

The  
Liverpool Irishman

or  
Annals of  
the Irish Colony in  
Liverpool

✻ KING'S ✻

# History of Kerry

... OR ...

history of the Parishes in the  
County,

With some Antiquarian Notes and Queries.



BY JEREMIAH KING,



Author of King's Irish Bibliography, the only general subject guide and index to Irish Books and Literature; King's Dictionary of Ireland, containing concise information about every Irish person, place, and subject of historic interest; King's Bibliography of Irish Pictorial Post-cards, to illustrate Irish scenery and antiquities; The Liverpool Irishman, or Annals of the Irish Colony in Liverpool.



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## INTRODUCTION.

The original natives of Kerry are supposed to have been descended from the Iberi of Spain. The Iucanii, or people of the maritime country, are placed, by Richard of Cirencester, near Dingle Bay. Ptolemy calls them Lutani, and the Irish writers, Lugadii. Some trace the name of the district from Ciar, son of Fergus, King of Ulster; Ciarraidhe or Ciar Reaght, the kingdom of Ciar. Ledwich deduces it from Corrigta, the rocky country. Ciarraide, the rocky district on the water, was the old name of Iraghticannon, whose chiefs were Hy Gain air Ciarraidhe, O'Connor Kerry. Recent writers give Ciarraidhe to mean swarthy or black.

Henry II. granted the sovereignty of Desmond to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan. On the arrival of the Normans, the O'Connors possessed North Kerry; the O'Morcarty's the middle of the county; and the South was dominated by the O'Sullivans, O'Donoghues and O'Mahonys. The MacCarthy's were, however, the most powerful sept at this period; and Raymond le Gros got a grant from MacCarthy of lands at Lixnaw. Maurice, the son of Raymond, settled there, and gave his name to the barony of Clanmaurice, and his descendants were known as Fitzmaurice. The ancestor of the Earls of Desmond, John

Fitz Thomas, also acquired from Henry II. large grants in Kerry, which were augmented by Prince John in 1199. Henceforward, the family of FitzGerald exercised a predominant authority in Kerry.

The county was made shire ground, within its present limits, in 1210 by King John. In 1261 the MacCarthy's inflicted a severe defeat on the FitzGeralds at Callan. In 1329 Edward III. granted to Maurice Fitz Thomas the title of Earl of Desmond, and all royal liberties within the County of Kerry. In 1330 the earl tried to exclude the king's sheriffs and judges from the county, and in 1345 he summoned a parliament in opposition to the lord justice. In consequence of this Sir Ralph Ufford overran Desmond, and the earl's grants were not restored until 1352. In 1383 Earl Gerald was appointed keeper of the peace in the counties of Kerry and Limerick. In 1386 Earl John was made sheriff of the Crosses of Kerry, being the lands of the church in the county. In 1425 Patrick Fitzmaurice, Lord of Kerry; agreed to answer the Earl of Desmond at his assizes. James, the fifteenth earl, surrendered his family prerogatives, and agreed to allow the laws of England to be executed in the county Kerry by the king's judges in their circuits. In 1576 Sir William Drury was made

# King's History of County Kerry

*And 36 for Kerry*  
*P. 3. Donegal Series Page 2*

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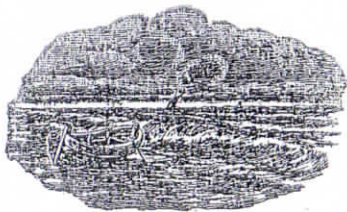
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Corrections and new matter will be welcomed by the Author, and published in the *Kerry People* during 1908, with a new series of Antiquarian Notes and Queries about Kerry. A Supplement to the "History of Kerry" will be published as a second volume when sufficient additional matter has been received. Correspondence invited.

lord president of Munster, and held an assize in Tralee. In 1579 the English judges were killed in Tralee by Sir John Fitzgerald. The Earl of Desmond was then proclaimed a traitor, and the county was wasted by Ormonde and Sir Warham St Leger. The earl was killed at Gloun-na-neentha, and the Spanish forces were murdered at Smerwick. A general revolt in 1601 was suppressed by Sir Charles Wilmot. The forfeited lands were granted to adventurers like Sir William Herbert, Sir Valentine Browne, Sir Edward Denny, Robert Blennerhassett, and Captain Conway.

The custom of Tanistry was abolished in 1605, by a judgment of the King's Bench. In the war of 1641 the insurgents raised soldiers and appointed a governor for the county, and all fortified posts were taken except Ballingarry Castle. The Papal envoy, Rinuccini, landed in Kenmare Bay in 1645. The county was once more conquered by the English under General Ludlow in 1652, when Ross Castle was given up to



him. New English settlers were then planted, and Sir William Petty and others got much Kerry lands. In 1689 the natives were again in power as supporters of King James, but in 1691 King William's army took possession of the county. For the next 200 years the Protestant or Orange party ruled in Kerry. The exercise of the franchise for parliamentary and local governing boards was in later years restored power to the native Irish; and the land purchase Acts are gradually removing the English garrison from the county administration. On the voters' list there are now 27,000 Kerry men. The end of the political power of the landlords in Kerry is described by A. M. Sullivan in "New Ireland," where he relates the story of the election of 1872. The Home Rule candidate, Roland Pensonby Blennerhassett, of Kells, defeated Lord Kenmare's cousin, James Arthur Dease. This was the last "open vote" county election in Ireland, the Ballot Act becoming law on July 13th, 1872.

## ANTIQUITIES.

The antiquarian remains in the county are numerous. There is a round tower at Rattoo, the stump of one at Aghadoo, and the Ardferit tower fell in 1771. Staigue fort, and similar large stone enclosures are found in Kerry. There are many Ogham stones like those of Kilmelchedor, Ballysteeny and Aghadoo. The old raths are very numerous, the largest being Caherdunnel, Cahirconree, Cahertrant and Rathanane. The Clee Ruadh, or red ditch, runs from Caher Carbery, across the Cashen river, and over Knockanure hill, into County Limerick. The chief religious houses were at Aghamore or Derrynaun, Ardferit, Ballinskelligs, Innisfallen, Irrelagh or Muckcross, Killagh or de Bello Loco, Lislaughtin, O'Dorney or Kyrio Eleison, and Rattoo. There are ruins at Ardferit, Aghadoo, Monaster in Oriel: with cells at Skellig, Blasquets, Lough Currane, Fahan, Kilmelchedor, Gallerus, Ballyheigue, Kilerohane; and ruined parochial churches throughout the county. There are remains of old castles at Ardea, Barra, Ballybeggan, Ballybunion, Ballycarbery, Ballyheigue, Ballymalus, Ballinskelligs, Beale, Cappanacoss; Carrigafoyle, Castledrum, Castlefrics, Castleisland, Castlelough, Castlesybil, Olozmellane, Doon, Dunkerron, Dunloe, Fenit, Gallerus, Killaha, Kilmurry, Lick, Listowel, Littur, Molahiffe, Pallis, Rathanane, and Ross.

## MINERALS.

The following notes on the mineral resources of Kerry may be of interest:—

The copper ore of Ross island was very rich, and 500 hands were employed. It was worked so carelessly that the waters of the lake broke in and stopped work. £100,000 worth of ore was taken from the mine by Colonel Hall between 1815 and 1820. The Mucruss mine contained an ore of copper and iron pyrites. It was worked in 1749-54 with profit. Some cobalt ore, then used in making blue glass, was found here.

At Ardtully, near Kenmare, a copper mine was worked by the Kenmare Mining Association. In 1844 about 100 persons were employed on this, and on the lead mines of the same company.

About 200 years ago alum and copperas were manufactured at Tralee by Blennerhassett, Petty, and others.

In Doon bay, Ballybunion, the upper stratum of the cliff is composed of very anthracitic alum slate. Copper pyrites and arsenical iron abound along the coast.

A kind of whetstone is found near the Devil's Punch Bowl.

Sulphur appears on the north of the Cashen river, near Ballybunion.

Very fine amethysts have been found in the cliffs near Kerry head.

Various sorts of clay (pipe, potters, fullers) ochre and rotten stone are met with in several places in the county.

Near Castleisland is found the Lapis Hibernicus Auctorum, or Irish slate; its taste is sour, it abounds with green copperas; and works were erected at Tralee to extract the metal, but were relinquished for want of a market.

A grey marble in Cappanacoss was extensively worked by Sir William Petty. A reddish marble quarry has been worked at Lisheenbawn, near Castleisland.

In the islands of Kenmare bay is found a variegated marble of red and white, interspersed with yellow, green and purple spots.

The limestone marble of Tralee has spots like that of Kilkenny, and takes a high polish. The Ballyseedy quarries have supplied material for the canal, barracks, court-house, gaol, and other buildings in Tralee.

Marcasites of copper are present at Glanerought.

Purple copper was found at Ardferit.

Iron has been worked at Blackstones and Killarney, but the business was discontinued from want of

fuel. Near the Spa of Bunnarudda, in Aghavallen parish, there are indications of iron.

The slate quarries of Cahir, Valencia and Beginish have been worked extensively, large quantities being used in London buildings.

The mountains between Kenmare and Bantry contain clay-clate, sometimes quarried for roofing. It is purple, blue or green; splits readily, bears piercing, and is very durable.

The mountain of Slieve Mish is composed of old sandstone or grit. There is a townland in Molahiffe parish, called Breanshagh, which, from its name, must have some copper ore.

One of the Skellig rocks contains bolts of quartz traversing the brown slate.

There are large banks of shell sand in Castlemaine bay.

The whole bottom of the valley of the Maine consists of limestone: black and hard towards Tralee, white and more readily calcined towards Castleisland.

A bank of blue limestone runs from Lord Kenmare's quarries in Slieve Inachra through Killarney lakes to the Laune.

Culm beds are found in the east of the county. In a drift in the river Awineeghrea, a branch of the Fesk, the specimens resemble plumbago. It is possible, by sinking, to obtain coal like that of Kilkenny.

Kerry head uplands contain beautiful quartz crystals called "Kerry stones."

Ballybunion sand hills are partly calcareous, and would supply useful manure to inland districts; the sand is good for bricks.

The lead ore raised on the Godfrey estate, near Castlemaine, contained 82 per cent. of lead, and 40 ounces of silver to the ton.

Coal can be worked near Ballylongford, Brosna, and Kingwilliams-town.

Slabs of Valentia slate have been obtained some thirty feet long, five feet wide, one foot thick, and very

even in texture. Two hundred hands have been employed here.

Paving flags are found at Beheenagh; black marble at Lixnaw; limestone at Ballybunion, Ballymacelligot, Farn, Fenit, Minnard, and Quarry Lodge. The Normans used sandstone for walling and dressed work, and some "bee-hive" houses were built of it.

### LOCAL PATRIOTISM

is well expressed in the following lines:

#### KERRY.

Oh, it is not here but in Kerry, the roots of my heart are set,  
And it is not here, but in Kerry, the dreams of my life are yet;  
Kerry I left behind me in a narrowing gleam of light,  
When I said good-bye to the dear old land and passed out into the night.

The sun had gone from the heavens, the birds flown home to their nest

A wind wailed out of the darkness, a rain cloud hung in the west;  
There was no glimmer of brightness, no shining on earth or sky  
When I sailed away from you, Kerry, with the best of my years gone by.

Oh, there is no place like Kerry in all the world I've seen,  
Nowhere has fairer valleys, nowhere has hills so green;  
Nowhere the word of friendship is given with fracker grace  
Than there, in the core of Munster, with the true heart's blood of our race.

Ochene! Ochene! for you, Kerry! If wishes were sails and ships,  
'Tis I would be sailing toward you with cries of joy on my lips;  
Racing the white waves by me, and watching by night and morn  
For a first glad sight of the kindly land where I and my race were born.

And safe on the soil of Kerry, perhaps I could weep the tears  
That have gathered around my heartstrings in all those sorrowful years,  
While draining the bitter life cup God filled for me to the brim  
Since I left the grave of my Connor, and our two boys laid by him.

Praised be the Lord for ever! He has taken my all in life,  
My boys who were tall and handsome, the husband who called me wife:  
The home I was bred and born in, the friends who were good and true,  
And left behind in the darkness the dreams of my youth and you.

But I'll go home to you, Kerry; the God who has sent my pain  
Will send me the healing of it in seeing your face again,  
And there, by the boys and Connor, I'll find a rest for my feet,  
Nor ever be sick and lonely again till death makes the list complete.

My hands are so tired of toiling always on the stranger's floor,  
There are no smiles on the faces that look from the stranger's door;  
The poor of the earth's not wanted except by the poor I know,  
And my loves are buried in Kerry with the joys of long ago.

And for these do I love ye, Kerry, of kindred and home hereft,  
Old memories dear as my life to me, and the scenes of my past are left  
Where the winds are freighted with sea songs and misted with drifted spray,  
And the stranger's met with a friendly word in Kerry so far away.

Oh, there are the wee white daisies, half hidden in waving grass,  
And the saucy cowslips dancing in all the airs that pass;  
Red poppies flaunt their banners in the golden depths of the wheat,  
And, oh, but the cool green earth were good under my weary feet.

Sure I am haunted for ever with dreams of my native land,  
My soul is sick for a loving word and the grasp of a loving hand;  
Oh, Kerry of silver waters, Kerry of mountains tall,  
In all the world I've journeyed round there is nowhere like you at all.

—Theresa C. Boylan.

### GARLIC NAMES.

It is proposed to deal with the history of Kerry in a series of chapters arranged according to parishes (87 in all) and giving details of each townland. The names of the townlands have been Anglicised to a considerable extent, and I have to thank my friend and school-mate, Mr. William Buckley, for giving the derivation of many of the names. Another Kerryman, Mr. Patrick Brennan, has also given much help in explaining the names of the townlands. The parishes will be found in alphabetical order—Aghadoo to Ventry.

#### I.—AGHADOE PARISH,

Is in the barony of Magunihy. Achadh-daeo, the field of the two yews, is the seat of an ancient bishopric. St. Finian, who lived in the sixth century, was the founder of the monastery. An O'Donoghue chieftain was buried here in 1231. The nave of the present church was built in the eighth century, and the choir in the thirteenth. The antiquity of Aghadoo is supported by a reference in the Annals of Innisfallen, where it is styled the "old abbey," although the abbey of Innisfallen was founded in the seventh century. The existing ruin is of two distinct periods of architecture, the Hiberno-Romanesque and the first pointed. The more ancient is richer and more beautiful, consisting of a western end containing a doorway of recessed arches, the jambs and heads of which are covered with a profusion of mouldings and other decorations. The church measures about eighty feet from gable to gable, and is twenty feet in breadth. The round tower must have been one of the finest in Ire-

land, but all that now remains is the basement, reaching from the sill of the door downwards. The masonry is in courses somewhat irregularly laid. The outer circumference is fifty-two feet, and the diameter within is six feet ten inches. Many of the facing stones have been used as headstones in the burying ground. An Ogham stone, described by Vallancey and Weld as in the north-west corner, was removed for safety to the grounds of Aghadoe house. The massive circular castle, called the "Pulpit," was probably the residence of the bishops of Aghadoe in the twelfth century. The height is now about thirty feet. It contains a flight of stone steps, formed in the thickness of the wall. The corbels that supported the timber joists, which formed the floor of the first floor, still remain. It must have been a defensive fortress, as it stands within a square bawn, with a fosse and earthen ramparts.

The view to the south from the hill of Aghadoe embraces the whole panorama of the lakes of Killarney; mountains, woods, and islands, with their glorious lights and shades. The view, once seen, never leaves the memory. In 1580 an English soldier, Sir P. White, notes in his diary—"A fairer land the sun did never shine upon; pity to see it lying waste in the hands of traitors." Another Englishman, after visiting the same spot some centuries after, comments on the remark: "Yet it was by these traitors, that the woods whose beauty they so admired, had been planted and fostered. Irish hands, unaided by English art or English wealth, had built Muckcross and Innisfallen and Aghadoe."

In 1581 the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-ao; and at that time an English commander, Captain Zouch, was appointed by the queen and lord justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond, and it was on Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp, which he found unguarded. The English attacked all who were in the streets,

and without waiting for battle, rode on for safety to the fortress of Castlemaine. The following were among the free-born persons slain on that day in the streets of Aghadoe:—Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas Fitzgerald; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl; Mulmurry, son of Donough MacSweeney; and Teige, son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh (Lahiff's plain), now Molahiffe, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a sept of the MacCarthys.

There is a Catholic church at Fossa, and another at Barraduff. The Protestant church is at Aghadoe, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. Aghadoe house, Grenagh house, and Prospect Hall are the chief residences.

The ancient diocese of Aghadoe can now only be traced in its archdeaconry, and in the remains of its cathedral. The union with the see of Ardfert is supposed to have taken place soon after the synod of Rathbrasil, A.D. 1110, and certainly before 1291. Archdeacon O'Huihir of Innisfallen died in 1197. The noted sage, Ua Cerbhail, was buried in Achud-deo in 1010. It is supposed that the stone church of Aghadoe was re-built by O'Donoughue Mor in 1158.

In 1867 Denis O'Sullivan, a fisherman, found a crozier in the river Laune, under Dunloe castle. Dr. Moriarty, the Catholic bishop of Kerry, purchased it for £18. This is known as the "Aghadoe crozier," and is a fine specimen of early Irish art and metal work.

The parish of Aghadoe is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Aghacurreen, the field of the little hut.
2. Aghaleamore, the field of the big ditch or fence.
3. Annaghilymore, the pass of the great leader.
4. Ards, na harda, the heights. Here are three forts.
5. Ballinlough, the village by the lough.

6. Ballydowney. Here is a fort. Robert Emmet's mother was a native of this townland, and some maintain the famous patriot was born here.

7. Barraduff, black head.

8. Brown or Rabbit island, contains 12 acres.

9. Bunrower, rich bottom land, at the mouth of the Flesk, near Cahirname.

10. Caher, the seat of the chieftain. Here is the great fort, and two smaller ones.

11. Cahernane, the mansion of the spring.

12. Cieny, the slope. On the north bank of the river Deenagh.

13. Coolcororan, Corcoran's Nook, includes part of the deer park. Here is the three arch bridge.

14. Coolgarriv, Rough Nook, here are three forts, one cut by the railway.

15. Cools, the nooks.

16. Crohane, Shawn's fold.

17. Cullinagh, abounding in holly.

18. Curragh, round rough hill, or waste barren district.

19. Dooneen, the little fort. Here is a gallaun.

20. Dromdoohig, the ridge of the district.

21. Dromin, the little ridge. Here are three forts.

22. Farranaspig, the bishop's land. Here are two forts.

23. Fossa, an encampment. Here is a gallaun, a school, and Catholic church.

24. Gortacolopa, the field of the grazier. Here is a fort.

25. Gortadirro, the field of the oak grove.

26. Gortaree, the king's field.

27. Gortnacarriga, the rocky field.

28. Gortreagh, the level or the streaky field.

29. Gortroe, the red field. Here is Gortroe lodge.

30. Grenagh, grian, the grinan or palace on a hill.

31. Groin, grian, or gryne. The birthplace of the present writer.

32. Headfort, lis-na-geeann, the fort of the heads.

33. Heron island, area 1 rood.

34. Innisfallen, or Faithleinn island. The annals of Innisfallen were written and kept here for many centuries. The abbey was founded about thirteen centuries ago by St. Finian Cam.

#### SWEET INNISFALLEN.

Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well,  
May calm and sunshine long be thine!

How fair thou art let others tell,  
While but to feel how fair is mine!

Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well,  
And long may light around thee smile,

As soft as on that evening fell  
When first I saw thy fairy isle!

Thou wert too lovely then for one  
Who had to turn to paths of care—  
Who had through vulgar crowds to run,  
And leave thee bright and silent there.

No more along thy shores to come,  
But on the world's dim ocean tost,  
Dream of thee sometimes as a home  
Of sunshine he had seen and lost!

Far better in thy weeping hours  
To part from thee as I do now,  
When mist is o'er thy blooming bowers  
Like Sorrow's veil on Beauty's brow.

For thought unrivalled still thy grace,  
Thou dost not look, as then, too blest,  
But in thy shadows seem'st a place  
Where weary man might hope to rest—

Might hope to rest, and find in thee  
A gloom like Eden's, on the day  
He left its shade, when every tree,  
Like thine, hung weeping o'er  
his way!

Weeping or smiling, lovely isle!  
And still the cavalier for thy  
tears—  
For though but rare thy sunny smile  
'Tis heaven's own glance when it  
appears.

Like feeling hearts, whose joys are  
few,  
But when indeed they come,  
divine—  
The steadiest light the sun e'er  
threw  
Is lifeless to one gleam of thine!  
—Thomas Moore.

35. Kilbreanbeg, Little Brian's  
Church.

36. Kilalee. This church is in  
ruins.

37. Killeen, the little church.

38. Knockanarroo, the hill of the  
corn.

39. Knockeenduff, the little black  
hill.

40. Knockreer, the dividing hill.  
Here is Clohmochuda. The  
north part of Kenmare de-  
mesne has Kenmare house,  
Prospect house, and Royal  
Victoria hotel.

41. Knockysheehan, Sheehan's hill.

42. Knoppoge, the hillock. Here  
are a fort, Aghadoc house,  
cottage and church.

43. Lackapane, the white hillside.  
Here are Lakeview house, Bel-  
view house, and MacCarthy  
Mor's well.

44. Lamb island, area one acre.

45. Leamyglissane, Glissane's leap.

46. Lismonagen, the fort of the  
little moor.

47. Maulagh hillock. Here is  
Lakeview.

48. Nunstown. Includes Aghadoc  
glebe.

49. Pallis-Mhim-Carthaigh, a fort  
or castle. The castle of Pal-  
lis was taken by the earl of  
Kildare in 1510. It was de-  
stroyed in 1837 by a road  
jobber.

50. Parkavonear, the meadow  
field, includes Aghdoo church,  
castle, tower and graveyard.

51. Raheen, the little rath.

52. Rossacroo, horseshoe island.

53. Scarteen, the little thicket.

54. Shronedarragh, oak point.

55. Tomies, east, west, and wood.  
On the summit of Tomies  
mountain are two sepulchral  
heaps of stones, hence the  
Gaelic name, Tuamaidh,  
Toomy — i.e., monumental  
mounds. Here is O'Sullivan's  
cascade.

#### AGHADOC.

There's a glen in Aghadoc, Aghadoc,  
Aghadoc,

There's a green and silent glade in  
Aghadoc.

Where we met, my love and I, love's  
fair planet in the sky,  
O'er that sweet and silent glen in  
Aghadoc.

There's a glen in Aghadoc, Aghadoc,  
Aghadoc,

There's a deep and secret glen in  
Aghadoc,

Where I hid him from the eyes of  
the redcoats and their spies  
That year the trouble came to  
Aghadoc.

For they tracked me to that glen in  
Aghadoc, Aghadoc,

When the price was on his head in  
Aghadoc;

O'er the mountain through the wood  
as I stole to him with food  
When in hiding lone he lay in  
Aghadoc.

But they never took him living in  
Aghadoc, Aghadoc;

With the bullets in his heart in  
Aghadoc,

There he lay, the head—my breast  
keeps the warmth where once  
'twould rest—

Gone to win the traitor's gold,  
from Aghadoc!

I walked to Mallow Town from Agh-  
adoc, Aghadoc,  
Brought his head from the gaol's  
gate to Aghadoc,  
Then I covered him with fern, and  
I piled on him the cairn,  
Like an Irish king he sleeps in  
Aghadoc.

Oh, to creep into that cairn in Agh-  
adoc, Aghadoc,

There to rest upon his breast in  
Aghadoc!

Sure your dog for you could die with  
no truer heart than I,

Your own love cold on your cairn  
in Aghadoc.

Dr. John Todhunter.

#### 2.—AGHAVALLEN PARISH (Ford of the Little Bed.)

Is in the barony of Irraghticonner.  
The principal seat of the O'Connors  
of Kerry was the castle of Carrig-  
afoile, the rock of the chasm, situated  
on the inlet between the mainland  
and the small island of Carrigue,  
which is encircled by the river Shan-  
non. The castle was defended on  
the land side by a double wall  
flanked with circular and square  
bastions. It was fortified by O'Con-  
nor against Queen Elizabeth's army.  
The castle, with the entire barony,  
excepting one estate, was forfeited  
by the O'Connors of Kerry, in 1666,  
and conferred by act of settlement  
upon the Provost and Fellows of  
Trinity College, Dublin.

The town of Ballylongford has a  
harbour with sixteen feet of water at  
high tides, which could be much im-  
proved. Near by are the ruins of  
Lislaughtin abbey, founded by John  
O'Connor in 1478, where the Fran-  
ciscan priests, Daniel Hanrechan,  
Philip O'Shea, and Maurice Scannan,  
natives of Kerry, were martyred.  
They were all over seventy years of  
age, and, being feeble and blind,  
were unable to flee from the Eng-  
lish army. Seeking refuge in the  
church of their monastery, they were  
seized and dragged before the high  
altar, and there beaten with sticks,  
and then killed by the swords of the  
English soldiers on April 6, 1580.

Carrigue, or Carrig island, con-  
tains about 120 acres. Here was a  
battery and bomb-proof barrack, and  
a coastguard station. The castle of  
Carrigafoyle was one of the last  
taken by Cromwell's army, and the  
twelve persons found in it were  
hanged.

