysis of the Flack families recorded in the 1901 Census of Ireland (some 70 years after William Flack's enlistment in Bailieborough) was conducted in order to identify Flack families still resident in Cavan with whom William Flack may have had a family relationship.

The analysis was conducted by downloading the details of all 194 persons with the surname Flack listed as living in Ireland in the 1901 census and then sorting the records first by County, then Townland then by relationship to head of family and so identifying Flack family groups in each location.

This method identified five Flack family groups living in Cavan in 1901 as follows:

|       |          |           |          |       |    |   |             |        |              |                |             |
|-------|----------|-----------|----------|-------|----|---|-------------|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Flack | John     | Lisnageer | Ashfield | Cavan | 45 | M | Co Cavan    | Farmer | Presbyterian | Head of Family | Married     |
| Flack | Margaret | Lisnageer | Ashfield | Cavan | 42 | F | Co Monaghan |        | Presbyterian | Wife           | Married     |
| Flack | John W   | Lisnageer | Ashfield | Cavan | 25 | M | Co Cavan    | Farmer | Presbyterian | Son            | Not Married |

|       |           |          |            |       |    |   |          |            |              |                |             |
|-------|-----------|----------|------------|-------|----|---|----------|------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Flack | Robert    | Galbolie | Bailieboro | Cavan | 72 | M | Co Cavan | Pensioner  | Presbyterian | Head of Family | Not Married |
| Flack | Mary Anne | Galbolie | Bailieboro | Cavan | 50 | F | Co Cavan | Gatekeeper | Presbyterian | Sister         | Not Married |

|       |           |            |            |       |    |   |          |          |                   |                |             |
|-------|-----------|------------|------------|-------|----|---|----------|----------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Flack | Robert    | Lurganbane | Bailieboro | Cavan | 75 | M | Co Cavan | Farmer   | Church of Ireland | Head of Family | Married     |
| Flack | Jane      | Lurganbane | Bailieboro | Cavan | 43 | F | Co Meath | Farmer   | Church of Ireland | Head of Family | Widow       |
| Flack | Jane      | Lurganbane | Bailieboro | Cavan | 50 | F | Co Meath |          | Church of Ireland | Wife           | Married     |
| Flack | Robert    | Lurganbane | Bailieboro | Cavan | 14 | M | Co Cavan | Scholars | Church of Ireland | Son            | Not Married |
| Flack | Samuel    | Lurganbane | Bailieboro | Cavan | 10 | M | Co Cavan | Scholars | Church of Ireland | Son            | Not Married |
| Flack | John      | Lurganbane | Bailieboro | Cavan | 19 | M | Co Cavan | Farmer   | Church of Ireland | Son            | Not Married |
| Flack | John      | Lurganbane | Bailieboro | Cavan | 30 | M | Co Cavan | Farmer   | Church of Ireland | Son            | Not Married |
| Flack | Maryann   | Lurganbane | Bailieboro | Cavan | 12 | F | Co Cavan | Scholars | Church of Ireland | Daughter       | Not Married |
| Flack | Elizabeth | Lurganbane | Bailieboro | Cavan | 15 | F | Co Cavan | Scholars | Church of Ireland | Daughter       | Not Married |
| Flack | Emily     | Lurganbane | Bailieboro | Cavan | 8  | F | Co Cavan | Scholars | Church of Ireland | Daughter       | Not Married |

|       |           |           |          |       |    |   |              |              |                   |                |         |
|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|----|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Flack | Samuel    | Stonepark | Redhills | Cavan | 60 | M | Co Cavan     | Land Steward | Church of Ireland | Head of Family | Married |
| Flack | Elizabeth | Stonepark | Redhills | Cavan | 61 | F | Co Fermanagh | House Keeper | Church of Ireland | Wife           | Married |

It will be noted that three of the families – the Flacks of Lisnageer, Ashfield, the Flacks of Galbolie, Bailieborough and the Stonepark, Ashfield Flacks are Presbyterian and the Lurganbane Flack families are recorded as some Presbyterian and some Church of Ireland.

A search of the Will Calendars held by the National Archives of Ireland revealed the following Probate records for Robert and Mary Anne Flack who both died in 1906.

|                        |       |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------|-------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>FLACK Mary Anne</b> | [120] | 23 November | Probate of the Will of <b>Mary Anne Flack</b> late of The Gate Lodge Lisgar Bailieborough County <b>Cavan</b> Spinster who died <b>22 June 1906</b> granted at <b>Cavan</b> to James Corrie and John Flack Farmers Effects £223 4s. 6d.                  |
| <b>FLACK Robert</b>    | [27]  | 23 March    | Probate of the Will of <b>Robert Flack</b> late of The Gate Lodge Lisgar Demeane Bailieborough County <b>Cavan</b> Retired Servant who died <b>27 February 1906</b> granted at <b>Cavan</b> to James Corrie and John Flack Farmers Effects £139 18s. 3d. |

It is noted that Robert and Mary Anne Flack were recorded as resident prior to their death at "The Gate Lodge Lisgar, Bailieborough", adjacent to the townland of Galbolie. It is highly likely they are identical with the persons of the same name recorded as brother and sister living in Galbolie aged 72 and 50 respectively in the 1901 Census. It is reasonable to posit that the John Flack, farmer, to whom their estates were given, is identical with the John Flack, farmer, listed in the 1901 Census living at Lurganbane and that the Galbolie Flacks were related to the Lurganbane Flacks.

It is also true that a comparison of the Flack families living in Cavan and recorded in both the 1832-3 Tithe Applotment Books and the 1901 Census reveals that the Lurganbane Flacks were the only Flack family to be recorded as land holders in Cavan at the same location continuously from 1832-3 to 1901.



Bailieborough Castle (also known as Lisgar House after John Young, 1st Baron Lisgar) was located in Bailieborough, County Cavan, Ireland. It is now totally demolished. Interestingly, Lord Lisgar was a British diplomat and politician. He served as the second Governor General of Canada (1869–72), the 12th Governor of New South Wales (1861–67) and as Chief Secretary for Ireland (1853–55).

### **The Corglass Presbyterian Church**

The Corglass Presbyterian Church yard, located just north of Lisgar House, has the graves of several members of their congregation named Flack. The following are transcripts of their grave stones:

*Plot 46: In memory of Robert Flack, Lurganbawn died 21 Oct. 1903, aged 80 years. Also his wife Jane Flack who died December 23, 1921, aged 78. Also their only son John who died 1 January 1945 aged 76.*

*Plot 47: In loving memory of John Flack, Lurganbane, who died 10 April 1895 aged 66 years. And of his son Robert, died 4 August 1911, aged 23 years. "Home to Jesus home to glory all their pain and toil is oer. Home to rest with Christ forever on that peaceful happy shore." Erected by the Family*

There is a clear association between the Lurganbane Flacks and the Corglass Presbyterian Church, despite their Church of Ireland loyalties recorded on the public records. This strongly suggests a family connection between the Lurganbane Flacks and the Robert and Mary Anne Flack, who recorded as gatekeepers at Lisgar House.

## Emigration to the United States

Information provided by Carmel O'Callaghan from the IGP's County Cavan Ireland Genealogy Group indicates that there are family links between the Flack families from Bailieborough, Lurganbane, Corglass and a Flack family that emigrated to the United States of America on 16 May 1913 aboard SS Caronia. She provided the following information:

*Name of Ellis Island Researcher: Carmel O'Callaghan*

*Name of Emigrant: Margaret & Isaac/Isaiah Flack*

*Parish(es) of origin: Bailieborough, Co. Cavan*

*Original Photo of their memorial is available on Findagrave*

*Permission to use pic has been requested.*

*Date of Birth: Margaret: 10 December 1879 & Isaac: 4 December 1868.*

*Baptism: Margaret: 22 December 1879*

*Emigrated: 16 May 1913.*

*Date of Death: Margaret: 12 April 1926*

*Isaiah was born on 4 December 1868 to Samuel Flack and Mary Jane Saunderson in Tullyvin, Cootehill, Co. Cavan.*

*Margaret was born on 10 December 1879 to John Flack and Jane Rountree in Lurganbawn, Bailieborough and she was baptised in Corglass Presbyterian Church.*

*In 1891 Isaac Flack lived in 125 King St, Pollokshaws, Renfrewshire, [Scotland] with his father Samuel aged 58, his sister Mary Ann (30) and his brother Robert (18), he worked as a dyer.*

*In 1901, his mother Mary Jane was also living with them and he was working as a printfield labourer. He married Margaret on 4 January 1906 in the Church of Ireland, Bailieborough. They were both previously unmarried and of full age. James Rountree and Eliza Flack were their witnesses.*

*On the shipping manifest they stated that their nearest relative was his Aunt Jane Flack from Bailieborough. They had \$5 with them and were going to his brother William Flack C/o Hotel (?) They emigrated with two sons Isaac aged 4 and John aged 2. Both children took ill on the journey and while Isaac was discharged, unfortunately John died. John was buried on 4 July 1913 in Calvary Cemetery, New York.*

*In the 1920 US Census, they are living with Isaac and two daughters Jennie aged thirteen and Mary aged five, it stated that Isaac and Jennie were both born in Scotland and Mary was born in Indiana. (Jennie travelled over just before them on the 27 April 1913 with some other Flack relatives) Isaac was a labourer working for a coal company and Margaret worked as a laundress from home. They were now living in Lafayette City Ward 6, Tippecanoe, Indiana.*

*On 12 April 1926, Margaret Flack, died she was 47 years old and buried in Spring Vale Cemetery, Lafayette, Tippecanoe County Indiana, USA, Plot: sec 25 lot s1/2-59.*

*By 1930 in the US Census, Isaac was living with his son Isaac and his daughter-in-law Dorothy and grandchild Robert, 3 months old. They were in rental accommodation. He was working with the Steam and Rail Road.*

*Isaac died in 1946 and was buried with Margaret and their daughter Jennie (Jane Fisher), who died in 1979.*

A search of the available church graveyard inscriptions in Cavan, revealed the following grave transcripts from Corglass Presbyterian Church that refer to members of the Flack families from Lurganbawn and Lurganbane. It will be noted that Corglass Church is about 4.8km north, or about an hour's walk from Lurganbane/Lurganbawn.

*"In Memory of Robert Flack, Lurganbawn, died 21st October 1913, aged 80 years. Also his wife Jane Flack who died December 23rd 1921, aged 78 years. Also their only son John who died 1st January 1945 aged 75 years"*

and from Lurganbane:

*"In Loving Memory of John Flack, Lurganbane who died 10th April 1895 aged 66 years. And of his son Robert, died 4th August 1911, aged 23 years. "Home to Jesus home to glory all their pain and toil is ore. Home to rest with Christ for ever on that peaceful happy shore" Erected by the Family."*

Photographs of the grave stones and church yard are reproduced below.



## Summary of findings from the Flack surname study

The results of this Flack surname study provide no clear evidence of a family relationship between our William Flack and any of the families resident in the Bailieborough area in 1832 when William enlisted in the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot.

The forename "William" in conjunction with the surname Flack appears only twice in the records available. There is one 1832 record of a William Flack in the Tithe Applotment Books for County Cavan, Townland of "Corlisbrattan" (in the far-western corner of the County) recording the head of households who were required to pay the Church of Ireland tithe based on agricultural holdings over one acre. There is no evidence available to suggest this William Flack is our William Flack's father, however the details available are reproduced below.

| Townlands                | Occupiers      | Payable<br>A. R. P. | 1 <sup>st</sup> Class<br>A. R. P. | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class<br>A. R. P. | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Class<br>A. R. P. | 4 <sup>th</sup> Class<br>A. R. P. | 5 <sup>th</sup> Class<br>A. R. P. | Amount<br>£ S. d. |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Corlisbrattan, Ballymore | Robt Williams  | 91 " 1 " 32         | 1 " 25 " 79                       | 3 " 26                            | 16 " 21                           |                                   |                                   |                   |
| Corlisbrattan, Ballymore | Wm Flack       | 347 " 6 " 0 " 12    |                                   | 5 " "                             | 1 " 12                            |                                   |                                   |                   |
| Corlisbrattan, Ballymore | John Morris    | 8 " 6 " 0 " 0       |                                   | 5 " "                             | 1 " "                             |                                   |                                   |                   |
| Corlisbrattan, Ballymore | John Morris    | 9 " 7 " 0 " 0       |                                   | 6 " "                             | 3 " "                             |                                   |                                   |                   |
| Corlisbrattan, Ballymore | William Morris | 350 " 5 " 1 " 30    | 1 " 1 " 30                        |                                   | 2 " "                             | 2 " "                             |                                   |                   |
| Corlisbrattan, Ballymore | John Morris    | 1 " 11 " 3 " 17     | 4 " "                             |                                   | 7 " 3 " 17                        |                                   |                                   |                   |
| Corlisbrattan, Ballymore | Widow Sang     | 2 " 0 " 2 " 0       | " 1 "                             |                                   | " 1 "                             |                                   |                                   |                   |

The other William Flack record refers to the William Flack whose US Civil War records indicate that he was born in Ashfield circa 1836 (see below)

Given the Irish tradition of naming the first born son after his father, it might be suspected that our William Flack came from these western Cavan families. However, since Corlisbrattan is located some 30 miles west of Bailieborough, close to the Monaghan border and in Ashfield, some 15 miles north also close to County Monaghan, there must be some doubt about whether our William Flack would have travelled that far to be in Bailieborough on the day of his recruitment, although it must remain possible.

