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# **INTRODUCTION**

# **MADDEN PAPERS**

November 2007

# The Madden Papers (D3465, MIC388, MIC441 and MIC594)

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## **Summary**

The Madden papers comprise c.5000 documents and c.250 volumes, 1610-1935, mainly relating to the estates and political activities of the Madden family of Hilton Park, Clones, Co. Monaghan, but including some records of related families, for example, five volumes of naval records, c.1778-1801, deriving from Admirals Phillips Crosby and William Wolseley.



## Family history

The following account and genealogy of the Madden family is taken from E.P. Shirley's *History of the County of Monaghan* (London, 1877), pp 190-92. It should, however, be noted that the Colonel Madden who was born in 1756 and died in 1814, was called Samuel not, as stated in Shirley's pedigree, John. It should also be noted that the MIC388 section of the archive is a most comprehensive family history compiled by John Madden of Hilton Park in the 1880s and added to by him and then his son and successor up to and including 1911.

'It has been assumed, but from no other source than the name, that this is a Milesian family, and identical with the O'Maddens or Maddens of Hy-Many or O'Kelly's Country (a celebrated district, comprehending the southern part of the County of Roscommon and the northern moiety of that of Galway). It is certain, however, that the ancestor of the Maddens of Hilton, and of other existing Irish families, was Thomas Madden of Baggotsrath, near Dublin, Esq., who died in 1640, having been Comptroller to the great Earl of Strafford when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the great-grandson of Hugh Madden of Bloxham Beauchamp in the County of Oxford, Gentleman. ...'

Mr J.S.D. Madden of Hilton Park has his doubts:

'It has always been held in the family, a fable by descent, that ... [we] originated in the O'Madden territory between Lough Ree and Lough Derg; that we were ousted in some war or squabble, fled to England during the late 14th or early 15th century, became Protestant during the reformation and subsequently returned to Ireland around 1600. Family trees have always referred to the Bloxham Beauchamp Maddens as 'gentlemen' and it may be that this vague inaccuracy suited some of my more recent ancestors who may have known that this was not the case but have not cared to admit the truth in order to maintain their social respectability. ...

There are no records of a family called Madden in Bloxham. There are records of a family called Mudwyn, Muddwyn, Muddyne or Mudden, who bear the same Christian names as our 'gentlemen' ancestors, namely Thomas and John. The first entry so far discovered is of a John Mudwyn in 1511. From 1566 there are a number of records referring to John Mudwyn who is the father of Thomas Mudwyn who married Elizabeth Pettifer in 1599 and who became Thomas Madden of Baggotsrath and who returned to Ireland as Comtroller to Sir Thomas Wentworth. John Mudwyn, d.1604, is the first proven Madden ancestor. Elizabeth Pettifer was an heiress from an important family in Middleton Cheney, some 6 miles from Bloxham. The Mudwyn's were husbandmen, small tenant farmers and craftsmen. There are no Mudwyns in the Oxfordshire telephone directory.

It is quite possible that a Gaelic-speaking family, arriving in England in the 15th century, calling themselves O'Maddens (pronounced O'Mudgeoin) might well have ended up being called, pejoratively, Mudwyn. ... The first generation in Bloxham is John Madden, (c.1457-c.1513). Could this be a son of Eoghan O'Madden or of John O'Madden whose brothers Cathal and Murchadh were Chieftains of Silanchia from

1411 to 1451? Their issue is not recorded. It is significant that the brothers Thomas (of Baggotsrath) and Robert Mudwyn of Dunmore (Waterford?) both changed their name (back) to Madden on arrival in Ireland. Had they been merely an English part of the administrative apparatus surely they would not have even considered it? Was it merely the marriage into the Pettifer family that changed the Mudwyns' fortune from husbandmen to officials in important administrative positions or were these indeed the grandchildren of Chiefs of Silanchia whose administrative ability had lain dormant until opportunity arose? ...'

To continue with Shirley's account: '... The immediate ancestor of this family was John Madden of Maddenton in the County of Kildare and Enfield in the County of Middlesex, Esq. He died on the 17 of August, 1661, having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Charles Waterhouse of Manor Waterhouse in the County of Fermanagh, Esq.

The fourth son, John, succeeded as head of the family, and was the Doctor Madden of Dublin who had a valuable collection of manuscripts relating to the genealogies and histories of many English and Irish families. He died in 1703, having married Mary Molyneux, daughter of Samuel, and sister of Sir Thomas Molyneux, of Castle Dillon in the County of Armagh, Baronet. Their second, but eventually eldest, son was the Rev. Samuel Madden, D.D., commonly called 'Premium' Madden, from the munificent provisions in his will for premiums for Irish wrought goods to the Dublin Society; and also from having been the founder of the 'Madden Premium' in Trinity College, Dublin, first given in 1718. Dr Johnson says of this eminent man that 'His was a name which Ireland ought to honour.' He was the author of many curious works, among others [of *Themistocles, the Lover of his Country: a Tragedy* (Dublin, 1729). and of that very rare volume, *Memoirs of the Twentieth Century* (London, 1733), suppressed a fortnight after its publication. ...] The dedicatee of *Memoirs of the Twentieth Century* was Frederick, Prince of Wales, whose tutor Madden had been.



## Reflections and Resolutions proper for the Gentlemen of Ireland

Madden's most influential work, however, because it embodied many of the aspirations behind the formation of the Dublin (later the Royal Dublin) Society; of which he was a founder-member, was *Reflections and Resolutions Proper for the Gentlemen of Ireland, as to their Conduct for the Service of their Country, as Landlords, as Masters of Families, as Protestants, as Descended from British Ancestors, as Country Gentlemen and Farmers, as Justices of the Peace, as Merchants, as Members of Parliament* (Dublin, 1738). In this remarkable work, the low condition of the country is ascribed to the extravagance and idle disposition of the people. Madden recommends that criminals, instead of being executed or transported, should be employed in workhouses, and that itinerant husbandmen should be employed to travel throughout the land, to instruct farmers in the best use of their holdings. He inveighs against the lack of agriculture and of tillage in particular; against absenteeism and the short leases given to Catholics; against the excess of ale-houses and the excessive time spent at prayer; and advocates the establishment of a national bank, and of glass, paper and earth-manufactories. The book was reprinted in 1816 by Thomas Pleasants, a great Dublin philanthropist, at his own expense, and distributed gratis 'amongst the Members of those enlightened Societies to whose guardian care is entrusted the Arts, the Manufactures, and the Agriculture of this Kingdom'.