The parish of Aghavallen is com-  
posed of the following townlands:

1. Ahanagran, lower, middle, and  
upper, meaning the sports  
fields.
2. Astee, the black cataract, where  
in 1146 Caislen-Easa-duibhe  
was erected.
3. Ballyline, the village of the  
spear.
4. Ballylongford town, bea-  
lath-long-phuir, the ford to the  
fortress at Carrigafoyle.
5. Ballymacasy, Casey's townland.
6. Ballynoneen, land of noisins  
or daisies.
7. Bunnaruddee, the red scum  
near the spa indicates the  
presence of iron ore.
8. Carrickafoyle, the rock of the  
deep hole, under O'Connor  
Kerry's castle.
9. Carrigane, Shawn's ock.
10. Carrig island, rocky island.
11. Cloonaman, the women's me-  
adow.
12. Goolnagraigue, the retreat of  
the Greek (scholars).
13. Curraghderrig, the marsh of  
the oak wood.
14. Dromalivaun, ridge of the elm  
tree.
15. Glanawillin, the glen of the  
mill.
16. Gortard, the high field.
17. Gurteemacloona, the little gar-  
den of the pastures.
18. Kicolman, St. Colman's church
19. Killelton, Elton's church.
20. Kylatallin, the wood of the salt,
21. Larha, open space (among the  
ancient woods).
22. Leanamore, the big meadow.

23. Letter, the hill side.
24. Lislaughtin, Lachten's fort.
25. Martara, scene of the massacre.
26. Rusheen, little wood.
27. Rusheepark, field of the little wood.
28. Shrona, the point or promontory.
29. Sliss, borderland.
30. Tullahennel, north and south, the hill of the lime kiln.

The following humorous eclogue called a "Kerry Pastoral" was addressed by a Kerry poet to the fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. Under the Act of Settlement King Charles II., in 1666, settled large estates at Carrigfoil and Noghavel on T.C.D., for £100 yearly. The land was let to middlemen or settlers, who sub-let to the native Irish at rack rents. Those middle men or squireens wasted the profits on drinking or carousing, while the rack-rented natives tried to live on a meal of potatoes. In some places the land was let and sub-let, halved and quartered, into holdings of four acres or less. The "Kerry Pastoral" advocated the abolition of the middlemen.

#### A KERRY PASTORAL.

Printed, Dublin, Carson, 1719,  
for

Murroghoh O'Connor of Aughanagraun.

(O'Connor was evicted from his farm of Ballyline, but was restored. His friend, Owen Sullivan, of Rincarah, near Valentia, was not restored to his farm).

OWEN.

My old acquaintance, and my dearest friend,  
My Murroghoh! what joys on you attend!  
When thousand blessings seem at once to shine  
Upon your farm and house of Ballyline,  
Since you're restored to native land and ease,

The world's your own, and use it as you please.

Now tell the glories of your noble name,

How Prince O'Connor from Hispania came,

Sprung from Milesian race, of great renown,

By right of conquest made this isle his own,

Landing at Shannon's mouth, the noble flood

Enriched Ierne with his royal blood;  
For from his loins, as from her flowing springs,

Our Irish veins are filled with blood of kings.

But I, alas, can no such honours boast,

Since sweet Rhincarah—Dear Ivr-ah is lost;

My blood runs low, I'm poor and in disgrace,

And dare not own I'm of Milesian race.

You top the world, as great a monarch are,

As Connor Sligo, Connor Faly were,  
And at your ease beneath arbutus laid,

Leaning against the mossy tree your head,

With harp, and voice, the College praises sing,

Till woods and rocks, the College praises ring.

MURROGHOH.

'Tis true, to sing her praises is my choice,

She shall for ever have my harp and voice;

To her I owe the happiness you see,  
'Twas she restored my farm and liberty.

For which full mathers to her health we'll drink

And to the bottom stranded hogs-heads sink,

Good stranded claret, wrecked upon our shore;

And when that's out we'll go in search for more.

Whole nights we'll spend, to break of day sit up,

Then Deogh a Dorus for the parting coup.

OWEN.

My dearest Murrogh, I am glad to find

So much content and pleasure in your mind;

But I poor Owen, grieve, lament and mourn,

You see I'm packing up, and must be gone.

My bended shoulders with my burden bow,

And I can hardly drive this limping cow.

Not long ago, which gave me cause to fret,

A sea hog at the Scollags broke my net.

The sea did not up to Rhincarah flow,

Mangerton's top was black, and wanted snow.

With mournful song lamented, the Bantee,

Foretold the ruin of my house and me,

When all these omens met at once, I knew

What sad misfortune must of course ensue.

But tell me, Murrogh, what the College is,

There's nothing more I long to know than this.

MURROGHOH.

Owen, I was so foolish once I own,  
To think it like little school in town,

Or like the school that's in Tralee, you know

Where we to 'sises and to sessions go,

And when arrested, stand each others bail,

And spend a cow or two in law and a'e.

I might compare Drumcon to Knockanore,

Curragh of Ballyline to Linamore  
With much more reason—but, my dearest friend,

The College does our schools so far transcend,

Or all the schools that ever yet I saw,

As Karny's cabin is below Lixna.

OWEN.

But what good fortune led you to that place?

MURROGHOH.

To tell my sufferings, and explain my case,

To be restored, to find a just redress  
From those who glory to relieve distress.

'Tis true I lost my landlord's favour by 't,

But then, dear Owen, I regained my right;

All my renewal fines with him were vain,

Nor prayers nor money could my farm obtain;

What could I do but to the College run,

And well I did, or I should be undone.

There did I see a venerable Board,  
Provost and Fellows, men that kept their word,

Sincere and just, honest and fair, and true,

Their only rule is to give all their due.

No bribes or interest can corrupt their minds,

Unbiased, laws the rich and poor man finds;

Alike to all, their charity extends,  
Even I a stranger found them all my friends;

Such were the saints that once possessed this isle,

And drew down blessings on our happy soil,

They soon (for justice here knows no delay)

Gave this short answer, Murrogh, go your way,

Return, improve your farm, as heretofore,

Begone, you shall not be molested more.

OWEN.

Happy Milesian! happiest of men!  
Then Ballyline is now your own again.

'Tis large enough, though not a whole plow land,

And has a lovely prospect to the strand.

Tho' bogs and rocks deform that spot of earth,

Consider, Murrogh, that it gave thee birth.

Those bogs and rocks your cows and sheep surround,

Keep them from trespass pledge, and  
starving pound.  
Thrice happy you, who living at your  
ease,  
Have nought to do but see your  
cattle graze,  
Speak Latin to the stranger passing  
by,  
Or on a Shambrog bank reclining  
lye;  
Or on the grassy sod out points to  
play  
Backgammon; and delude the live-  
long day.  
When night comes on to pleasing  
rest you go,  
Lull'd by the soft cronaan, or sweet  
speck show  
When kircher'd Sheelah strains her  
warbling throat,  
In tuneful hum, and sleeps upon the  
pote.

## MURROGHÓN.

Dingle and Derry sooner shall unite,  
Shannon and Cashen both be drained  
out right,  
And Kerry men forsake their cards  
and dice,  
Dogs be pursued by hares, and cats  
by mice,  
Water begin to burn, and fire to  
wet,  
Before I shall my College friend for-  
get.

## OWEN.

But I must quit my dear Ivragh  
and roam  
The world about to find another  
home;  
To Paris go with satchel cram'd  
with books,  
With empty pockets and with hun-  
gry looks;  
Or else to Dublin to Tim Sullivan  
To be a drawer or a waiting man;  
Or else perhaps some favourable  
chance  
By box and dice my fortune may  
advance,  
At the Groom Porters could I find  
a friend,  
That would poor Owen kindly recom-  
mend.  
There I could nicely serve, and teach  
young men

The art to cog, and win their coin  
again.  
But shall this foreign captain force  
from me,  
My house and land, my weirs and  
fishery?  
Was it for him I those improvements  
made!  
Must his long sword turn our my  
lab'ring spade?  
Adieu my dear abode—  
I shall no more with brogue boan  
scribiogh climb  
Steep Mulloghbert, enthron'd on top  
sublime,  
Head of my clan, determine every  
case,  
To make my vassals live at home in  
peace,  
To teach them justice a much chea-  
per way,  
Keep them from lawyers' fees and  
courts delay,  
Nor shall I see you, Curragh Can a  
Wee,  
Full often have I made a song for  
thee,  
Least some disaster should attend  
my life,  
My tender children, or my loving  
wife.  
Nor the Knoekdrum where our fore-  
fathers set,  
Upon the lofty top the insidious net,  
To catch Desmonian wild, a sight  
more rare  
To British eyes, than Scandinavian  
bear.

Valentia, too, I bid farewell to thee,  
Title to best of men great Anglesey.  
Desmond tho' last, not least belov'd  
farewell,  
By whose great lord whole troops of  
Britains fell,  
Thy glories shall in distant lands be  
known,  
And all the world superior Desmond  
own.

## MURROGHÓN.

But stay, dear Owen, cosher here  
this night,  
Beho'd the rooks have now begun  
their flight,  
And to their nests in winged troops  
repair,  
They fly in haste and show that  
night is near.  
The sheep and lambkins all around  
us bleat,

## 4.—ANNAGH

The sun's just down, to travel is too  
late.  
Slacaan and scollops shall adorn my  
board,  
Fit entertainment for a Kerry lord,  
In egg shells then we'll take our  
parting cup,  
Lye down on rushes, with the sun  
get up.

## 3.—AGLISH (THE CHURCH,

Parish is in the barony of Magonihy.  
At Barleymount is a quarry of ex-  
cellent building stone, some of which  
was used for Lord Headley's man-  
sion at Aghadoe. The Protestant  
church was built in 1823, and also  
the glebe house. There is a glebe of  
14 acres. Near the church are the  
remains of an ancient structure. The  
old Catholic chapel is disused since  
one was built at Ballyhar.

The parish of Aglish is composed  
of the following townlands:

1. Acres (na h-acra.
2. Aghaleebeg, the field of the  
little ditch or fence.
3. Aglish, the church.
4. Ballinilane, the island village.
5. Ballybrack, variegated town-  
land, speckled land.
6. Ballynacarrig, rocky place.
7. Ballytrasna, transverse town-  
land.
8. Barleymount.
9. Bookasallagh, the sally (willow)  
milking field.
10. Coolbane, white nook.
11. Coolroe, east and west, red  
nook.
12. Doonkinane, Kinane's or Gi-  
nane's fort.
13. Dromdoshigbeg, the little ridge  
of the district.
14. Flintfield.
15. Laharan, the one half of a  
townland.
16. Racomane, Hurley-ford, east  
and west.
17. Seersha, a freehold.
18. Sheans, east and west.
19. Trippenagh, Threepens.

Parish extends into Corkaguiny and  
Trughanacmy baronies, between the  
mountains and Tralee bay. The  
word Annagh or Eanach means a  
watery place. The Protestant church  
at Blennerville was built in 1818.  
There is a Catholic church at Cur-  
ragheen. The old ruined church of  
Annagh was built without mortar,  
and has a curious engraved stone  
bearing the figure of a man on horse-  
back. In the ancient graveyard are  
some pillar stones. Traces of a  
causeway may be seen from Tonakilla  
fort to the mainland.

Annagh parish is composed of the  
following townlands:—

1. Annagh, the marsh, or the  
road; near the stone fort or  
caher are eight stones of some  
ancient monument or grave.
2. Annagh island or marshy island
3. Ballyard, high townland.
4. Ballydunlea, Dunlevy's land.
5. Caherweeshen, the town of ill  
luck.
6. Clahane, hillside.
7. Cloghers, the stone churches.
8. Curragraigue, the rock of the  
village.
9. Curraheen, little skiff.
10. Derrymore east and west, the  
big oak; here is Caherconree.
11. Lohercanan, from white-headed  
greyhound.
12. Tonevane, white bottom lands.

## CAHERCONREE,

Cathair, Conrui, the fort of Curoi  
Mac Daire, King of West Munster,  
about A.D. 1. The fort is on the  
spur of the hill of the same name  
in the Slieve Mis range, near Tra-  
lee. The elevation is 2,050 feet. It  
is reached from Camp village, by the  
valley of Finglas river, called Glen  
Fas. At the base of Caherconree  
the Milesian Queen Scota was killed  
in battle. The Milesian Princess  
Fas was buried where the ruined  
oratory of Kilelton now stands in  
Glen Fas.



In the parish triads the fort is ranked as one of the three old buildings of Ireland. The Red Branch Knights, *Laeghaire Buadhach*, *Conall Caernach* and *Cuchulainn*, performed deeds of daring outside the fort of *Curoi Mac Daire*. The slaughter of *Curoi*, the husband of the fair *Blanaid*, by *Cuchulainn*, is another famous Gaelic story. *Blanaid* poured milk as a signal into the stream, now called *Finglas*; and the murdered *Curoi Mac Daire* is said to be buried on *Caherconree*.

The view from inside the fort is very fine. To the north can be seen the *Clare coast*, *Aran isles*, and the *Connemara mountains*. To the east *Castleisland*, and the *Duhallow country*. To the south *Killarney's lakes* and mountains, and south by west the mountains and bays of *Iveragh* and *Corcaguiny*.

In the *Book of Leinster* it is stated that *Cingdorn* was *Curoi Mac Daire's* *caisleoir*, or stone builder. The fort has an area of two acres, and is built across the base of a triangular spur of the mountain, the sides being almost perpendicular cliffs.

The entire length of the main wall is 350 feet; it was about 20 feet thick and 15 feet high, with terraces inside the fort. The surrounding vallum of earth and stones is forty feet from the main wall.

The following extract from "Gothic: a New Pantomime," by Edward Kenealy, Lon., 1850, may be inserted here:—

#### THE STORY OF THE FAIR BLANAID.

The princely chief, *Cuchulainn*,  
Our chief renowned of old—  
From frowning tower and fortress  
He calls his warriors bold;  
From frowning tower and fortress,  
With broad sword blue and shield,  
And lance and spear, athirst for  
blood,  
They march into the field.

Many a valiant bowman,  
And many a swordsmen brave,  
Thronged where his floating stand-  
ards  
Along the hillocks wave.  
His star-bright floating standards  
Like pillars tall were seen,  
The Yellow Lion rampant  
Upon a field of green.  
And with these brawny archers  
A cloud of spearmen came,  
With tufted beards and warlike  
brows,  
And deep dark eyes of flame.

These fierce and fire-eyed soldiers,  
These men of old renown,  
For three whole days within their  
tents  
Of scarlet cloth sat down.  
Like shining stars in winter,  
Or waves that lash the strand,  
In splendour, strength and number,  
Beset that iron band,  
And loud their war-cries sounded,  
And shrilly neighed their steeds,  
And proudly panted old and young  
For strange heroic deeds.

Then out spake brave *Cuchulainn*—  
"Ye Red-Branch Chieftains, hear,  
We've shared in many a battle-field,  
And conquered far and near.  
We've crumbled many a haughty  
fort,  
And many a captive led,  
And side by side, o'er land and tide,  
We've stoutly fought and sped.  
Where are the chiefs in *Erie*  
Of hardier heart and hand?  
Or breathes there on this broad  
earth,  
Who dares your might withstand?"

"But now our spirit slumbers,  
Our broadswords sleep in rust,  
Our polished spears are blunted,  
Our war-vests mould in dust.  
Our bards sit down in silence,  
Or vainly sing the lays  
Of deeds and men long past and  
gone,  
Our sluggish souls to raise.  
For ten long months of idleness  
We've wiled the time away,  
Inactive—nerveless—drooping—  
By feasting spoiled, and play.

Up—up—nor rest ignobly,  
Like women still at home—  
Up—up—to fields where Glory points  
And bids the Red Branch roam.  
The antlered deer and brown wolf  
Too long have been our game;  
Once on a time the Red-Branch  
Knights  
Pursued some nobler aim.  
The game of war with foemen,  
The strife with gallant men,  
These be our ends—Then up with  
me,  
And share such game again.  
Etc., etc.

The tale has been told by many  
writers in Gaelic and English.  
Father Horgan's poem on *Cahir  
Conri*, was edited by *Windale*, *Cork*,  
1860. An illustrated article by *P.  
J. Lynch* appeared in the journal of  
the *R.S.A.I.*, *March*, 1899.

*Dr Whitley Stokes* has also edited  
the *Amra Chonroi* or *Bullog* of  
*Curoi*, giving a valuable glossarial  
index. The tragic death of *Curoi*  
has been translated by *Mr. Best*.

#### 5.—ARDFERT

Parish extends into the baronies of  
*Clanmaurice* and *Trughnamoy*. In  
the annals of *Innisfallen* it is called  
*Hyferte*, the territory of miracles,  
or of *Ert* or *St. Erc*, a *Munster*  
bishop, who in the fifth century made  
*Ardfert*, the seat of the bishopric of  
*Kerry*. In the *Annals of the Four  
Masters*, it is called *Ardfert*,  
the height of the grave. The  
historian *Ware* gives the meaning of  
*Ardfert* as the wonderful place on  
an eminence. In the *Monasticon  
Hibernicum*, *Ardart* or *Ardfert* is  
called the capital of *Kerry*. The  
place is also named *Ardfert-Bren-  
dain*, from *St. Brendan*, a native of  
*Kerry*, born in 484, and educated by  
*St. Ita* and *Bishop Erc*. *St. Bren-  
dan* erected a monastery at *Ardfert*  
in the sixth century. In 500 *Car-  
pair*, the bishop of *Iferte*, died. In  
1075 the comarb of *St. Brendan*,  
*Dermod Mac Mel Brenan*, died. The  
abbey and town were destroyed by  
fire in 1089. In 1099 the *Bishop  
of Magrath O'Ronain*, died. In  
1151 *Ardfert* was burned by *Cormac  
O'Cuilem*. In 1152 *Mac or Mel Bren-  
dain O'Ronain* assisted at the synod

of *Kells*, and he died in 1161. In  
1179 the town of *Ardfert* was burned.  
In 1193 the bishop of *Iar Man* or  
*West Munster*, *Donald Mac O'ne-  
archy*, died. In 1207 *bishop Davit  
O'Duibhdinil*, died. In 1215 *John*,  
an English *Benedictine*, was made  
bishop, and he died at *St. Albans*  
in *England*, leaving some rare jewels  
but whether these were from *Ard-  
fert* is not stated. In 1225 *Bishop  
Gilbert* was elevated to the see of  
*Ardfert*, but resigned, and was fol-  
lowed by *bishop Brendan* in 1237. In  
1252 a *Dominican friar*, *Christian*,  
was made bishop, and was succeeded  
by *Philip*, who died in 1263. *Thomas  
Fitzmaurice*, first lord of *Kerry*, in  
1253, built a monastery in *Ardfert*  
for the *Franciscans*, and he was  
buried in the altar tomb in the choir,  
31st *March*, 1280. Many later lords  
of *Kerry* were buried in this friary,  
where there is the gravestone of *Ed-  
mund*, tenth lord, buried 1543, and  
of *Gerald*, a grand prior of the  
*Knights Templar*. The rights of  
the secular clergy of *Ardfert* were  
encroached upon by the *Franciscans*  
of *Ardfert*, and by the *Knights Hos-  
pitaillers of Rattoo*, about this time.  
In 1309 the prior, *William de Bristol*  
claimed the mortuary fees on the  
body of *John de Cantelupe* or *Can-  
tillon*, from the bishop, *Nicholas*. In  
1325 there was another dispute  
about the *Ardfert market cross* and  
pillory, by the *Rattoo knights*. In  
1312 a leper house was founded by  
*Nicholas Fitzmaurice*, who also  
erected a castle at *Ardfert*. In 1347  
bishop *Alan O'Hatheron* died, and  
bishop *John de Valle* in 1372. *Bishop  
Cornelius O'Tigernac* was elected in  
1372, and was succeeded by *William  
Bull*, dean of *Cork*, in 1379. This  
was probably an unpopular selection,  
for *bishop Bull* was excused from  
attending *Parliament* in 1382, be-  
cause the county was disturbed by  
*Irish enemies* and *English rebels*. In  
1420 *Bishop Nicholas Fitzmaurice*,  
second son of *Lord Kerry*, succeeded.  
He was followed by *Maurice*, who  
died in 1462. In 1480 *John Stack*  
was bishop. He died in 1488, and  
was buried in the cathedral. *Bishop  
Philip* succeeded, and died in 1496.  
A *Geraldine*, *John Fitzgerald*,  
canon of *Ardfert*, was the next

bishop. James Fitzrichard Pierse Fitzmaurice was bishop in 1551, but was expelled in 1579 from his cathedral by the soldiers of Queen Elizabeth, and died in 1583; when his friend, the great Earl of Desmond, was hunted to death in Glanacuntee. The Catholic bishops since the time of the Reformation have been Richard Connell, 1649, succeeded by Denis Moriarty, who died in 1737, aged 85. In 1738 Eugene O'Sullivan was elected bishop; and was followed by William O'Meara, who was translated to Killaloe on exchange with bishop Nicholas Madgett, Feb. 23rd, 1753. Dr. Madgett built a residence in a narrow lane off Strand-street, Tralee, for the sum of £16 3s. 10d., and lived a very retired life there until his death in 1774, when he was buried at Ardfert in the same tomb with bishops Moriarty and O'Sullivan. Bishop Francis Moylan was his successor until 1786, when he was translated to his native Cork. Bishop Feahan, a Tralee man, was next elected. He moved to Killarney, at the request of Lord Kenmare, and was provided with a good house in New-street, and an adjacent farm. He died in 1797; and was buried in Killarney. The next bishop was Charles Sugrue, who died at Bath on September 29th, 1824, and was also buried in Killarney. Dr. Egan succeeded as coadjutor on July 25, 1824. Dr. Moriarty was consecrated coadjutor bishop of Kerry in 1854. He was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew Higgins. The next bishop was John Coffey, who was consecrated on November 10th, 1889. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Mangan, the present bishop, in 1904.

The diocese of Kerry now includes Kerry and part of Cork. The ancient diocese of Aghadoe is supposed to have been united with the see of Ardfert, soon after the synod of Rathbrasil, A.D. 1110, and certainly before 1201. Since that time it has been known as the see of Kerry, Kiaragi, Kerrigia, Iar-Muan, or West Munster. There are still archdeacons of Ardfert and Aghadoe.

On June 20th, 1588, Queen Elizabeth appointed Dr. Kenan, the first Protestant bishop of the united sees of Ardfert and Aghadoe; and in 1633 these were permanently united to Limerick. The Protestant bishops have been Dr. Kenan (1588), Crosby (1600), Steere (1622), Steere (1628), Fulwar (1641), Syngé (1660), Fuller (1663), Marsh (1667), Vasey (1672), Digby (1678), Wilson (1691), Smyth (1695), Burscough (1725), Leslie (1755), Averill (1770), Gore (1772), Perry (1784), Barnard (1794), Warburton (1806), Elrington (1820), Jebb (1822), Knox (1830), Higgin (1849), Griffin (1854), Graves (1866), Bunbury (1899), Orpen (1906).

There are many remains of the churches at Ardfert. Teampul-na-ho, the church of the Virgin, was built in the fourteenth century, in the Norman Gothic style. Teampul Griffin is another church, in better preservation. The round tower, which was 100 feet high, has long since, 1776, fallen to the ground. The remains of the cathedral consist of the west door of the older building, the side wall of a more ancient church, and the thirteenth century building. The ruins of the Franciscan abbey, founded in 1253 by Lord Thomas Fitzmaurice, are within the demesne of the Crosbie family. For an illustrated paper on the Ardfert churches the reader is referred to vol. 16 of the Irish Antiquarian Journal, 1834.

Dr John Crosbie, of Maryborough, Queen's County, was made bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe, by Queen Elizabeth in 1600. Colonel Crosbie's house at Ardfert was burned by the Irish army under Colonel Fitzmaurice in 1641. The new mansion, Ardfert Abbey, was modernised by Lord Brandon in 1720.

The corporation of the borough of Ardfert was dissolved by the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108. Two members were returned to the Dublin Parliament from 1639 to 1800, when the trustees to the Earl of Glandore were given £15,000 as compensation.

The parish of Ardfert is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Ardfert, ard-ferta, the hill or height of the grave.
2. Ardfert oughter, upper Ardfert.
3. Ardfert town.
4. Ballinprior, Priorstown.
5. Ballinvoher, the townland of the road.
6. Ballymacquin, lower and upper.
7. Ballyroe, red land
8. Barrow. There are ruins of a church here, near which St. Brendan was born; also ruins of a castle.
9. Brandonwell.
10. Carrahane, Johnsbog, lower and upper.
11. Cloon glebe, meadow land.
12. Collegefield.
13. Commons, east, north and west.
14. Creegoocane, white cliffs.
15. Farranwilliam, William's land.
16. Gortaspiddale, hospital field.
17. Graigue, the herd; steeds.
18. Kilfenora, Fenora's church.
19. Kill, the church.
20. Killorane, Oran's church.
21. Knockaclogher, the hill of the stone church.
22. Knockayurra, the clown's hill.
23. Knockeanagh, hill of the assembly.
24. Knockroe, the red hill, a Marconi station.
25. Larha, open space among ancient woods
26. Liscahane, the fort of Cathan, or Kane, held by Stack in the Geraldine wars, for the English.
27. Listrim, the fort of the ridge.
28. Rahoneen, little Eogan's fort.
29. Ratherihane, the fort of the aspen tree.
30. Sackville.
31. Skrillagh.
32. Tawlaght, the gravestone or cairn.
33. Tubridmore, the great well or spring.

Many historic fights have taken place around Ardfert. The following extract from the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year A.D. 1582, will be of interest:—

"A company of English foot soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Zouch, were quartered at Ardfert from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to September of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the sovereign (mayor), they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands as hostages. Patrickin, Edmond and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, named Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice then returned with their prey, and afterwards encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, that is Murrough, the son of Edmond, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney, by the sons of the bishop of Kerry, James Fitzmaurice, who were aiding the Queen Elizabeth's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha (Lixnaw), Lis-Tuathail (Listowel), Bialle (Beale), and Bailean-Bhainneanagh (Ballybunion). He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim (Ballymacqueen) or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe (Ballykealy)

the Clan Pierce. Macmaurice took his sons away from the town of Ardfer, and they all went back to the woods; and they were scarcely gone when Captain Zouch came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsim, and to relieve his people; and as he had not overtaken the Mac Maurices about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of the Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants (the O'Connors), who were along with him during the disturbance, in Leac-Beibhionn (Lackbevine), it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfer, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures, money, plate, and valuables were all lost. Captain Zouch went to England in the month of August in this year, and was slain in a conflict there. The surviving soldiers at Ardfer were taken to Cork, so that there was not at that time a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory."