Two factors need to be taken into account in assessing the value of the methods used here to locate our William Flack's father and his family in 1832. First, the day on which our William Flack was recruited was Market Day in Bailieborough and it is therefore possible that he travelled some distance to the town. Second, William Flack's enlistment papers were filled in by the Recruiting Sergeant and signed by William Flack with his "X" mark, which may mean that the Recruiting Sergeant simply assumed that his recruit was from "Ballyborough" and either, did not accurately record the verbal statements William made about his place of residence, or William did not provide accurate information. (It will be noted that in later military records, William Flack is recorded as having been born on 1 April 1810. Is it possible that he chose this date rather than later admitting he did not record it accurately when recruited?)

It may also be relevant for this search to note that Bailieborough lay close to the cross-roads of several major North-South and East-West roads through central Ireland and southern Ulster, making the area militarily important. Bailieborough would have been a tactically useful location for transiting troops and their supplies. It held regular fairs and local produce, including beef cattle and grain for horses which could be readily purchased.

Strategically, the major road from Dublin to the North West of Ireland passes close by. It is therefore possible that William Flack travelled with the Regiment to Bailieborough from some other location for the formal enlistment.

There is evidence of two groups of Flack families living in 19<sup>th</sup> century County Cavan – the Bailieborough Group and the Ashfield Group. The Bailieborough group of families were resident in Lurganbane/Lurganbaun, Galbolie in the eastern part of Cavan, and the Ashfield group of families resident in and around Lisnageer, Kildrumsherdan, Coothill, Lurgan in the western part of Cavan. There is some evidence that they were related. The Ashfield group may also have been related to several Flack families living across the Monaghan border.

It is also of interest to note that a William Flack of Drumhirk, Aghabog, Monaghan is recorded as having enlisted in the 64<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot in 1822, ten years before our William Flack enlisted in the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment. The Regiment spent much of the period during which our William was born overseas. He was discharged in 1845, aged 39 years. Aghabog is some 20 miles North West of Bailieborough, or a day's walk. It does seem possible, that this William Flack is from our William Flack's family but unlikely to be his father given his age (would have been born c. 1806 or 7).

The earliest records of Flack families in modern times are of a Robert and a Samuel Flack, Flax growers resident in Monaghan in 1796. There are subsequent records of several Presbyterian families from Lisnageer, Kildrumsherdan in 1833 including –

- Robert Flack (1805-1882),
- Samuel Flack (b.1848) who married Mary in 1864,
- John Flack (b.1856),
- Margaret Flack (b.1858) and
- John (b.1876).

Several members of these families and their descendants continued to be resident in the Ashfield area throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and were listed in the 1901 Census.

A Samuel and Mary Jane Flack together with their children, Isaiah (b.1868) and Robert (b.1873) are recorded as residents of Coothill, in NW Cavan near the Monaghan border, however Isaiah is recorded as having been born in Lurgan, about 12 miles south west of Bailieborough and married Maggie in Bailieborough Church of Ireland in 1906. Isaiah and several members of this family emigrated to the United States of America in 1913.

Isaiah's father, Samuel Flack, and his mother Mary Jane (or Martha?) Harvey also migrated to the US in 1913 and the records indicate that they joined other Flack family relatives in New York before settling in Lafayette, Tippecanoe County Indiana. It may be significant for this search to note that when Isaiah Flack and his family migrated to the US, the ships manifest noted that Isaiah's closest relative living in Ireland was his "aunt Jane, living in Bailieborough". This is highly likely to be a reference to Jane Flack, widow and land holder of Lurganbawn (1858-1921).

It appears that other Presbyterian Flack families from the Ashfield area (Drumgoon Parish, Co. Cavan) also emigrated to the US. A Samuel and Jane Flack (with daughter Margaret and son William) emigrated to the Town of Sterling, New York, USA, some time prior to 1850. US Civil War records indicate that William (wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg) was born in Ashfield circa 1836. A second son, David, was born in Sterling, NY in 1850.

The Bailieborough Flack families are recorded during the period 1800-1900 as living in Lurganbane, Lurganbaun, Leitrim and Gambolie in the vicinity of Bailieborough township. It appears that there may have been a division in the Flack family religious loyalties in that the Lurganbane Flacks are consistently recorded at Church of Ireland whilst the Flacks from the adjacent townland of Lurganbaun and Gambolie are recorded as Presbyterian. The Lurganbaun Flacks and the Gambolie Flacks were affiliated with the Corglass Presbytertarian Church on the outskirts of Bailieborough, adjacent to the Bailieborough Castle Estate (also known as Lisgar House).

John, Robert and Hugh Flack are each recorded as tenant landholders in Lurganbane, Bailieborough in the Tithe Applotment records in 1833 and in the Griffith Land Valuations conducted in 1838. The Valuation of Tenements in 1856 for Bailieborough record only John and Robert Flack at Lurganbane.

By the time of the 1901 Census, there were three Church of Ireland Flack families living in Cavan -

1. Robert (b.1826) and Jane (b.1851), living at Lurganbane, Bailieborough;
2. Jane (b.1858, widow of John (?)) and their four sons and three daughters living in Lurganbane, Bailieborough;
3. Samuel (b.1841) and Elizabeth (b.1840) living at Stonepark, Redhills;

and one Presbyterian couple -

4. Robert (b.1829) and his sister Mary Anne Flack (b.1851) living at Gambolie, Bailieborough.

The records indicate that the religious affiliations of these Flack families living in Cavan in the 19<sup>th</sup> century may have fluctuated between the Church of Ireland and Presbyterian. It follows that these affiliations cannot be relied upon in searching for a link between these families and our William Flack's known preference for the Presbyterian tradition.

The result of this surname study is that there are two possible findings that can be drawn from the available evidence:

1. That our William Flack's family probably came from the group of Presbyterian Flack families who left the area of north-west Cavan and Monaghan as a result of the Irish Famine (1845-1851);
2. That the William Flack who enlisted in the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment in 1832 in Bailieborough is likely to have been related to the Presbyterian Flack families later known to have been resident in Galbolie and/or Lurganbane.

From the evidence available, a more definitive statement is not possible.

### Questions?

- Did "William Flack, a soldier" die whilst on overseas service sometime between 1810 and 1867, that would explain why his death was not registered nor his burial recorded in England or Ireland?
- Are there any records of baptisms, marriages and burials during the relevant period recorded in the Presbyterian churches in Cavan that are not included in the publicly available records?
- If Elizabeth Flack was described as a pensioner