Madden, as Shirley's account resumes,

'... died in 1765. By his marriage with Jane Magill of Kirkstown in the County of Armagh, he had five sons, of whom John Madden, the third son, succeeded to the family estates in the counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan. He was the great-grandfather of the present John Madden of Hilton, Esq. This estate is in the Parish of Currin; it originally belonged to Art or Arthur oge Mac Mahon, of Rooskey in the Parish of Killeevan, Ross or Rory Mac Owen MacMahon, Shane boy Mac Mahon, Bryan Mac Mahon, and other members of that sept and family. In the year 1624 part of this property was acquired by purchase from the Mac Mahons by Sir William Temple, Knight, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. In 1628 his widow sold it to Sir Robert Forth of Tullevin in the County of Cavan, Knight, who made further purchases from the Mac Mahons in the years 1629, 1631, and 1634. In 1663 the estate, then belonging to Sir Robert Forth, called of Dublin, Knight, consisted of the following townlands, as then written: Kilshandllise, Mullaghinre, Mullaghmore, Birskinagh, Direngroen, Dromhercher, Drumgare, Coronaric, Cavanreagh, Disert, Lisneleye, Tollylust, Killinenagh, Machrisafree, Crossmore, Glassdrimmins, Cabragh, Laggelareagh, Currins, Darinscah, Crinans, Derrienne, Lurganboy, three quarters of Mullaghboy, and half a tate of Knock.



## The acquisition of Hilton

In the year 1734 the estate passed from the granddaughters of Sir Robert Forth, by purchase, to the Rev. Samuel Madden of Manor Waterhouse in the County of Fermanagh, already mentioned. He appears to have sometimes resided here. Mrs Delany, in one of her agreeable letters, mentions a visit which she paid here to Dr Madden in August 1748; she says: 'He is a very remarkable man, and to give you a just portrait of him would take up more time than is allowed me at present'. – 'The place', she adds, 'is pretty; a very fine wood of all sorts of forest trees, planted by Dr Madden just by the house, surrounded by a fine river. The house appears to have been built in the townland of Killshanless; the name is now obsolete, and its limits unknown.

About 1780 Maddenstown or Maddenton was changed to Hilltown or Hilton, from no other reason that is now remembered than for the sake of euphony, and fairly applicable from its situation commanding a beautiful and undulating prospect. [This may be a confusion with the then Co. Kildare seat of the family, which was called Maddenton; there is no other evidence, besides Shirley's account, that Hilton ever was.] The greater part of it was burnt in 1803 [*sic* – 1804]. It has been recased and greatly improved by the present owner in the years 1874 and 1875. There is here preserved a good portrait of 'Premium' Madden and his wife, with other portraits of the Madden and Ryder families, and in the library is a copy of that bibliographical treasure, *The Memoirs of the Twentieth Century*.



## **Fire and financial crisis**

The family fortunes reached a low ebb where Shirley's account breaks off, in 1804: not only was all of the house bar two or three bays at the northern end of it (to the right of the current front door) destroyed by fire in that year, but, according to family tradition, resources were insufficient to pay for rebuilding. The then head of the family, Colonel Samuel Madden, was a spendthrift, and (again according to family tradition) the estate itself was preserved only because of the prudence and restraining influence of his father-in-law, the Rev. Charles Dudley Ryder. Rebuilding did not take place (apparently to the designs of Francis Johnston) until c.1830-1835 and, in the long intervening period, the family lived in the servants' quarters in the upper stable yard and in what remained of the northern end of the main house. Only the dining-room and the rooms above it were finished internally in c.1830-1835, and the plasterwork of the dining room is distinctively earlier and different to this day. These rooms occupied the south or lake front, which was probably the principal front in the mid 1730s house. The rest of the house was rebuilt (at least externally) in c.1830-1835. Family photographs of the 1860s show the present entrance front as a long structure of late Georgian appearance with a wide flight of steps leading up to the front door. At this stage, both the entrance and the lake fronts consisted of two storeys over a basement.

Colonel Samuel Madden died, to the relief of everybody, in 1814, and at some point - probably in the 1830s - following Ryder's own death, the sale of Ryder's English property at Snareston in Leicestershire and elsewhere must materially have improved the financial circumstances of Madden's son and Ryder's grandson, Colonel John Madden (1782-1844). He, too, must have been something of a spender as he participated warmly in the Co. Monaghan election contests of the 1820s, fighting a celebrated election duel in 1826, and as he kept a villa at Sandycove, just outside Dublin, and a yacht and crew nearby in Dublin Bay. However, with the help of his grandfather, Ryder, he restored order to the family fortunes and brought the management of the estate back under control. He was a highly successful breeder of hackney horses, his particular strain being much in demand long after his death.



## A 'semi-madman' and Tory Home Ruler

His son and successor, another John Madden, is probably the most interesting member of the family after 'Dr Premium', and certainly the best-documented. An intellectual and an almost aggressive 'loner' (particularly in later life), he was dismissed as a D.L. and J.P for Co. Monaghan in 1869 for contravening the Party Processions Act and using 'language of studied insult to the government of the Queen'. More eccentrically, for an Irish landlord and a member of the Church of Ireland, he 'mixed himself up with the Home Rule burlesque' (as a Monaghan newspaper tartly put it in 1871) [PRONI D3531/B/4], and in 1874 unsuccessfully contested Co. Monaghan as a Home Ruler. Another *cause celebre* with which he became involved was the investigation into the murder of his wife's uncle, the 3rd Earl of Leitrim, in 1878 and the ensuing manoeuvring among Lord Leitrim's relations, including Lady Caroline Madden, over his will and the inheritance.

Commenting on both these issues, in a letter of 23 April 1878 (PRONI, D1071/H/B/D/78/61), the Countess of Dartrey, wife of the Lieutenant of Co. Monaghan and its leading Liberal magnate, wrote:

'... In this country we have yet hardly recovered the horror of poor Lord Leitrim's murder, which in savagery exceeds any crime committed since I have known Ireland. So much for the message of peace! His will is a most cruel one by his nephew and successor in the title, as he only gets a small entailed property of £1,400 or £1,500 a year. Everything else (I should think at least £18,000 a year in property and £90,000 of money) is left to trustees for the benefit of the late Lord's third cousin, Colonel H. Clements, and his heirs male, failing these to a son of the present Lord's second sister, a Mrs Madden of this county. Her husband is a semi-madman, who stood as a Tory Home Ruler for Monaghan in 1868, and wrote such outrageous letters that he was struck off the list of JPs. Colonel Clements is a near neighbour of ours and intimate friend, nearly sixty; a *most* excellent man, although a dull one. He has only one delicate boy, and was utterly taken by surprise and much vexed by the will, and would fain resign part at least of the property, but the remainders will, it is feared, make it impossible. Lord Leitrim first will left all to his nephew. A later one superseded this and left it as above, and a later one still is in existence, but alas not signed, again leaving all to his nephew. I hear the present Lord and his wife are bearing the disappointment most admirably. ...'