There is a passage in the Leabhar na g Ceart which refers to the great rath at Barrow, Kenach m Bearrain, which was a royal residence. The name and site of the assembly ground is preserved in the adjoining townland of Knockenagh, where there are remains of burial mounds at Cehoreens. This place has not been tilled, and human bones have been found near by.

#### 6. BALLINCUSLANE.

Ballincuslane parish is in the barony of Trughenackmy. The Protes-

tant Church is near Inagragh, and the Catholic Chapel is at Cordal. At Kilnananima are the ruins of Desmond's Chapel, with a burial ground attached. The remains of the Great Earl of Desmond, slain in 1583, were interred here. Kilmurry Castle was taken by Colonel Phaire of Cork, in 1650. Kilcushnan and Ballymacadam are also Geraldine castles in this district. In the Church records of 1291 Kilmanima was called Ecclesia-de-Kilmanna in English, and Ceall-an-amanack in Gaelic.

Ballincuslane parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Adraval, the central village.
2. Ballahantouragh, the ford mouth of Tara, the royal residence.
3. Ballinard the village of the height.
4. Ballynahallia, the village of the cliff.
5. Ballynahulla, the village of the wool.
6. Ballyplimoth.
7. Barna, the gap.
8. Ballincuslane, the village of the castle.
9. Breakig, the wolf field.
10. Carke, carcair, a prison.
11. Coolegrean, the nag's nook or retreat.
12. Coom, the glen or hollow.
13. Cordal, East and West.
14. Craggaunoonia, the green rock.
15. Dorreen, the little oak grove.
16. Fieries, forest, copse, or under-wood.
17. Glanawaddra, the dog's glen.
18. Glanlarehan, Laharn's glen.
19. Glanowen, Eoghan's glen.
20. Gortacappul, the horse's field.
21. Gortglass, the green field.
22. Kilhereheart, Berehert's church.
23. Kilcushnan, Cuisna's church.
24. Kilmurry, Mary's church, or Murray's church.
25. Kilquane, Gouane's church.

26. Knockachur, the hill of the feast.
27. Knockateo, the hill of the "great house."
28. Knockaunurragh, the little hill of the marsh.
29. Knockdown, the brown hill.
30. Knockeenahone, the hillock of the cave.
31. Knocknaboul, the hill of the dairy place.
32. Knocknadariv, the hill of the bulls.
33. Knockreagh, the mottled hill.
34. Knockrower, the wide or thick hill.
35. Knockyeala, Healy's hill.
36. Lackabane, the white hillside.
37. Lackanoneen, the hillside of the nouncens.
38. Lackbrooder, Broder's hillside.
39. Leaha, na leatha, the halves.
40. Leamydoody, Doody's leap.
41. Lyre, the fork of the rivers.
42. Mullen, the mill.
43. Reascaslugh, the castle, field, or the field of the stone fort.
44. Tooreenagowan, the calves' night-pen, or the smith's bleach green.
45. Tooreengarow, the coarse night-fold, or the coarse little bleach green.
46. Tooreennascarty, the night-fold of the thicket, or the little bleach green of the thicket.

**THE GERALDINE'S DAUGHTER.**  
 SPEAK!—speak low—the bean sige\* is crying;  
 Hark! hark! to the echo!—she's dying!  
 ing! "she's dying."  
 What shadow flits dark'ning the face of the water?  
 'Tis the swan of the lake—'Tis the Geraldine's Daughter.

\* Commonly written the Banshee.

Hush, hush! have you heard the bean sige said?  
 Oh! list to the echo! she's dead! she's dead!  
 No shadow now dims the face of the water;  
 Gone, gone is the wraith of the Geraldine's Daughter.

The step of yon train is heavy and slow,  
 There's wringing of hands, there's breathing of woe;  
 What melody rolls over mountain and water?  
 'Tis the funeral chant for the Geraldine's Daughter.

The requiem sounds like the plaintive moan  
 Which the winds make over the sepulchro's stone;  
 "Oh why did she die? our heart's blood had bought her!  
 Oh, why did she die, the Geraldine's Daughter?"

The thistle-beard floats—the wild roses wave  
 With the blast that sweeps over the newly-made grave;  
 The stars dimly twinkle, and hoarse falls the water.  
 While night-birds are wailing the Geraldine's Daughter.

Castleisland, Oilean Ciarnaidhe, the island of Kerry, was the stronghold of the Fitzgordals, whose burial ground was at Kilnananima, Ardmagh, the height of the spoils, or the armies, is near the source of the river Blackwater or Avonmore.

"Now Maing's lovely border is gloriously won,  
 Now the towers of the island gleam bright in the sun,  
 And now Ceall-an-Anama's portals are passed,  
 Where headless the Desmond found refuge at last!  
 By Ard-na-greagh mountain, and Avonmore's head,  
 To the Earl's proud pavilion the panting deer fled."

"Kilnananima" is near Cordal - 3 miles E.

castles and were Mac war  
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## 7. BALLINVOHER.

Ballinvoher parish is in the barony of Corkaguiny. At Inch are the ruins of a church, and the old burial ground is near Annescall (River of Shadows) lake.

The parish of Ballinvoher is composed of the following townlands:

1. Acres, na h-aora.
2. Ardroe, red height.
3. Aughils, yew wood.
4. Ballinagrown, the village of the trees.
5. Ballintaggart, the priest's residence.
6. Ballyandreen, abounding in blackthorn.
7. Ballycullane, the quarries or mines.
8. Ballyglasheen, very green pasture, or the village of the streamlet.
9. Ballynahunt, village of the waves.
10. Ballynane, the home of the bird.
11. Caheracruttera, the residence of the harper.
12. Caherpierce, Pierce's city.
13. Derrygorman, Gorman's oak grove.
14. Doorah, black fort.
15. Dromavally, the ridge of the place.

Here are three cairns, called Cuchullin's Bed.

16. Emlagh, the marsh.
17. Fahan, the hillock.
18. Farranalickeen, the land of the little stone flag.
19. Fleninstown.
20. Glanfahan, the glen of the hillock.
21. Glanaheera, the glen of the festivity.
22. Glantane, the little glen.
23. Gortbreagoge, toy garden.
24. Gortnancooran, garden of the heaths.
25. Gureen, the little field or garden.

26. Inch, river promontory or isthmus.

27. Inch, East and West.
28. Kilduff, the black church.
29. Killeenagh, little church of the ford.
30. Lack, the flagstone.
31. Lougher, the rushy place.
32. Rathduff, the black fort.
33. Rathmalode, fort of the flails.
34. Tullig, the little hill.

The village of Annascall is a resort for anglers on lake and river.

## 8. BALLYCONRY.

Ballyconry parish, in Inraghticonnor barony, is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ahascra, the ford of the sand-hill.
2. Ballyconry, Bail-ohon-riogh, village of the king's hound.
3. Gortagurrane, the horse field or the garden of the shrubbery.
4. Mweevoo, the cow field.
5. Mweevuck, the pig field.
6. Toohana, the clans.

## 9. BALLYDUFF.

Ballyduff parish is in Corkaguiny barony. There are some ruins of a church in the ancient burial ground, near which is a small glebe. In the glen of Maharabo is a spot called the wolf step, where the last specimen of this animal in the county was killed.

Ballyduff parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballymiry, Kingstown.
2. Ballyduff, black townland.
3. Ballyhoneen, little Seoghan's place.

There is a gallan here.

4. Coumanare, the hollow of slaughter, where a great battle was fought and in which valley many arrow heads have been found.

Ballyheige parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballinclemesig, Clemasey's village.
2. Ballyheige, the townland of O'Tiege.
3. Ballylongane, O'Longan's townland.
4. Ballyronan, Ronan's townland.
5. Booleenshare, little western cattle fold.
6. Buncurrag, the coracle's mooring.
7. Caherulla, the stone fort of Ulaidh or Ulster.
8. Castleshannon.
9. Cloghanebane, white stones.
10. Cloghaneleesh, Elizabeth's ruined fortress.
11. Dirtane, between times.
12. Doonamontane, the fort of the moor.
13. Dreenagh, abounding in oak.
14. Dromator, the hill of the night fold, or the hill of the bleach green.
15. Dromgower, goat hill.
16. Glandahalin, east and west, the glen of the two inlets.
17. Glenderry, wooded glen.
18. Glenlea, the grey glen.
19. Heirhill.
20. Knockane, the hillock.
21. Maulin, bare top.
22. Tiduff, the black house.
23. Tiershanaghan, Shanahan's land.
24. Toanreagh, rowan-coloured bottom.

No description of the parish would be complete without the following lines by a famous Kerry poet:

5. Glenahoo, the glen of the cave.
6. Killanordrane, church of the chief.
7. Kilmore, the great church.
8. Kilmurry, church of the Virgin Mary.
9. Knocknagower, goat hill.
10. Lisarney, Carney's fort.
11. Lough adoon, the lake of the fort.
12. Maghanaboe, the cows' milking field.

## 10. BALLYHEIGE.

Baile-ui-Thadg, the townland of O'Teigue, is the name of a parish in Clanmaurice barony. Ballyheige Castle is situated in an extensive demesne. The Protestant church was built in 1814, and the glebe house in 1820. Colonel David Crosbie built the Castle of Ballingarry in 1641, to shelter his English tenantry; but the place was taken by the Irish army. There are remains of a small chapel dedicated to Saint Mac Ida in this parish. Very fine amethysts and "Kerry diamonds" have been found in the cliffs at Kerry Head. At Minegahane, the swell that precedes stormy weather produces a sound among the rocks resembling the discharge of cannon. The geological formation at Ballyheigue is the old red sandstone.

In October, 1729, a Danish East Indiaman, the Golden Lion, was driven ashore during a storm on Ballyheige sands, and became a wreck. Among the salvage was £20,000 worth of silver bullion, which was placed for safety in the tower cellar of Ballyheige Castle. The castle was raided by a large party at night time, and most of the bullion was removed by force. Two of the Danish sailors died of wounds received, while defending the treasure. Some attempts were made to bring the robbers to justice, but without success; and a very strong remonstrance was issued to the British Government by the Danish Minister in London.

14. "Dromavally" - not "Dromator".

P. Robinson

Westward to the sunset far,  
Underneath the Evening Star,  
Where whirls the mighty Shan-  
non's flow,  
Round the rocks of Kerryhead—  
O'er the city where, 'tis said,  
The reliques of the Cordan dead  
Were ta'en to long ago,

Stretches forth the healthy back,  
The fresh and fair old island tract—  
The patrimony of Teigh,  
With Shannon 'bove, the bay be-  
low:

The Maharees and Blaskets; lo!  
The Mucklagh Rock and peaks of  
snow,  
Are near to Ballyheigue.

She sits beside a bay of green,  
On fairest site was ever seen,  
The lofty purple hill behind,  
St. Brendan's Mount and Fort-del-  
Ore,

Where Spaniards fell in days of  
yore,  
And Brandon Bay, opposite are,  
To the old "head of the wind."

A stretch of snowy, sandy beach  
Southward to mole of Fenit reach—  
To the harbour of Tralee,

Where mighty vessels ply their way  
Over the broad, quiescent bay  
With freights from near and far  
away,  
From every land and sea.

A modern castle standeth high  
Above the level of the bay,  
Amidst the woods and bowers;  
No lovelier spot of beauty lies  
Beneath our bonnie Irish skies;  
No other sea-girt spot outvies  
Sweet Ballyheigue of ours.

—M. PRENDEVILLE.

11. BALLYMACELLIGOTT.

Ballymacelligott parish is in  
Trughnacamy barony. The Mac-  
Elligotts had three castle in the  
parish, within a circle of three  
miles: Carrignafeela, Arabella, and  
Bernagrillagh. The latter is by the

*"Ardnagrath" the hill of Slough, etc.  
about 3 miles east of Fenit.*

railway, some five les from Tra-  
lee: a square block of walls, over-  
grown with grass, and the ground  
floor used as a cattle shelter. The  
Castle of Carrignafeela had a deep  
cavern, called the prison of John,  
son of Ulick MacElligott; but the  
place was called in Gaelic the stone  
fort of the poets, and was not such  
a wicked place as some writers de-  
scribe it. An inquisition in the  
Dublin Record Office states that  
Arthur Denny, Esq., died at his  
mansion house of Carrignafeely,  
4: 7: 1619.

Gloun-na Geantha was the scene of  
the murder of the great Earl of Des-  
mond in 1583. The exact spot is  
now marked by an earthen mound,  
encircled by a row of evergreens. It  
would be a worthy deed of the Fitz-  
geralds of Desmond to erect a monu-  
ment on the spot worthy of the  
greatest man of their race, who  
fought against foreign rule and fell  
fighting against his foes like his  
famous namesake, the chief of the  
United Irishmen, Lord Edward  
Fitzgerald. The earl's remains  
were interred at Ardnagrath in the  
chapel which still bears his name,  
Kilnamanagh.

The great limestone quarry of  
Ballymacelligott has supplied build-  
ing material for the whole district,  
including Tralee Barracks, Bally-  
seedy House, the county gaol and  
the Courthouse, and the Tralee can-  
nal. A stream running under-  
ground for two miles has formed  
many curious limestone caverns, the  
principal entrance being in O'Bren-  
nan parish.

The Protestant church was erec-  
ted in 1824, on the site of the old  
parish church. There are several  
forts in the parish in some of which  
excavations have been found regu-  
larly walled and floored.

Ballymacelligott parish is com-  
posed of the following townlands.

1. Ahane, little ford.
2. Arabella.
3. Ash-hill.
4. Ballyneedora, the weaver's townland.

5. Ballinknock, the townland of the hill.
6. Ballyaukeen, town of Con's ford.
7. Ballybeg, the little townland.
8. Ballybrannagh, Welsh town.
9. Ballydwyer, east, middle, and west.
10. Ballyfinoge, the townland of the crows.
11. Ballynahinch, the townland of the "inch."
12. Bargakilla, the top of the wood.
13. Bealagrallagh, the mouth of the swamp.
14. Caherbreagh, the stone fort of the wolves.
15. Caheroullanagh, lower and upper, the stone fort of the holly district.
16. Cahermore, the big stone fort.
17. Carrignafeela, the stone fort of the poets.
18. Clashatlea, the river bed or hollow of the mountain.
19. Cloghavoola, the commemorative stone of the battle.
20. Clogher, the stone church or ecclesiastical.
21. Clogherclemin, Clemin's stone church edifice.
22. Cloghermore, the big stone church.
23. Coolnadead, rope-nook.
24. Curraghmacdonagh, M'Donagh's bog.
25. Doonimlaghbeg, the little border fort, or little Bmlagh's fort.
26. Flemby.
27. Garraun beg and more, the big and little shrubbery.
28. Glanageenty, Gloun-na-neentha, Gleann-an-Ghinntigh, Fortress Glen, where the Earl of Desmond was murdered at Bothar-an-Iarla, in 1583.
29. Gortagullane, the field of the golléun.
30. Gortatlea, the garden of the mountain.

31. Gortnaleaha, the field of the halves.
32. Gortshanavally, the garden of the old village.
33. Kilbane, the white church.
34. Kilkerry, Chiarra's church.
35. Kilquane, Cuan's church.
36. Knockatarriv, bull's hill.
37. Knockavinnane, kid's hill.
38. Kylebeg, little wood.
39. Lissooleen, little apple fort.
40. Loughnacappagh, the lake of the hamlet.
41. Magh, east and west, the plain.
42. Maglass, east and west, the green plain.
43. Martara, the martyrs, or the scene of the massacre.
44. Mountnicholas.
45. Muingmateo, the morass of the houses.
46. Mweelinroe, the red bare hill.
47. Rathanny, deer's fort.
48. Reanagowan, the smith's field.
49. Rockfield.
50. Shanavally, the old hamlet.
51. Tonreagh, lower and upper.
52. Toreen, the little cattle fold, or the little bleach green.
53. Tooreenastooka, the little cattle fold of the stooks or stacks.
54. Tullygarran, the nag's hill, or the hill of the shrubbery.
55. Tursillagh, sally (willow) tower.

12. BALLYNACOURTY

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. The Protestant church at Annascaul was built in 1816. There are remains of the ancient church in the burial ground. The gallans in this parish are at Ballintarmon, Ballynacourty, and Coumduff townlands.

Ballynacourty parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Annascaul, ath-na-scal, the ford of the heroes.
2. Annagap, block ford.

*There are also the fields of the castle.*

*+ Means the Earl's Wood.  
P. Robinson.*

3. Ardrinane, trail height.
4. Ballinclare, board town.
5. Ballintermon, the town of the sanctuary.
6. Ballynacourty, the town of the judgment seat.
7. Brackloon, speckled blackbird.
8. Coolmagoppage, the nook of the dock-leaves.
9. Coumduff, the black valley.
10. Farrancarriga, the land of the rock.
11. Gortacurraun, the reaping-hook field.
12. Gurteen, the little garden.
13. Gurteen north.

The *Ecce de Villa Pontis* of the 1291 Visitation was probably at Ballinclare, the town of the plank bridge, over the Owenascaul at Gurteen. There are holy wells at Tubberaerosha and Tubbereendoney, and a triple-fenced rath at Doonclaur. In 1329 Maurice, Earl of Desmond, held a court here, hence Ballynacourty. After 1584 the lands passed to Sir Richard Boyle.

13. BALLYNAHAGLISH  
(CHURCHTOWN)

parish, the town of the church, is in Trughanacmy barony. The Protestant church was built in 1619 at Church-hill, and the glebe house in 1741.

The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballyea, the hamlet of the aspen tree.
2. Ballygarran, the townland of the shrubbery.
3. Glebe.
4. Knockanarney, the hill of the sloes.
5. Lissodeige, the moated fort.
6. Listrim, the fort of the ridge.
7. Tawlaght, the gravestone or cairn.

In the early part of the seventeenth century Arthur Denny leased to David Nihil (O'Nihilly or Neale) the town and lands of Tallaght, and the rectory and glebe lands of Ballinahaglish.

*Silk town*  
14. BALLYSEEDY (SILK TOWN)

parish is in Trughanacmy barony. The ruins of the old church, to which a burial ground is attached, are in the Blennerhasset demesne at Ballyseedy. The parish is composed of the following townlands.

1. Ballindooganig, Doogan's hamlet.
2. Ballycarty, Carty's (Cartha) hamlet.
3. Ballymacthomas, the village of Thomas's son.
4. Ballyseedy, the silky townland.
5. Caherleheen, town exposed to the blast (weather).
6. Clashedmond, Edmond's Glen.
7. Curraghmacdonagh, M'Dona's bog.
8. Dromvally, the ridge of the place.
9. Gortbrack, east and west, the speckled or variegated field.
10. Lissardboola, the fort of the height of conflict.
11. Poulawaddra, the dog's pool.

15. BROSNA

parish is in the Trughanacmy barony. Some slight vestiges of the ancient parish church may still be traced in the burial ground. At Ahaun and Knockayeana some culm pits have been worked. The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ahaun, little ford.
2. Brosna, east and west, firewood.
3. Carrigeen, the little rock.

4. Carrigeenwood.
5. Derra, the oak wood.
6. Glantauskaha, the parohed glen.
7. Gneeves, gniomh, the twelfth of a plowland, or 10 acres.
8. Inchinapogh, little kissing inch.
9. Kilmaniheen, Mannix's church.
10. Knockafreaghau, the hill of the whortleberry.
11. Knockawinna, the hill of the chieftain.
12. Knockbrack, the speckled hill.
13. Knockeenreen, little hill of the trails.
14. Knockognoe, the hill of the nut.
15. Knopoge, the hillock.
16. Meenyvoughaun, the smooth field of the hut.
17. Toorennablauha, the little cattle field of the flowers.

The ancient well of Tipra Sean-garma, where the river Feile, or Feale, rises, is mentioned in the Fenian poems by Fergus, son of Finn MacCumhaill. Oisín was prisoner here for a year.

16. CAHER

parish is in Iveragh barony. Cathair Saidhbhin, the stone fort of Saidhbh, Sabina, or Sarah, is the name of a townland and town here. In 1815 there were only five houses in Caherciveen, but the place became more important when the road was made between Castlemaine and Valencia. A pier and small quay were constructed in 1822. There is a disused cemetery, where a community of friars built an abbey called Holy Cross. Near Caherciveen is an ancient stone cell uncemented, and a stone altar at which stations are performed. The cell is called Cill-a-bhearnain. Daniel O'Connell was a native of Carhan, and a Catholic church to his memory has been erected in Caherciveen. The Protestant church was built in 1815, and a fever hospital was established in 1834. The stone fort of Cahergheal is two miles north-west of the town. It is circular in form, 84 feet internal diameter, with walls 19 feet

thick at the base, built of uncemented green stone, and having stone steps and terraces inside. There are remains of the square castle of Ballycarbery, which belonged to McCarthy Mor. The chief mackerel fisheries are at Coununna, Councroum, and Valentia. Near Dowlas head is a spacious cavern.

Mr. Stephen B. Roche has written an account of the Iveragh Industries, and the efforts made to restore the home manufactures of the district.

Caher parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Aghatubbrid, the field of the well.
2. Ballycarbery, south, east, and west Carbery's hamlet.
3. Beginish, the little island.
4. Boherboy, yellow road.
5. Boola, the cattle night-fold.
6. Cahersiveen, the stone fort of Saidhbhin or Sarah.
7. Canburrin, roaring head.
8. Carhan, quicken or mountain ash.
9. Castlequin, Conn's castle.
10. Cloghanecarhan, the causeway of the quicken tree.
11. Cloghanecarhan, the causeway of stoneyland.
12. Derreen, the little wood.
13. Emlagh, border land.
14. Toghil, hollow (rooted out).
15. Garranearagh, spring garden.
16. Garranebane, gardens of the plain.
17. Gurteen, the little garden.
18. Inchiclogh, the stony inch.
19. Kilcoleman, Kevin's church.
20. Killelan, Elan's church, east and west.
21. Killoe, new church.
22. Killogrone, church of the cells.
23. Kilmego, M'Gow's church, east and west.
24. Knockaunrory, Rory's hillock.
25. Laharn, south and north, half a plot of land.
26. Lamb island.
27. Letter, the wet hillside.
28. Moneyduff, the black shrubbery.
29. Mountluke.
30. Oghermong, leper's forest.
31. Reenard, the high promontory.
32. Rehill.
33. Toorenmore, the bigger of the little pastures.
34. Turnamucka, the pig run.

17. CASTLEISLAND

parish is in Trughanacmy barony. This place derives its name from the castle of the Island of Kerry, which was erected here by the Norman, Geoffrey de Marisco, in 1226. The castle afterwards came to the Geraldines by marriage with a De Marisco; and was the capital town of the county under the Fitzgeralds. An important treaty was made here, at "Castrum de insula," in 1422, between Lord James Fitz-gerald, Earl of Desmond, Lord of the Liberties of Kerry, and Patrick Fitz-Maurice Fitz-Thomas, by which the earl exercised his "Rights Palenteyn and Paramount." The castle was taken in 1345, by the lord-justiciary of Ireland, Sir Ralph Ufford, who executed the knights who held it for the Earl of Desmond. After the confiscation of Munster by the Queen Elizabeth, the district was farmed to the Herbert family, as the "Manor of Mount Eagle Loyal." In 1733 a fee farm lease, at a yearly rent of £1,900, was made to five or six gentlemen, under the title of "The Seignior of Castleisland." These proprietors were Lord Headley, H. A. Herbert, Col. Drummond, W. Meredith, and W. T. Crosbie. In 1825 this seignior was finally dissolved. The old castle was partially destroyed by the Irish in 1600.

In 1291 Castleisland church was known as Ecclesia de Insula. After the confiscation, the Protestant incumbent was rector of Dysert, Killeentierna, Ballincuslane, and Castleisland, but in 1836 three benefices were established.

Castleisland parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ahane, little ford. X
2. Ahaneboy, little yellow ford: Some seams of anthracite and culm exist here.
3. Anglore, noisy ford. X
4. Ballyduff, black townland. X
5. Ballymacadam, town of Adam's son.
6. Ballynaboul, town of the holes.
7. Bawnaskeh, the bawn of the shield.
8. Bawnaluskaha, the bawn of the scorching or burning.

9. Beheenagh, birch tree district. X
10. Broughane, borderland.
11. Caheragh, the chieftaincy.
12. Cahereen, east and west, the little mansion.
13. Camp, the fortress.
14. Camp, east.
15. Canguilla, ceann gaille, the hill of the standing stone or gallaun.
16. Castleisland town, oilean Ciarraidhe.
17. Castleview.
18. Chapel Quarter.
19. Coolavaun, the corner or field of the milk.
20. Coolnageragh, the sheep field. ✓
21. Crag, the rock. ✓
22. Crinny, round land (world), east and west.
23. Doolraig, black hollow. ✓
24. Dooneen, the little fort. ✓
25. Dromulton, wethers ridge. ✓
26. Fahaduff, the black field. ✓
27. Farrannabrack, land of the trout streams.
28. Feavautia, field of inundations.
29. Glanshearoon, Seathruin's glebe. ✓
30. Gortoe, the red field.
31. Kealgorm, the blue stream.
32. Kilbannivane, Banivan's church, now in ruins in the burial ground.
33. Kilally, Allaidh's church.
34. Killegane, the church of the hollow.
35. Knockananlig, the hill of the birds.
36. Knockannagore, the hill of the goats.
37. Knockardtry, hill of the high chief.
38. Knockariddera, the Knights' hill.
39. Knockaunatee, the hillock of the house.
40. Knockeen, the little hill.
41. Knocknagoshel, east and west, the hill of the castles.
42. Lackabaun, white hillside (with daisies).
43. Meanus, mining places.
44. Meenbannivane, Banivan's lawn.
45. Meenleirim, north and south, fine land of the dry slopes.
46. Moanmore, the big turf.
47. Muingvautia, the drowned marsh. "It never rains, but it rains on Muingbhaidhte."