## Parish and Townlands of Eastern Cavan

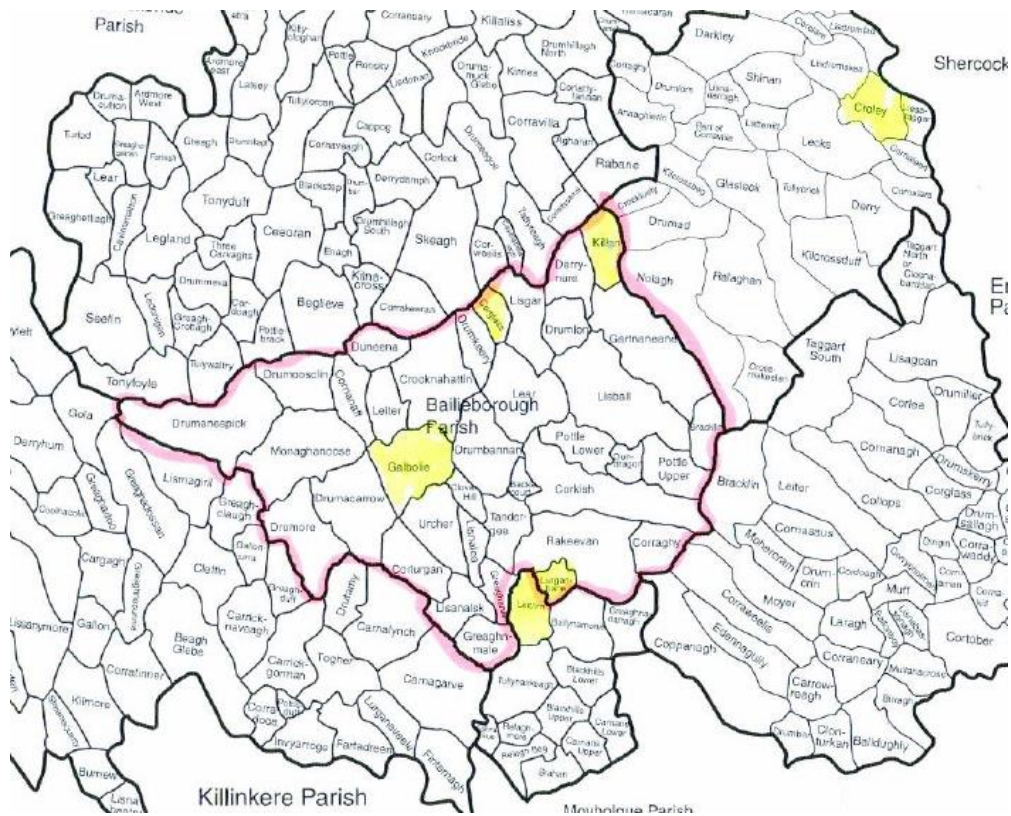
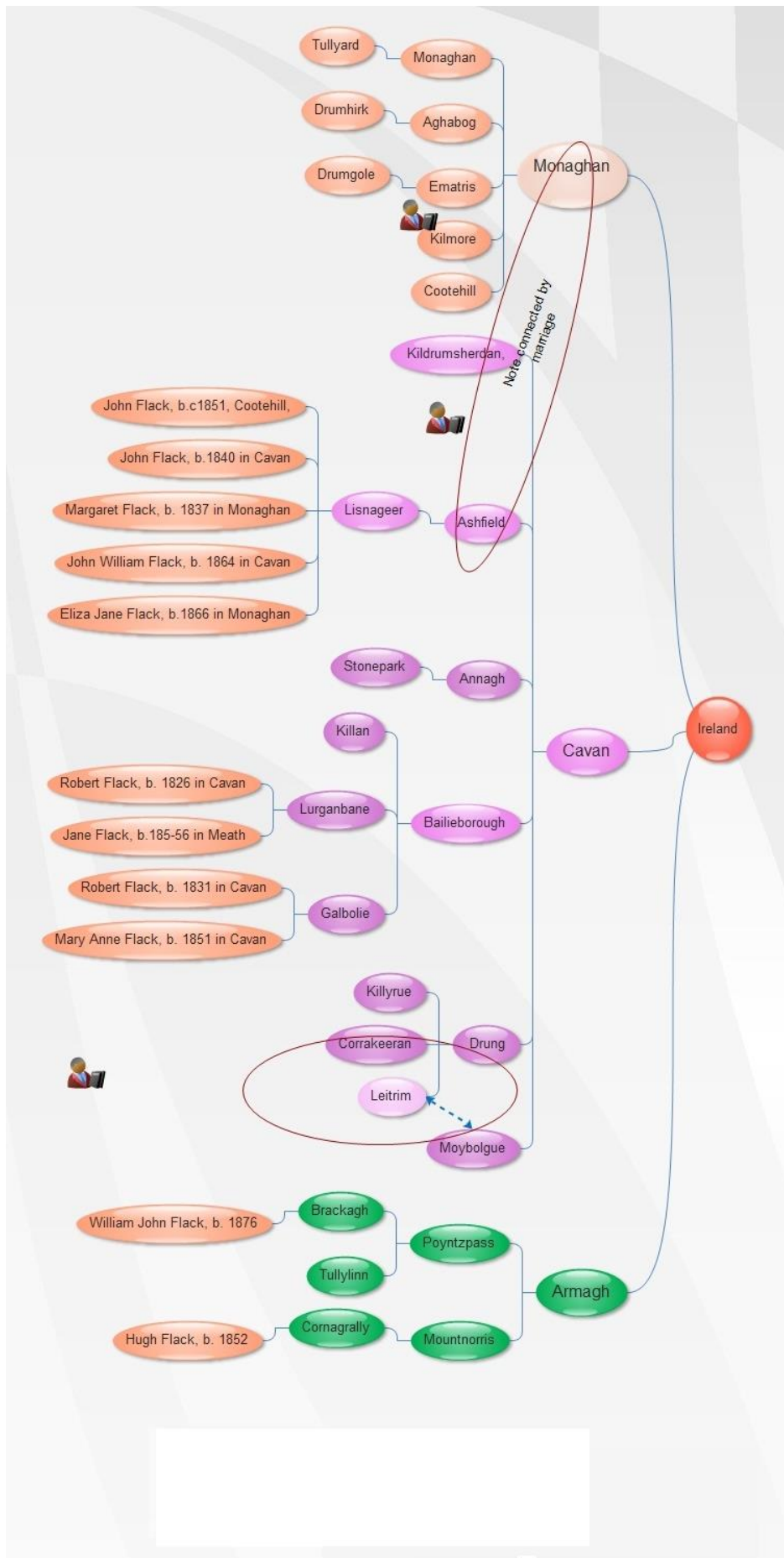
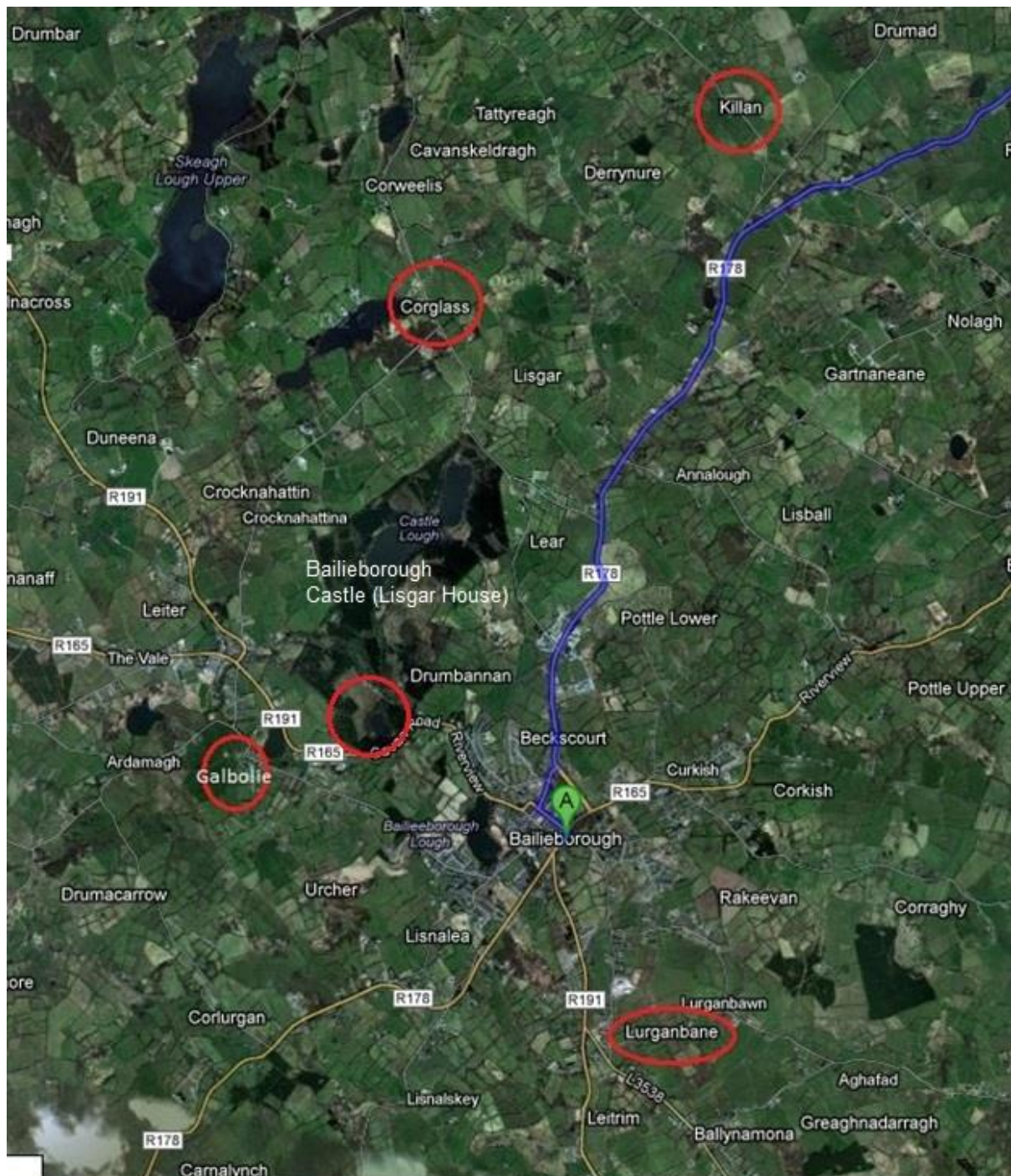


**Diagram showing the relationships between the Flack Families and Townlands in Cavan, Monaghan and Armagh in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century**



### Modern Satellite Map of Bailieborough and Townlands near Town Centre

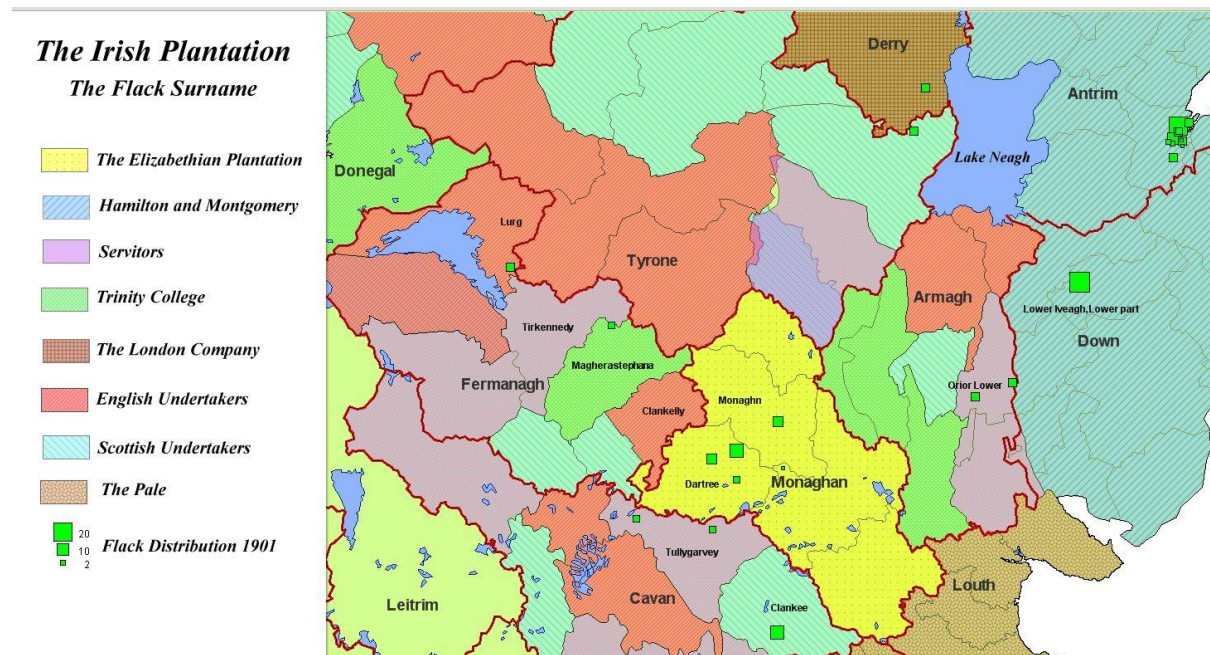


In the next section, the findings of an extensive search of the publicly available information about the “Plantation of Ireland” and the “Estates” or “Baronies” that might assist in identifying where the Flack families came from prior to the modern era of record keeping.

## Searches using Estate Records

Although there are few government records of people living in Ulster (which, prior to 1922 included County Cavan) there are extensive private records of the Estates established by the original English and Scottish “planters” during the period 1600-1650 and the later generations of landholders.

If the Estate(s) on which the original Flack settlers could be identified, it may be possible to find references to Flack families in the relevant Estate Records. The following map provides an insight into the areas of old Ulster in which the early “planters” settled. The Green Squares represent the incidence of the surname Flack in 1901.



It seems clear from the map, that the surname Flack is likely to have been associated with the early Elizabethan settlements in Monaghan or with the later Scottish settlers in Clankee in County Cavan or with the Scottish Hamilton and Montgomery settlements in County Down. At this stage, there are no clear indications as to which of the Estates is more likely to have been the estate on which the original Flack family(s) settled.

In the following sections, a brief history of these three groupings provides further insights into the possible origins of the Flacks.

## History of Bailieborough

Since there is documented evidence that at least two of the candidates for the father of William Flack (b 1810) came from Bailieborough, a brief history of Bailieborough follows.

William Bailie, a Scottish "undertaker" or Planter, was granted the lands of Tonerie (Tandragee) in East Breffnie by James I in 1610 on condition he enclosed a demesne, built a fortified house and settled on the estate a number of Scottish or English families. This he did by 1629. During the rising of 1641 the house was attacked and occupied for a month by a troop of Irish soldiers under Colonel Hugh O'Reilly.

William died c.1648 and the estate passed to his son, William, the Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh. On the bishop's death in 1664 the estate was inherited by his only daughter, who had married James Hamilton. James was succeeded by his son Henry, the M.P. for Cavan who was killed at the siege of Limerick during the Jacobite war. His successor was his son, another James Hamilton, who sold the property in 1724 to Major Charles Stewart - nephew and co-heir of General William Stewart - and left the area.[3] [4]

Charles Stewart died in 1740 and left the estate to his son, William Stewart, who was High Sheriff of Cavan for 1749 and MP for Cavan county (1766–1768). He was followed by his son Charles, who was also MP for Cavan (1783–1793). He was killed in an accident in 1795, when the estate passed to a nephew, Thomas Charles Stewart Corry, who sold it to Colonel William Young in 1814.

Colonel Young laid out the town of Bailieborough in its present location and was made 1st Baronet Young of Bailieborough in 1821. He died in 1835 and was succeeded by his son John Young, 1st Baron Lisgar, who was at one time Governor of New South Wales, Chief Secretary for Ireland and, at a later date, Governor General of Canada. He was made 1st Baron Lisgar in 1870 and in his retirement renovated the house. After Lady Lisgar's death in 1895 the estate went into Chancery and some of the land was sold to the tenants under the Ashbourne Act. Sir John's official biography can be read at <https://goo.gl/nWst2a>. See also Appendix C. "Who was Sir John Young?"

### The Surname Studies – the early years

The earliest references to persons named Flack in connection with the early Plantation of Ulster occur in the Muster Rolls c. 1630 published in the [R.J. Hunter Collection](#)

A search for the surname Flack on the database revealed the following references:

| First Name | Surname | Barony/Lands | Landlord/Estate                        | County |
|------------|---------|--------------|----------------------------------------|--------|
| Fergus     | Flack   | Fewes        | J Hammelton <sup>2</sup>               | Armagh |
| John       | Flack   |              | Lord Crumwell <sup>3</sup>             | Down   |
| Nevin      | Flack   | Great Ardes  | Lord Viscount Clannaboyes <sup>4</sup> | Down   |

James Hamilton's family came from Dunlop in East Ayrshire where his father Hans Hamilton had been the first Protestant (probably Presbyterian) minister. He studied at the University of St Andrews, later marrying well to Janet Denham, Laird of West Shield Ayrshire. He had a close association with King James VI of Scotland and supported his succession to the throne in 1603.

In 1602, Gaelic chieftain Conn O'Neill of Ulster sent his men to attack English soldiers after a quarrel and was consequently imprisoned. As a part of the settlement of the case, it was agreed that two thirds of O'Neil's lands be forfeited, with one third going to James Hamilton and another third to Hugh Montgomery, Hamilton's associate. Hamilton's main grant, made formally in November 1605, was the lordship of Upper (South) Clandeboy in County Down.