## **The rebuilding of Hilton Park**

It was John Madden who rebuilt Hilton in the 1870s, enormously enlarging it in the process. Jeremy Williams, in *A Companion Guide to Architecture in Ireland, 1837-1921* (Dublin, 1994), describes Hilton as:

'The most important country-house commission of William Hague (1874), despite its being a remodelling of an earlier house possibly recast by Francis Johnston. Hague as a Catholic church architect was a surprising choice for his patron, John Madden, but then Madden was exceptional in his own right. ... For his ... house he sought his inspiration in the palaces of Italy, and he achieved this by excavating round the basement, so that the principal rooms become a piano mobile. They retain their existing internal decoration, Gothick in the dining room. [N.B. How much existing decoration there was in the other rooms is open to question.] To reach them Hague devised a grandiose Ionic portico to serve as 'porte-cochere', its columns coupled in the centre, upholding balustrades and urns. The arched vestibule, gleaming with brass and enamelled tiles, leads to an arcaded stairs that rises to the foot of its Georgian [sic – c.1830-1835] counterpart illuminated by stained glass. The exterior was recased with stone, pediments added to the first floor windows and balustrading to the roof. [At the same time the house was extended by one recessed bay to the north, giving it its present asymmetrical shape.]

The garden front relies on Hague rusticated stonework to relieve Johnston's austerity. But what we see here is happily incomplete: Hague's intended central pavilion with an octagonal drawing room and matching wings failed to reach the grandeur of the entrance front and would have given the house the semblance of a vast hotel to overwhelm the lake below. Hague designs to enrich the plaster ceilings of the existing reception rooms, were, on the other hand, largely executed.

[An] adjoining stable yard with cast-iron colonnade and multi-tiered watchtower more appropriate to an Arab fort [were also built. The] gardens [were designed in the early 1870s] by [Ninian] Niven. ...'



## A reclusive intellectual and agricultural improver

Living in enforced retirement from public life and to some extent county society, Madden applied his intellect and energy to all aspects of improvement – agricultural and horticultural as well as architectural – within his own little kingdom at Hilton. There he built up a substantial library of travel books, technical books, and books relating to all aspects of husbandry, horticulture, sporting pursuits, etc. From 1861 onwards he also travelled extensively, sometimes spending between three and six months of the year overseas. His diaries (which run from 1866 to 1902) contain a detailed record of these activities, as well as interesting end-of-year reflections and an important run of meteorological readings.

In 1882, he began a compilation of family history and the history of the different parts of the Madden estate, coupled with detailed advice to his son and heir (in the event of his dying before the latter was of age). He continued this, on and off, for the rest of his life. So far from being the work of 'a semi-madman', it is a unique document, remarkable for its precision and sound sense. In 1886, he published a pamphlet entitled *A Few Remarks upon the Irish Crisis*, in which he expressed his views on the Irish land question. He concluded that the solutions were emigration and the restoration of order so that 'the people ... feel that they are **not the masters, but that they must OBEY THE LAWS**'.



## The Wilderness and its Tenants

Less controversially, he published ten years later *The Wilderness and its Tenants: being Geographical and other Essays Illustrative of Life and Sport in Wild Countries including Sketches of Climate, Vegetation, Natural History, etc. ....* (3 vols., London, 1897) - a work based on his observations while on his travels, and intended to demonstrate the effects of the spread of the Industrial Revolution on the natural world. Of this book, *The St James's Gazette* reviewer wrote:

'Mr Madden's three handsome volumes form a kind of encyclopaedia to those parts of the world which may be called nature's domain. Mr Madden has travelled over vast stretches of the earth's surface. Whatever the region may be which one seeks to penetrate, there may be found in this book a synopsis of all that is known concerning it - its flora, fauna, climate and inhabitants. Our author is equally at home whether discoursing on climatic or geographical questions, on hunting and fishing or on the ways of primitive man. For the Red Indian and the Arab, he has an evident affection; and withal Mr Madden hides the rich store of his knowledge under modest phrase. and ever strives to enforce his views by quoting the opinions and statements of the best authorities. ... The books of every great explorer, hunter, naturalist, traveller and scientific observer, seem to have been consulted; and the ample index makes reference easy to any section wanted. In a few valedictory remarks the author declares that his constant object has been to picture nature as he conceives she existed before the face of the wilderness had been transformed by external agencies. This he has in large measure succeeded in doing. ...'

Madden died in 1902.



## **Major John Clements Waterhouse Madden (1870-1935)**

His second son and successor was another John - Major John Clements Waterhouse Madden. He was born in 1870, educated at Eton and Cambridge, and was called to the English Bar in 1895 and to the Irish Bar in 1897. He was a JP for Co. Monaghan (High Sheriff, 1906), a DL for Co. Fermanagh (High Sheriff, 1909); Captain and Hon. Major 5th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers (Monaghan Militia); member of the Standing Committee of the Ulster Unionist Council; Director of the Great Northern Railway; and one of the Deputy Grand Masters of Ireland in the Orange Society. He married in 1908 Agnes Mary, third daughter of Sir William Henry Tate, Bt, of Highfield, Woolton, Lancashire, and Downing, Holywell, Flint, and granddaughter of Sir Henry Tate, 1st Bt, donor of the Tate Gallery to the nation. However, as the present Mr J.S.D. Madden ruefully observes, she 'had too many sisters to be an heiress in the true sense'.

Major J.C.W. Madden was a redoubtable character, who drew on his militia training to put Hilton into a posture of defence in 1920-1922, with the result that (in common, as he always maintained, with the other houses in the county which were manned and not abandoned) Hilton escaped unburnt. He died in 1935 and was succeeded by his son, Major John William Ryder Madden, the depositor of most of the family archive in PRONI, who died in 1995.