Anglorie may be because of the underground caves which give birth to certain atmospheric stages.

Shee-har-bun means fairy glen and the river. C. Robinson.

48. Mullaghmarky, arcus summit, or the horseman's hill-top.
49. Portduff, black bog.
50. Scartaglin, the thicket of the glen.
51. Tombwee, yellow bottom land.
52. Tooreenard, the high sheep walk.
53. Tooreenmore, the bigger of the little pastures.
54. Tullagubbeen, Gubbin's hillock.
55. Tullig, the hillock.

As Castleisland was the headquarters of the Lords of the Liberties of Kerry; the following poem by Thos. Davis may be not out of place here:

THE GERALDINES.

The Geraldines! the Geraldines!—  
'tis full a thousand years  
Since, 'mid the Tuscan vineyards,  
Bright flashed their battle-  
spears;  
When Capot seized the crown of  
France, their iron shields were  
known,  
And their sabre-dint struck terror  
on the banks of the Garonne;  
Across the downs of Hastings they  
spurred hard by William's side,  
And the grey sands of Palestine  
with Moslem blood they dyed;  
But never then, nor thence, till now,  
has falsehood or disgrace  
Been seen to soil Fitzgerald's plume,  
or mantle in his face.

The Geraldines! the Geraldines!—  
'tis true, in Strongbow's van,  
By lawless force, as conquerors, their  
Irish reign began;  
And, oh! through many a dark cam-  
paign they proved their prowess  
stern,  
In Leinster's plains and Munster's  
vales, on king and chief and  
kerne;  
But noble was the cheer within the  
halls so rudely won,  
And generous was the steel-gloved  
hand that had such slaughter  
done;  
How gay their laugh, how proud  
their mein, you'd ask no herald's  
sign—  
Among a thousand you had known  
the princely Geraldine.

These Geraldines! these Geraldines!  
—not long our air they  
breathed;  
Not long they fed on venison, in  
Irish water seethed;  
Not often had their children bear  
by Irish mothers nursed;  
When from their full and genial  
hearts an Irish feeling burst!  
The English monarchs strove in  
vain, by law, and force and bribe  
To win from Irish thoughts and ways  
this "more than Irish" tribe;  
For still they clung to fosterage, to  
"breitheamh, cloak and bard:  
What king dare say to Geraldine,  
"Your Irish wife discard?"

Ye Geraldines! ye Geraldines!—  
how royally ye reigned  
O'er Desmond broad, and rich Kil-  
dare, and English arts dis-  
dained:  
Your sword made knights, your ban-  
ner waved, free was your bugle  
call  
By Gleann's green slopes, and Dain-  
gean's tide, from Bearbha's  
banks to Eochail.  
What gorgeous shrines, what breith-  
eamh lore, what minstrel feasts  
there were  
In and around Magh Nuadhaid's  
keep, and palace-filled Adare!  
But not for rite or feast ye stayed,  
when friend or kin were pressed:  
And foemen fled, when "Crom  
Abu" bespoke your lance in  
rest.

Ye Geraldines! ye Geraldines!—  
since Silken Thomas flung  
King Henry's sword on council  
board, the English thanes  
among,  
Ye never ceased to battle brave  
against the English sway,  
Though axe, and brand, and treach-  
ery, your proudest cut away.  
Of Desmond's blood, through  
woman's veins passed on th' ex-  
husted tide;  
His title lives—a Sascannah churl  
usurps the lion's hide;  
And, though Kildare tower haugh-  
tily, there's ruin at the root.  
Else why, since Edward fell to earth,  
had such a tree no fruit?

castles  
and  
ere  
ac  
ar

—as torrents mould the earth,  
 You channelled deep old Ireland's  
 heart by constancy and worth;  
 When Ginckle 'leaguered Limerick,  
 the Irish soldiers gazed  
 To see if in the setting sun dead  
 Desmond's banner blazed?  
 And still it is the peasants' hope  
 upon the Cuirreach's mere,  
 "They'll live who'll see then thou-  
 sand men with good Lord Ed-  
 ward here"—  
 So let them dream till brighter days,  
 when, not by Edward's shade,  
 But by some leader true as he, their  
 lines shall be arrayed.

These Geraldines! these Geraldines.  
 rain wears away the rock,  
 And time may wear away the tribe  
 that stood the battle's shock;  
 But ever, sure, while one is left of  
 all that honoured race,  
 In front of Ireland's chivalry is that  
 Fitzgerald's place:  
 And, though the last were dead and  
 gone, how many a field and  
 town,  
 From Thomas Court to Abbeyfeile,  
 would cherish their renown?  
 And men would say of valour's rise,  
 or ancient power's decline,  
 "Twill never soar, it never shone,  
 as did the Geraldine."

The Geraldines! the Geraldines!—  
 and are there any fears  
 Within the sons of conquerors for  
 full a thousand years?  
 Can treason spring from out a soil  
 bedewed with martyrs' blood,  
 Or has that grown a purling brook,  
 which long rushed down a flood?  
 By Desmond swept with sword and  
 fire—by clan and keep laid low—  
 By Silken Thomas and his kin—by  
 sainted Edward, no!  
 The forms of centuries rise up, and  
 in the Irish line  
 Command their son to take the post  
 that fits the Geraldine!

\* The concluding stanza was found  
 among Davis's papers, and was in-  
 serted in the first edition. The al-  
 lusion to the pure, honest W. Smith  
 O'Brien is obvious.

parish is in the Corkaguiny barony.  
 Near the summit of St. Brandon's  
 hill are the remains of an oratory  
 dedicated to St. Brendan, and also  
 a remarkably fine spring of water.  
 A Protestant church was erected in  
 the village of Cloghane in 1823.  
 There are ruins of the old parish  
 church, and some remains of an an-  
 cient castle on the sea shore. At  
 Coomainaire, or the valley of  
 slaughter, numerous arrows have  
 been found after a battle fought here  
 at a very remote period. A patron  
 is held at Cloghane on the last Sun-  
 day of July, in honour of St. Bren-  
 dan. There are gallans at Ballin-  
 garraun, Clonsharragh, and Drom  
 East. In Ballyquin townland is  
 Dermot and Grania's Bed.

Cloghane parish is composed of the  
 following townlands:

1. Arraglen, glen of the charioteer.
2. Ballineesteinig, hamlet of the  
 confessor.
3. Ballingarraun, the townland of  
 the shrubbery.
4. Ballymore, the big hamlet.
5. Ballynahow, the town of the  
 river.
6. Ballynalacken, the village of the  
 hillside.
7. Ballyquin, Conn's village.
8. Capagh, the hamlet of the tribe.
9. Cloghane, the little pillar stone.
10. Clogharee, the king's pillar  
 stone.
11. Cloonsharragh, the foal's me-  
 dow.
12. Conmeencorraun, the little hol-  
 low of the sickle.
13. Droum, east and west, the ridge.
14. Emlagh, borderland.
15. Faha, the level plain, or exercise  
 ground.
16. Farran, the plot.
17. Fermoyale, bald land.
18. Glanshanacuirp, the glen of the  
 old trunk (of a tree, perhaps).
19. Lisdargan, Dargan's fort.
20. Lisnakealwee, fort of the yellow  
 covers.

- 31
21. Lisnamovaun, the fort of the  
 white cows.
  22. Maghanveol, the plain of the  
 lone tree.
  23. Mullaghveal, the mouth summit.
  24. Murirrigane, mariner's land.
  25. Reenboy, yellow point.
  26. Slievadrehid, the mountain of  
 the bridge.
  27. Slieveglass, the green mountain.
  28. Teer, district.

On May 17th, St. Brendan's Day,  
 a patron is held on the top of Bran-  
 don Hill, which rises 3,137 feet  
 above the sea. A little below the  
 chief summit are the penitential  
 stations, and on the top of the  
 mountain are two altars. Close to  
 the larger altar is the little oblong  
 ruin of Brandon's chapel, and hard  
 by is the well which is never dry.  
 Every year many climb the "Saint's  
 Road." On the lower slopes are  
 Cloghauns or stone bee-hive houses  
 uncemented. The east and north  
 flanks of Brandon Hill are rugged  
 and precipitous, and the view from  
 the summit on a clear day is very  
 fine. When St. Brendan had been  
 praying for some secure, delightful  
 land, remote from the haunts of  
 men, an angel said to him—"Arise,  
 O Brendan, for God hath given to  
 thee what thou hast sought—Tir-  
 Tairngire." The angel directed him  
 how to find this land of promise,  
 where there was nought save truth,  
 and there was neither age, nor de-  
 cay, nor gloom, nor sadness, nor  
 envy, nor jealousy, nor hatred, nor  
 haughtiness. It was in search of  
 this promised happy land that Bren-  
 dan went on his celebrated voyage  
 out on the western ocean.

### 19. CLOGHERBRIEN.

parish is in the Trughanacmy bar-  
 ony. The ancient church is in ruins.  
 The parish is composed of the fol-  
 lowing townlands:

1. Ballyenaghty, townland of won-  
 ders.
2. Ballynasare, the hamlet of the  
 masons.
3. Bawnboy, yellow bawn.
4. Clashaphuca, hollow of the  
 pooka.

5. Clogherbrien, Brian's stone  
 church.
6. Cloghmackirkeen, little hen's  
 stone.
7. Gortnamuckaly, garden of the  
 swine herds.
8. Kerries, east and west.
9. Knockaclogher, hill of the stone  
 church.
10. Knockanush, east and west.
11. Knocknaha, hill of the kiln.
12. Parkboy, yellow field.
13. Pinure, magpie land.
14. Slievenavadoge, mountain of the  
 cow.

### 20. CURRANS (GRIND STONES MILL)

parish extends into the baronies of  
 Magunihy and Trughanacmy. In  
 the village of Currans a cattle fair  
 is held on May 6th; two other fairs  
 formerly held here have been discon-  
 tinued. The Catholic church is in  
 the village. The Ecclesia de Cur-  
 rans of the 1291 visitation was prob-  
 ably the old church at Arderone.  
 There are two gallans and several  
 raths at Crag; a pallis fort at Ard-  
 crone; and the site of the old castle  
 at Currans.

The parish is composed of the fol-  
 lowing townlands:

1. Arderone, brown height.
2. Boherboy, yellow road.
3. Crag, the rock.
4. Curraghmore, east and west.
5. Farranamranagh, the land of  
 the chieftains.
6. Farrandoctor, doctor's land.
7. Garraundarragh, oak shrubbery.
8. Glanbane, white glen.
9. Kilfallinga, church of the cloak.
10. Kileens, little churches.
11. Knockaneacoolteen, hillock of  
 the sore heads.
12. Lissataggle, fort of the rye.
13. Meanus, mining district.
14. Urrohagal, land of the cockle  
 weeds.

The castles of "Moylahiff, Cala na  
 feirse, Cluain Maolain, and Cur-  
 reens" were built by the son of  
 Maurice, son of Thomas Fitzgerald.  
 In the age of the world, 3751, the  
 rivers Fleasc (now the Flesk) and



the Mand (Mang) first sprang into being, in the reign of Fiacha. The latter river is called the Inbear Mainge by Keating, and the Mand by the Four Masters. There is a townland in Castleisland parish called Muingvautia, and a well called Tobermaing, usually given as the source of the river. The record of the springing of these local rivers may seem doubtful, but there are entries in the old annals that King Mochoaidh cleared the forest of Luachair-Deadhaidh or Sliabh-Lauchra in A.M. 3727, and that King Aengus, who died in A.M. 3790, cleared the plains of Mag-Arcaill and Magh-Luachra in Ciarnaighe.

## 21. DINGLE

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. This place was anciently called Daingean-*ui-Chuis*, the stronghold or castle of the O'Cuigh family. The Earl of Desmond granted the Hussey family a settlement here. After the Desmond forfeitures the district was given to the Earl of Ormonde, who sold it to the Knight of Kerry. After the destruction of the Spanish forces at Smerwick in 1581 many of the English soldiers died from sickness in Dingle. Queen Elizabeth granted £300 to build a wall round the town. In 1600 the Sugaun Earl of Desmond, having been refused admittance into the Knight of Kerry's castle, set the town on fire. The town is said to have had three castles, the sites of which are still pointed out.

Dingle pier was originally built by the corporation, aided in 1765 by a grant of £1,000 from the Irish Parliament. In 1585 Queen Elizabeth ordered a grant of a charter of incorporation to the town. The corporation of "the sovereign, burgesses and commonalty of the town of Dingle-i-Couch" was dissolved in 1840. Until the Union the borough returned two members to the Irish Parliament. When it was disfranchised in 1801 Mr. R. B. Townshend was paid £15,000 as compensation.

Burnham House is the residence of Lord Ventry, and the Grove that of

the Knight of Kerry. The old church of St. James was built by the Spaniards. The Protestant church was built on this site in 1804. Ballyngoleen castle is in ruins.

Dingle parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballyameenbogh, town of the poor fine land.
2. Ballybeg, little village.
3. Ballycanneen, rabbit village.
4. Ballyeightragh, strand of Teige's town.
5. Ballyheabought, poor villages.
6. Ballymacadoyle, village of Doyle's sons. There is a giant's grave within the rampart of the extensive cliff fortress of Doon.
7. Ballymorereagh, Moreragh's town. There is a holed ogham stone here. Tempulgeal, the white church, is in a keel or coaluragh here.
8. Ballynabooly, the village of the milking green.
9. Burnham, east and west. In Gaelic this means the sea inlet or goleen.
10. Cappa, the plot of the tribe.
11. Carhoo, east and west, quarter plot.
12. Ciddaun, flat shore (haven).
13. Clossmore, big ear.
14. Commons of Dingle.
15. Commons of Milltown.
16. Cullenagh, abounding in holly.
17. Dingle, Daingean-*ui-Chuis*.
18. Doonsheane, John's fort.
19. Emlagh, east and west.
20. Farran, plot of land.
21. Farranflaherty, Flaherty's land.
22. Farrannakilla, church land.
23. Farranredmond, Redmond's lands.
24. Glin, north and south.
25. Gortanimerisk, field of strife.
26. Gortonora, field of honour.
27. Grove.
28. Killelane, island of the church.
29. Knockeen, little hill.
30. Milltown. There is a gallan here.
31. Monacappa, the common of the hamlets.
32. Mullenaglemig, the mill of the promontories.
33. Raheenyhoog, northern little forts, the northern mansions (raths).

34. Reenbeg, little promontory.
35. The Wood.

In 1605 the town of Dingle consisted of one main street, with gates at either end, and a castle. The houses were built with thick stone walls and narrow windows. The customs of Dingle for seven years, at that period, amounted only to £1 6s. 6d., at 3d. per lb. on imports.

Dingle formerly did a good trade with foreign countries, and was the centre of a great linen weaving industry. It has a good harbour and fine scenery. At present the fishing business does not give constant employment, and there are no industries in the town. It is a suitable place for building fishing boats, making nets and other necessities for that trade. A few industries like linen and woollen factories, basket-making and knitting, should succeed here with a little co-operation and local enterprise. The antiquities of Fahan, Gallerus, Kilmalkedar, etc., with the fine scenery of the Sleah Head and Connor Hill districts would attract many tourists if a light railway or electric tramway was laid down from Farranfore Junction by Castlemaine, Inch, Dingle, and Ventry. Inch and Ventry would also become favourite bathing resorts during the summer holidays if made readily accessible from Killarney, Cork and Dublin. The Dingle district now imports fish nets and barrels, which could be made locally, and the mackerel trade to America should be done direct, and not by transhipment to Liverpool as at present. The French and Spanish trade, formerly so important, could also be revived to some extent.

There are 21 trawlers, 9 nobbies, and 12 launches connected with Dingle Harbour, managed by 90 men and 20 boys, who are solely dependent on fishing for their livelihood. The gross income of these boats is about £10,000 per annum. As the harbour requires dredging, the boats land fish at Valentia now.

There are many remains of the old Gaelic and early christian civilisation in the parish of Dingle. Caher Cullaun is a circular caher, 70 feet in diameter, with walls of dry stone, 12 feet high and 9 feet thick. It

stands at the angle of a rectangular enclosure 78 paces by 45, and having walls 10 feet high. There are remains of a castle here also. In Glin townland are two forts with groups of cloghauns, and eight separate cloghauns. In Dingle Commons there are also eight cloghauns. In Ballyheabought are 25 cloghauns and a great fort. This fort has a circular rampart of earth, with stone faced terraces inside. It is 100 feet in external diameter, with a rampart 13 feet thick, and a fosse 25 feet wide and 20 feet deep. Outside the fosse is a second rampart 12 feet thick, and faced with flagstone. The entrance is at the west, and had a massive flag gateway.

Mr. Tomas O'Domhnaill, M.P., describing "Delightful Dingle," says:—It is one of the most delightful towns the Irish Irlander could visit. See it on a market day, its streets thronged with splendid types of Irish manhood and womanhood. As you pass through them scarcely a word of English is heard. In the various shops all the business is transacted in Irish. One feels here in an Irish atmosphere, in a new Ireland, in a land which he knew formerly only in his dreams. Is it possible that successful business men, bankers, solicitors, doctors, all transact their ordinary everyday business in the language of the Gael? Yes, and, strange to say, they survive such unbusinesslike and antiquated conduct.

In the Senchus Mor, Brehon Laws I. 123, it is stated that the price for making any article is one-tenth of its value, with food and drink. The payment of all handicraft, namely the tenth of everything made, is the price of making, says the glossator of the Heptads. This custom subserved in many crafts down to recent times, and the bakers of Dingle charged the tenth part for baking the bread for all the town.

The English sailors who visited Dingle in 1605 did not relish the local beer. "We had of them from ten to eleven tuns of beer, but it proved like a present purgative to them that took it so that we chose rather to drink water than it."

The beautiful illumination of the Book of Kells, the Book of MacDurnan, and other MSS. shows how skilful the Irish were with colours and dyestuffs, which were all home made. This knowledge was continued through succeeding generations down to recent times in Dingle. J. C. Walker in his Memoirs of the Irish Bards, 1786, writes that the purple dye or corcur was obtained from the coarser kind of orcell (orchil) growing on rocks, which, being steeped in urine, and made up into balls with lime produced a beautiful purple, and this dye was sold in the market of Dingle. The old dyer and weaver of Dingle anticipated in this way the latest discoveries in organic chemistry.

The oldest records of Dingle call it Daingean-*ni-Chuis*. In the 16th century the burgesses told Sir Nicholas White that the original name was Daingean-de-Cousa, after an old English settler, De-Cousa, who had a castle there. It may have been the place called Eccia-de-Donetyn in the Papal Taxation of 1291, but more probably the Eccia-de-Dungles. Archdall says there was a monastery in Dingle in very early times, and many church names remain, like Ballintaggart, the town of the priest; Kilneglenagh, the church of the clergy; Garrinbraher, the garden of the friars. The latter was forfeited by the Dominicans of Tralee in 1587, and was possibly the site of the old Dingle monastery of Canons Regular granted by the Earl of Desmond to the Dominicans.

"Nancy Brown's parlour" is a charming freak of nature in the cliffs at the mouth of Dingle Harbour. On the walls are inscribed the names of natives of Dingle for years back to 1800.

Mrs. D. P. Thompson in 1847 published a work on religious opinion in Dingle and West Kerry. She organised a Protestant Society there which caused some sectarian strife.

The beauty of old Daingean-*ni-Chuis* has been sung by many local poets, and the following lines are not out of place here:

## DINGLE BY MORNIGHT.

Save when from slumber the sea-fowls  
Awake with startled scream;  
Or when some restless watch-dog  
Howls  
The stillness is still supreme.

On azure sky the crescent's bright;  
The land is veiled in haze,  
And on the scene by the pale light.  
How grand it is to gaze.

Old Dingle in its shady bower  
Is slumbering at ease;  
Imposingly the tall church-tower  
Looms up among the trees.

Bold Connor Hill with stately  
crest  
That bars the dull cloud's flight,  
With boulders gray upon its breast,  
Rears proudly on the right.

Dark Chocnacairn's silhouette  
Keeps sentry at the rear,  
Where land and sky are ever met  
In a fond kiss and dear.

And far away upon the West  
Behold Mount Eagle black,  
Exposing rough and rugged chest,  
Prepared for storm's attack.

Outstretching to the harbour's  
mouth,  
And like a shielding arm,  
Lies Reenbeg mountain on the  
south,  
A guard 'gainst Neptune's harm.

And flashing bright, like spangle set  
Within the land's embrace,  
Reposes the lake-like inlet  
With smooth and shining face.

A gentle zephyr for awhile,  
Athwart the silver sheet  
Creates a softly beaming smile,  
Oh, what a picture meet.

—MACILLA.

## 22. DROMOD

parish is in the Iveragh barony. In Uchurch Island, Lough Currane, are the ruins of an ancient church dedicated to St. Finian. The Rainbow-foot-bridge over the river Inny was a single arch of 24 feet span, and only a yard wide.

Dromod parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballynakilly, the village of the church.
2. Beendane, white summit.
3. Breahig, wolf hill.
4. Caherbarnagh, the gapped fort.
5. Cahersavane, the town in the plain.
6. Canuig, north end.
7. Cappanagroun, wooded trieland.
8. Cashlagh, lakeside.
9. Clodragh, the miry place.
10. Cloghoola, the pillar stone of combat.
11. Cloonaghlin, the close of the glen.
12. Commanes.
13. Coomaspeara, valley of the firmament.
14. Coomastow, valley of the arch (rainbow).
15. Coomavanniha and Dughite, Cum-a-bheannuighthe, the valley of the blessing.
16. Coomavoher, the road glen.
17. Coombaha, glen of the drowning.
18. Coomleagh, hollow valley.
19. Coomura, glen of the yew tree.
20. Cooryvanaheen, the ring of the awl.
21. Coshummeragh, ravine side.
22. Curravoola, the ring of the battle (round place).
23. Derreen, little wood.
24. Derreenageeha, little windy wood.
25. Derriana, wood of the bog.
26. Derrineden, the traveller's wood.
27. Doory, prison.
28. Dromaragh, enchanted ridge.
29. Dromkeare, ridge of berries.
30. Dromnakilly, ridge of the church.
31. Dromod, long ridge.
32. Farranahow, the land of the graves.
33. Garranrafulla, shrubbery of the blood.
34. Garroiny, the deer garden.
35. Glanbeg, little glen.
36. Gortatlea, garden of the mountain.
37. Inchiboy, yellow river-holm.
38. Inchinascarty, river-holm of the thicket.
39. Inchinatinnny, river-holm of the fire.
40. Islandboy, yellow island.
41. Kealafreaghane, east and west, stream of the whortleberry or frachan.
42. Killagurteen, church of Gurteen (little garden).
43. Killeenleagh, the little grey church.
44. Kilmackerrin, east and west, McAaran's church.
45. Kineigh, hill of the horse.
46. Knockroe, red hill.
47. Knoppoge, round hillock.
48. Lislonane, concubine's fort.
49. Lissatinnig, fort of the fox.
50. Maghygreennane, plain of the palace.
51. Mastergoehy, master of the winds.
52. Maulagirkane, bald hill of the pot.
53. Maulin, bald hillock.
54. Maulnabrack, bald hill of the trout stream.
56. Murreagh.
57. Oughtiv, the testaments.
58. Sallagig, willow house.
59. Scarriff, the ford.
60. Shonaloughane, old pond.
61. Spunkane, a place producing the herb spunc or coltsfoot.
62. Termons, the sanctuary.
63. Toorsaleen, dung in the flax.
64. Tulligealane, hillock island.
65. Waterville, an curran.

Waterville is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the small river which drains Lough Currane into Ballinskelligs Bay. It has attractions for tourists and anglers. The scenery is varied and grand, and the bracing air of the sea and mountain is good for jaded constitutions. Two Atlantic telegraph companies have stations here. Salmon and trout are plentiful in Lough Currane. Derriana lake is among the mountains, with Cloonaghlin like: both are worth visiting by the tourist, and there is a herony on the latter lake.

to have been erected by St. Finian Cam, and a flag, with a cross indented, is supposed to mark his grave. From the time of St. Patrick many of the early monks chose a solitary life in out of the way places. Each built his own cell, in which he spent his life, reflecting and praying, and living an austere life. These cells were of stone, and are called clochans or beehive-shaped huts. There is a clochan of dry masonry, beehive shape, on Church Island. On St. Finian's day, March 16, a patron was held at the holy well, on the north shore of the lake. In A.D. 3656 seven battles were fought at Lughdhach, now Corrane lough. The lake is about eight miles in circumference, and has several islets.

St. Finan Caum was a native of Ventry, and descendant of the royal race of Duibhne or Corcaquiny, the grandson of Conaire II., King of Munster in A.D. 123. St. Finan was a pupil of St. Brendan, so the church at Lough Currane was built in the seventh century.

### 23. DUAGH

parish is in the baronies of Clannaurice and Ivrachticonnor. The Protestant church was built in 1818. Four miles above Listowel the river Feale encloses an island, at which there was a ford called Dubh-ath, black ford. The old church near by took the same name, which extended to the parish, now called Duagh.