<sup>2</sup> Probably identical with James Hamilton, 1st Viscount Claneboyne (c. 1560–1644)

<sup>3</sup> Probably identical with Thomas Cromwell, 4th Baron Cromwell of Oakham and 1st Viscount Lecale of Ulster (1594 – 1653)

<sup>4</sup> Probably identical with James Hamilton, 1st Viscount Claneboyne (c. 1560–1644)

The Nine Years' War in Ireland had ended in 1603, and Hamilton and Montgomery, now James Hamilton, 1<sup>st</sup> Viscount Clanaboye and Sir Hugh Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ards (1560-1636) both recruited tenants from the Scottish Lowlands to migrate to Ulster to farm their newly acquired lands for low rents. They persuaded members of their extended families to come and, in May 1606, the first group of farmers, artisans, merchants and chaplains arrived to form the Ulster Scots settlement, four years before the Plantation of Ulster in 1610.

#### **Griffith's or Primary Valuation of Tenements 1848-1864**

A search of the Griffith survey of land ownership conducted in the period 1848 to 1864 revealed 59 persons with the surname Flack (or Fleck) as land owners/tenants in Ireland as follows:

|                 | <b>Count of Landholders in 1848-1864</b> |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>Counties</b> |                                          |
| Antrim          | 24                                       |
| Monaghan        | 8                                        |
| Cavan           | 7                                        |
| Leitrim         | 2                                        |
| Down            | 8                                        |
| Tyrone          | 4                                        |
| Armagh          | 4                                        |
| Mayo            | 2                                        |
| Total           | 59                                       |

#### **Irish Census 1901**

A search of the 1901 Census of Ireland<sup>5</sup> for anyone with the name of Flack revealed that there were 194 persons in 42 households in which the Head of Household is recorded with the surname Flack as follows:

|                  | <b>Count of Households in 1901</b> | <b>Count of Households by Religion</b> |              |                 |                  |
|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Counties</b>  |                                    | <b>Presbyterian</b>                    | <b>Cof I</b> | <b>Catholic</b> | <b>Bretheren</b> |
| Antrim           | 14                                 | 10                                     | 4            |                 |                  |
| Monaghan         | 7                                  | 7                                      |              |                 |                  |
| Cavan            | 5                                  | 2                                      | 3            |                 |                  |
| Londonderry      | 4                                  | 2                                      | 1            |                 | 1                |
| Down             | 3                                  |                                        | 3            |                 |                  |
| Tyrone           | 3                                  | 3                                      |              |                 |                  |
| Armagh           | 2                                  | 2                                      |              |                 |                  |
| Derry            | 0                                  |                                        |              |                 |                  |
| Fermanagh        | 2                                  | 2                                      |              |                 |                  |
| Dublin           | 1                                  |                                        |              | 1               |                  |
| Galway           | 1                                  | 1                                      |              |                 |                  |
| Total Households | 42                                 | 29                                     | 11           | 1               | 1                |

<sup>5</sup> It should be noted that the Irish Famine 1845 -1852 caused a 25% drop in the population of Ireland both from death and Immigration and since comprehensive surname studies are likely to be based on post famine data, care needs to be taken when drawing conclusions from such data.

## **The Plantation of Ulster**

Before setting out the available evidence about where the Flack families may have originated, it is important to have some understanding of the arrangements under which the “plantation of Ulster” were undertaken.

Planning for the Ulster Plantation got underway shortly after The Flight of the Earls in September 1607. As the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell were expected to seek to return to their lands, bringing foreign military assistance, time was of the essence. The planning and implementation of the Ulster Plantation was carried out as a matter of urgency, though with undue haste as it turned out. The initial 1608 survey of confiscated lands was discovered to be so imperfect that a second survey was required during 1609.

The primary beneficiaries of the enlarged Plantation project, English and Scots settlers, as well as the Protestant Church of Ireland, were to be allocated almost three quarters of the confiscated lands. The British ‘undertakers’ (principal landlords) were assigned the lands at favourable terms. Proportions allocated varied from 2,000, 1,500 to 1,000 acres. Undertakers were expected to settle 24 British males per thousand acres of lands granted. On lands allocated to English and Scottish undertakers, the native Irish population was to be cleared off these estates, the principle of ‘segregation’ underpinning the settlement project. Stipulated building conditions were also scaled according to the size of the proportion granted. Thus undertakers who were granted the largest proportions, 2,000 acres, were expected to build a castle on their lands whereas stone bawns (walled fortifications) were required to be built by undertakers with smaller proportions. Building and settlement had to be completed within three years.

However, the Plantation strategists had grossly overestimated the capacity of the undertakers to fulfil their obligations, not least because of the continuing political uncertainty in Ireland. A survey of the Plantation lands undertaken by Sir George Carew in 1611 discovered that relatively little progress had been made.

With time, and particularly after the Earl of Tyrone’s death in 1616, the immediate threat to the Plantation was lifted somewhat. Experience proved that the allocated three years for implementing the Plantation was unrealistic. Subsequent decades resulted in increasing Protestant migration to Ulster, inspired not by political diktat but by social and economic conditions in England and Scotland. By the 1640s, the Protestant population in Ulster had swelled to some 40,000, being sufficiently numerous, as it turned out, to withstand the onslaught by the dispossessed Catholics which occurred in 1641. Some estimates conclude that about 80 percent of the migration was from Scotland and from the Scottish-English Border areas and that the great majority of English settlers in Ulster sold their land grants relatively quickly, preferring to invest in the American and West Indian colonies instead.

### **Who were the major planters in Ulster?**

If the Scottish origins of the Flack families in Ulster are to be taken as correct, then it is reasonable to assume that the original Flack family(s) came from one or more of planter’s estates in Scotland. The following summaries provide more information about the principle planters in the early 17<sup>th</sup> Century and the location of their estates

### **1<sup>st</sup> Viscount Sir Hugh Montgomery of the Great Ards (c. 1560-1636)**

Sir Hugh Montgomery was an aristocrat and a soldier, known as one of the “founding fathers” of the Ulster-Scots along with Sir Hugh Hamilton. Montgomery was born in Ayrshire at Broadstone Castle, near Beith. He was the son of Adam Montgomery, 5<sup>th</sup> Laird of Braidstain, by his wife and cousin.

After being educated at University of Glasgow and time spent at the royal court of France, Montgomery served as a Captain of Foot of a Scottish Regiment under William I of Orange during the early parts of the Eighty Years' War. He returned to Scotland upon the death of his parents in 1587. He inherited his father's title as the Laird of Braidstane and married Elizabeth Shaw, who died in 1625. Montgomery established a relationship with King James VI. He was able to gain some influence in the king's court due to his correspondence with his brother George Montgomery, who had been named Dean of Norwich in 1602. The information contained in the correspondence was important to James as it included details on English politics.

Montgomery's friendship with the king was useful to him next in establishing a Settlement in Ireland in 1606 (preceding the Plantation of Ulster in 1610). Looking for opportunity for advancement, Montgomery came into contact with the wife of Con O'Neill, a landowner in Ulster, who was imprisoned at Carrickfergus Castle for instigating rebellion against the Queen. Montgomery and Ellis

O'Neill (the wife) made a deal that the O'Neills would give half of their land to him if he could free Con and secure for him a royal pardon. Montgomery sent a relative to Ireland to lead the jailbreak, which was successful.

At this point, James Hamilton interfered with the negotiations with the King, securing for himself a share of the land in question with the resultant shares being one-third each for Hamilton, Montgomery and O'Neill, who gained pardon. (Montgomery also secured for his brother George, title as Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.) Montgomery and Hamilton recruited Scots of many families and trades to populate their settlement. In May 1606 the first wave of settlers arrived. Montgomery settled at Newtownards and soon established a trade route between Donaghadee in Ireland and Portpatrick in Scotland.

In 1613, Montgomery, along with Hamilton, represented the settlement to the Irish House of Commons. At Donaghadee he built a large stone quay to accommodate vessels ferrying between Scotland and Ireland from 1616 onwards. On 3 May 1622, Montgomery was made Viscount Montgomery.

Bogston House and estate was a residence of the Montgomerie family and it lay between South Barr, Hayhills and Bogfaulds Farms in what is now DM Beith. Bogston was once a well wooded estate of 100 fertile acres, with fine plantings, orchards and gardens. Part of the Giffen Barony, this property was [feued](#) out by the [Earl of Eglinton](#) to Robert Montgomerie in 1663. In its latter days Bogston was a farm, but following the creation of the munitions storage facility Bogston was demolished and is now only indicated by a small group of trees.

### **Sir James Hamilton**

James Hamilton, 1st Viscount Claneboye (c. 1560–1644) was a Scot who became owner of large tracts of land in County Down, Ireland, and founded a successful Protestant Scots settlement there several years before the Plantation of Ulster. Hamilton was able to acquire the lands as a result of his

connections with King James I of England, for whom he had been an agent in negotiations for James to succeed Queen Elizabeth I of England.

Hamilton was the eldest of six sons of Hans Hamilton (1535/6–1608) and Jonet (or Janet), daughter of James Denham, Laird of West Shield, Ayrshire. His father Hans was the first Protestant minister of Dunlop in East Ayrshire, Scotland.

He was probably the James Hamilton who studied at the University of St Andrews and received a BA in 1584 and an MA in 1585. He acquired a reputation as "one of the greatest scholars and hopeful wits in his time" and became a teacher in Glasgow. Later he became a diplomat, representing King James VI of Scotland both in Dublin and in London.

In 1602, Gaelic chieftain Conn O'Neill of Ulster sent his men to attack English soldiers after a quarrel and was consequently imprisoned. O'Neill's wife made a deal with Scots aristocrat Hugh Montgomery to give him half of O'Neill's lands if Montgomery could get a royal pardon for O'Neill. Montgomery obtained the pardon but in August 1604 Hamilton discovered the plan for the land. James Fullerton, now Sir James and an advisor to King James, convinced the king that the lands were too large to be split in two and should be divided into three, with one third going to his associate Hamilton; the king agreed. Hamilton's main grant, made formally in November 1605, was the lordship of Upper (South) Clondeboyne and the Great Ardes in County Down.

The Nine Years' War in Ireland had ended in 1603, and Hamilton and Montgomery both recruited tenants from the Scottish Lowlands to migrate to Ulster to farm their newly acquired lands for low rents. They persuaded members of their extended families to come and, in May 1606, the first group of farmers, artisans, merchants and chaplains arrived to form the Ulster Scots settlement, four years before the Plantation of Ulster in 1610. The settlement was a success and Hamilton was knighted by the king at Royston on 14 November 1609. By 1611, a new town of eighty houses had been established at Bangor, where Hamilton lived. His brother John acquired lands in County Armagh and founded Markethill, Hamiltonsbawn and Newtownhamilton.[8]

Hamilton was elected a member of parliament for County Down in 1613. He repaired the Bangor Abbey church in 1617.[9] He was made the first Viscount Clondeboyne on 4 May 1622, in the Peerage of Ireland. He was also a privy councillor. In about 1625 he moved from Bangor to Killyleagh Castle. Montgomery died in 1636 and in 1637 Hamilton built the Custom House and Tower House at his port of Bangor, to try to replace Montgomery's port at Donaghadee as Ulster's main port.

In 1641, when in his eighties, he returned to his Scottish home town of Dunlop and built a mausoleum to his parents in the churchyard where his father had been minister. He erected a school attached to the mausoleum which he named Clondeboyne School. Both buildings still stand.

In the Irish Rebellion of 1641, the native Irish population rose against English settlers, and later also Scottish settlers, and killed thousands of them. The king gave colonels' commissions to Hamilton and other Scots in November to raise troops in Ulster to combat the rising. Hamilton raised a regiment of 1,000 men. The regiments raised by Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery's son, the 2nd Viscount Montgomery, saved their areas of County Down from the degree of damage done in other parts of Ulster.

Hamilton died, aged about eighty-four, on 24 January 1644 and was buried in the church at Bangor.

## **Sir Edward Blennerhassett**

The origin of what is now essentially an Irish surname may be found in the ancient Manor of Blenerhayset and the modern village of Blenerhayset (now Blennerhasset, with single 't') in the northern English county of Cumberland (now a part of the recently created county of Cumbria), close to the border with lowland Scotland. Pronunciation of the place-name has been Blen'hayset, Blen'hassett, Blen'rassett or simply 'Rassett. Carrying no surname and owning no property, the family will no doubt have worked the land or otherwise served their Lord of the Manor. In the twelfth century one of them adopted or was given the name of the manor as a personal surname, he and his descendants being described as "de Blenerhayset" (i.e. "of Blenerhayset").