Today, Major Madden's son and daughter-in-law, Mr and Mrs J.S.D. Madden (who have made significant additions to the deposits in PRONI), run Hilton as a 'Hidden Ireland' country house establishment. The estate still extends to over 600 acres, much of it woodland, and provides a remarkable natural habitat for flora and fauna. There is still a Victorian pleasure ground at Hilton, with a parterre overlooking grass and the lakes. But the old hardwoods and surrounding parkland were originally planted by 'Premium' Madden from 1734 onwards. Extensive gravelled walks reveal fine old trees and shrubs, the romantic Lovers' Walk, the island summer house and secret corners. There are also working areas: a hot bed, the bothies' composting area, and nearly three acres of walled kitchen garden. A herb garden has now been laid out in conformity with surviving plans.



## **Classification scheme (D3465)**

- A** Title deeds and leases.
- B** Wills and testamentary papers.
- C** Marriage and family settlements.
- D** Mortgages, judgements and bonds.
- E** Legal case papers.
- F** Rentals and accounts.
- G** Surveys, maps, etc.
- H** Estate correspondence, etc.
- J** Family correspondence, etc.
- K** Photograph albums.
- L** Printed matter.

The present state of play with regard to the deposit/photocopying of the Madden papers is as follows:

D3465/A- D3465/E, D3465/F/1- D3465/F/20, D3465/G- D3465/H and D3465/L/2- D3465/3 have been received on deposit by PRONI. In the case of G, some items have been microfilmed (MIC594), not deposited in the original.

D3465/J/3, D3465/J/7, D3465/J/11, D3465/J/19, D3465/J/24, D3465/J/27, D3465/J/29, D3465/J/32 and D3465/J/37 have been photocopied and/or microfilmed by PRONI, and parts of K have been photographed by Monaghan Museum and the Ulster Museum.

There are still sub-sections of the archive (contained in a wooden chest) in Herefordshire, which J.S.D. Madden intends to deposit.



## **A. Title deeds and leases**

Title deeds and leases 1610-1919 are arranged into the three main components of the family estates:

### ***The Monaghan estate***

Early title deeds and leases, 1610-1666, relating to the lands in the barony of Dartrey (mainly in the parish of Currin) Co. Monaghan acquired by Sir Robert Forth from Art oge MacMahon, are testimony to the conveyance of the land from the Gael to the Planter. The transfer was mainly from the McMahan sept via Richard Ashe of Cavan and William Temple, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and through Ashe's son and Temple's widow to Sir Robert Forth, Kt, of Tullevin, Co. Cavan. The future Hilton Park estate was sold by Forth's descendant, Mrs Hamilton, to the Rev. Dr Samuel ('Premium') Madden in 1734.

The estate devolved from the original grant by the crown of lands in Co. Monaghan to Sir Edward Blayney as shown here in the early deeds. There is a certified copy of letters patent of 10 July 8 Jas. I. [1610] to Sir Edward Blayney of the lands of Corretober and other denominations in the barony of Dartrey, Co. Monaghan. A conveyance of 4 May 1622 shows that Blayney, tenant-in-chief to the Crown, had left the native proprietors, mainly the McMahons, in possession and that they subsequently sold out to incomers. The conveyance is by Rosse McOwene McMahan of Ballinidegane, Co. Monaghan, gent., to Thomas Walker of Clouneis, gent.; of the "towne village hamlett half tate or parcell of land" called Cornemucklagh, Co. Monaghan, in as large a manner as it was granted to Sir Edward Blayney, Kt.

Sir Robert Forth eventually emerged as the main landowner in the area. For the rest of the 1620s and into the 1630s, we see Forth expanding and consolidating his holdings in the county. The following is a good example of the nature of such transactions; articles of 13 May 1630 agreed on by Owin McConne McHugh McMahan and Sir Robert Forth for sale of the tate of Cabbrah, in the barony of Dartrey, for £40. If Forth is undisturbed in possession for two years by Art oge McMahan (who has a claim to the estate) he shall give Owin McMahan a horse, of a value to be agreed on by Forth and Mulmore O Rely.

The early documentation ends with the passing of the estate to the Madden family. Deeds of conveyance and mortgage, 1734-1735, record that the Rev. Dr Samuel Madden purchased the Monaghan estate from the Forths for £1800 British and subsequently mortgaged it to Trinity College, Dublin, for £1600 Irish (i.e. he borrowed the purchase money).



### ***The Fermanagh estate***

Title deeds and leases to the Manor Waterhouse estate, near Rosslea, barony of Coole, Co. Fermanagh, 1640-1853, show that it was brought into the Madden family through the marriage in 1635 of John Madden of Maddenton, Co. Kildare, and Elizabeth eldest daughter and heiress of Charles Waterhouse of Manor Waterhouse. The title deeds and leases include letters patent to Charles Waterhouse of 1640 and leases of 1776 and 1786 whereby John Madden of Hilton let the house and demesne in perpetuity and thereby gave up all residential association with the estate.



### ***The Co. Leitrim estate***

The other major component of the Madden holdings was in Co. Leitrim. Present in the archive are the Leitrim leases, 1752-1785, granted by the Rev. Dr Samuel Madden and his third son and ultimate successor, John Madden. These parts of a church-land estate in the parish of Cloone, near Drumshanbo, barony of Mohill, held under the see of Tuam from at least 1704. That this situation was ongoing, can be seen from later Co. Leitrim leases of 1824 and 1874-1902, the first of them a headlease from the Archbishop of Tuam to Colonel John Madden.



### ***Miscellaneous***

Miscellaneous title deeds and leases, 1737-1822, concern properties of the Madden, Ryder and Wolesley families (the last two being connected with the Maddens through the marriages of Colonel Samuel Madden and Katherine Ryder in 1781 and of Colonel John Madden and Sydney Wolesley in 1835). These properties lie outside Cos Monaghan, Fermanagh and Leitrim. They include property in Dublin City (Blind Quay), Co. Cavan (the Commons of Belturbet) and Co Galway (Cloontoe and other property acquired by Katherine Ryder's father the Rev. Dr Charles Dudley Ryder, Provost of Tuam). There is correspondence, 1804-1805, relating to the Cloontoe lease which is dated 24 September 1804.



## **B. Wills and testamentary papers**

This section contains wills and testamentary papers, 1640-1933, relating to members of the Madden, Ryder, Clements and Tate families (the last two of whom became connected with the Maddens through the marriages of John Madden and Caroline Clements in 1864, and of John Clements Waterhouse Madden and Agnes Tate, daughter of Sir Henry William Tate, 2nd Bt, in 1908).