Duagh parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ardydonagan, Donagan's hill.
2. Ballygarrett, Garrett's townland.
3. BallymacJordan MacJordan's townland.
4. Ballymagnaigue, the villages.
5. Ballynamuddagh, the townland of the churls.
6. Bunglasha, foot of the stream.
7. Coolaneelig, nook of the manure.
8. Coolvackagh, the tramp's nook.

rocks. the champion's

10. Curraghatouca, marsh of the hawk.
11. Derk, the cave.
12. Derrindaff, the oak wood of the ox.
13. Dromlegagh, townland and demesne.
14. Duagh, black ford.
15. Foil, the cliff or chasm.
16. Foldarrig, red cliff.
17. Inchymagillagher.
18. Islandboy, yellow island.
19. Islandboy, east and west.
20. Kilcarra, beg and more.
21. Kingsland.
22. Knockaderreen, hill of the little oak wood.
23. Knockaloughra, hill of the lake.
24. Knockaneroe, red hillock.
25. Knockaunbrack, speckled hillock.
26. Knockaunnoon, little hill of the forts.
27. Knockavallig, hill of the sky.
28. Knockmeal, bald hill.
29. Knocknacaheragh, hill of the stone fort.
30. Knockmaorohy, hill of the galls.
31. Knockundervaul, hill of the refuse (dirt).
32. Lacka, east and west, the flagstone.
33. Lisroe, the red fort.
34. Lybes, place resembling loose, big covering sods.
35. Meenanara, plain of slaughter.
36. Meenmahorna, the barley plain.
37. Meensoovane, smooth plain of the wall ferns.
38. Moynsha.
39. Muingwee, yellow marsh.
40. Patch.
41. Pilgrimhill.
42. Rathoran, Odhran's rath.
43. Rea, the moorland.
44. Rylane, the sports green.
45. Sorahan, little sward.
46. Shanafona, the old pound.
47. Shambally, the old town.
48. Shronebeirne, Beirn's nose.
49. Shucequarter.
50. Toor, the bleach green.
51. Tooreen, the little bleach green.
52. Trienearagh, the airy or enchanted third.

### THE DESMOND.

By Thomas Moore.

(Thomas, the heir of the Desmond family, had accidentally been so engaged in the chase that he was benighted near Tralee, and obliged to take shelter at the Abbey of Feal, in the house of one of his dependents, called MacCormac. Catherine, a beautiful daughter of his host, instantly inspired the earl with a violent passion, which he could not subdue. He married her, and by this inferior alliance alienated his followers, whose pride regarded this indulgence of his love as an unpardonable degradation of his family.—Leland, vol. ii.)

By the Feal's wave benighted,  
No star in the skies,  
To thy door by love lighted,  
I first saw those eyes.  
Some voice whispered o'er me,  
As the threshold I crost,  
There was ruin before me—  
If I loved I was lost.

Love came, and brought sorrow  
Too soon in his train;  
Yet so sweet, that to-morrow  
'Twere welcome again.  
Though misery's full measure  
My portion should be,  
I would drain it with pleasure,  
If pour'd out by thee.

You, who call it dishonour  
To bow to this flame,  
If you've eyes, look but on her  
And blush while you blame.  
Hath the pearl less whiteness  
Because of its birth?  
Hath the violet less brightness  
For growing near earth?

No—man for his glory  
To ancestry flies;  
But woman's bright story  
Is told in her eyes.  
While the monarch thus traces  
Through mortals his line,  
Beauty born of the Graces,  
Ranks next to divine!

Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, and his wife, went as exiles to France. He died at Rouen in 1420.

### 24. DUNQUIN

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. Dunmore head is the most westerly point of Ireland; and is called in the Gaelic Tig Mhnaire ni Geerane, or Mary Geerane's House. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial ground, where the Prince of Ascule was interred after the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada off this coast. The Blasquet islands were granted by the Earl of Desmond to the family of Ferriter, but were confiscated in 1586 and given to George Stone and Cornelius Champion, and were afterwards purchased by Sir Richard Boyle.

In September, 1588, a part of the Spanish Armada came into the sound in distress. A large ship of 1,000 tons, called Our Lady of the Rosary, struck on a rock, and was wrecked. Of 500 persons on board, including the Prince of Ascule, only the pilot's son was saved. A violent storm soon afterwards dispersed the rest of the ships.

Dunquin was in very early times an important missionary centre. The ancient parish church was at Ballintemple, and the ecclesiastical remains at Vicarstown were extensive. There is a calluragh, stone cross for penitential station, and gallauns at Vicarstown. At Coomenole are cloghauns and a calluragh. The name Dunquin, Dun caoin, beautiful fort, must have applied to the prehistoric city of Fahan.

The ancient city of Fahan is a group of stone forts, extending from Coomenole to Ventry, along Dingle bay. On the slopes of Mount Eagles, are ten cloghauns and a gallan in Coomenole south; in Glen Fahan are six forts containing cloghauns, the triple cloghaun of Caher-adadura, and twenty-three others; Fahan has forts, huts, twelve detached cloghauns, a church, and four gallauns; Kilvickadowney has a fort, four cloghauns, a calluragh or deserted cemetery, a gallan and a stone cross.

In Dr. Kuno Meyer's edition of the battle of Ventry, it is stated that Daire Donn sent the King of Spain to ravage this district. The three forts to the west of Ventry,

ais, Dun Aoda and Dun Cerberus, were burned, as well as the soldiers in them, with their dogs, bows and drinking horns. In each caher or fort was a force of 150 men. The tale describes the noise of the shields splitting, the clashing of the swords, the cries of women and children, and of the dogs and horses in the flames.

In the summer of 1856 Mr. George Du Noyer, while engaged in the Geological Survey, came across this group of antiquities, about eighty in all, occupying the gentle slope of the base of Mount Eagle. They extend into the parishes of Dunquin, Ventry and Kildrum.

Dunbeg caher, on the coast, south of Fahan, was formed by separating an angular headland from the main shore by a massive dry stone wall, 200 feet long and 25 feet thick. As the sea is encroaching on the coast, the fort was probably much more extensive centuries ago. It is stated that road contractors removed some hundreds of tons of stones from the fort within living memory. A series of four earthen vallums with intervening fosses, can be traced outside the rampart. In the stone wall are a series of guard rooms near the entrance. Within the rampart is a large inner fort or cloghaun.

There is a large circular fort near Dunbeg, known as the fort of the wolves, Caher na mac tiorch; 100 feet in diameter, with a wall 18 feet thick. It has guard rooms, intricate passages, and apartments within.

Caheer fada an doruis, the long fort of the doors, is a triple cloughaun of artful construction.

Dunmore fort consists of a fosse and massive earthwork, 1,300 feet long, across the neck of a headland.

The ancient history and civilisation of Corkaguiny, from Caheer Conree over Tralee to Dunmore and Ventry, remains to be more fully investigated; and no more interesting portion can be found than the ancient city of Fahan on the beautiful slope of the great Mount Eagle.

Dunquin parish is composed of the following townlands and islands:—

1. Ballinglanna, town of the glen.
2. Ballintemple, town of the church.

3. Ballyickeon, town of shreds.
4. Ballyickeon Commons.
5. Ballynahow, town of the river.
6. Ballynahow Commons.
7. Ballynaha, north and south, town of the rath.
8. Baginish island, Little Inch island.
9. Blasket, Great, island has the ruins of an ancient church, with a burial ground.
10. Commons, north and south. There is a gallan here.
11. Coumeenoo'e, Little Apple hollow, north and south.
12. Ferriters-quarter. There is a gallan here.
13. Glanlick, glen of the flagstone.
14. Glannore, big glen. There is a gallan here.
15. Glebe.
16. Illatunboy island, yellow island.
17. Inshabaro Island, called quern island from its resemblance to an old millstone.
18. Inishtookert island, has a stone roofed hermitage.
19. Inishvickillane island, contains the ruins of an ancient chapel with a burial ground, and a small stone-roofed cell or hermitage, with the remains of several others.
20. Tearaght island, the hinder part island.
21. Vicarstown, or Ballinvicar. Here is a giant's grave, and the cabin called Tigh Mhaire.
22. Young's island.

25. DUNURLIN

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. In 1579 Saunders, the Pope's Nuncio, with a party of 80 Spaniards and a few English and Irish Catholics, landed here. They built a fort at Smerwick for their safety. Their ships were seized by Captain Courtenay. In 1580 a reinforcement of 700 Spaniards and Italians landed, bringing arms for 5,000 men, besides cannon, ammunition, and money. They added some works to Fort del Or. When the Earl of Ormonde marched against them, they retired to the fastness of Glanigalt, but some 300 men returned to the fort.

The Lord Deputy with Capt. Zouch and Raleigh, soon arrived with 800 men. Sir William Winter also returned with his fleet. After an arduous siege by sea and land, the fort was surrendered. All the Spaniards, except the commander and his staff, were put to the sword; and the Irish who had joined them were hanged. The remains of Fort del Or are on the north west side of Smerwick harbour. It consisted of a curtain 60 feet in length, a ditch, and two bastions.

Dunurlin parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballincoola, Balla-colla, town by the strand.
2. Ballyaglisha, townland of the church.
3. Ballyferriter, townland of the Ferriters'; here is a cromlech, also a stone circle.
4. Ballyoughteragh, north and south, the upper townland.
5. Caheerquin, Conn's town.
6. Clogher, the stone church.
7. Cloonties, good or meadow land; here is a gallan.
8. Farranlateeve, land of wayside, or out-of-the-way land.
9. Gortadoo, the black fields.
10. Gortmore, the large field.
11. Graigue, the village; here is a gallan.
12. Smerwick, ard na caithne, height of the arbutus. Here is Dermot and Grania's bed.
13. Teeravane, white district, here is a gallan.

At Ballyferriter is a cairn where some famous chieftains were buried; there is a graveyard called Dnnurlin, and a holy well.

There is a graveyard at Ballyaglisha, and a river flows through the field of the mill of which there is now no trace. At Gortmore is a St. Brendan's well, and the remains of a church. At Ballincoola is another holy well. In Farranlateeve townland are some lofty cliffs: one is called Baderagh, and another Finn Macool's bed.

Overlooking the little cove, called Ferriter's creek, are the remains of castle Sybil. The Ferriters' or Le Ferriters', settled around Dingle, soon after the Norman invasion.

Their tribute to the Geraldine was a number of Irish hawks. Pierce Ferriter was a poet and soldier, who fought against the Cromwellians. He was a leader in Kerry and compelled the English to surrender Tralee castle to the Irish army. After the Royalist defeat he was taken prisoner to Castlemaine by treachery and was put to death on the fair hill at Killarney, by order of Brigadier Nelson of Ross Castle.

Dr. Moriarty, O.P., Bishop Egan, and Thade O'Conor, were hanged at the same time. Many other leading people were transported to Connaught or transported to Jamaica.

Sybil Castle, is so called in memory of Isabel Ferriter, the daughter of a Galway chief, named Lynch. Her father wished her to marry an Ulster chieftain, but she fled with the young lord of Ferriter's castle. Sybil's father besieged the castle, while she went for safety into a cave opening on the sea, just under the headland, which communicated underground with the castle. When Ferriter made a sally, he routed the besiegers, and killed the Ulster chief. After the battle, it was found that Isabel had been swept away by the sea, and Sybil Head is so called in memory of her name.

Near Sybil Head there is a cliff called Cuar na Brog or the cliff of the fairy queen, because of the noise in the caves caused by seals moving round and round in the water. A local poet thus describes the legend:

In the cliffs about Dunquin,  
Where the hidden caverns are,  
And the seas come rolling in,  
Charged with wonders from afar.  
With your ear upon the ground,  
When the tide is on the turn,  
Deaf to every human sound,  
You may hear the fairy quern.

Far within and deep below,  
Hear them grinding fairy bread;  
All the world of long ago  
Underneath the sod we tread;  
Wizard creatures of the earth,  
Older than the oldest hill,  
Demj the day that gave them birth—  
These that turn the fairy mill.



You step within the cave,  
 Thought of fairy would you see;  
 Heltered from the thund'ring wave,  
 Baby seals sport merrily.  
 Quick to varying shape they turn,  
 Not a sight may mortals win,  
 Of the folk who guide the quern  
 In the cliffs about Dunquin.

ANON.

It seems probable that Smerwick was the chief port of Corkaguiny in very early times, as Fenit was the chief port of Trughanacmy barony. There is a curious picture of the fleet at Smerwick in 1580, to be seen in the Record Office, London. Here Drake's ship, the Little Revenge, celebrated in Tennyson's ballad, did her first service against the Spaniards in 1581.

The old church of Dunurlin was probably the Ecclia de Dunaghny of the Papal Taxation of 1291. The names Ballyaglisha, Kilbeg and Kilmore show that churches existed here in ancient times.

20. DYSERT

parish, North Kerry, is in the baronies of Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor. The ruins of the ancient church still remain in the burial ground. Ennismore, a residence in this parish, gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the family of Hare, Earls of Listowel.

Dysert parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballintogher, town of the battle.
2. Ballyhennessy.
3. Ballyhorgan, east, south and west.
4. Ballynagare, the townland of the berries.
5. Bawnachaufig.
6. Beonnameelane, headland of the champions.
7. Clooncolla, meadow of the landing place.
8. Coolagowan, smith's angle.
9. Curragheroneen, Cronin's Bog.
10. Dromloughra, rushy ridge.
11. Dysert, the hermitage.
12. Ennismore, big island.
13. Gortnaminsha, young she-goats' garden.

14. Killacrim, or d churches or church with the bend.
15. Knockaunacurraheen, hill of the little marsh.
16. Poulnahaha, hole of the kiln.
17. Scartleigh, grey shrubbery.

The Fial, Anglice the Feale, river which rises in the barony of Du-hallow, passes Abbeysteale and Listowel, and meets the river Brick to the north of Rattoo, from which point their united waters form the Cashen river. The name Casan, or Casan Ciaraige—i.e., the path of Kerry, being the "high road" into the country, was first applied to this river as far as it was navigable for a curraoch or ancient leather boat. The church of Disert Trialaligh is referred to in an ancient Irish manuscript, quoted by Duaid Mac Firbis, as on the margin of the Casan Ciaraige. See Genealogies, Tribes, etc., of Hy-Fiaohrach, p. 38, note j.

27. DYSERT

parish, East Kerry, is situated in the barony of Trughanacmy. About 1½ miles south from Castleisland, the ruins of the old church remain in the burial ground, near which is a glebe of five acres. At Kilsarkan, in the same parish, are the vestiges of another church, with a burial ground attached.

Dysert is a term used to denote a secluded spot, which the early Irish Christians selected for building a hermitage; the term was afterwards applied to churches erected in such places.

The parish of Dysert is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Ballahantouragh, the ford mouth of the royal residence.
2. Ballygree, generous townland.
3. Clashganniv, sandy streamlet.
4. Cloonaourrig, meadow of the marsh.
5. Dicksgrove, Dick (Meredith's) plantation. The Gaelic name was Tir na Goosh, the land of caves, of which there are pre-Christian legends.
6. Dromree, the red ridge.
7. Farran, the plot of land.

8. Glanlea, green glen.
9. Kilcow, wood of the cuckoo.
10. Kilsarkan, church of the great heroes, or of St. Arcan.
11. Lisheenbaun, white little fort. There is a famous quarry of red marble in this townland. The marble takes a good polish and is of a durable nature.
12. Parknamulloge, field of the young bulls.
13. Parknasmuttaun, field of the tree stumps.

In the Papal taxation of 1291 the old church of Dysert was known as Ecclesia de Disertangy.

The largest grants of land in Kerry after the Geraldine confiscations were made to Sir William Herbert, of St. Julian's, in the county of Monmouth, knight, who obtained 13,276 acres. His daughter and sole heir, Mary, married Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Castleisland. The third earl, 1655-78, made a report on the state of the county in 1673. His brother, Henry, died in 1691, and the title in that line became extinct.

The first of the name of Herbert who settled in Kerry, and whose descendants remain still in the county, was Thomas Herbert, whose father lost his life in the royal cause during the reign of Charles I. He was enfeoffed of the lands of Kilcuagh and Ballymacgreddan by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, April 18th, 1656.

The Herberts of Currrens, Castleisland, Cahirnan, and Browsterfield, were all descended from the same branch.

Kilcow, Coill-cuaigh, the wood of the cuckoo, is now a bleak desolate moor. As Ed. Walsh writes, the axe of the stranger laid its wooded honours low:—

"By Coill-cuaigh's green shelter,  
 The hollow rocks ring—  
 Coill-cuaigh, of the cuckoo's first  
 song in the spring,  
 Coill-cuaigh of the tall oak and gale-  
 scenting spray—  
 God's curse on the tyrants that  
 wrought thy decay!"

In the time of the Red Branch Knights and of the Munster Degads, and from immemorial ages pre-

viously, the chief royal residence of South Munster was Tara-Luachra, the all probability still re- of which in Teamair or not now known. Ma- remains, though nesy, a Kerryman, W. M. Hen- together the several his introduc- on its position. The notices bearing gan has a note on Rev. Dr. Ho- somewhere near Ba- the subject in Beal-atha-an-Team-hr- have been mouth of the Team- lahantouragh, Tara, or King's resi- ach, the ford district of Slieve- ar, Temaur, Annals of the Four ence, in the year 1580, it is state- her. In the Justice then resolved asters, at the into Kerry; and he : "The Lord Teamhair-Luachra, upon passing and along the base of proceeded to of Mis, the daughter en to Tralee, the son of Cairadh. the mountain Ormond also marche of Muireadha, Kerry, to join the L. The Earl of this occasion they from Cork to number of men and rd Justice. On bloodshed or slau- est a countless length of their mar- horses without and a scarcity of pro- ter, by the Degads of Munster and journey porary with the isions." The Knights, and a celeb- were contem- Curio Mac Daire, Red Branch Munster. Curio bu- ated chief was stone fort on a rocky king of South over the sea, on shelf 2,050 feet range, at Caher- the Slievemish correctly represent- of the Irish n- onree, which Chonroi, the call- the sound fortress of Curoi (me. Cathair, Conroi). As Team- or stone well known in the t- m Curoi, gen inquiry among the r-Luachra was lead to the identifica- e of Elizabeth famous Munster resi- d people may days, centuries befor- ion of the most made Castleisland- the Normans Kerry. The distri- the capital of houran fort, Carke- he around Kil- liamstown must sur- and Kingwil- remains of Temair- contain the Chief royal- achra. Dun-na-Soiath, Du- residences in an- annus, Fromainn, Para in Meath, Emain, Ailech, Cru- Torgeis, Cen- Guairo, Ailenn, D- teriu, Maistin, chan, Durlus, urigh, Naas,

Cashel, Kincoira, Knockgraffon, and Temair Luachra.

The following references to this district of Ciarraige-Luachra occur in the Annals of Ireland:

- A.M. 3727. The sovereign of Ireland, Eochaidh Faebharghla, fought the battle of Luachair-Deadhadh.
- A.M. 3790. It was by Aengus O-mucadha, sovereign of Ireland, that the plains of Mag-Arcaill in Ciarraige-Luachra and Magh-Luachra-Deadhadh were cleared.
- A.M. 4169. Sirna Saeghlach, sovereign of Ireland, gained the battle of Luachair.
- A.M. 4981. Rudhraige, sovereign of Ireland, gained the battles of Luachair and Sliabh Mis.
- A.D. 816. Mac Lachtna, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died.
848. Cobhthach, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died.
869. The plundering of Munster from Luachair westwards to the sea, by Cearbhall.
886. Indrechtach, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died.
903. Maelgorm, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, was slain at the battle of Bealach-Mughna (Kildare) with Cormac, king of Caiseal, many other nobles, and 6,000 men.
904. Colman, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died.
915. Another slaughter was made of the foreigners (Danes) by the Eoghanachta, and by the Ciarraighi.
1003. Muiredhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died.
1013. At the battle of Cluain-tarbh (Clontarf), among other Irish chiefs, were slain Mac Beatha, son of Muiredhach-Claen, lord of Ciarraige Luachra; and Scannlan, son of Cathal lord of Eoghanacht-Locha Lein.
1015. Macrath son of Muiredhach-Claen lord of Ciarraige-Luachra was killed.

1019. Culuachra Ua Conchubhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died.

1032. The son of Mathghamhain, son of Muiredhach, lord of Ciarraige, was killed.

1055. Ceannfaeladh Ua Muiredhaigh, lord of one division of Ciarraige-Luachra, was killed by the grandson of Conchobhar, son of Muiredhach, lord of the other division, and many others along with him.

1067. Ua Conchubhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, was killed in an ambushade in Connaught when the army of Leathcuinn invaded that province.

1107. Cu-luachra, king of Kerry, was expelled by the MacCarthys.

1154. Diarmuid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died. Early after the English invasion the dominions of the O'Connors were narrowed to the territory of Iragh-I-Connor, in North Kerry. Even here the lands they possessed for 1600 years were, at the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, conferred on Trinity College, Dublin. See Ag-havallen parish in this history.

The Clan-na-Deaghaidh settled in Munster a short time before the Christian era. They were named Degadians from Deagadh or Deadha, their chief; and Ernans from Olioll Earon, a Heremonian prince in Ulster, an ancestor of Deag. The Degadians were expelled from Ulster by the race of Ir, and went to Munster, where they were favourably received, and had lands allotted to them by Duach, king of Munster, of the race of Eber, and the 91st monarch of Ireland. According to Keating, the Clan-na-Deaghaidh became very powerful, and were the chief military commanders of Munster. Some became kings of Munster; and three of them were monarchs of Ireland—namely, Ederseal 95th, Conaire Mor 97th, and Conaire the Second 111th. They reigned in B.C. 115, B.C. 109, and A.D. 157, respectively.

## 28. FENIT

parish is in Trughanacmy barony. There are some remains of an old church, and of Fenit castle. This strong square keep of the Fitzmaurices, and the tower of the De Clahulls at Barrow, guarded the port of the ancient cathedral city of Ardfert.

Fenit parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Fenit, within and without.
2. Samphire island.
3. Samphire island, Little.

Fenit is the chief port in Kerry, and one of the most westerly in Ireland. There is a pier 1,700 feet long, with the necessary cranes and machinery for loading and discharging ships. Vessels drawing 22 feet can discharge at low water during ordinary spring tides. There is good harbour accommodation and safe anchorage. The imports from foreign countries, are chiefly maize, refined sugar, timber, cement, glass and ice; value of imports about £200,000 yearly. There is a Hamburg service once a month, and a coasting steamer to Liverpool every week. A large number of steam and sailing fishing vessels are engaged in the mackerel fisheries here during April, May and June. The Harbour, and the Customs, authorities have officials stationed at Fenit. A local railway connects with the main line at Tralee, and goods can be also conveyed thence by the Canal which draws 11 feet of water.

In 1600 the English army placed garrisons in Lixnaw, Carrigafoyle, Fenit, Tralee, Ardfert, Lisahan, and in all the castles of Clanmaurice, excepting Listowel.

In the Annals of Ireland, Fenit is called Fianaind now Fianait, Anglice Fenet, a townland with the ruins of a Church and a Castle, on a point of land extending into Tralee Bay.

## 29. FINUGE

parish is in the Clanmaurice barony. The ruins of Ballinruddery castle are here. There are no remains of the ancient church in the old burial ground.

Finuge parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballinruddery, the Knight of Kerry's townland.
2. Ballygrenane, town of the palace.
3. Bealkelly, mouth of the wood.
4. Finuge, fair cave.
5. Garryantavally, the garden of the old bally or town.
6. Grogeen, the little haunch.
7. Islandmacloughry.
8. Kilcreen, the round church.
9. Knockamoochane, hill of the huts.
10. Knockanasig, hill of the catract.
11. Moyassa, plain of the catract.

## 30. GALEY

parish is in Iraghticonnor barony. Fiacha, the sovereign of Ireland, who died in A.M. 3751, fought the battle of Gathlach (or Galey), in which fell Mofebis, son of Eochaidh Faebharghla. It was in the reign of the same Fiacha, that the springing first took place of the three Kerry rivers, the Fleasc or Flesk, Mang or Maine, and the Labhrann or Cashen, from the last of which the surname Labhrainne clung to him.

Galey parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Affouley, the robbers' ford.
2. Ballydoochoe.
3. Ballyegan.
4. Bedford.
5. Carhoonaknock, quarter of the hill.
6. Coolard, the high angle.
7. Coolbeha, nook of the beeches.
8. Coolkeragh, nook of the sheep.
9. Derna, east and west.
10. Dromalught, freight ridge.
11. Drombeg, little ridge.
12. Drommurrin, ridge with the weight.
13. Garryard, high garden.
14. Glouria, pure, clear, or bright.
15. Inch, east, west, and moor.

29. Gortnadullagh, the tillage field of the knolls.
30. Gortrooskagh, tough, peaty garden, i.e. tilled field.
31. Gowlane, the little fork.
32. Inchimore, the big river-meadow.
33. Istalea, lower and upper.
34. Kenmare, the head of the sea.
35. Kenmare, Old.
36. Kilourane, Charan's Church, east and west.
37. Kilgortaree, the church of the king's tillage field.
38. Kilkeara, Kearn's Church.
39. Kilowen, Eoghan's church.
40. Kilmurry, the church of the Blessed Virgin.
41. Kilpatrick, Patrick's church.
42. Lackaroo, the red flagstone.
43. Letter, lower and upper, the wet hillside.
44. Lissaniska, the water fort.
45. Lissylerig, lower and upper, the cleric's fort or Cleary's fort.
46. Mucksna, the swimming place of the wild pigs. They crossed the river here.
47. Rossboy, red wood.
48. Rusheens, little woods.
49. Tooreenbraanta, stinking or patry, cattle close.
50. Tullig, the hillock.

In a field called Parknagullane, at Reenagopul, is a dolmen encircled. The cist consists of three low stones with a covering slab. The pillars form a circle, round the cist, 48 feet in diameter.

The Papal Nuncio, Rinuccomi, landed at Kenmare from Rochelle, on Oct. 21st, 1645, and was entertained by the Mac Finneen, Donough MacCarthy, at Ardully castle.

In A.M. 3500 Donn, son of Milidh, was shipwrecked in Kenmare bay at Teach Dhoimn.

Kenmare was known as Inver Scene or Scene, in memory of the wife of Amergin, who defeated the Tuatha de Danaans at the battle of Slieve Mis.

An interesting tract was printed in London in 1689, entitled an account of the losses sustained by the Protestants at Kenmare. It was written by R. Orpen, agent for Lady Petty, 4to pp. 30.

The Northmen in 838 laid waste Kenmare, Innisfallen, Cloyne and Ross.

The tourist coach route along Maire bay, the wide embayed Maire of Spenser, the Inver Scene of Milesian days, has the most magnificent mountain and marine scenery. There are many places of antiquarian interest on the road via Waterville and Caheroiveen.