Subsequently the family left the manor of Blenerhayset for the nearby City of Carlisle, where in the 1350s is found Alan de Blenerhayset, a merchant active in local politics who later, in 1390, sealed a deed with the arms still borne by the family.

Blenerhaysets prospered at Carlisle a further 200 years, regularly serving as Mayor, Sheriff or Burgess for that city or M.P. for the county of Cumberland. In 1547 the leading line of the family established themselves as gentry at Flemby Hall, Flemby (now called Flimby) on the Cumberland coast, while younger sons moved further afield to found dynasties in the English counties Norfolk & Suffolk and the Irish counties Kerry, Limerick & Fermanagh.

Ancestor of the East Anglia (Norfolk & Suffolk) and Northern Ireland (County Fermanagh) lines was Ralph de Blenerhayset of Carlisle, Cumberland, who in 1423 married Joan de Lowdham of Loudham, a 14 year old heiress and already a widow. By this marriage Ralph gained the manors of Loudham, Toddenham & Halvergate in Suffolk; Frenze in Norfolk; and Kelvedon in Essex, thus becoming Lord of the Manor for each of these places.

Their distant kinsman, an Elizabethan soldier, writer and poet from Norfolk also named Thomas Blennerhassett, was stationed at Guernsey Castle (Castle Cornet) in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. He also served in Co.Fermanagh, Ireland c1600 and a few years later this Thomas, with his brother Sir Edward Blennerhassett, Knight, settled by the beautiful Loch Erne in Fermanagh, having in 1610 been granted land in the Plantation of Ulster, on confiscated Maguire property in the western part of the Barony of Lurg. Their property stretched from Belleek to the river Bannagh and there they built Castle Hassett (now named Crevenish Castle) at Hassettstown (now named Ederney), also Hassett's Fort (now named Castle Caldwell) and the new towns Belleek, Ederney & Kesh.

## **Findings from a search of the Plantation records**

On the following map, the major plantations headed by Sir Hugh Montgomery, Sir James Hamilton and Sir Edward Blennerhassett are plotted along with the origins of these families in Scotland and in Cumbria.

Whilst great caution must be taken in making any definitive statements about the origins of the Flack family, the circumstantial evidence points to their having been part of Sir James Hamilton's settlement in South Armagh and were probably tenants or servitors associated with the Hamilton estate near Dunlop Ayrshire, between Glasgow and Kilmarnock. It will be noted that the Hamilton and Montgomery were neighbouring estates and both are located within a day's walk of Auckinleck

If this rather tenuous line of evidence is taken with the evidence from the Y-DNA results for Edmund Flack, which finds that there is an 80% chance of Edmund Flack having a common ancestor with other male Flacks who can trace their family history to Ayrshire, then there is good chance that the Flack family were originally tenants or servitors on the Hamilton Estate near Dunlop, Ayrshire, Scotland.



## A Final Comment

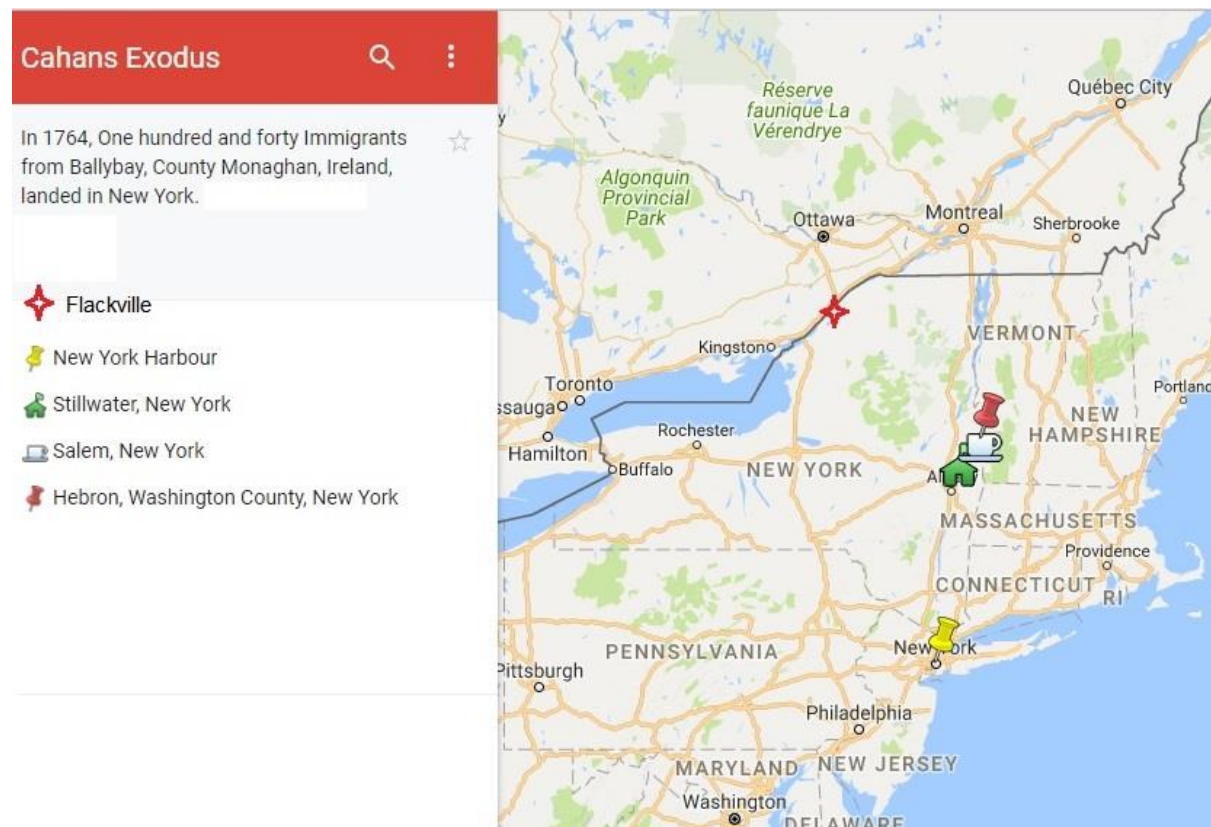
The tradition in the Flack family is that our Flack family came from East Anglia in England and that William Flack born 1810 was born in Ireland during a period in which his father, William Flack was serving in the Army. Great Aunt Lucy Flack (born 1885, died 1981) stated that that her father, William Henry Douglas Flack (b 1852) had been annoyed that he was born in Ireland.

Is it possible that the tradition is true and that the parents of William Flack (b 1810) were not themselves Irish?

There are some pieces of historical data to support the view that our Flack ancestors might have come from East Anglia. Using the 1841 Census of England as a statistical source, it was found that the largest concentrations of families with the surname Flack were located around Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk (see <https://goo.gl/jBDRrv>). Taken together with the fact that the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot in which our William Flack was recruited later became the West Suffolk Regiment, that served in Ireland, it would not be unreasonable to assume that our Flack family origins are in East Anglia. There is a very valuable source of Flack family genealogy available on a website called “Flack Genealogy” at [www.flackgenealogy.com](http://www.flackgenealogy.com) which focuses mainly on the Flack families from England and the US, but does include some references to the Flack families from Ireland.

The website Flack Genealogy also records the migration to the US of Scots-Irish Presbyterian families, including Flack families, from Monaghan and Cavan in the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. For example it is known that there was a Flack family in the “Cahans Exodus” in 1764 (see <http://newsfeed.rootsweb.com/th/read/IRL-ANTRIM/2014-12/14185161100>

Is it possible that our William Flack’s close relatives who were of English origin, left Ireland bound for the United States or elsewhere during the famine in 1845-52 and never returned?



See below for a more detailed map of Flackville.



Two pieces of information strongly suggest that William Flack's father was Scots-Irish but the source of the information available as to his place of birth at Bailieborough may be less reliable. First, the results of a Y-DNA test on myself, show that there is a high probability (80%) that my male Flack ancestors back about 10 generations (about 250-300 years) came from South West Scotland. Secondly, the fact that William Flack (b 1810) chose to baptise his son, William Henry Douglas Flack (b 1852) in the Presbyterian Church in Limerick (despite his wife, Lucy Flack (b 1819) having been baptised Church of England), suggests that his own religious tradition was probably Presbyterian. Both these facts tend to support the view that he was of Scots-Irish descent.

The evidence for his place of birth – in Bailieborough, County Cavan, is less reliable. Given the data obtained in the surname study above, it would not be unreasonable to find that William Flack came from a Monaghan Flack family. The only documentary evidence for Bailieborough as his place of birth in Ireland is the place of birth shown on his army enlistment documents which he signed at Bailieborough with his "X" mark on 17<sup>th</sup> February 1831. That document includes the following questions and answers:

*"In what Parish, and in, or near what Town and in what County were you born?"* The recorded answer states *"In the Parish of Killan in or near the Town of Balyburrow in the County of Cavan"*

As previously noted, it should be noted that the document was completed in the handwriting of the recruiter, Private Phillip McKiernan of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment who also witnessed the Oath taken by William Flack. Since William Flack was unable to sign the document, it is likely that the details on the form were obtained by questioning the recruit and therefore misunderstandings about the place of birth are possible. It is also noteworthy that 17<sup>th</sup> February was a "Fair Day" in Bailieborough and that

therefore, it is reasonable to assume that young men from the district, not necessarily from Bailieborough itself, would have travelled to town for Fair Day.

Perhaps the search has reached out as far as possible for the time being. Perhaps the answers lie in the Hamilton Estate records laying in some library in Scotland or Ireland but have yet to be made available to the public. Perhaps one day new historical records will be found and made available.

What is incontrovertibly true is that Edmund Douglas Henry Flack's DNA clearly proves that his male line stretches back some 200-400 years to western Scotland. Perhaps that piece of evidence alone, strongly suggests that Great Great Grandfather William Flack's family was likely in the service of the Hamilton Estate and later Sir John Young's (1807-1876) estate centred on Bailieborough Castle (Lisgar House).

It does seem possible that, using available Y DNA tests, modern Flack families in Australia, America, Canada and Ireland will be able to establish long lost family connections between them.

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### Other possible leads

Carmel O'Callaghan [ocallaghan.carmel@gmail.com](mailto:ocallaghan.carmel@gmail.com) from Bailieborough provided the following information

*Dear Ted,*

*Please find attached the essay, which is open to corrections, as I had no input except my own research, you may find it useful.*

*You may have bought Leslie McKeague's book which included the transcriptions of the 2 Flack graves in Corglass*

*I will include the transcriptions here:*



*Name of Ellis Island Researcher: Carmel O'Callaghan*

*Name of Emigrant: Margaret & Isaac/Isaiah Flack*

*Parish(es) of origin: Bailieborough, Co. Cavan*

*Original Photo of their memorial is available on Findagrave*

*Permission to use pic has been requested.*

*Date of Birth: Margaret: 10 December 1879 & Isaac: 4 December 1868.*

*Baptism: Margaret: 22 December 1879*

*Emigrated: 16 May 1913.*

*Date of Death: Margaret: 12 April 1926*

*Isaiah was born on 4 December 1868 to Samuel Flack and Mary Jane Saunderson in Tullyvin, Cootehill, Co. Cavan.*

*Margaret was born on 10 December 1879 to John Flack and Jane Rountree in Lurganbawn, Bailieborough and she was baptised in Corglass Presbyterian Church.*

*In 1891 Isaac Flack lived in 125 King St, Pollokshaws, Renfrewshire, [Scotland] with his father Samuel aged 58, his sister Mary Ann (30) and his brother Robert (18), he worked as a dyer.*

*In 1901, his mother Mary Jane was also living with them and he was working as a printfield labourer. He married Margaret on 4 January 1906 in the Church of Ireland, Bailieborough. They were both previously unmarried and of full age. James Rountree and Eliza Flack were their witnesses.*

*On the shipping manifest they stated that their nearest relative was his Aunt Jane Flack from Bailieborough. They had \$5 with them and were going to his brother William Flack C/o Hotel (?) They emigrated with two sons Isaac aged 4 and John aged 2. Both children took ill on the journey and while Isaac was discharged, unfortunately John died. John was buried on 4 July 1913 in Calvary Cemetery, New York.*