There is a very important and interesting office copy, or rather abstract, of the will of the Rev. Dr Samuel Madden which he made in 1761 (the abstract is dated 1777), reproduced in full here.

'Will of Samuel Madden of Manor-Waterhouse, Co. Fermanagh, clerk, D.D. Recites settlements made in 1748 and 1757 on the marriages of his sons Samuel Molyneux Madden and Frances Dopping and John Madden and Ann Cope. The first of these affects the following lands and tenants in Co. Fermanagh; a homestead in Newtownbutler held by Thomas McDonaghy, the lands of Roosky with its cornmills, Curramore, Mullenaclich, Mullenacaple, and Aghnaglock, the holdings in Donagh of Widow Moore, Anthony Wright, Thomas Murray, and Owen O'Brien, the lands of Tormass, Tategar, Cady, Drumhose, Coragh, Derrygannon, Gararooky; Moorclough, Bowaren, Clevagh, the Tuck-Mill, Derrygany, Gartgrana, Derryada, Derrylee, Drumlone, Corsail, Terrygassy, Cullien Dough and Cullien Bawn, Mullaghbuy; Cossentien, Branish, Sallagher, Drumcagh, Screvagh, and Lanscarden.

The second affects the lands of Killyshandess, Mullaghmein, Mullaghmore, Discard, Caanreagh, Lissnalee, Knocks, Legaclawn, Curreen, Cabaragh, Derinskall, Drumgeese, Lurganbuy, Derrins, Crerum, Magharsby, Killyrenagh, Crossmore, and Glassdromon, in Co. Monaghan; and the lands of Annaghmacoolin, Rocullen, Taughil, two-thirds of Drumlaghan, one-third of the same, Toma, Eskernadraw, Drumshanbow, Anaghmenaghon, Gubnastaken, Sunaghmore, Sunaghbegg, Drumrain, Aghiltubrett, Gubs, and Drumsallagh, in Co. Leitrim (held under a lease made in 1751 by Josiah [Hort] late Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Ardagh). Under the latter settlement, he has power to charge the lands in Co. Leitrim with £500 for each of his daughters Jane Madden, Elizabeth Hawkshaw, Mary Madden, Alice Madden, and Lucy Madden. If the lands and tenements settled on his son Samuel Molyneux come to his son John before his issue male are of age, he charges them with £1,000 for each of his younger sons and daughters; the latter, if unmarried at the testator's death, to have each an annuity of £50.

Leaves to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, 20 of his best pictures, which are never to be sold, but are to be hung in the Provost's house, in that room where they consult also his editions of such books as they do not have, to be inscribed "The Gift of a Private Clergyman". Leaves to his son Edward Madden of Spring Grove his Bishop's lease of Clune; £1,000; the rest of his pictures (except for family portraits, which go to his son Samuel); all the rest of his books (of which he is to give 200 to each of the testator's children); and his College lease of the land of Slutmullroony, Co. Fermanagh, paying out of it in an annuity of £50 to the testator's wife Jane Madden.

To his wife £100 for mourning, his portchaise with it harness and four horses of her choice, and his house in Aungier Street.

All his mss to his son John Madden, except for his play of 'Miltiades' which he leaves to Mr Thomas Sheridan, 'he making few or no alterations therein and obliging himself thereto under his hand'.

To his son Samuel all implements of husbandry and household furniture, except what is already bequeathed.

His executors to pay each of his unmarried daughters £2,000. To each of his daughters £30 for mourning.

To his cousins Robert Best and Thomas Usher each an annuity of £10.

Executors. His sons John and Edward Madden.

To his son William Balfour Madden an annuity of £120 plus £80 if he chooses to live in England, 'which is a dearer place'.

"Signed & sealed", Sam. Madden. Armorial Seal. [Madden impaling] "Witnesses". William Veitch; Mark Noble; John Windase (?).

*11 pp. final page in testator's hand.*

*Also; certified copy of above, dated 1777.*

This will was proved in the Prerogative Court in 1776'.

[NB. The original of the will be found at D3465/J/3: the present version is the 1777 copy.]

A large number of Madden and associated Ryder, Charnels, King, Keppel and Tate family wills follow, ending with the '1935 Last will and testament of John Clements Waterhouse Madden, Lieutenant Colonel late 4th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers and the 1936 deed of appointment of new, additional trustee of will and declaration re. trust, Lieutenant Colonel John Madden, deceased.'



## **C. Marriage and family settlements**

Marriage and family settlements, 1709-1919, played - as always a significant role in the building, augmentation and consolidation of the estate. Good examples are the 1781 settlement on the marriage of [Colonel] Samuel Madden eldest son of John Madden of Maddenton, and Katherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr Charles Dudley Ryder of Dublin; and the settlement on the marriage of Sarah, third daughter of John Madden (whom this document describes as 'of Hilton' – the earliest use of that name?), and Robert Sanderson of Dromkeen, Co. Cavan. The Ryder connection would eventually lead to the acquisition of a portion of the partitioned estate in Leicester. Other marriage connections and settlements with related deeds and wills, etc, in this section involve the Dopping, Cope, Hall, Brady, King, Clements, Oliver and Wolseley families.



## **D. Mortgages, judgements and bonds**

Mortgages, judgements and bonds cover the period 1786-1911. There is a lot of minor, often scrappy material. Perhaps the most interesting are connected with the long period of serious financial crisis occasioned by the profligacy of Colonel Samuel Madden.

These are as follows: papers, 1787-1822, in connection with the mortgage for £2000, granted by Colonel Samuel Madden to Judge Alexander Crookshank, including a letter of 1794 from Madden to Crookshank (dated 'Hilton'), a copy of the will of Mrs Esther Crookshank and papers about the assignment of the mortgage to Robert Borrowes [the Madden family lawyer, who was also a connection by marriage and therefore featured prominently in the sorting out of the financial mess left by Colonel Samuel Madden at his death in 18141]; a calf-bound volume containing a list of 'Lt-Colonel Madden['s] encumbrances'; an envelope containing a list of Colonel Samuel Madden's debts, 1817, and a series of judgements against him which were assigned to Robert Borrowes, 1817 and 1820-1865. The sundry judgements and assignments of judgements against Colonel Samuel Madden and his successors including a major debt of £5,000 assigned in 1852 to William Humphreys of Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, which subsequently became the subject of Chancery litigation.