The beauties of Kenmare have been praised by many poets, including the well-known D. F. MacCarthy:—

KATE OF KENMARE

(By Denis Florence MacCarthy, M.R.I.A.)

Oh! many bright eyes full of goodness and gladness,  
Where the pure soul looks out  
and the heart loves to shine,  
And many cheeks pale with the soft  
tint of sadness,  
Have I worshipped in silence and  
felt them divine!  
But hope in its gleamings, or love in  
its dreamings  
Ne'er fashioned a being so fair-  
less and fair!  
As the lily-cheeked beauty, the rose  
of the Roughty,  
The fawn of the valley, sweet Kate  
of Kenmare!

It was all but a moment, her radiant  
existence,  
Her presence, her absence, all  
crowded on me,  
But time has not ages, and earth  
has not distance  
To sever, sweet vision, my spirit  
from thee,  
Again am I straying where children  
are playing—  
Bright is the sunshine and balmy  
the air,  
Mountains are heathy, and there do  
I see thee,  
Sweet fawn of the valley, young  
Kate of Kenmare!

Thine arbutus beareth full many a  
diamond  
Of white waxen blossoms, like lilies  
in air;  
But, oh! thy pale cheek hath a deli-  
cate lustre,  
No blossoms can rival, no lily doth  
wear,  
To that cheek softly flushing, to thy  
lip brightly blushing,  
Oh! what are the berries that  
bright tree doth bear?  
Peerless in beauty, that rose of the  
Roughty,  
That fawn of the valley, sweet  
Kate of Kenmare!

Oh! beauty, some spell from kind  
Nature thou bearest,  
Some magic of tone or enchant-  
ment of eye,  
That hearts that are hardest, from  
forms that are fairest,  
Receive such impressions as never  
can die!  
The foot of the fairy, though light-  
some and airy,  
Can stamp on the hard rock\* the  
shape it doth wear,  
Art cannot trace it nor ages efface  
it—  
And such are thy glances, sweet  
Kate of Kenmare!

To him who far travels how sad is  
the feeling,  
How the light of his mind is  
overshadowed and dim,  
When the scenes he most loves, like  
the river's soft stealing,  
All fade as a vision and vanish  
from him!  
Yet he bears from each far land a  
flower for that garland,  
That memory weaves of the bright  
and the fair—  
While this sigh I am breathing my  
garland is wreathing,  
And the rose of that garland is  
Kate of Kenmare!

\* In the vicinity of Kenmare is a rock called The Fairy Rock, on which the marks of several feet are deeply impressed; they are, of course supposed to have been the work of the fairies.

In lonely Lough Quinlan\* in sum-  
mer's soft hours,  
Fair Islands are floating that  
move with the tide,  
Which, sterile at first, are soon cov-  
ered with flowers,  
And thus o'er the bright waters  
fairy-like glide!  
Thus the mind the most vacant is  
quickly awakened  
And the heart bears a harvest that  
late was so bare,  
Of him who in roving finds objects in  
loving,  
Like the fawn of the valley, sweet  
Kate of Kenmare!

Sweet Kate of Kenmare, though I  
ne'er may behold thee—  
Though the pride and the joy of  
another you be—  
Though strange lips may praise thee  
and strange arms unfold thee,  
A blessing, dear Kate, be on them  
and on thee!  
One feeling I cherish that never can  
perish—  
One talisman proof to the dark  
wizard care—  
The fervent and dutiful love of the  
Beautiful,  
Of which thou art a type, gentle  
Kate of Kenmare!

\* Dr. Smith, in his History of Kerry says—“Near this place is a considerable fresh-water lake, called Lough Quinlan, in which are some small floating islands much admired by the country people. These islands swim from side to side of the lake, and are usually composed at first of a long kind of grass, which being blown off the adjacent grounds about the middle of September, and floating about, collect slime and other stuff, and so yearly increase until they have come to have grass and other vegetables grown upon them.

16. Kiltewan, church of the blast.  
 17. Knockenagh, north and south.  
 18. Pollagh, the holes.  
 19. Shrone east, middle and west.  
 20. Tullamore, the big hillock.

### 31. GARFINNY

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. At Balintagarth is an ancient burial ground, surrounded by a circular fosse, and containing several grave-stones with Ogham inscriptions. In the vicinity are several small circular cells, constructed with stone work and communicating with each other. Near the ruins of the church, was the very narrow and high arched rainbow bridge over the Garfinagh river, on the old road from Dingle to Tralee. There are gallans at Ballineetig, Ballinvoynig, Ballyrishteen, and Flemingstown. There are many forts: Lisduff, Lisrobert, Lisbaun, Lisgortneeha, Lisawalla, Lisillaunderrig, etc.

Garfinny parish is composed of the following townlands—

1. Ballineetig, White's town.
2. Ballintaggart, the priest's town.
3. Ballinvoynig.
4. Ballybowler.
5. Ballyrishteen.
6. Beenbane, white summit.
7. Coumbowler.
8. Farranesteening, confessor's land.
9. Flemingstown.
10. Garfinny, high weather (land), the church ruins are in the graveyard.
11. Kilnagieragh, church of the clerics.
12. Lough, the lake.

### 32. GLANBEHY (Glen of the Birch Trees)

Parish is in Iveragh barony. The river Behy flows through the parish. The scenery of this district is wild and picturesque; the sea on one hand, and the hills and ravines on the other, backed by the Kerry Reeks. Drung hill rises sharply to a height of 2,700 feet; and Cahirlawnawy, or Curragh-can-a-wee, like

Halicon, is consecrated to the Muses, for every wayfarer is expected to make some verses to its honour, lest some disaster may occur.

In 1807 Lord Headley improved this wild district by planting, road-making, embanking, and house-building, in co-operation with the tenantry. Some cottages were also built at Rossbehy bathing strand.

In 1901 a summer school for learning Gaelic was started at Glenbeigh and in 1904 a factory for making hand-tufted carpets and hearth-rugs commenced working. The rugs, made of pure wool, contain 2,304 tufts, weigh 7 lbs. and are sold at £1 per square yard.

Glanbehy parish is composed of the following townlands—

1. Ballynakilly, the town of the church.
2. Ballynakilly, lower and upper.
3. Bunglasha, north and south, the mouth of the streamlet.
4. Callahaniska, water port.
5. Canearagh, fairy head.
6. Carrigmane, Fintan's rock.
7. Comain, hunley.
8. Coolmaharragill, lower and upper, the corner of the oratory.
9. Coolroe, lower and upper, red angle.
10. Coomasharn, the valley of Saturday.
11. Coomavoon, valley of the sink.
12. Coshah, bog drain, north and south.
13. Creeveen, the little branch.
14. Curra, the marsh.
15. Curraheen, the little marsh.
16. Curraheen, little.
17. Currahana, the drowning marsh.
18. Derreenamaryah, little grey oak groves.
19. Doory, harsh land.
20. Dreenagh, Blackthorn land.
21. Drom, the ridge.
22. Dromalohurt, ridge of the heavy swell.
23. Drombane, stinking ridge.
24. Drom, east and west.
25. Faha, the sports green.
26. Gowlane, the river fork.
27. Kealduff, the black stream.
28. Keel, the church.
29. Kilkeeshagh, foreign church.
30. Kilnabrack, lower and upper, the church of the trout.

31. Lauthir, the site.
32. Letter, east and west, the hill side.
33. Locke, the little flagstone.
34. Neeha.
35. Reennamallagane, the point of the little thorn bushes.
36. Rossbehy, plain or promontory of the birch trees.
37. Toorenealagh, cattle close.
38. Toornaneaskagh, the field of the snipes.
39. Treangarriv, the coarse third.
40. Treanmanagh, the friars' third.

### 33. KENMARE

Parish is in Glanarought barony. Sir William Petty, who had obtained an extensive grant of confiscated land in this district, planted a colony of English people here in 1670, and established fisheries and iron works. In 1685 these settlers fast up an intrenchment at Killowen but they ultimately surrendered to the Irish, and were allowed to return to England. The colony was re-established during the reign of William of Orange, and the fishery resumed. The town of Kenmare, "the head of the sea," was called colloquially, until a recent period, Nedeem, "the little nest." Kenmare castle, which gives the title of earl to the family of Browne, is situated near Bruff, in county Limerick.

Partholan is considered to have been the first planter of Ireland, about 300 years after the flood. He sailed from Greece, through Muir Toimian, the Mediterranean Sea, and landed on the coast of Ireland at Inver Sceine, now the bay of Kenmare. Partholan and his followers, Muintir Phartholain, were Scythians, and settled chiefly at Inis-Saimer in Donegal and Ben Eclair in Dublin. After they had been in Ireland some thirty years, most of them perished by a plague, and thousands of them were buried in a common tomb at Tallaght, Tallaght, the plague sepulchre, near Dublin.

The ruins of the old church still remain, also of the tower called Oromwell's fort, and of the castle at

Cahir. There are several raths in the parish, and a Druidical circle. The iron smelting works were on the east bank of the river Sheem, and the lead mine at Cahir. The suspension bridge was erected by the Board of Works and Lord Lansdowne, at a cost of £5,000. Mucksna Mount is here.

Kenmare parish is composed of the following townlands—

1. Ballygriffin, Griffin's town.
2. Barraduff, the black summit.
3. Caher, east and west, the stone fort.
4. Cappagh, the plot.
5. Cappaghmore, the big plot.
6. Carhoomeengar, the smooth short quarter.
7. Carrignahilan, the rock of the granary.
8. Cooraganish, ring of the testimony.
9. Cummeenboy, the yellow hollow.
10. Curragbeg, the little marsh.
11. Dereenacahill, little oakwood of the spears.
12. Derrygarriv, wood of the big oaks.
13. Derrylahan, the wide oak wood.
14. Derrynacaheragh, the oak wood of the stone fort.
15. Derrynacoubagh, the oak wood of the ruins.
16. Doughill.
17. Dromanassig, ridge of the south-sayer.
18. Dromatouk, the ridge of the hawk.
19. Dromcaban, east and west, the ridge of the shower.
20. Dromneavane, ridge of the white vein.
21. Fustane, strong and lazy land, lower and upper.
22. Gearhadiveen, idle glens or ravines.
23. Gortagass, twisted gardens.
24. Gortalassa, the tillage field of the fort.
25. Gortalinn, north and south, the tillage field of the pool.
26. Gortlanard, the tillage field, half on the height.
27. Gortnaboul, lower and upper, the tillage field of the holes.
28. Gortnacurra, the tillage field of the marsh.



29. Gortmadullagh, the tillage field of the knolls.
30. Gortrookagh, tough peaty garden, i.e. tilled field.
31. Gowlane, the little fork.
32. Inchimore, the big river-meadow.
33. Istalea, lower and upper.
34. Kenmare, the head of the sea.
35. Kenmare, Old.
36. Kilourane, Ciaran's Church, east and west.
37. Kilgortaree, the church of the king's tillage field.
38. Kilkeara, Kearn's Church.
39. Killowen, Eoghan's church.
40. Kilmurry, the church of the Blessed Virgin.
41. Kilpatrick, Patrick's church.
42. Lackaroe, the red flagstone.
43. Letter, lower and upper, the wet hillside.
44. Lissaniska, the water fort.
45. Lissylerig, lower and upper, the cleric's fort or Cleary's fort.
46. Muckana, the swimming place of the wild pigs. They crossed the river here.
47. Rossboy, red wood.
48. Rusheens, little woods.
49. Tooreenbreanla, stinking of paltry cattle close.
50. Tullig, the hillock.

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(By Denis Florence MacCarthy.

M.R.I.A.)

Oh! many bright eyes full of goodness and gladness,

Where the pure soul looks out, and the heart loves to shine,  
And many cheeks pale with the soft  
Lute of sadness.

Have I worshipped in silence and felt them divine!

But hope in its gleamings, or love in its dreamings

Ne'er fashioned a being so faithless and fair!

As the lily-cheeked beauty, the rose of the Roughty,

The fawn of the valley, sweet Kate of Kenmare!

It was all but a moment, her radiant existence,

Her presence, her absence, all crowded on me.

But time has not ages, and earth has not distance

To sever, sweet vision, my spirit from thee!

Again am I straying where children are playing—

Bright is the sunshine and balmy the air,

Mountains are heathy, and there do I see thee,

Sweet fawn of the valley, young Kate of Kenmare!

Thine arbutus beareth full many a cluster

Of white waxen blossoms, like lilies in air;

But, oh! thy pale cheek hath a delicate lustre,

No blossoms can rival, no lily doth wear;

To that cheek softly flushing, to thy lip brightly blushing,

Oh! what are the berries that bright tree doth bear?

Peerless in beauty, that rose of the Roughty,

That fawn of the valley, sweet Kate of Kenmare!

Oh! beauty, some spell from kind Nature thou bearest,

Some magic of tone or enchantment of eye,

That hearts that are hardest, from forms that are fairest,

Receive such impressions as never can die!

The foot of the fairy, though light-some and airy,

Can stamp on the hard rock\* the shape it doth wear,

Art cannot trace it nor ages efface it—

And such are thy glances, sweet Kate of Kenmare!

To him who far travels, how sad is the feeling,

How the light of his mind is overshadowed and dim,

When the scenes he most loves, like the river's soft stealing,

All fade as a vision and vanish from him!

Yet he bears from each far land a flower for that garland,

That memory weaves of the bright and the fair—

While this sigh I am breathing my garland is wreathing,

And the rose of that garland is Kate of Kenmare!

\*In the vicinity of Kenmare is a rock called The Fairy Rock, on which the marks of several feet are deeply impressed; they are, of course supposed to have been the work of the fairies.

In lonely Lough Quinlan\* in summer's soft hours,

Fair Islands are floating that move with the tide,

Which, sterile at first, are soon covered with flowers,

And thus o'er the bright waters fairy-like glide!

Thus the mind the most vacant is quickly awakened,

And the heart bears a harvest that late was so bare,

Of him who in roving finds objects in loving,

Like the fawn of the valley, sweet Kate of Kenmare!

Sweet Kate of Kenmare, though I ne'er may behold thee—

Though the pride and the joy of another you be—

Though strange lips may praise thee and strange arms enfold thee,

A blessing, dear Kate, be on them and on thee!

One feeling I cherish that never can perish—

One talisman proof to the dark wizard care—

The fervent and dutiful love of the Beautiful,

Of which thou art a type, gentle Kate of Kenmare!

\*Dr. Smith, in his History of Kerry says—“Near this place is a considerable fresh-water lake called Lough Quinlan, in which are some small floating islands much admired by the country people. These islands swim from side to side of the lake, and are usually composed at first of a long kind of grass, which being blown off the adjacent grounds about the middle of September, and floating about, collect slime and other stuff, and so yearly increase until they have come to have grass and other vegetables grown upon them.

34. KILBONANE

parish is in Macnamh's barony. The ruins of the ancient church are convenient to Ballymalis castle. The Catholic Church is now at Listry.

Tana school was built and endowed by Mrs. Raymond in 1834.

Kilbonane parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Ahane, the little ford.
2. Ballymalis, malicious townland.
3. Boulinamrishi, the place of dispute.
4. Commons.
5. Coolvorheen, nook of the little road.
6. Coolbane, white nook, east and west.
7. Coolros, red nook (foxy nook), north and south.
8. Culleeny, little nooks, beg and more.
9. Drombrick, speckled ridge.
10. Dromkerry, Ciarrige's ridge.
11. Faha, east and west, the hurling field on fair green.
12. Gueeyes, the twelfth of a plowland.
13. Kilbonane, Bonan's church.
14. Kalclogherane, rocky region church.
15. Kilmavonagh, the church of the Romans, probably pilgrims buried there.
16. Knocknagowna, calves hill.
17. Knocknaman, the women's hill.
18. Dahanan, half a townland.
19. Lahard, high half.
20. Lisheenasamgane, the little fort of the ant.
21. Lissavane, white forts.
22. Listry, chief's fort.
23. Rockfield, or Gortnoolough, east, middle and west.
24. Rosnacartan, plain of the forges, beg and more.
25. Shrone, the point or nose.
26. Slievefara, Ghaire's mountain.

The ecclesia de Kilbannan of the Papal taxation of 1291 was the church of Kilbonane.

35. KILCARACH

parish is in Glanmaurice barony. Close to the village of Lixnaw are the ruins of an old church, the remains of Lixnaw castle, and a monument to the third earl of Kerry. The old castle was erected in the thirteenth century; it was a strong square fortress, close to the river Brick, and near the later Fitzmaurice residence Lixnaw Court.

Kilcarach parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Ballinckohert, the town of the stone fort.
2. Ballynageragh, the town of the sheep.
3. Cunnagare, the rabbit warren.
4. Deerpark.
5. Derryvriin, Brian's oak wood.
6. Farrandean, land of the protection.
7. Gortadrishig, garden of the brambles.
8. Gortanear, grassy garden.
9. Granshagh, beachy or sandy place.
10. Liscollane, puppy's fort.
11. Lixnaw, Lec-Snamha, the flag stone of the swimming, on the river Brick.
12. Monument.

In 1172 Dermot MacCarthy Prince of Desmond, in his 75th year, married an Anglo-Norman lady, and granted some lands in Kerry to the family of Stack who came to Ireland at that time. Dermot was made prisoner by his own, but his son Cormac having been slain, Dermot was released, and got help from Raymond le Gros to punish his enemies. Dermot had no power under the Gaelic laws to alienate tribe lands, but he granted the district now known as Glanmaurice Barony to Raymond the Norman. This Raymond le Gros had a son Maurice who founded the Fitzmaurice family Lords of Kerry, the present head of which is the Marquis of Lansdowne. Maurice built Malahuffe castle. His son, Thomas, was first Lord Kerry and founded the Franciscan priory of Ardferit in 1253. Maurice was his son. His son was Nicholas, third Lord Fitzmaurice. Maurice was his son, but had no issue. His brother John was fifth Lord Kerry. John's

son, Maurice, succeeded. His son, Patrick, was seventh lord. His son was Thomas. His son was Edmond, tenth lord Kerry. His son was Edmond, eleventh lord Kerry, who left no heirs, and was succeeded by his brother Patrick, as twelfth lord. His son Edmond was thirteenth lord, and the latter's brother was fourteenth lord, both dying as minors. Their uncle, Gerald was fifteenth lord, until his brother Thomas became 16th lord Kerry. The latter's son, Patrick, was 17th lord. His son Thomas succeeded. His son, Patrick, was 19th lord. His son, William, was 20th lord. His son, Thomas, living in 1709, was 21st lord, and married the daughter of Sir William Petty. His grandson was created in 1784 Marquis of Lansdowne. Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, the 5th Marquess of Lansdowne was born in 1845.

In the annals of Ireland are found references to Lixnaw at 1568, 1577, 1582, 1600, and 1601.

A.D. 1568. A hosting was made by James, commander to the Earl of Desmond, against Thomas Mac Maurice of Kerry. The inhabitants fled, carrying to Lec-Snamha as much of their cattle as they were able. James pitched two camps around the town. Edmond Mac-Sweeney was constable to Mac Maurice, having 50 gallow-glasses. John O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, was on a visit to Lixnaw at the time. Mac Maurice and his people attacked and routed the Geraldines. Among the slain were O'Connor Kerry, Edmond Mac Sheehy, Teige O'Callaghan, John Fitzgerald of Lec-Beihionn (Les or Lackberune Castle, Kilkenny).

1577. A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond and Mac Maurice. The Earl took Baile-mhic-an-ric, Ballymacneen Castle. The young abbot of O'Dorney was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of Lixnaw Castle, while assisting the earl at the siege. After numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed peace was made.

1582. Mac Maurice assisted the Geraldines against the English. When his sons defeated the garrison

at Ardferit he destroyed the castle of Lixnaw, Lisbowl, Beale, and Ballybunion. All the English were cleared out of Desmond, but Mac Maurice and his people in this war lost treasure, corn and mansions. 1600. The English army, after the death of the Earl of Desmond, returned to Kerry and placed garrisons in Lixnaw, Ardferit and Tralee. Patrick Mac Maurice died in the prime of his life.

36. KILGASKAN

parish is in Glanarought barony. In the townland of Garranes is Team-pull Fiachua or Feagna. The churchyard is used mainly by the O'Shea family. Near by is the well, Toberfeaghin, and the bullan rock with the oval pebbles or butter lumps of the saint's dishonest dairy-maid. The holy well was visited by pilgrims on May 3rd and September 14th, many invalids being cured by its waters. A patron was held here at Easter. Very little of the ruins of the ancient church now remain.

Kilgaskan parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Baurearagh, the fair or haunted eminence.
2. Coolnagoppoge, angle of the dock leaves.
3. Coorleagh, ring of the pound weed.
4. Chinnemshrule, little hollow of the satin.
5. Curraghigue, marsh of the herds.
6. Deelis, faithful land.
7. Dromagorteen, ridge of the little tillage field.
8. Erreen, the river.
9. Esk, quagmire river, east and west.
10. Garranes, the shrubbery.
11. Garryletter, garden of the side.
12. Garrymore, big garden.
13. Gearhan river, shrubbery.
14. Gearhanagou, shrubbery of the river fork.
15. Gortnabinn, garden of the peak.
16. Gortnagappul, field of the horses.

17. Enshovley island of the chasm.
18. Killybunnans church of the bottom land.
19. Knockduff, black hill.
20. Letterduane, hillside of the little fort.
21. Milleens, little hills or knobs.
22. Rath, fort.
23. Releagh.
24. Tullaha, knoll of the kiln.
25. Tuilig, little hill or grey mountain side.

### 37. KILCOLMAN

parish is in Magunihy and Trughnamacmy baronies. In the reign of Henry III. of England, Geoffrey de Marisco founded a priory at Killagha for Canons Regular of St. Augustine, on the site of the church of St. Coleman. The prior had a seat in Parliament. The abbey was endowed with large possessions throughout the county. At the confiscation of religious houses the abbey and property were granted to Captain Spring. They were forfeited by this family after the 1641 wars. King Charles II. of England granted to Major, Geoffrey the abbey and lands of Kilcolman, Killorghin, Kiltallagh and Kilgarrilander. At this time several English people settled here. The abbey was in Gothic style, and the ruins are well preserved.

The Godfrey family still reside at Kilcolman, in a large, old-style house of red stone. A Protestant church was built at Milltown in 1822. The ruins of the ancient church are in the burial ground.

Kilcolman parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Abbeylands.
2. Ardmeelode, Meelod's height.
3. Ballyoughtragh, north and south, the upper townland.
4. Ballyvirrane; here is Parklassa fort.
5. Brackhill.
6. Callanferry, the ferry of the fearsad or sankbank.

7. Cloonmore, the big meadow.
8. Farranmanagh, the friar's land.
9. Kilburn.
10. Kilcolman, Colman's church.
11. Kilderry, north and south, church of the oak.
12. Killaclohane, the stone church.
13. Knockagarrane, hill of the shrubbery.
14. Knockavota, hill of the cudgel.
15. Knockreagh, the mottled hill.
16. Lyre, the fork.
17. Milltown.
18. Rathpoge, east and west, the pooka's rath.

The pooka or puck, is an old mixture of merriment and malignity, which has come to the front as a leading Irish goblin in recent times. Kuno Meyer traces the name to the Norse word puki, an imp. The pooka is not mentioned in ancient Irish documents. There is some account of this imp in Crofton Croker's "Fairy Legends."

The Abbey of Killagha, when suppressed in 1576, had attached large tracts of land in different parts of the county, as described below. In the Record Office, London, there is preserved the following grant:

"Lease under Queen's letter, 3 October xvii. to Thomas Clinton, gent. of the site of the Abbey of Killagha, alias Our Lady's Abbey of Belle Loco, Co. Kerry, the land of Callanferry, Kilderry, Ballyoughtraghe, Clonemore, Brackhill, Kiltallagh, Killynifynan, Ballynamoney, Bilmeyne, Inshie, and one piece of land in the Dingle. The rectory of Kylaha, half the rectories of Kiltullagh, and Garremondry, the rectories of Dingle, Killorghin, Kilmallock, O'Ceasie, half the rectories of Keynmarne, Templenoe, alias New Church, Killorethane, Dremede, Kylmohane, Kylmoor, Caherbegge, Ryncaheragh, Glenbeghie, Kilyonane in the County of Kerry. To hold for 21 years; rent £17. 1s. 9d., maintaining two English horsemen. Not to alien without licence unless to English, either by father or mother, and not to charge coynes. Fine £17. 1s. 9d., 15 June xviii."

### 38. KILCONLY

parish is in Inraghtic Connor barony. On the coast are the ruins of Brian Baisle, now Beale, Castle. In 1600 its fortifications were demolished by MacMaurice, Earl of Kerry, then at war against the English. Leob-Beibhionn, now Lickbevine Castle, was built on a cliff over the sea by the O'Connor Kerry, but was dismantled by MacMaurice. Edmund MacMaurice, 14th Lord Kerry, died in 1549, at Beale Castle.

Kilconly parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Acres, na hacra.
2. Beale, east, middle and west.
3. Bromore, east and west, the great border or boundary.
4. Castlequarter.
5. Corcas, trunk (? carcass), and sandhills.
6. Derra, the oak wood.
7. Drom, the ridge.
8. Faha, the sports green.
9. Gullane, pillar-like stone, east, middle and west.
10. Kilconly, Conla's church, north and south. Here is a lis or tumulus, known as Diarmuid and Grania's bed.
- Leansaghane.
- Rahavanig, mound of the blessing.
- Trippul, cluster or bunch, east and west.
- Tulla, beg and more, little and big hills.

In North Kerry, near Ballybunn, there is a range of hills, extending through the parishes of Kilconly, Killeheny, Ballyconry, and Bealton. The highest point is called Knoekanure, which rises 665 feet above the sea level, and from its summit an extensive view is obtained of the Shannon and of the mountains of South Kerry.