*In the 1920 US Census, they are living with Isaac and two daughters Jennie aged thirteen and Mary aged five, it stated that Isaac and Jennie were both born in Scotland and Mary was born in Indiana. (Jennie travelled over just before them on the 27 April 1913 with some other Flack relatives) Isaac was a labourer working for a coal company and Margaret worked as a laundress from home. They were now living in Lafayette City Ward 6, Tippecanoe, Indiana.*

*On 12 April 1926, Margaret Flack, died she was 47 years old and buried in Spring Vale Cemetery, Lafayette, Tippecanoe County Indiana, USA, Plot: sec 25 lot s1/2-59.*

*By 1930 in the US Census, Isaac was living with his son Isaac and his daughter-in-law Dorothy and grandchild Robert, 3 months old. They were in rental accommodation. He was working with the Steam and Rail Road.*

*Isaac died in 1946 and was buried with Margaret and their daughter Jennie (Jane Fisher), who died in 1979.*

**Also the following emails/PMs:**

*From: "William Flack"*

*Subject: FLACK/Ashfield/Drumgoon/c.1849*

*Date: Thu, 29 Jul 1999 08:59:03 PDT*

*FLACK Family, Ashfield Township, Drumgoon Parish, Co. Cavan. Samuel and Jane Flack (with daughter Margaret and son William) emigrated to the Town of Sterling, New York, USA, some time prior to 1850. US Civil War records indicate that William (wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg) was born in Ashfield circa 1836. A second son, David, was born in Sterling in 1850. No Flacks live in Co. Cavan currently, but some live in Co. Monaghan (due north of Cavan), and they are all of the Presbyterian faith. Any information on*

*this family surname, present or past, would be greatly appreciated and reciprocated.*

---

*Tuesday 11th June 2013, 02:50AM*

*Hello Ted Flack,*

*My name is Sharyn Samuels from Toowoomba, Qld. My GGr grandfather was a James Flack who was born in 1836 in Cavan Ireland. He married a Rebecca Watson b 1830 from Mongahan in 1862, in Carlow Ireland. They moved to England where most of their children were born and then their whole family came to Australia on board the 'Indus' on the 22 August 1884 arriving in Queensland with nine children. I believe, but haven't proven yet, that James Flack was one of the sons of William and Elizabeth Flack from Cavan.*

*I was left some of the family research when my great aunt Dorothy Walker(nee Flack) passed away from Ipswich Qld. This probably does not help you find your William because my information also stops here.*

*Sharyn*

---

*Susan Flack Mehegan*

*Sunday 4th August 2013, 08:28PM*

*That looks like some of my family's genealogy.*

*My father was Lewis William Flack (1918-1959).*

*His father & Mother were Mary E. Lewis and William McKinley Flack (born 1898).*

*William McKinley Flack was the son of Fred B. (born 1872) and Ada Sophie Flack.*

*Fred's father was William J. Flack (1843-1928) who emigrated to Oswego County NY with his parents when he was small. He served in the Civil War and was wounded at Gettysburg.*

*William J. Flack's parents were Samuel (b. 1802 Ireland) & Margaret Jane Hall Flack (she went by Jane).*

*It appears that the Flack family was hard hit in the Famine and some moved to America while others moved to Australia.*

---

UK War Office records contain the following entry:

|                 |                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reference:      | WO 97/1188/21                                                                                                           |
| Description:    | ALEXANDER FLACK<br>Born BALLINAMONY, Cavan<br>Served in Royal Canadian Rifles; 64th Foot Regiment<br>Discharged aged 43 |
| Date:           | 1825-1850                                                                                                               |
| Held by:        | <a href="#">The National Archives, Kew</a>                                                                              |
| Legal status:   | Public Record(s)                                                                                                        |
| Language:       | English                                                                                                                 |
| Closure status: | Open Document, Open Description                                                                                         |

Note that Ballinamony may have been an Irish spelling of Baillieborough. There is still a school in Baillieborough called Ballin na Mona

1. [Thomas Flack](#) was born 15 FEB 1818 in Baillieborough, Co. Cavan Ireland.  
He married [Agnes Bell](#) 24 AUG 1848 in New York NY, daughter of Thomas Walter Bell and Nancy Parker.  
She was born 10 FEB 1827 in Baillieborough, Co. Cavan Ireland, and died 25 AUG 1909. She was buried in East Liberty Cemetery, Perry Township, Logan Co., OH.

Children of Thomas Flack and Agnes Bell are:

- 2 i. [Walter Hugh Flack](#) was born 2 JUN 1849 in New York.
- 3 ii. [William Henry Flack](#) was born 11 JUN 1851 in New York.
- 4 iii. [Thomas James Flack](#) was born 15 JUN 1853 in Logan County . Ohio.
- 5 iv. [Tillie Jane Flack](#) was born 9 DEC 1855 in Logan County . Ohio.
- 6 v. [Alexander C Flack](#) was born 2 MAY 1858 in Logan County . Ohio.
- 7 vi. [Eliza Ester Flack](#) was born 26 SEP 1861 in Logan County . Ohio.
- 8 vii. [Lillie Fay Flack](#) was born 13 DEC 1863 in Logan County . Ohio.
- 9 viii. [Orra M Flack](#) was born 24 JUN 1866 in Logan County . Ohio.
- 10 ix. [Anna Bell Flack](#) was born 7 DEC 1868 in Logan County . Ohio.

Extract from Rootsweb <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=mervynroundtree&id=I2185>

## Appendix A. Extracts from the available records

| <a href="#">Home</a> / <a href="#">Search the Tithe Applotment Books</a> /                                                                                                            |                        |                 |                |        |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|------|
| Search results: Displaying results 1 - 5 of 5                                                                                                                                         |                        |                 |                |        |      |
| Sort by: Relevance / <a href="#">Surname</a> / <a href="#">Forename</a> / <a href="#">Townland or City</a> / <a href="#">Parish</a> / <a href="#">County</a> / <a href="#">Year</a> / |                        |                 |                |        |      |
| Surname                                                                                                                                                                               | Forename               | Townland/Street | Parish         | County | Year |
| <a href="#">Flack</a>                                                                                                                                                                 | <a href="#">Saml</a>   | Enagh           | Kildrumsherdan | Cavan  | 1833 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a>                                                                                                                                                                 | <a href="#">Saml</a>   | Lisnageer       | Kildrumsherdan | Cavan  | 1833 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a>                                                                                                                                                                 | <a href="#">Saml</a>   | Lisnageer       | Kildrumsherdan | Cavan  | 1833 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a>                                                                                                                                                                 | <a href="#">Samuel</a> | Lisnageer       | Kildrumsherdan | Cavan  | 1833 |
| <a href="#">Flack</a>                                                                                                                                                                 | <a href="#">Wm</a>     | Corlisbrattan   | Killashandra   | Cavan  | 1832 |

83 :

### VALUATION OF TENEMENTS.

#### PARISH OF MOYBOLGUE.

| No. and Letters of Reference to Map. |   | Names.                    |                             | Description of Tenement.    | Area.    | Rateable Annual Valuation. |            | Total Annual Valuation of Rateable Property. |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                                      |   | Townlands and Occupiers.  | Immediate Lessors.          |                             |          | Land.                      | Buildings. |                                              |
|                                      |   | LEITRIM.<br>(Ord. S. 34.) |                             |                             | A. R. P. | £ s. d.                    | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.                                      |
| 1                                    | a | Patrick Clarke, .         | Sarah Rosanna Rutherford, . | House, offices, and land, . | 15 3 36  | 9 0 0                      | 0 10 0     | 9 10 0                                       |
| -                                    | b | Philip Reilly, .          | Patrick Clarke, .           | House and office, .         | —        | —                          | 0 5 0      | 0 5 0                                        |
| -                                    | c | Edward Reilly, .          | Same, .                     | House and office, .         | —        | —                          | 0 5 0      | 0 5 0                                        |
| 2                                    | a | Joseph Tully, .           | Sarah R. Rutherford, .      | House, office, and land, .  | 7 0 0    | 4 10 0                     | 0 10 0     | 5 0 0                                        |
| 3                                    | a | Andrew Clarke, .          | Same, .                     | House, offices, and land, . | 24 1 22  | 14 15 0                    | 0 15 0     | 15 10 0                                      |
| -                                    | b | Patrick Tully, .          | Andrew Clarke, .            | House and office, .         | —        | —                          | 0 10 0     | 0 10 0                                       |
| 4                                    | a | John Caffrey, .           | Sarah R. Rutherford, .      | House, office, and land, .  | 1 3 27   | 1 0 0                      | 0 10 0     | 1 10 0                                       |
| 5                                    | a | Patrick Farrelly, .       | Same, .                     | House, offices, and land, . | 8 2 10   | 6 0 0                      | 0 10 0     | 6 10 0                                       |
| -                                    | b | Anne Maguire, .           | Patrick Farrelly, .         | House, .                    | —        | —                          | 0 5 0      | 0 5 0                                        |
| 6                                    | a | Young Parr, .             | Sarah R. Rutherford, .      | Herd's house and land, .    | 8 2 11   | 5 10 0                     | 0 5 0      | 5 15 0                                       |
| 7                                    | a | Terence Pidgeon, .        | Same, .                     | House, offices, and land, . | 15 2 34  | 9 0 0                      | 0 10 0     | 9 10 0                                       |
| -                                    | b | Hugh Mitchell, .          | Terence Pidgeon, .          | House, .                    | —        | —                          | 0 10 0     | 0 10 0                                       |
| 8                                    | a | John O'Hare, .            | Sarah R. Rutherford, .      | Land, .                     | 9 0 5    | 4 15 0                     | —          | 5 10 0                                       |
| -                                    | b | Bernard Halfpenny, .      | John O'Hare, .              | Land, .                     | 1 1 11   | 0 15 0                     | —          | —                                            |
| -                                    | c | Vacant, .                 | Same, .                     | House, .                    | —        | —                          | 0 5 0      | 0 5 0                                        |
| -                                    | d | Vacant, .                 | Same, .                     | House, .                    | —        | —                          | 0 5 0      | 0 5 0                                        |
| 9                                    | a | Samuel Flack, .           | Sarah R. Rutherford, .      | House, offices, and land, . | 37 2 19  | 22 10 0                    | 0 10 0     | 23 0 0                                       |
| -                                    | b | Andrew Gonne, .           | Samuel Flack, .             | House, .                    | —        | —                          | 0 5 0      | 0 5 0                                        |
| -                                    | c | Vacant, .                 | Same, .                     | House, .                    | —        | —                          | 0 5 0      | 0 5 0                                        |
| -                                    | d | Vacant, .                 | Same, .                     | House, .                    | —        | —                          | 0 5 0      | 0 5 0                                        |
| 10                                   | a | James Olwill, .           | Sarah R. Rutherford, .      | House, offices, and land, . | 31 3 6   | 20 10 0                    | 0 10 0     | 21 0 0                                       |
| -                                    | b | Francis Duane, .          | James Olwill, .             | House, .                    | —        | —                          | 0 10 0     | 0 10 0                                       |
| -                                    | c | Patrick Sullivan, .       | Same, .                     | House, .                    | —        | —                          | 0 10 0     | 0 10 0                                       |
| 11                                   | a | Michael Clarke, .         | Sarah R. Rutherford, .      | House, offices, and land, . | 19 2 15  | 13 10 0                    | 1 10 0     | 15 0 0                                       |
| 12                                   | a | Elizabeth Clarke, .       | Same, .                     | House, offices, and land, . | 16 0 38  | 10 0 0                     | 0 15 0     | 10 15 0                                      |
| 13                                   | a | Charles Clarke, .         | Same, .                     | House, offices, and land, . | 9 3 27   | 6 15 0                     | 0 10 0     | 7 5 0                                        |
| 14                                   | a | Anne Donnellan, .         | Same, .                     | House, offices, and land, . | 12 1 32  | 7 0 0                      | 0 15 0     | 7 15 0                                       |
| 15                                   | a | Ellen Donnellan, .        | Same, .                     | House, offices, and land, . | 9 0 14   | 6 0 0                      | 0 15 0     | 6 15 0                                       |
| Total, .                             |   |                           |                             |                             | 229 0 27 | 141 10 0                   | 12 15 0    | 154 5 0                                      |
| RELAGHBEG.                           |   |                           |                             |                             |          |                            |            |                                              |

RELAGHBEG.