## **E. Case papers**

Of a long progression of legal case papers, 1809-1920, the following are of most interest: 1852-1902 case papers in *Humphreys -v- Madden* [see above], 1852-1902; case papers, 1879-1854 (in the various lawsuits over the will (1875) of the murdered 3rd Earl of Leitrim and *Clements -v- Leitrim*, *Madden -v- Leitrim*, *Keppel -v- Leitrim*, etc.), relating to the ownership of the reversion to the estate left by Lord Leitrim to his Clements kinsman; and case papers in an action for assault brought by J.C.W. Madden's coachman, James Halliday, against him in 1905 and in the subsequent appeal by Madden against an adverse petty session's decision.



## **F. Rentals and accounts**

Rentals and accounts, statements of arrears etc., for the Hilton, Manor Waterhouse and Co. Leitrim estates have outside covering dates of 1775-1929. There are, however, no nearly continuous runs of records until the early 19th century. There are rentals for the Hilton estate, 1812, 1819, 1825 and 1826-1841, for the Manor Waterhouse estate, 1822-1823 and 1825-1841, and for the Leitrim estate, 1714, 1833, 1835-1837 and 1839. Thereafter, following a short gap in the records the format changes and there is an almost complete run of outsize rentals each incorporating the Monaghan and Fermanagh estates, 1845-1868 and 1870, and including the Leitrim estates during the years 1845-1868 and 1895-1923. Parallel to these is a run of cash account books in the same format, 1860-1921.

Other estate and personal accounts include four boxes containing original bundles of receipts and vouchers for the personal and estate expenditure of Colonel Samuel Madden (1756-1814, Colonel John Madden (1782-1844) John Madden (1836-1902) and Colonel J.C.W. Madden (1870-1835), 1809-1811, 1835-1838 and 1857-1926: bundles of Hilton Park demesne accounts, 1845-1859 and 1892-1922; a series of three account books kept by John and J.C.W. Madden and respectively dated 1858-1881, 1882-1901 and 1902-1929, recording all manner of receipts and disbursements (estate income, share income, interest payments, annuity payments, servants' wages, etc); a box containing original bundles of 'pay bills', time sheets, and returns of labourers and workmen employed, 1864-1880; envelopes of bank books of John and J.C. W. Madden; and a bundle of Land Purchase accounts relating to the Leitrim estate, 1906-1919.



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## G. Surveys, maps, etc

Only a selection is given here of the many surveys, maps, valuations and plans for the Hilton, Manor Waterhouse and Snareston properties, 1704-1928.

An early example is the 1704 map and survey of the lands near the town of Cloone, Co. Leitrim, for Samuel Madden by Nicholas Willoughby. The following are two typical Co. Monaghan estate maps, 1713 and 1766. The first is a map of Kilshanless and twenty other denominations in the baronies of Dartrey and Cremourn [sic] in the Co. Monaghan estate of James Forth, surveyed by John McKinlie [scale, 40p. to 1 inch]. It shows the church of Drumswords and fourteen houses, the two largest of which are on the lands of Kilshanless and Drumorchon. The second map is of the estate of John Madden in the parish of Galloon barony of Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, surveyed by John Bell of Coote Hill, divided into 19 denominations; 2268 acres 1 rod 10 perch; scale 20 p. to 1 inch. It gives names of tenants and in some cases short descriptions of holdings, for example, 'Green wett bog and holes', 'arable and green pastures' etc.

There is a photocopy of a very important small volume, c.1730s-1740s, 1785 and 1797-1798, containing notes on plants and trees, garden layout, etc. [mainly by 'Premium' Madden] but including some late 18th-century additions. One of the earlier entries in date which is followed by a detailed layout, is headed 'A catalogue of fruit trees planted in espalier hedges at Manor Waterhouse in the upper kitchen garden by the Rev. Dr Samuel Madden in the month of November 1740, all of which trees were bought from Messrs. Peter & James Landré of Stephen's Green, Dublin, nurserymen. ...' There is also 'A list of the fruit trees planted in espaliers at Manor Waterhouse in November 1740 by Daniel McLaughlin' and a contemporary '... list of good gardeners' giving the specialties and characteristics of each named individual.

In 1774, 1776 and 1779 three maps were made of parts of the Manor Waterhouse estate, Co. Fermanagh, by Nicholas Willoughby including one of Cady and Rooskey in the parish of Drummully, part of the demesne lands, 1779. Also present is a 'Reference book to the map of the Snareston property', 1778. Into this have been stuffed various plans, accounts etc. relating to Snareston and Swepston including a 'Plan of the canal over Mr Farnell's [sic - Charnell's] estate at Snarstone', paper-marked 1794. [This volume is kept in the right-hand compartment of the large, glass-fronted bookcase in the study at Hilton and has not been deposited in or copied by PRONI].

There is a photocopy of a 1783 map of the Hilton Park demesne by John Piers. The original is framed and hangs in the ground-floor cloakroom at Hilton. Also plans of a building [c.1790?] are 'supposed to be old Hilton House' [burnt down in 1803]. Useful for comparison over time are documents such as an 'Abstract from the general survey and valuation of Colonel Madden['s] property in the county of Monaghan', 1840, and calculations [1869-1880], some of them by John Madden of the valuation and rental of the Monaghan and Fermanagh estates. A good example of the work of the estate agent's office is contained in a notebook, April-June 1888, recording inspections of holdings on the Monaghan estate.

The encroachment of party politics on the affairs of the estate is illustrated by an 1897 map describing [a] 'new road (coloured pink) to be presented for at Newbliss Special Sessions on the 19th day of May 1897' by William Turner; Clones. The folded map holds one page of a letter dated 1897 and unsigned which states: '... The application was to put the piece of road coloured pink on the county for repairs. James Agnew supported this strongly as it was in a very bad state of repair. The Nationalists opposed it through a solicitor, and there was a majority of magistrates against it....



## **H. Estate correspondence, etc**

Estate correspondence and miscellaneous papers cover the period 1809-1935 and relate to all the Madden estates in Cos Monaghan, Fermanagh, Leitrim and elsewhere, including the Ryder estates in Co. Galway and in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. They detail settlement charges and other debts, timber, fisheries, railways and all manner of subjects connected with the development of the estates. Correspondence, 1883-1911, between John and J.C.W. Madden and the successive head agents for their estates, William Graham (d.1893), and William Turner, relates to the Madden estates everywhere.