In Trans. Os. Soc., vol. 4, p. 87, it is related that Niamh Nuad-chrothach, daughter of Garadh, son of Dolár Dian, Ardriogh of Greece, Ríoghain an Chruit d'herig, queen of the red robe, having been bound against her will to Tailc Mac Treoin,

sought refuge with Finn and the Fianna, then assembled on Cnoc an Air, or hill of slaughter. The editor of Cath Chnoic an Air considers this place to be Knockanary, near Ballybunion, county Kerry.

There was also a Cnoc an Air near Ros na rígh, beside the river Boyne (Silva Gadelica, p. 137), and a royal residence in Munster was also known by this name (St. Gadel, p. 118). At page 178 in the same book it is related that Niamh, daughter of Angus treach, eloped from Dum na'm baro with Oisín, son of Finn, and went to Tullach na narm in Magh Rath. Niamh died on this hill, when beholding the slaughter (ar) of the battle fought between the Fianna and Angus. This hill was later called Cnoc an Air.

In Laidh Oisín ar Thir na nóg, Niamh Chinn Oir appears to the Fianna beside Loch Lein (Killarney) and entices Oisín to Tir na n-óg, where he lived over 300 years with her. When he returned to visit her, Erin he found the Fiann dead, and in lifting a flagstone in Gléann an Smoil, the girths of the saddle of his white horse broke, and Oisín having touched the soil of Erin became old, blind, weak and feeble.

There is also a reference to Knockannore, county Kerry, in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, vol. 13, page 106.

### 39. KILCREDADE

parish is in Magunihy barony. On an eminence over the Gheestán river are the ruins of the old church. The Catholic chapel is at Ballyhar.

Kilcrede parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Caherdean, protected city.
2. Cloonydonigan, lower and upper, Donegan's meadow.
3. Coolbann, white angle.
4. Coolick, the poll or back of the flag stone.
5. Glebe.
6. Kilksneedan, Needan's church.
7. Knockanoulort, hill of the orchard.

8. Leamnaguila, the foreigner's leap.  
9. Scart, the shrubbery.

#### 40. KILCROHANE

parish is in South Dunkerron barony. The O'Connell residence is at Derrynane. The Protestant Church at Sneem was erected in 1810. The ruins of Aghamore or Derrynane Abbey are in Abbey Island. It was founded in the seventh century by the monks of St. Finbarr. At Coode are the ruins of the old church; and on a hill about a mile from it is a curious hermitage hewn out of the solid rock, and said to have belonged to St. Crohane, the patron saint of the parish. At Caherdaniel are remains or a large fortification, consisting of a rampart seven feet high, constructed of large stones. At Money Flugh there is a similar one. Staigue fort stands on a low hill, among the mountains, and open from the south to the bay of Kenmare. This building is nearly circular, and is constructed of the ordinary stone of the country, but without masonry. The only entrance is a doorway, five feet high, through a wall thirteen feet thick, which opens into a circular area about ninety feet in diameter. There is a series of steps in the enclosing wall, which is eighteen feet high, and seven feet thick at the top. On the outside the stones are small, and the joints are filled with firmly fixed splinters of stone. The fort is surrounded by a broad fosse. It is a mile and a half distant from the bay of Kenmare. It was probably a royal residence, like Aileach in Co. Donegal.

Blackwater Bridge is a favourite resort for salmon fly fishing. On the summit of Scariff Island were the vestiges of an ancient hermitage, which were covered by a mound of earth and stones raised by the ordnance surveyors. There are ruins of a church and burial ground on the eastern side of the island.

Sneem was formerly called Ballybog, but the river was always called the Sneem. The Catholic Church was built by Lord Dunraven. The

square, or fair green, is one of the largest in Ireland. Sneem, or Snaidhm in Gaelic, means a knot; when the tide is in a rock here presents that shape when seen at a distance. Sneem is exceptionally situated for angling, boating, and hill climbing. Tourists should visit Staigue Fort, which is believed to be 2,000 years old.

A village hall was erected at Caherdaniel by the Countess of Pembroke, in 1905, in memory of her husband. There is a library, reading-room and co-operative society. The hall is forty feet by eighty, and is constructed by corrugated iron lined with pitch pine. The contract price was £186, and £50 was given for furnishing and local expenses. The site, in the most central part of the village, was given rent free by Captain Burns Hartopp. Lady Pembroke has had six of these village halls erected in different parts of Ireland, and these buildings have proved very useful for the social and industrial life of rural Ireland. In Coomathloukane townland there is a dolmen, called Boarden, with a vault and covered gallery.

The fishing fleet in Derrynane Harbour has been strengthened by five large boats provided on the instalment system by the Congested Districts Board. The fishing industry would be a valuable one here if better facilities were provided for marketing the fish.

The homespun industry still survives, but new looms and modern methods are badly needed.

There is an agricultural co-operative bank at Caherdaniel, and the fuller use of productive and distributive co-operative methods would help the district.

Kilcrohane parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Abbey Island.
2. Ankaill, the (place of) great repute.
3. Ardeen, the little height.
4. Ardkearagh, the height of the sheep.
5. Ardmoré, the great height.
6. Ardsheelhane, the height of the strainer, east and west.
7. Balleen, the little town.

8. Ballybrack, speckled townland.
9. Ballycarnaham. Has a small castle.
10. Baslicane, the little church.
11. Behaghane, little church wood.
12. Bohacogram, the whispering booths.
13. Boolananave, the milking green of the saints.
14. Brackaharagh, the colt's harrow.
15. Brackloon, the drag net.
16. Caherdaniel, Daniel's stone fort.
17. Cahernageeha, stone fort of the abbeys winds.
18. Cappamore, the big plot.
19. Caunteens, the little junks.
20. Coad, a graveyard. A large stone is here, round which people pray.
21. Coomatloukane, the hollow of the sloakan or laver.
22. Coomahorna, east and west, the valley of the barley.
23. Coomyanna, the valley of the birds.
24. Darrynane, beg and more. St. Finan Cam's oak grove.
25. Deenis Island.
26. Derreenaclaurig, the oak wood of the plank.
27. Derreenafoyle, the oak wood of the cliff.
28. Derreenauliff, the wood of the professor.
29. Derreenavurrig, the clown's little wood.
30. Derreendrislagh, the wood of the brambles.
31. Derreenagreer, the wood of the woodcocks.
32. Derreenamucklagh, wood of the pigherds.
33. Derreensillagh, the little wood of the sally.
34. Derry, oak wood, east and west.
35. Derryleagh, grey wood.
36. Derrynagree, wood of the cattle, or wood of the champions.
37. Derryquin, Conn's wood.
38. Doon, the fort.
39. Drinna, beg and more.
40. Dromlusk, lame ridge (back).
41. Dromtine, sore ridge (back).
42. Eightercua.
43. Einann, the ivy.
44. Askine.
45. Fermoyle, bald land.
46. Garinish Island, short island.
47. Garrough.
48. Gearha, the river shrubbery.
49. Glanbeg, the little glen.
50. Glanlough, lower and upper, the lake of the glen.
51. Gleesk.
52. Gortagowan, tillage field of the smith.
53. Gortdromagh, ridged tillage field.
54. Gortfadda, long tillage field.
55. Gortnakilly, tillage field of the church.
56. Gortnamackanee, garden of the parsnips.
57. Gowlanes, the little forks.
58. Gowlanes, east.
59. Graigles, the villages.
60. Hogh's Head Island.
61. Illaunacummig Island, Cumy's Island.
62. Illaunadan Island, Adan's Island.
63. Illaundrane Island.
64. Illaunleagh Island, grey island.
65. Illaunnakilla, church island.
66. Illaunnaweelann, seagull island.
67. Illaunsillagh, sally island.
68. Illaunnslea, island of the mountain.
69. Inchee, Hugh's riverside land, east and west.
70. Inchfarrannagleragh, glebe, the river meadow land of the clergy.
71. Inchinaleega, island of the gravestones, east and west.
72. Inishkeragh, sheep island.
73. Kealariddig, harbour of the myrtle.
74. Killeen, little church.
75. Lamb's Island.
76. Letterfinish.
77. Lettermoneel, hillside with the neck.
78. Letternadarriv, hillside of the bulls.
79. Liss, the fort.
80. Loher, the assembly.
81. Lomanagh, north and south.
82. Maulagallane, bald hill of the gallan.
83. Maulcallee, old hag's headland.
84. Moneyflugh, wet shrubbery.
85. Moularostig, Roche's bald hill.
86. Moylaun Island, bald place island.
87. Needanone.
88. Raheen, little fort.
89. Rath.
90. Rathfield.
92. Rincon, the little point.

93. Rosdohan, plain of the burning.  
 94. Rosdohan Island, plain of the burning island.  
 95. Rossmore Island.  
 96. Scariff Island, stonyford island.  
 97. Scart, the shrubbery.  
 98. Sorahanagave, the green of the bones.  
 99. Sorahannagaur, green of the goats.  
 100. Shanaknock, the old hill.  
 101. Skehanagh, marsh of the baskets.  
 102. Slievenashaska, mountain of the sedge grass.  
 103. Sneem, the knot.  
 104. Staigue. The fort is described by Vallancey, Dub., 1812.  
 105. Tahilla.  
 106. Toor, the bleach green.  
 107. Tooreens, the little bleach greens.  
 108. Tooreenydunee, little bleach green of the little fort.  
 109. Tullakeel, the little hill of the church.  
 110. Two-headed Island.

The following poem describes this district:

#### DARRYNANE.

(By Denis Florence MacCarthy, M.R.I.A. Written in 1844, after a visit to Darrynane Abbey.)

Where foams the white torrent, and  
 rushes the rill,  
 Down the murmuring slopes of the  
 echoing hill—  
 Where the eagle looks out from his  
 cloud-crested crags,  
 And the caverns resound with the  
 panting of stags—  
 Where the brow of the mountain is  
 purple with heath,  
 And the mighty Atlantic rolls  
 proudly beneath.  
 With the foam of its waves like the  
 snowy fenane—  
 Oh! that is the region of wild  
 Darrynane!

Oh! fair are the islets of tranquil  
 Glengariff,  
 And wild are the sacred recesses of  
 Scariff—  
 And beauty, and wildness, and  
 grandeur commingle

By Bantry's broad bosom and wave-  
 wasted Dingle;  
 But wild as the wildest, and fair  
 as the fairest,  
 And lit by a lustre that thou alone  
 wearest—  
 And dear to the eye and free heart  
 of man  
 Are the mountains and valleys of  
 wild Darrynane!

And who is the Chief of this lord  
 domain?  
 Does a slave hold the land where a  
 monarch might reign?  
 Oh! no, by St. Finbar, nor cowards,  
 nor slaves,  
 Could live in the sound of these free  
 dashing waves!  
 A Chieftain, the greatest the world  
 has e'er known—  
 Laurel his coronet—true hearts his  
 throne—  
 Knowledge his sceptre—a nation his  
 clan—  
 O'Connell, the Chieftain of proud  
 Darrynane!

A thousand bright streams on the  
 mountains awake,  
 Whose waters unite in O'Donoghue's  
 Lake—  
 Streams of Glanfesk and the dark  
 Gishadine  
 Filling the heart of that valley di-  
 vine!  
 Then rushing in one mighty artery  
 down  
 To the limitless ocean by murmuring  
 Lownel  
 Thus nature unfolds in her mystical  
 plan  
 A type of the Chieftain of wild  
 Darrynane!

In him every pulse of our bosoms  
 unite—  
 Our hatred of wrong and our wor-  
 ship of right—  
 The hopes that we cherish, the ills  
 we deplore,  
 All centre within his heart's inner-  
 most core,  
 Which, gathered in one mighty cur-  
 rent, are flung  
 To the ends of the earth from his  
 thunder-toned tongue!  
 Till the Indian looks up, and the  
 valiant Afghan  
 Draws his sword at the echo from  
 far Darrynane.

#### 41. KILCUMMIN

But here he is only the friend and  
 the father,  
 Who from children's sweep lips  
 truest wisdom can gather,  
 And seeks from the large heart of  
 nature to borrow  
 Rest for the present and strength  
 for the morrow!  
 Oh! who that e'er saw him with  
 children about him,  
 And heard his soft tones of affection,  
 could doubt him?  
 My life on the truth of the heart of  
 that man  
 That throbs like the Chieftain's of  
 wild Darrynane!

Oh! wild Darrynane, on they ocean-  
 washed shore,  
 Shall the glad son of mariners echo  
 once more?  
 Shall the merchants, and minstrels,  
 and maidens of Spain,  
 Once again in their swift ships come  
 over the main?  
 Shall the soft lute be heard, and  
 the gay youths of France  
 Lead our blue-eyed young maidens  
 again to the dance?  
 Graceful and shy as thy fawns, Kil-  
 lenane,  
 Are the mind-moulded maidens of  
 fair Darrynane!

Dear land of the South, as my mind  
 wandered o'er  
 All the joys I have felt by thy magi-  
 cal shore,  
 From those lakes of enchantment by  
 oak-clad Glona  
 To the mountainous passes of bold  
 Iveragh!  
 Like birds which are lured to a haven  
 of rest  
 By those rocks far away on the  
 ocean's bright breast\*—  
 Thus my thoughts loved to linger, as  
 memory ran  
 O'er the mountains and valleys of  
 wild Darrynane!

The coach drive from Parknasilla  
 to Waterville, about 25 miles, has  
 been much praised by tourists for  
 its fine sea and mountain scenery.

\* The Skellig Rocks. In describ-  
 ing one of them Keating says "That  
 there is a certain attractive virtue  
 in the soil which draws down all the  
 birds which attempt to fly over it,  
 and obliges them to light upon the  
 rock."

parish is in Maguimby barony.  
 There is a quarry of fine blue lime-  
 stone at Carrigdulkeen. The Paps  
 mountains are on the southern con-  
 fines of the parish. At their base  
 is an ancient rath, near which is a  
 holy well resorted to on May Day.  
 The ruins of the old church are sit-  
 uated on an eminence, and Lord  
 Barrymore was interred in the  
 churchyard.

Kilcummin parish is composed of  
 the following townlands:

1. Anablaha, the marsh of the  
 flowers.
2. Annaghbeg, little marsh.
3. Ardagh, high ford.
4. Awnaskirtaun, the river of the  
 many legged insects.
5. Ballycullane, Cullen's town.
6. Ballydeenlea, Dunlevy's town.
7. Ballynamaunagh, the monks'  
 town.
8. Beheenagh, bounding in birch.
9. Buddaghauns, the little charls.
10. Carran, the reaping hook.
11. Clashnagarrane, the stream of  
 the shrubbery.
12. Cleedagh, full of ditches.
13. Cloontees, little cattle closes.
14. Coolbaun, white meadow.
15. Coollick, nook of the flagstone  
 (poll).
16. Coolnagarraha, the nook of the  
 gardens.
17. Coom, the hollow.
18. Doon carrig, beg and more, black  
 rock.
19. Dooneen, little fort.
20. Doonryan, Ryan's fort.
21. Drom, the ridge.
22. Dromadeesirt, ridge of the her-  
 mitage.
23. Freemount.
24. Ghangristeen, glen of the hot  
 ashes.
25. Glebe.
26. Gneevguilla, a twelfth and a-  
 half of plowland.
27. Gortacreen, the garden of the  
 tree.
28. Gortanahanebov, east and west,  
 the field of the yellow little  
 ford.
29. Gortderrig, the garden of the  
 wood.

30. Gortnagane, field of the taxes. Here is a cromlech, near the fort of Caher Crowdearg, and also a famous holy well.
31. Gortnaprocess, the garden of the processes (at law).
32. Gortnatona, the garden of the bottom lands.
33. Gullaun, east and west, the pillar stone.
34. Inchicarrigane, east and west.
35. Inchycullane, Island of the puppy.
36. Kilbreenbeg, little Brian's church.
37. Kilquane, Cuan's church.
38. Knocknacappul, the horse's hill.
39. Knockancullig, north and south, the hill of the cock (grouse).
40. Knockalibade.
41. Knockauncore, the fitting mound.
42. Knockdoorah, harsh mountains.
43. Knockeennalicka, the little hill of the flagstone.
44. Knocknamanagh, friars' hill.
45. Leamyglissane, Gleeson's leap.
46. Lishagrave, the fort of the trees.
47. Lisroe, red fort.
48. Mastergeeha, master of the winds.
49. Maughantoorig, farmyard of summer.
50. Maulyarkane, Arkan's bald headland.
51. Maulykeavane, Cavan's bald headland.
52. Mausower, the fat bullock.
53. Meennagichagh, the field of the wicker causeway.
54. Meentoges, the small green spots.
55. Potaley, the grey pots.
56. Rahanane, the fort (place). Here is Lissanaffrin, the fort of the mass.
57. Raheen, little fort.
58. Rath, beg and more.
59. Reaboy, the yellow peatland.
60. Readrinagh, the peatland full of blackthorn bushes.
61. Scrahanagullaun, the sword of the gollan.
62. Scrahanaveal, sword of the mouth.
63. Scrahanfodda, the long sward.
64. Shrone, beg and more, the point.
65. Stagmount.

66. Tooreenamult, wether's bleach green.
67. Toornanaunagh, land of the wanderers.

The two conical mountains called the Paps are named after Ana, Danu, or Danann, the goddess who gave her name to the tribe Tuatha Dea Danann. She was the mother of the three gods of Danu, Brien, Tucharba and Tuchar, and nursed them so well that her name came to signify plenty or wealth. The name is commemorated in Da Chich Danaimne, the two Paps of Danann. On the top of each hill is a big cairn or pile of stones, which may mark the grave of some famous person. The oldest account of such piles is in the Bruden Da Derga, where each soldier brought a stone to make a heap on the plain before the battle; and each survivor returning from the fight brought away a stone from the cairn. The stones that were left showed the number killed, and became a memorial of the event. This practice existed in Scotland in 1745, being used by the Farquaharsons when marching to Culloden.

Crebe, the daughter of Cairbre, king of Kerry, lived at the foot of the Paps mountain. Finn MacCumail described her as the greatest deceiver amongst all the women in Erin, who had jilted all her admirers, and who had obtained as tokens of love nearly every precious gem in the land. Cael O'Demnann composed a poem about the lady Crede, which was very complimentary and proved acceptable. This ancient poem has now become of great antiquarian value, as it describes the social life of that period. The gallant Cael was killed in the battle of Ventry Cath Finntrogha, and the faithful Crede consoled his last moments.

#### 42. KILDRUM

parish is in the Corkaguiny barony. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial ground. At Ballycunneen is an ancient oblong enclosure of about half an acre, called Cahercullane, in one angle of which is a circular building similar

to Staigue fort, but much smaller in size. The gallans in this parish are at Loghane, Kilfountain and Knockaorogeen east.

Kildrum parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballyameentrant, townland of the people, of the name Trant.
2. Ballyeightragh, the lower townland.
3. Ballymore, east and west.
4. Caherard, high stone fort.
5. Caherboshina, city of the rain-bows.
6. Carhoonaphuca, the poohak's quarter.
7. Cloghane, stone castle.
8. Kilfountain, Fintan's church.
9. Knockavorgen, east and west, the hill of the little boat.
10. Knocknahow, the hill of the cave.
11. Monaree, the king's bog.
12. Paddock.

#### 43. KILFEIGHNY

parish is in Clanmaurice barony. The ruins of the ancient church are in the burial ground. The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballygarret, Garret's town.
2. Ballyrehan, Rehan's town, east and west.
3. Banemore, the big milking green.
4. Braumaddra, the dog bank.
5. Carrigannon, the white-headed rock.
6. Cloghanenagleragh, the stepping stones of the clergy.
7. Clondouglas, Douglas's meadow.
8. Crotta, the shapes or figures.
9. Glanoe, the glen of the yew.
10. Irramore, the big ends.
11. Kilfeighny, the hunter's church, north and south.
12. Knockaclare, the hill of the wooden bridge.
13. Knockburrane, the pen mountain or bad smelling.
14. Knocknakilly, the hill of the church.
15. Knockreagh, smooth hill.
16. Leampreaghane, crow's leap.
17. Lyracrumpane, the river fork of the high banks.
18. Muckenagh, the pig marsh.
19. Pallas.
20. Tullig, the hillock.

#### 44. KILFLYNN (CILL FHLOINN)

parish is in Clanmaurice barony. The Protestant church was built in 1811. Some vestiges exist of the ancient church. At Kill is a holy well. The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballyconnell, O'Connell's town.
2. Cappagh, the tribeland.
3. Castletown. There is a deposit of clay in the townland which is suitable for brick-making.
4. Cloghaneskiert, Eleskiert's stony hill.
5. Cloomafineela, the meadow of fratricide.
6. Crotto, shapes, figures.
7. Fahavane, white plain.
8. Glanballyma, the glen of maw's town.
9. Gortolohy, rocky or stony field
10. Knockbrack, east and west speckled hill.
11. Knocknahila, hill of the cliff.
12. Rea, mountain side or peatland
13. Stack's Mountain.
14. Tooreen, the little bleach green.

#### 45. KILGARRYLANDER

parish is in Trughanaemy barony. A large portion of the parish is occupied by Cahirconree and Bourthriggoum mountains. Some remains of the old church exist in the burial ground. At Ardcanought is a graveyard used only for children. The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ardcaun, the white heights.
2. Ardcanought, Conaght's height.
3. Ballyarbane, eighter and oughter, upper and lower, the place of the horns.
4. Boolteens, east and west, the little dairy places.
5. Caherfealane, the town of the seagulls.
6. Caherfealane march.
7. Castledrum.
8. Clooneragh, the haunted close.
9. Corkaboy, the yellow tribes.
10. Farna, the alders.
11. Fybagh, abounding in knolls.
12. Gortaleen, the field of the flax.
13. Gortaneden, the garden of the brow.

14. Gortnahulla, the garden of the wool.
15. Keel, the church.
16. Laghtacallow, monuments with the hoods.
17. Lassaboy, yellow forts.
18. Koscullen, plain of Cullen.
19. Ross, the wood.
20. Shanahill, the old wood.
21. Shanahill east.
22. Shanakeal, the old church.
23. Tober, the well.

## 46. KILGARVAN

parish is in Glanarought barony. At Callan in 1261 MacCarthy defeated the Geraldines. Copper mines have been worked at Clontoo. The Protestant church was built in 1815. There are ruins of the ancient church in the village. Ardtully Castle was dismantled by the Cromwellian army. There are some geological freaks in the parish; the Bird mountain, with a carved eagle; Colabrack rock, which opens when an O'Sullivan Keal dies; and the Fairy rock, with impressions of human feet.

Kilgarvan parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ardtully, high knoll.
2. Ballagh, mountain pass.
3. Barnastooka, the gap of the stack.
4. Baurearagh, haunted eminence.
5. Bausheen, the rainbow.
6. Caher, the stone fort.
7. Cappalivane, tribeland of the elm.
8. Churchground.
9. Coolknobil, Nohal's nook.
10. Coolnagoppoge, the nook of the dock leaves.
11. Coologues, the nooks.
12. Coonclougherane, the hollow of the little stone church.
13. Creggeen, the little rock.
14. Cummeenduvasig, fine land of the black cascade.
15. Cummeen, lower and upper, the little valley.
16. Curraglass, north and south, the green marsh.
17. Derrineullig, the oak wood of the cock.
18. Dromacoosh, the ridge of the cave.

19. Dromnycolman, Colman's daughter's ridge.
20. Fussa, the causeway.
21. Gortacreenteen, the garden with the little trees.
22. Gortaloughane, the tillage field of the little lough.
23. Gortlaktard, the sloping field.
24. Gortloughera, the rushy field.
25. Gortmarrahafineen, the field of Fineen's murder.
26. Gortnaboul, the tillage field of the holes.
27. Gortnaskeagh, the tillage field of the thorn bushes.
28. Grousemount.
29. Gullaba, the borderland.
30. Gurteen, the little tillage field.
31. Inchee, Hugh's inch or island.
32. Inchimore, the big island or river-holm.
33. Inchinagh, the river holm of the marsh.
34. Inchincoosh, little inch of the cave.
35. Kilbunow, the church at the mouth of the river.
36. Kilfadda, the long church.
37. Kilgarriv, large church.
38. Kilgarvan town. There is a well here called Thuber Garivann or St. Garvan.
39. Kilpadder, St. Peter's church.
40. Knockanruddig, the knight's hill.
41. Knockanuha, the hill of the grave.
42. Knockeens, the little hills.
43. Letter cannon, speckled hillside.
44. Lomanagh, the bare morass.
45. Lounaghan, the land on all fours.
46. Mangerton, pedlar's mountain.
47. Meelick, the plain of the flag.
48. Redtrench, north and south.
49. Rosseightragh, the lower plain or promontory.
50. Rusheen, the little wood.
51. Shaaidrum, the old ridge.
52. Silhbherane, the place of the osier or sallow trees.
53. Slaght.
54. Slaheny.

The Annals of Innisfallen give the following account of the battle of Callan:

A.D. 1260. William Dedai, Justiciary of Ireland, the Geraldines (Glan Gerailt), and Mac Richard de Burgo, with a great host of Eng-

lishmen, and Donnell Roe, son of Cormac Finn MacCarthy, with all he could glean or collect of the Gaels, these all came into the civil parish (tuath) of Kenmare against Fineen of Ringrone, son of Donnell (MacCarthy) of Carberry, and fought an excessively bloody battle in Callan of Glanarought (Glenn O'Ruachtaigh) in Kerry, in which were slain John Fitz Thomas Fitzgerald, senechal of Munster, Maurice his son, many other Englishmen, and two knights."

The Annals of the Four Masters state that "in this contest were slain eight barons and five knights, besides others of the English nobles, as also John Fitz Thomas and Barry More. Countless numbers of the English common soldiers were also killed in the aforesaid battle." The year given is 1261, and the battle is also noticed in the Annals of Ulster and Multifernan. Dr. Hanmer's account runs:—"Anno 1260. The Carties plaid the Divells in Desmond, where they burned, spoiled, preyed and slue many art innocent; they became so strong and prevailed so mightily, that for the space of twelve yeeres the Desmond durst not put plow in ground in his owne country."