### VALUATION OF TENEMENTS.

53

#### PARISH OF DRUNG.

| No. and Letters<br>of Reference to<br>Map. | Names.                         |                         | Description of Tenement.        | Area.    | Rateable Annual Valuation. |            | Total Annual<br>Valuation<br>of Rateable<br>Property. |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
|                                            | Townlands and Occupiers.       | Immediate Lessors.      |                                 |          | Land.                      | Buildings. |                                                       |
|                                            | KILLYRUE—<br><i>continued.</i> |                         |                                 | A. B. P. | £ s. d.                    | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.                                               |
| 5                                          | Philip Reilly, . . .           | Lord Bishop of Kilmore, | House and land, . . .           | 9 2 28   | 5 15 0                     | 0 10 0     | 6 5 0                                                 |
| 6                                          | Patrick Reilly, . . .          |                         | House, office, and land, . . .  | 12 3 9   | 7 5 0                      | 0 10 0     | 7 15 0                                                |
| 7                                          | John Fay, . . .                |                         | House, offices, and land, . . . | 15 3 9   | 10 15 0                    | 0 10 0     | 11 5 0                                                |
| 8                                          | { a Hugh M'Atce, . . .         |                         | House, offices, & land, . . .   | { 9 0 15 | { 4 0 0                    | 0 10 0     | 4 10 0                                                |
| { b Michael M'Atce, . . .                  | { 2 15 0                       |                         |                                 |          | { 3 0 0                    |            |                                                       |
| 9                                          | Robert Flack, . . .            | Same, . . .             | Land, . . .                     | 14 2 1   | 10 0 0                     | —          | 10 0 0                                                |
| Total, . . .                               |                                |                         |                                 | 133 1 12 | 89 15 0                    | 4 5 0      | 94 0 0                                                |

## VALUATION OF TENEMENTS.

89

## PARISH OF KILDRUMSHERDAN.

| No. and Letters of Reference to Map. | Names.                                  |                         | Description of Tenement.  | Area.    | Rateable Annual Valuation. |            | Total Annual Valuation of Rateable Property. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                                      | Townlands and Occupiers.                | Immediate Lessors.      |                           |          | Land.                      | Buildings. |                                              |
|                                      | <b>LISNAGEER.</b><br>(Ord. S. 16 & 17). |                         |                           |          |                            |            |                                              |
| 1                                    | Ebenezer Flack.                         | Col. Henry T. Clements. | Land.                     | 13 1 32  | 9 10 0                     | —          | 9 10 0                                       |
| —                                    | Robert Griffin.                         | Ebenezer Flack.         | House and garden.         | 0 0 20   | 0 2 0                      | 0 6 0      | 0 8 0                                        |
| —                                    | Robert Johnston.                        | Same.                   | House and garden.         | 0 9 15   | 0 1 0                      | 0 7 0      | 0 8 0                                        |
| 2                                    | John Flack.                             | Col. Henry T. Clements. | House, offices, and land. | 13 3 27  | 10 10 0                    | 0 10 0     | 11 0 0                                       |
| 3                                    | Ellen Hopkins.                          | Same.                   | House, offices, and land. | 16 3 38  | 14 10 0                    | 3 10 0     | 18 0 0                                       |
| 4                                    | Peter Cassell.                          | Same.                   | House and land.           | 9 2 30   | 6 15 0                     | 0 15 0     | 7 10 0                                       |
| 5                                    | David Robinson.                         | Same.                   | House, offices, and land. | 12 0 14  | 9 0 0                      | 1 5 0      | 10 5 0                                       |
| 6                                    | Joseph Stephens.                        | Same.                   | House, offices, and land. | 21 0 25  | 15 10 0                    | 1 5 0      | 16 15 0                                      |
| 7                                    | Samuel Hall.                            | Same.                   | Land.                     | 5 0 30   | 3 15 0                     | —          | 3 15 0                                       |
| 8                                    | John Cassell.                           | Same.                   | House, office, and land.  | 12 0 25  | 8 10 0                     | 0 10 0     | 9 0 0                                        |
| 9                                    | William Robinson.                       | Same.                   | House, offices, and land. | 8 0 6    | 5 10 0                     | 0 15 0     | 6 5 0                                        |
| 10                                   | Mary Robinson.                          | Same.                   | Land.                     | 1 1 14   | 0 15 0                     | —          | 6 0 0                                        |
| 11                                   |                                         |                         | House, offices, and land. | 6 2 13   | 4 10 0                     | 0 15 0     |                                              |
| 12                                   | William Hutchinson.                     | Same.                   | Land.                     | 5 2 1    | 4 0 0                      | —          | 14 15 0                                      |
| 13                                   |                                         |                         | House, offices, and land. | 13 0 23  | 9 10 0                     | 1 5 0      |                                              |
| 14                                   | James Haw.                              | Same.                   | House, offices, and land. | 15 0 37  | 11 10 0                    | 1 10 0     | 26 15 0                                      |
| 15                                   |                                         |                         | House and land.           | 16 1 24  | 12 0 0                     | 1 15 0     |                                              |
| —                                    | Edward M. Cann.                         | James Haw.              | House.                    | —        | —                          | 0 5 0      | 0 5 0                                        |
| 16                                   | William Simmons.                        | Col. Henry T. Clements. | Land.                     | 3 1 8    | 2 0 0                      | —          | 2 0 0                                        |
| 17                                   | Mary Russ.                              | Same.                   | House, offices, and land. | 9 2 9    | 7 10 0                     | 1 0 0      | 8 10 0                                       |
| 18                                   | John Acheson.                           | Same.                   | House, offices, and land. | 14 2 15  | 8 15 0                     | 1 5 0      | 10 0 0                                       |
|                                      | Total.                                  |                         |                           | 198 2 15 | 144 3 0                    | 16 18 0    | 161 1 0                                      |

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## VALUATION OF TENEMENTS.

## PARISH OF BAILIEBOROUGH.

| No. and Letters of Reference to Map. | Names.                              |                       | Description of Tenement.  | Area.   | Rateable Annual Valuation. |            | Total Annual Valuation of Rateable Property. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                                      | Townlands and Occupiers.            | Immediate Lessors.    |                           |         | Land.                      | Buildings. |                                              |
|                                      | <b>LURGANBANE.</b><br>(Ord. S. 34.) |                       |                           |         |                            |            |                                              |
| 1                                    | William Chambers.                   | Sir John Young, Bart. | Herd's ho., off., & land. | 56 2 12 | 37 10 0                    | 2 0 0      | 39 10 0                                      |
| 2                                    | John Flack.                         | Same.                 | Land.                     | 3 0 0   | 1 0 0                      | —          | 1 0 0                                        |
| —                                    | Robert Flack.                       |                       | Land.                     | —       | 1 0 0                      | —          | 1 0 0                                        |
| —                                    | John Flack.                         |                       | House, offices, and land. | 59 1 31 | 16 5 0                     | 1 5 0      | 17 10 0                                      |
| —                                    | Robert Flack.                       | —                     | House, offices, and land. | —       | 16 5 0                     | 1 5 0      | 17 10 0                                      |
|                                      | Total.                              |                       |                           | 119 0 3 | 72 0 0                     | 4 10 0     | 76 10 0                                      |

Second Page.

[Please note that all Copies made on this Page should be certified at foot.]

Ans. to 43  
04395382

230

Superintendent Registrar's District Bailieboro Registrar's District Bailieboro

1921 DEATHS Registered in the District of Bailieboro in the Union of Bailieboro  
in the County of Cavan

|      |     |             |   |       |     |       |           |            |         |          |            |
|------|-----|-------------|---|-------|-----|-------|-----------|------------|---------|----------|------------|
| 1921 | 384 | James Flack | 7 | Widow | 78  | James | deceased  | John Flack | Shirley | first    | P. H. Ryan |
|      |     | December    |   | Flack | yes | James | deceased  | son        | first   | December |            |
|      |     | Lurganbane  |   |       |     |       | certified | Lurganbane | 1921    |          | Registrar  |

\*Should the Copy be certified by the Assistant or Interim Registrar, or Assistant or Interim Superintendent Registrar, please insert word "Assistant" or "Interim" as the case may be.

I, P. H. Ryan, Registrar of Births and Deaths in the District of Bailieboro in the Union of Bailieboro in the County of Cavan do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the Registrar's Book of Deaths within the said District, from the Entry of the Death of Patrick Lynch No. 375 to the Entry of the Death of James Flack No. 384.

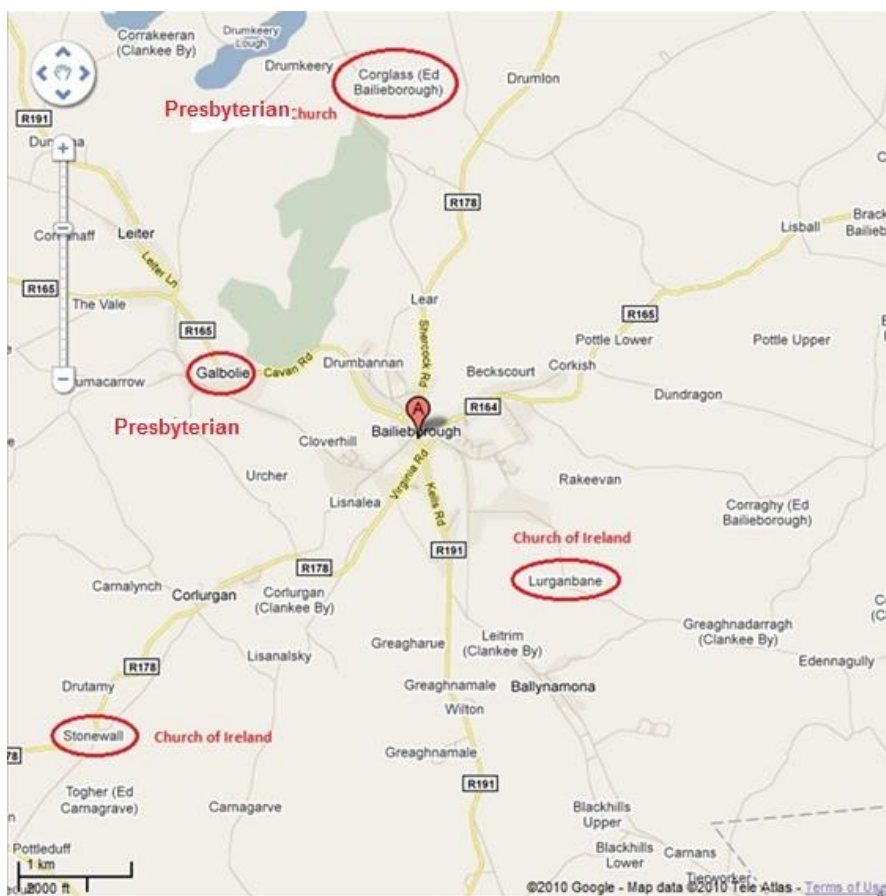
Witness my hand, this 27th day of January 1922.