In the correspondence, and related papers concerning the Co. Leitrim estate, 1873-1920, between John Madden and the local agent, David Findlay, there are many references to evictions and disturbances during the Land War. One bundle of such letters is docketed by Madden: ' ... records of the care I took to try and get the business in this troublesome estate carried on during the time of unexampled trial and difficulty caused by the late socialistic legislation of the English government, which has literally *ruined* Ireland for generations.'

Seven volumes and c.20 loose returns and calculations, 1881-1894, recording the progress of Judicial rent-fixing and land purchase on his estates in all three counties, contain characteristic comments by John Madden on the 'petty robbers' (the tenants) and the 'robber barons' (the Land Court judges). There are Land Court judgements and land purchase papers affecting all three estates many of them revealing the close personal involvement of J.C.W. Madden (a qualified barrister) who himself did most of the legal work involved in the winding up of the Monaghan estate. Five boxes, covering the period 1883-1921, contain a series of weekly reports from Graham, Turner and Beatty, the successive agents to John Madden and J.C.W. Madden on matters concerning all the estates. They range from rent receipts to reports on court hearings of land cases.



## J. Family correspondence, etc

There is a great amount of Madden family, personal and political correspondence and miscellaneous papers, 1741-1934, of which only the most representative can be described here.

The section begins with the papers of the two principal families relating to the Maddens: formal documents of institution etc., 1741-1762, relating to the archbishopric and provostship of Tuam and deriving from the careers in the Church of Ireland of John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam, and his son, the Rev. Charles Ryder, Provost of Tuam; four naval log books/order book, 1778-1801, of Admirals Phillips Cosby and William Wolseley [who were connected with the Madden family through the marriage of Sydney Wolesley's daughter and Cosby's granddaughter, and John Madden].

Formal documents, 1793-1832, with accompanying letters, mark the appointments of Colonel Samuel Madden (d.1814) and his son and successor, Colonel John Madden, to local offices in Fermanagh and Monaghan. These derive mainly from John Madden and include his commissions in the Monaghan Militia and communications between Dublin Castle, Charles Powell Leslie of Glaslough and himself on the subject. A later large bundle of patents, commissions, licenses, deputations etc., 1858-1934, document appointments of members the Madden family to the various offices of those counties, with lists of grant jurymen, shrievalty accounts, correspondence about arms licenses, invitations to *levées* at Dublin Castle, etc.

Papers concerning family history and genealogy, c.1800-1920, include: pedigrees of the Madden, Ryder, Clements and other related families; three notebooks of J.C.W. Madden containing jottings and pedigrees (one of them a fairly polished MS family history drawing on the Registry of Deeds, Dublin, the State Papers and other major archives in the British Museum, the Bodleian, etc.) and many other scrapper notes of J.C.W. Madden and others on the same subject. [At Hilton Park there is an outsize parchment pedigree of the Charnells of Snareston, 1733.]

Political papers, 1826-1832, of Colonel John Madden include: two newspaper accounts of his duel with the Hon. Henry Robert Westenra during the Co. Monaghan election in 1826; copies of the petition presented against Westenra's return, with two letters commenting on the wording of the petition; multiple printed copies of Madden's address to the Roman Catholics of the parish of Currin, 1828, and letters to Madden from [the 2nd Lord] Rossmore as Lieutenant of Co. Monaghan, concerning appointments in the Monaghan Militia and Lord Rossmore's policy of making these non-political. Letters home to his mother, brothers and sisters from John Madden, 1856-1862, tell of his travels in Spain, Canada, the United States and Latin America. Two of his journals of 1860 relate to his unsuccessful expedition to open up the Bute Inlet route to the Cariboo mines and to Fort Alexandria [Canada?].

John Madden's letters and papers, 1857-1877, concern politics and magistracy matters, particularly Co. Monaghan elections and his dismissal from the magistracy

and deputy lieutenancy of Monaghan, Leitrim and Fermanagh in 1869 for contravening the Party Processions Act.

In connection with John Madden's marriage to Caroline Clements, there are 1864 tenants' addresses, letters and newspaper cuttings. Further letters, 1860-1866, are to Madden about his wife's fortune. Further letters, c.1868-1881, are to Madden from his wife Caroline (who in 1878 was accorded the rank and precedence of an earl's daughter, and so became Lady Caroline Madden) are mainly of a personal nature, but mention his political situation as a marked man in the eyes of 'the R.C. party'.

An important series of diaries was kept by John Madden 1866-1902. [These have been microfilmed by PRONI, reference number MIC594]. The earlier diaries contain fairly perfunctory engagement entries, notes of daily activities, etc., but from 1877 they end with an annual summary of the main events (in Madden's view) of the year just past. Some of the diaries relate to foreign travel. Some extracts follow:

In September and December of 1871 Hilton was visited by the architects, Sir Charles Lanyon and William Hague, who offered plans to rebuild the house. The commission, as has been seen, went to Hague. 1872 saw the rebuilding of Hilton begin in earnest and this continued for several more years and is commented upon extensively in the diaries. 1873: 'It is intended if usage can be got without harm to cut enough to do at least one room entirely in Hilton oak'. 1874 includes details of ongoing building work on Hilton. 1875 details monies spent during that year for the rebuilding of Hilton. In 1877, the summary concludes: '... the harvest is perhaps the worst since 1846, the famine year'. In 1878 the principal event in the diary was the murder of John Madden's uncle-by-marriage, the Earl of Leitrim.

'The disastrous year of 1879' sees several disasters on the local front including loss of rent from tenants due to the encouragement of Parnell ('a vain idiotic young man') not to pay. 1880: 'It closes throughout Ireland in gloom and misery and terror - never since 1798 has the country been in such a state'. 1882 includes criticism of the British government and its policies in Ireland. In 1883 he blames Gladstone, 'the brigand prime minister of England', for rent cuts and the revolutionary spirit that still exists in Ireland. 1884 tells of a serious illness that Madden suffered when he had been close to death. 1885 reflects on the general election held in Ireland when '86 rebels' were elected to parliament. In 1886 he relates the fall of Gladstone and the inability of the new government to deal with Parnell. In 1887 he tells of a new Land Act passed which he describes as 'the most radical and revolutionary that has ever been' and how it has led to the financial ruin of many landowners. 1890 sees the split in the 'Parnellites' which occurred as a result of Parnell living with [Mrs O'Shea] the wife of one of the MPs in his party.