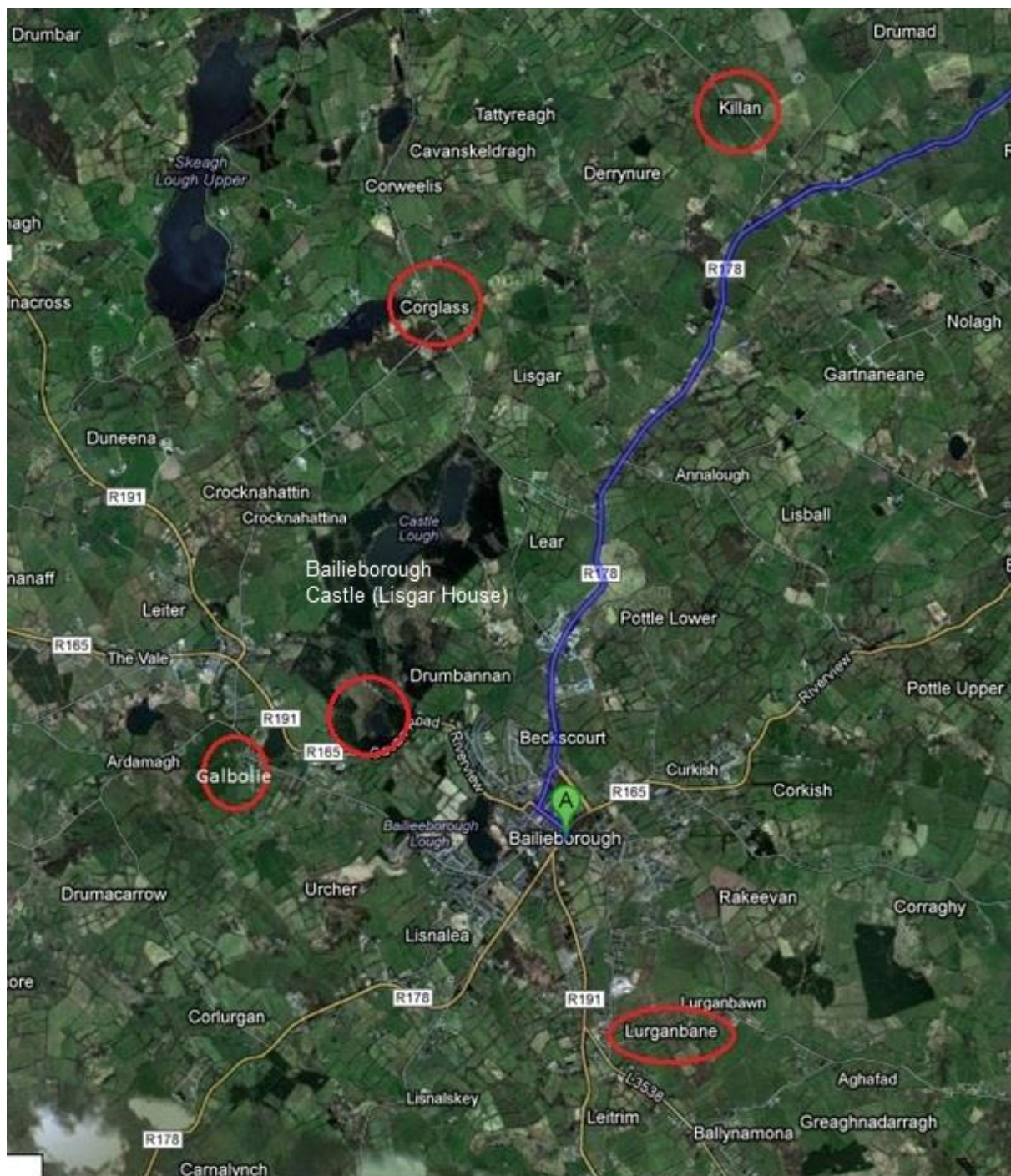
I have examined the above and have compared it with the said Original Registrar's Book, and hereby certify that it is a true Copy. Witness my hand, this 21st day of January 1922.

Superintendent Registrar's District Bailieborough Registrar's District Bailieborough

19 06 DEATHS Registered in the District of Bailieboro in the Union of Bailieboro  
in the County of Cavan

|                                       |                 |               |           |                 |           |                   |                                                                                            |                                                                                      |                                |                                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 19 <u>06</u><br><i>Twenty Seventh</i> | <u>February</u> | <u>Robert</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>Bachelor</u> | <u>74</u> | <u>Gatekeeper</u> | <u>Paraplegia</u><br><u>13 months</u><br><u>Compensation of Family</u><br><u>Certified</u> | <u>J. E. Mully</u><br><u>Occupier</u><br><u>Union Workhouse</u><br><u>Bailieboro</u> | <u>6 South</u><br><u>March</u> | <u>John</u><br><u>Lundie</u><br><u>Registrar.</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|





## Appendix B What is the origin of the “Flack Shield”?

**Ted Flack**  
10 hrs · Redcliffe · Travel

Further to my post about the shield of "William Charles Flack" (see <http://goo.gl/OUAela> ). I have now received a response from University of Delaware Library / Newark, Delaware, USA which states that although their records show a date for the bookplate is 1820, they have no further idea of its origins. After some digging around in the British Archives on-line, I have discovered a Captain William Charles Flack who is a potential source of the heraldry.

William Charles Flack, Esq. of Shardlow, Parish of Aston, Derbyshire is listed in Glover's 1829 Directory as a gentleman farmer. He was born in 1772 in London, the son of James Mendicot Flack and the Honourable Lady Jane Sarah Fleming. The London Gazette of 15 October 1803 records "William Charles Flack, Gent. to be Lieutenant" in the Aston, Shardlow and Weston Volunteers. Further, on 11 January 1812, the London Gazette lists Lieutenant William Charles Flack "to be Captain, vice Turton, resigned" in the Belpar Regiment of Local Militia. He was married twice and had at least two children. One of the Flack family's business interests was the "Soresby and Flack's Fly Boats" which provided passenger and freight transport on the Trent, Mersey and Bridgewater canals. William Charles Flack died in 1830.

It might be expected that a gentleman-farmer, married to the daughter of a Peer and an officer in the Militia, such as Captain William Charles Flack, might affect a coat of arms, despite the heraldry not being registered with the College of Arms.

How this shield came to be associated with our Flack family is unknown.



**Wm. Chas. Flack.**  
Armorial/Heraldic

SEARCH.SSCOMMONS.ORG

The following is the “Facts” page from Ancestry which describes the family of the William Charles Flack who claimed the coat of arms



# William Charles Flack

BIRTH ABT 1774  
DEATH JAN 1830

## Facts

Age 0 — Birth  
abt 1774

Age 4 — Birth of Sister Charlotte Maria Flack (1779–1866)  
abt 1779 • Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England

Age 5 — Birth of Brother Edward Devereux Flack (1779–)  
28 Aug 1779

Age 10 — Death of Father James Medlicot Flack (~1784)  
abt 1784 • London, England

Age 25 — Marriage  
15 Jul 1799 • Aston upon Trent, Derbyshire, England

 Elizabeth Soresby (1777–1807)

Age 25 — Birth of Daughter Eliza Flack (1800–1819)  
1800 • Shardlow, Derbyshire, England

Age 27 — Birth of Daughter Louisa Flack (1802–1882)  
abt 1802 • Shardlow, Aston, Derbyshire, England

Age 29 — Birth of Son Charles James Flack (1804–1837)  
1804 • Shardlow, Derbyshire, England

Age 30 — Birth of Son Edward Flack (1805–1845)  
1805 • Shardlow, Derbyshire, England

Age 31 — Birth of Son Frederick William Flack (1806–1890)  
1806 • Cavendish Bridge, Shardlow, Derbyshire, England

Age 33 — Death of Wife Elizabeth Soresby (1777–1807)  
1807

Age 41 — Marriage  
03 Jul 1815 • All Saints, Derby, Derbyshire, England

 Salona Cuthbertson (1774–1848)

Age 41 — Residence  
1815 • of Aston

Age 45 — Death of Daughter Eliza Flack (1800–1819)  
1819 • Aston upon Trent, Derbyshire, England

## Sources

### Ancestry Sources

-  Derbyshire, England, Extracted Church of England Parish Records
-  Derbyshire, England, Select Church of England Parish Registers, 1538-1910
-  Derbyshire, England, Select Church of England Parish Registers, 1538-1910
-  England & Wales, Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1384-1858
-  England, Pallot's Marriage Index, 1780 - 1837
-  England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973
-  England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973
-  England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973
-  England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973
-  England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973

## Family

### Parents

-  James Medlicot Flack-1784
-  Jane Sarah Fleming Honourable, Lady

### Spouse & Children

-  Elizabeth Soresby1777-1807
-  Eliza Flack 1800-1819

## YOUNG.



**YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM, of** Bailieborough Castle, co. Cavan; created a Baronet 28 Aug. 1821; *m.* 20 Sept. 1806, Lucy, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick, eldest son of Sir Charles Frederick, K.B., younger brother of Sir John Frederick, 4th Bart. of Burwood Park, co. Surrey, and has issue,

JOHN, M.P., co. Cavan, joint-secretary of the Treasury; *b.* 31 Aug. 1807; *m.* 8 April, 1835, Adelaide-Annabella, dau. of the late Marchioness of Headfort, by her 1st husband, Edward Tuite Dalton, Esq.

Thomas, *b.* in Jan. 1810; in the Bengal civil service; *m.* 24 June, 1844, Mary-J.-Duncan, dau. of the late William-Pitt Musten, Esq.

Charles, *b.* in 1811; *d.* at Calcutta, 18 March, 1838.

William, *b.* in June, 1817, a Bengal cavalry officer.

Helenus-Edward, *b.* in June, 1822, a Bengal cavalry officer; *m.* 4 Dec. 1844, Frances, eldest dau. of Capt. Frederick-Nepean Skinner.

Anna. Lucy.

Augusta-Maria, *m.* 3 April, 1841, George Rolleston, Esq., and has a son, William-Vilette.

Sir William is an East India Director.

## Lineage.

The following details are compiled from original papers in the possession of Patrick Chalmers, Esq. of Aulbar, and other authentic sources, particularly from the Diary of Sir Peter Young, Knt., from which extracts are given in his Life by Smith.

JOHN YOUNG, burgess of Edinburgh, in 1541, *m.* Margaret Scrymgeour, of the ancient and noble family of Scrymgeour, and sister of Henry Scrymgeour, the celebrated scholar, professor of philosophy, and of civil law, at Geneva. Their father was Scrymgeour of Glasswell, the descendant of an immediate branch of the Scrymgeours of Didupe, who were created hereditary standard-bearers of the kings of Scotland, in 1057, by ALEXANDER I., and became afterwards Earls of Dundee. John Young *d.* at Dundee, in 1583, in the 86th year of his age; his wife *d.* some years previously. Sir Peter Young says "his family was an ancient one," but gives no details. There appears to have been a family of that name settled in Forfarshire in the fourteenth century. John Young had four sons and two daus. who survived him, viz.,

- i. John, rector of the church of Dysart.
- ii. PETER, of whom presently.
- iii. Alexander, who *m.* the dau. of Arnott, of that ilk: he was many years usher of the privy chamber to King JAMES VI., and *d.* in 1603, leaving his estates in Elgin and Perthshire to his brother Peter.
- iv. Henry, an officer in the service of the King of Sweden, killed at Schonen, and *d.* before his father.
- v. Isabella.
- vi. Johanna.

The 2nd son,

SIR PETER YOUNG, was *b.* at Dundee, 15 Aug. 1544. On the 4th Jan. 1569, Peter Young was appointed assistant tutor, with George Buchanan, to King JAMES VI. He appears to have attracted the notice of Cecil early, as we find both him and Buchanan pensioners of Queen

ELIZABETH. In 1598, he was appointed one of the commissioners for visiting the universities of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. On the 20th July, 1586, he was sent ambassador to Denmark. In 1587, he was again sent, with Patrick Vaux, of Barnbarroch, to that court. On the 25th Oct. 1589, he accompanied the king on his voyage to Norway, and thence to Denmark, to see the Princess ANNE; this was a secret voyage—his majesty wishing much to see the princess, to whom he was then affianced; Patrick Vaux also went with the king. The royal nuptials took place soon afterwards. In 1594 he was sent on a third embassy to Denmark, one to the Dukes of Mecklenburgh and Brunswick being joined with it. In June, 1595, King JAMES appointed eight commissioners for managing his affairs and household, thence called "The Octavians," of whom Peter Young was one. On 19th Feb. 1605, Peter Young was knighted by the king, then JAMES I. of Great Britain, in the palace of Whitehall, receiving at the same time a grant of a pension of £300 per annum for life. In April, the queen appointed Sir Peter Young one of her commissioners for managing her revenues and affairs in Scotland. He appears to have been much favoured by her majesty on many occasions; and on the marriage of his eldest dau., she honoured the nuptials with her presence.—*Diary.* Sir Peter Young *m.* in 1577, Elizabeth Gibb, dau. of John Gibb, a gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and by her had seven sons and five daus., viz.,

- i. JAMES, his heir, } twins.
- ii. Henry, }
- iii. Peter; and iv. Robert, (twins.) Robert *d.* at Westminster in 1620, after his return from the Holy Land, having passed some years travelling in the East.
- v. Patrick.
- vi. John.
- vii. Michael.
- viii. Maria, *m.* to John Douglas, of Tilliequillie, father of Sir John Douglas, Knt. of Tilliequillie.
- ix. Margaret, *m.* to David Lindsay, of Kinnitths, Forfarshire.
- x. Frederica, } twins.
- xi. Johanna, }
- xii. Anna.—"And so God blessed me with a twelfth child."—*Diary.*

His wife *d.* in 1595, and he *m.* 2ndly, Dame Janet Murray, relict of Lord Torphichen, and dau. of Murray of Polmaise. This lady *d.* six months after their marriage. Sir Peter Young *m.* 3rdly, about the year 1600, Margery Nairne, dau. of Nairne, of Sandfurde, in Fife. By this marriage he

1075