1891 tells of his forthcoming trip to Egypt, and the death of Parnell. In 1892 he spent most of the year travelling and visited 'Egypt, Nubia, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Ceylon'. 1893 contains various mentions of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. In 1896, he tells of a new land act passed by the government which again leads to the financial ruin of many landowners. In 1897 he refers to the publication of his book *The Wilderness and its Tenants*. 1898 contains further references to the cutting (again) of rents by as much as 35 per cent. In 1899 Madden mentions in his reflections the

outbreak of the Boer War. In 1900 he is critical of the local county councils and mentions his son's (Gerald) role in the Boer War. 1902 is the last in the series, as this is the year of John Madden's death.

Letters, 1872-1875, from William Hague of Westland Row; Dublin, the architect employed on the remodelling of Hilton Park (which mainly consisted of a levelling out of the ground round the house, so that the old basement became the ground floor, and the addition of a massive porte cochere) to John Madden, include a discussion of the contract for the porte cochere (estimate: £480), and of the misdeeds of the plasterer Kelly who eventually downed tools and absconded. There are further letters and specifications for the parquet flooring for Hilton and letters and accounts to John Madden from Samuel Howard of Gortnaglugh Quarry, Dungannon, the contractor for the stone work for Hilton.

John Madden's correspondence, 1866-1878, reflects a dismal period in the family history. First there are letters about the death of his brother, Charles, a captain in the 8th Regiment, and a very gifted amateur photographer, who died of plague in Cork in November 1874. Then there are letters to Madden from and about the 3rd Earl of Leitrim, his wife's uncle, particularly about the circumstances of his murder near Milford, Co. Donegal in 1878. These are accompanied by a volume of newspaper cuttings on the subject, compiled by Madden, 1878-1879. These papers relate to the personal and political aspect of the murder, as opposed to the legal repercussions of Lord Leitrim's will. Among tradesmen's accounts, 1875-1878, primarily relating to fixtures and furnishings for the new Hilton, is included an account for a granite sarcophagus (for the late Charles Madden and another brother, William Wolesley Madden, who died at the same time).

The turbulent period 1880-1883 yields correspondence concerning the 1880 general election in Fermanagh, Leitrim and Monaghan. This includes letters from Lord Hartington and the Chief Secretary, James Lowther, the former writing about the Liberal party's stance on the Irish land question. A group of letters and papers of 1881 relating to the Land Act, the Land League and landlord reaction to the organisation against these developments, is docketed by J.C.W. Madden: 'About Property Defence Association, correspondence with Irish Government, Irish Landowners' Convention, evidence of John Madden before royal commission [Bessborough], and Orange Emergency Committee'. Madden's political attitude inevitably reflected his experience as a landlord, particularly in Co. Leitrim where events on the Madden estate were viewed as something of a test case by landlords elsewhere. Further miscellaneous political letters and papers of Madden, 1883-1902, concern the South Fermanagh election of 1886, education, land agitation, law and order, etc.

A volume compiled by John Madden, 1881-1911, contains detailed notes on the history of the Madden family and estates. He has provided precepts for estate management and general business practice, written for the information and benefit of J.C.W. Madden, who continued the book to approximately 1911. In an exercise book [c.1885] is written a history of the Hilton estate from c.1830 by John Madden. Further letters and papers of John Madden and J.C.W. Madden, 1869-1927, concern family history in connection with Co. Fermanagh with particular reference to the Manor

Waterhouse estate (of which there is a rough history by John Madden). These include some discussion of the family burial place in Aghalurcher Church and of the other nearby Fermanagh property, hived off to a cadet branch, Rosslea Manor formerly called Spring Grove. Letters and accounts to John Madden and J.C.W. Madden concern the painting, restoring, framing and purchase of family portraits and other pictures at Hilton including papers about J.C.W. Madden's portrait by Hugh Riviere [now in the dining room] and papers about purchases of pictures made at Rosslea Manor and other sales of big houses in the locality.

Letters, 1904-1915, to J.C.W. Madden from his 'cousin' Mary Innes, of The Anchorage, Rostrevor, deal mainly with the Wolseley family (through whom they were related) and include pedigrees of the Wolseleys and a sketch of Admiral William Wolseley; career c.1775-1842. They are also concerned with current personal and family matters. From the same period, there are letters to J.C.W. Madden from his cousin, Judge Dodgson Hamilton Madden, about family history, the affairs of the Church of Ireland, the First World War, etc. These are concurrent with letters and papers of J.C.W. Madden about his regiment, the 4th Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers (formerly the Monaghan Militia), of which he was Colonel.

Letters to John and Lady Caroline Madden, 1884-1902, from J.C.W. Madden, who writes from his chambers in London [where he practised as a barrister in the second half of the 1890s], and from manoeuvres and training expeditions with his regiment, are mainly personal in content but include references to politics and to estate and financial affairs. There are also letters to John Madden from his second son, Gerald, mainly while serving in the Boer War.

A large bundle of political letters and papers of J.C.W. Madden, 1893-1934, includes: a printed poster about a Co. Monaghan meeting against Home Rule, 1893; correspondence about Madden's candidature for the Newbliss district of Monaghan at the first county council election, 1898; letters (from his brother Gerald, Sir George Richardson, General Hackett Pain, Sir John Leslie, Lord Leitrim and others) and papers concerning the Ulster crisis, the UVF, the IRA, etc., 1912-1925.



## **K. Photograph albums**

There are four albums, c.1850s-1920s, portraying: Hilton Park before the alterations in the mid-1870s; regimental life in the 8th Regiment [in which Charles and William Wolesley Madden (d.1874) served]; Cambridge life in the late 1880s [when J.C.W. Madden was at Trinity Hall]; the 4th Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers [of which he was colonel], including an atmospheric shot of colours being presented to it at Victoria Barracks, Belfast, in 1916; J.C.W. Madden's marriage in 1908 to Agnes Tate at the Tate seat in Wales etc.



## **L. Printed matter**

Printed matter; 1880-1935, includes the following: a notice to the tenantry from John Madden in reply to their demand for a greater reduction in rents, 1881; a box of propaganda leaflets and pamphlets issued by the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, together with some newspaper cuttings describing celebrated land cases, some Orange Order booklets, etc. 1880-c.1912; an envelope of newspaper cuttings relating to judgments of the Land Commission, Ulster Custom judgments, etc., 1897-1899; a box of printed, duplicated and carbon material, some unique correspondence and an envelope of newspaper cuttings, all relating to the Great Northern Railway (GNR), 1906-1935; and a box of magazines and miscellaneous printed matter concerning railways deriving from J.C.W. Madden's position as a Director of the GNR, 1910-1922.