In Cox's Hibernia Anglicana it is said the victory was gained by ambuscade, but Dr. Leland came to the conclusion that it was a fair battle. After this signal defeat of the English nearly all their castles were burned and levelled.

## BATTLE OF CALLAN—A.D. 1261.

(By Edward Walsh.)

Fitz-Thomas went forth to the slaughter all burning,  
And the dame by Tra-leigh waits the robber's returning.  
With the deep-lowing creach, with the rich plunder laden—  
The altar's best gold, the rare pearls of the maiden!

Winding down by the Ruachta his lances were gleaming;  
Floating, wild as a meteor, his banners were streaming.  
He rode with the spoils of all Desmond around him,  
But the wrath of the Gael, in its red vengeance, found him!

More swift than the eagle from Skellig's high eyrie,  
Than whirlwinds of Corrin in hostings of Faery—  
Dark as storm o'er Dun-Mor to the ocean-tir'd toiler,  
Burst MacCarthy's fierce wrath on the path of the spoiler!

O'Sullivan Mor, of the mountain and valley,  
O'Connor, the chief of the tall-masted galley,  
O'Driscoll, the scourge of the Sas-anach sailor,  
Left Cogan's proud daughter a desolate wailer.

For him that hath none from the gaunt wolf to save him,  
To staunch the wide wound that the fierce clansmen gave him,  
To weep the lost chief with his battle shield riven,  
Clown down by the war axe, un-housell'd, unshriven!

With the blood of the Rievers, that rode to the foray,  
From Maing to Moyalla the kirtles are gory—  
The saffron-dy'd shirts, by the Cashin and Carrow,  
Claim thy care at the fountain, fair maiden, to-morrow!

Chant the deeds of the warriors in chivalry vieing—  
The doom of the Rievers, all prostrate or flying—  
The false Saxon's fear—as rejoicing thou lavest  
The blood-gouts that burst from the breasts of his bravest!

Fineen MacCarthy was afterwards killed by the English at the Castle of Rinn Roinn, or Ringrone. His grave at Callan is celebrated in the poem by Mrs. Dowling.

And this is thy grave, MacCaura,  
Here by the pathway lone,  
Where the thorn blossoms are bend-  
ing

Over thy mouldered stone.  
Alas! for the sons of glory;  
Oh! thou of the darkened brow,  
And the eagle plume, and the belted  
clans,  
Is it here thou are sleeping now?

Oh! wild is the spot, MacCaura,  
In which they have laid thee low—  
The field where thy people triumphed  
Over a slaughtered foe;  
And loud was the banshee's wailing,  
And deep was the clansmen's sor-  
row,  
When with bloody hands and burn-  
ing tears  
They buried thee here, MacCaura.

And now thy dwelling is lonely—  
King of the rushing horde;  
And now thy battles are over—  
Chief of the shining sword.  
And the rolling thunder echoes  
O'er torrent and mountain free;  
But, alas! and alas! MacCaura,  
It will not awaken thee.

Farewell to thy grave, MacCaura,  
Where the slanting sunbeams  
shine,  
And the briar and waving fern  
Over thy slumbers twine;  
Thou whose gathering summons  
Could waken the sleeping glen;  
MacCaura, alas! for thee and thine,  
'Twill never be heard again.

The Catholic Church, opened in 1907, is built on a beautiful, verdant rising ground, and the Roughy river rolls smoothly at its foot to the sea, while adjacent is the battle-field of Callan, where in 1261 the MacCarthys defeated the Geraldines. From the church one can see the Castle of Ardully, where in 1645 Archbishop Baptist Rinuccini, whom the Pope sent to the Confederates as Nuncio, was hospitably entertained for twelve days by the then owner, MacFinnane MacCarthy. In this connection it is interesting to note that one of the descendants of the MacCarthys was no less a person than the late Most Rev. Daniel MacCarthy, a former Catholic Bishop of Kerry, while the Castle of Ard-

ully is now the residence of the brother of the Most Rev. Dr. Orpen, Protestant Bishop of Kerry.

#### 47. KILGOBBAN

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. The Protestant church was built in 1825, and the glebe house in 1819. At Camp are the ruins of an old castle. There are gallans at Ballygarrett, Curraduff, Foilatrismig, Glounagalt, Kilteenbawn, Mountoven, and a cromlech near Caherconree.

The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballinknockane, the town of the little hill.
2. Ballygarrett.
3. Beheenagh, the birch land.
4. Camp, the fortress.
5. Cappaclogh, east and west.
6. Commons.
7. Cool, the nook.
8. Curracullenagh, marsh of the holly.
9. Curraduff, the black marsh.
10. Doonore, north and south.
11. Foilatrismig, the cliff of the fray.
12. Garrahies, the gardens.
13. Glandine, deep glen.
14. Glanmore, big glen.
15. Glannagalt, glen of the insane.
16. Killeton, Elton's church. The church ruins here were described by P. J. Lynch in *I. Antiq. J.*, 1889.
17. Kilteenbane, little white church.
18. Knockglass, beg and more, the green hill.
19. Maunmahaltora, the high pass of the altar.
20. Mountoven.
21. Scralaghbeg, the little spangled land.
22. Slieve, east and west, the mountain side.
23. Tonakilly, the foot of the church.

In the parish is the valley of Glenn-na-ngealt, the glen of the lunatics. They came here from all parts of Ireland to be cured at the well of Tobernagalt by drinking the healing waters, and by eating the cresses that grew in the margin. It is said that the youthful Gail, son

of the king of Ulster, got into such a frenzy at the battle of Ventry, that he fled to the wild seclusion of this valley, and was the first lunatic who came here.

The railway line from Tralee to Dingle passes through the village of Camp, climbs Glounagalt mountain, and gives a fine panoramic view of the Brandon to Fenit coast.

#### 48. KILLAHA

parish is in Maguiniy barony. The ivy-clad ruins of the ancient church are only a short distance from the O'Donoghue Castle. In Foiladowne is the outlaws' retreat called "Owen's Bed." Killaha is derived from "the Church of St. Agatha," whose feast is held on February 5th, a holiday in the parish.

Killaha parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Annagh, beg and more, the mo-rass.
2. Ardteegalavan, the hill of Galvan's house.
3. Brewsterfield.
4. Cappagh, the plot of the tribe.
5. Carrigwanna, the milking rock.
6. Cloghane, the rock.
7. Clonkeen, the mild close for cattle.
8. Clydaghroe, the red excavation.
9. Coolcortoga, nook of the fountains.
10. Coomacullen, Macullen's nook.
11. Coracow, the meeting of the two streams.
12. Crohane, little hill or mound.
13. Crosstown.
14. Cummeenavrick, fine land of the trout.
15. Cummeenabuddoge, the little hollow of the cow.
16. Curraglass, green marsh.
17. Curreal, the quarry.

18. Derreenacullig, the little oak wood of the grouse cock.
19. Derrybanane, Banan's wood.
20. Derrymaclovode, Maclovode's wood.
21. Derryreag, the plain or level wood.
22. Dromavrauka, the ridge of the harrow.
23. Dromcarban, Carban's wood.
24. Dromdiralough, the ridge between the two lakes.
25. Drominaharee, the king's little ridge.
26. Foiladuane, the devil's cliff.
27. Freaghanagh, the fern marsh.
28. Garries, the gardens.
29. Glashacormick, Cormac's little stream.
30. Glen town.
31. Gortahoosh, the field of the cave.
32. Gortalee; field of the calf.
33. Gortalicka, garden of the flag-stones.
34. Gortnakilla, the field of the church.
35. Inch, the river holm.
36. Islandmore.
37. Killaha, church of the ford, or church of St. Agatha.
38. Killeen, the little church.
39. Knockanes, the hillocks.
40. Knockanimirish, the hill of combat.
41. Knockaunacuddoge, little hill of the choughs.
42. Knocknabro, hill of the green.
43. Knocknagowan, the hill of the calves.
44. Rossacroobeg, little hoof promontory.
45. Rossacroonaloo, promontories of the kicking hoofs.
46. Rossalea, the beautiful wood.
47. Rusheen, beg and more, the little wood.
48. Stronaboy, yellow points.
49. Tullaha, the hillock of the kiln.

The Claedeach flows through this glen, becomes the Fleak at Gleann Fleisce, and An Leamhain as it issues from Loch Lein. Doire na Finne (sap) wood was cut down by the O'Donoghue of the Glens. It clothed the Paps mountains, Da Chich Dhanainne, which are now bare. The so-called Derrynaegart range includes Muisire, Mullachan Uis, Cum an Ceoidh, Cnoc na Bro, Na Cichna, Faill Ui Larhlaithe, and Sailchearnan.



Makes each sound a harmony;  
 Many voiced, the chorus swells,  
 Till it faints in ecstasy,  
 With the charming tints below  
 Seems the heaven above to vie;  
 All rich colours that we know  
 Tinge the cloud wreaths in that  
 sky.  
 Wings of angels so might shine,  
 Glancing back soft light divine;  
 Beauty's home, etc.

Killarney parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Ardagh, the heights, Ardagh lough is here.
2. Ardaneanig, the hill of the Aenach or fair.
3. Ardnamweely, round hill summit. Here is the Poorhouse.
4. Ardshanavooly, the height of the old milking green. Here is Belleville house.
5. Avenue. Here are Railway hotel and station.
6. Ballahacommane, ford mouth of the hurling.
7. Ballycasheen. Here is "The Hall." There were bleach and cotton mills in this townland.
8. Ballydribbeen. Here is Bertram's bridge.
10. Brickeen Island, bricin, little trout.
11. Cahernane, Finian's stone fort. Here is Cahernane house.
12. Carrigfareaghane, the rock of the whortleberry.
13. Castleough. The Castle is in ruins. Here is Castleough house.
14. Clash, the streamlet.
15. Cloghereen, lower and upper, the little stony place.
16. Cloghfune, the fair stone.
17. Coolcaslagh, the nook of the fortress.
18. Coolclogher, the nook of the stone church. Here is South-hill house, and the old Flesk corn mill with weir.
19. Coolies.
20. Collegrean, back to the sun aspect. Here is a convent.
21. Cores.
22. Crinnagh, withered land.
23. Deer Park, 420 acres.
24. Demesne. Here is the old Kenmare house.

Here were flour mills.

26. Derrycunihy, oak wood of many corners.
27. Dinish Island, duibh-inis, black island.
28. Dromhale. Here is Sunday's Well.
29. Dromhumper.
30. Dromickbane.
31. Dromyrouk, O'Rourke's ridge.
32. Faghbane, white sward.
33. Faghoulia, sward of the wood.
34. Ferta, the miracles.
35. Glens, the glen of good fortune. Glens Cottage was built by Lady Kenmare.
36. Gortagullane, the field of the gollan.
37. Gortahunig.
38. Gortaderraree, the field of the king's oak wood.
39. Gortdromakiery.
40. Gortracussane, smooth path field.
41. Gortroe, red tillage field.
42. Inch, here are R.C. Cathedral, convent, and monastery.
43. Incheens, the little inches or river holms.
44. Kilbreanmore, great Brian's Church.
45. Kilcoolaght, church of the corner flagstone.
46. Killarney, the church of Airne. Here is Lady's Well. The townland includes only Hight St. and Henn St.
47. Killeggy lower and upper. The ancient church of Killaghie is in ruins, in the burial ground, on a height above Cloghereen.
48. Knockaninane, east and west, the hill of the whitish grass.
49. Knockearagh, Springmount.
50. Knockmanagh, monk's hill.
51. Knocknahoe, cave hill.
52. Knocknaskeha, brambly hill.
53. Lissyviggeen. Here is a Druid's Circle and rath.
54. Listymurragh, the fort of the house of Morrough. Here is Danesfort house.
55. Minish.
56. Monearmore, the big meadow. It includes the lower part of New St., Killarney.
57. Moyeightragh, lower plain. Here is the site of the old Killarney burial ground.

or point of the wild pigs. The abbey of Irelough, the building at the lake, was founded for Franciscans, on an old church site, by MacCarthy Mor in 1440. The burial ground is used by the great Kerry families of O'Sullivan, O'Donoghue MacCarthy, etc.

59. Oldforge.
60. Park, 353 acres. Here is Park house.
61. Poinagower, the hole of the goat.
62. Poulnamuck, the hole of the pigs. Here are Flesk Cottage and Lodge, and Bridgeview.
63. Radrinagh, blackthorn fort.
64. Reen, the point or peninsula. In this townland is the lower part of Kenmare demesne.
65. Ross Island, little ros or point. Here is Ross Castle and Cottage, and the Copper mines.
66. Rosnahowgarry.
67. Rough Island.
68. Scartlea, grey thicket.
69. Scrahane, the little sward. Here are Flesk priory, and Roseville cottage.
70. Sheheree.
71. Teernaboul, the land of the holes.
72. Tore, wild boar.
73. Tulfig, the hillock.
74. Tullorum.
75. Ullauns, the Islands.
76. Woodlawn. Here is Woodlawn house.

As the townlands of Aghadoe parish border those of Killarney, many particulars of the district will be found mentioned under the former heading. The reader is also referred to the section relating to Ardferit, for ecclesiastical particulars of Kerry. See page 17.

When the Cromwellian troops got possession of Ross Castle, many of the Irish soldiers and clerics were executed on Chnocan na gearorach, now Fair hill, or Martyrs' hill, in Killarney town. Among others, Pierce Ferriter of Ferriter's Castle, the celebrated poet and harper, who was one of the chief confederate leaders in Kerry. He was taken prisoner by false means at Castlemaine, and put to death in Killarney by order of Brigadier Nelson of Ross

also hanged his brother-in-law, Father Tadhg Moriarty, Prior of the Dominican Convent, Tralee, on October 15, 1653, on Fair Hill. He died bravely, and the soldiers said, "If ever a priest was a Martyr he was one." Bishop Egan, and O'Connor of Carrigafoyle, were also taken and beheaded, during the same wars. Others were transplanted, and transported to Jamaica.

The following bibliography of books published about Killarney may be of interest:—

1. Hall. A Week at Killarney, 1850, 1865.
2. Weld. Scenery of Killarney, 1807, 1812.
3. Woolf and Goodlake. Killarney Cycling Tours, 1901.
4. Wright. Guide to Killarney, 1822.
5. Ballantyne. Lakes of Killarney 1869.
6. Croker and Lynch. Killarney Legends, 1829, 1835.
7. Downey and Walker. Killarney's Lakes and Falls, 1902.
8. Fitzpatrick. Guide to Killarney, 1837, 1850.
9. Hoyle. Three Days at Killarney, 1828.
10. Sealy. Lakes of Killarney, 1895.
11. Rowan. Lake Lore, 1853.
12. Smith. Killarney Scenery, 1822, 1834.
13. O'Sullivan. The Prince of the Lake, O'Donoghue, of Rosse, 1815.
14. Spratt. Juverna, 1888.
15. O'Kelly. Killarney, 1791.
16. O'Connor. Lock Lene, 1800.
17. McCarthy. Lakes of Killarney, 1816.
18. Luby. Mucruss Abbey, 1822. \*
19. Howard O'Donoghue, of the Lakes, 1840.
20. Groves. The O'Donoghue, 1832.
21. Galloway. Lays of Killarney, 1871.
22. Gannon. The O'Donoghue, 1858.
23. Fitz Erin. Killarney Sketches, 1862.
24. Fisher. Letters from Kerry, 1845.
25. Fisher. Killarney, 1890.
26. Bourke. O'Donoghue, 1830.

Remarks

64

49.—KILLAHAN

Parish is in Clanmaurice barony. The ruins of the old church still remain, and about a mile to the west are those of Ballymaquin castle. Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was a strong square fortress of great height. It was taken by the Geraldines in 1577. The name is derived from O'Connor Caum, the crooked, No. 121 on the line of Ir.

Killahan parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Aghamore, the big field.
2. Aghacrinna, the field of the withered wood.
3. Aulanebane, white orchard.
4. Aulaneduff, black orchard.
5. Ballyhenry.
6. Ballymaquin, east and west, villa-filu Curvi.
7. Balkovin.
8. Caherthead, stone fort of the nest.
9. Cloneen, the little meadow.
10. Kilbrickane, Brecan's church.
11. Killahan, broad church.
12. Parkmore, the big field.
13. Parknageragh, the sheep field.
14. Rathscannel, Scannel's fort.
16. Slievebwee, yellow mountain.
16. Tonaknock, the foot of the hill.

50.—KILLARNEY

Parish is in Magunihy barony. The town is the market place for an agricultural district, and in the summer time it is a tourist resort. The principal mansions in the parish are Kenmare House, Muckcross House, Torc Cottage, The Park, Flesk Castle, Cahirane, Flesk Priory, Danesfort, and The Hall. There are a large number of hotels for tourists. The Protestant church was built in 1812. Dr. Sushree founded the Catholic college or seminary. There is a workhouse for poor people. At Lissavigeen is a rath, 51 feet in diameter, within which is Druid's Circle of seven upright stones, four feet high; outside the fort are two gallows.

The lakes of Killarney form a reservoir for the waters of the surrounding country, the surplus being conveyed to Castlemaine bay by the river Laune. The Lower Lake or Lough Leane is six miles long and three wide, and contains many islands. Ross island has Ross Castle, which surrendered to the Cromwellians in 1652. Innisfallen has the ruins of an abbey founded in the sixth century. The peninsula of Muckcross separates Lough Leane from the Middle or Muckross Lake. Colonel Herbert built Brickeen bridge and Dinis cottage. The Upper Lake is reached by means of the river known as the Long Range. The scenery of the lakes has been classed thus: the Lower, the most beautiful; the Middle, the most picturesque; and the Upper, the most sublime.

The folk-lore of Killarney lakes would fill several volumes; Crofton Croker, Mrs. S. O. Hall, and many others have written books on this subject.

The lakes were anciently called Lough Leane, from Lean of the White Teeth, a celebrated artificer, who had his forge on the shore, and was cerd or goldsmith to the fairy mansion of Bove Derg at Slievenamon. In A.M. 3579, Clonmael, sovereign of Ireland, fought the battle of Lough Lean against the Ernai Firbolgs of Kerry, the Martineis of Limerick, and Mogh Ruith. It was in the time of Sirna, sovereign of Ireland, A.M. 4169, that happened the eruption of the Leamhain, now the river Laune. St. Finian Cam founded Innisfallen abbey, and was buried on Church island, Lough Currane, near Waterville, A.D. 630. King Brian Boru was educated at Innisfallen by O'Carroll, Lord of Lough Leane.

Some attempts have been made to reduce the waters of the lakes for mining purposes at Muckross. The river Laune is the only outlet to the sea, and the fall from its level to the ocean is less than the actual depth of the lake. But, while nature has prevented the Lakes from being drained, it would be a great benefit if Killarney had access to the sea by means of motor boats or

65

the Puritans  
er-in-law  
or of  
He

barges, for which the river Laune could be easily changed into a canal. There are records of early attempts at reaching the Lakes from the Atlantic. In A.D. 1156, Diarmod Sugach O'Connor brought ships on wheels from Corco Duibhal to Loch Lein. In the Cromwellian attack on Ross Castle in 1652 General Ludlow's boats were drawn by oxen from the sea, by means of sledges.

The principal points of interest for tourists to Killarney are: The Gap of Dunloe, the Black Valley, the Upper Lake and Islands, the Long Range, the Meeting of the Waters, Torc Mountain, the Eagle's Nest, Shooting the Rapids, Dinis Cottage, the Middle Lake, the Lower Lake, Ross Castle, Glenna Cottage, O'Sullivan's Cascade, Innisfallen Island and Churches, Muckcross Abbey, Aghadoc Cathedral, Kenmare House, Muckcross House, Mangerton Mountain, and Killarney Town. It is necessary to use boat and car to make the complete tour, which occupies about three days. Every help that express trains, modern hotels, good boats and comfortable cars, can give to tourists may be found in Killarney, Glengariff, Kenmare, Sneem, Parknasilla, Waterville, Ballinskelligs, Valentia, Caragh, Dingle and Ballybunion.

The following charming legend is told in connection with the founding of the Franciscan Friary at Irrelagh—better known as Muckross Abbey, Killarney—in the year 1340:

"McCarthy Mor, i.e., Donnell, son of Tadhg, had vowed to build a monastery for Franciscans in thanksgiving for his delivery from a great danger. He found it difficult to select a suitable locality. While he hesitated a vision appeared to him, warning him to erect the convent nowhere but at Carraig-an-Chiuil (the Rock of Music). He knew of no such place, and despatched a number of his followers in various directions to make inquiries. The search was unsuccessful; no one had even heard of the name. They were returning in despair when they heard the most exquisite

music issuing from a rock (Irrelagh). They hurried home in haste, and related their experience to MacCarthy. He concluded that this was Carraig-an-Chiuil—the rock of music spoken of in the vision—and commenced to build the monastery without delay."

The well-known song "Killarney" by Edmund O'Rourke (Falconer) gives a poet's description of this famous place.

"KILLARNEY."

By Killarney's lakes and fells,  
Emerald isles and winding bays,  
Mountain paths and woodland dells  
Memory ever fondly strays,  
Bounteous nature loves all lands,  
Beauty wanders everywhere,  
Footprints leaves on many strands,  
But her home is surely there;  
Angels fold their wings and rest  
In that Eden of the West—  
Beauty's home, Killarney!  
Heaven's reflex, Killarney!

Innisfallen's ruined shrine  
May suggest a passing sigh,  
But man's faith can ne'er decline  
Such God's wonders floating by,  
Castle Lough, and Glenna Bay,  
Mountains Torc and Eagle's Nest;  
Still at Muckcross you must pray,  
Though the monks are now at rest.  
Angels wonder not that man  
There would fain prolong life's  
span;  
Beauty's home, etc.

No place else can charm the eye  
With such bright and varied tints,  
Every rock that you pass by  
Verdure borders or besprings,  
Virgin there the green grass grows,  
Every morn springs natal day;  
Bright-hued berries doff the snows,  
Smiling winter's frown away.  
Angels often passing there  
Doubt if Eden were more fair  
Than this green hillside.

27. Adams. Glens, 1870.
28. Army Officer. Killarney, 1750.
29. Curry. Killarney, 1835.
30. Asplen. Killarney, 1858.
31. Mares. Killarney, 1867.
32. Hudson. Killarney, 1867.
33. Leslie. Killarney, 1772.
34. Radoliff. Killarney, 1814.
35. Fisher. Killarney, 1789.
36. Guy. Killarney, 1900.
37. Fraser. Killarney Lakes, 1857.
38. Bradbury. Killarney, 1871, 1886.
39. Wykehamist. Killarney, 1853.
40. Derrick and Ockenden Letters, 1767.
41. Lough Lene, Barton, 1751.
42. Aobhneas Chill-airie, by Father Brennan, 1904.
43. Killarney Scenery, drawings by Sir T. Gage, Bart, 1816.

In addition, a very large number of articles on Killarney have appeared in the magazines and other periodical literature. When a public library or reading room is established in Killarney, it is to be hoped that the Librarian will, at once, make a collection of the works and papers published about the district. Such a collection would be of special interest to tourists; and the Bishop of Kerry recently remarked:

"If a tourist visited Killarney in showery weather he had nothing to do; he went home denouncing Killarney, thus preventing other people from visiting it. If there were amusement or recreation of some sort or another devised and provided for such people that would help them to pass in an endurable way at least those hours of enforced idleness which had such a very bad effect on them, and produced such very bad impressions, which they took away with them, and sometimes advertised to the disadvantage of the place they had visited, it would be a very great addition to the attractiveness of a resort."

#### 51.—KILLEENTIerna

parish extends into the baronies of Mounihy and Trughanacmy. The ruins of the ancient church still remain in the burial ground, where a Protestant church was erected in 1814, and was destroyed by fire

about 1880. A glebe house, built by the Protestant incumbent in 1840 is now the Catholic rectory. The Catholic Church is on the Castle-island to Killarney road, near Dicksgrove bridge.

The townlands of Dysert parish cut into Killeentierna, at Dicksgrove, Dromroe, and Parknasmuttaun; and again in the east at Glanlea, Kilsarkan, and Ballahantouragh. For the history of this district in pre-Christian times, see a full description under Dysert parish.

The parish of Killeentierna is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Anna, beg and more, little and great marshes.
2. Ballybeg, the little village.
3. Ballymacdonnell, MacDonnell's village.
4. Bawnaglanna, the sward of the glen.
5. Beenanteevaun, the summit of the white house.
6. Chiddaun, flat shore.
7. Cloonclogh, the meadow of the stone (lime).
8. Coolnacallagh, the hag's nook.
9. Currabanefield, white field of the marsh or hill.
10. Curracitty.
11. Curraknockaun, the marsh of the hillock.
12. Currarose, the wooded marsh.
13. Dromultan, Ultan's ridge.
14. Farrankeal, the narrow land.
15. Glandaeagh, the glen of the two ravens.
16. Gortshanavogh, the field of the old cow.
17. Inchincummer, the island of the river confluence.
18. Kilfelim, Feidhlim's church, opposite the great rath at Laharan.
19. Killeentierna, the little cell or church of St. Tighernach.
20. Laharan, leath-fhearann, half a townland.
21. Loughnagore, the lake of the goats.
22. Lyre, the river fork.
23. Ranaleen, the fort of the flax.
24. Ranaalough, the fort of the lake.
25. Reavaun, white plain.
26. Rossanean, the wood of the bird.
27. Shanawillen, the old mill (mill-leann).

28. Springmount.
29. Toornanoulagh, the bleach green of the Ultoman. The Ulster Degads settled in Kerry before the Christian era.

In a Papal taxation of the religious houses, taken in A.D. 1291, there was a church at Dromultan, called in Norman English, Ecclesia de Drumekan. There is a tradition that the church was removed by supernatural means to Kilsaroon, which lies across the Brown Flesk, about two miles south east. The ordnance maps show sites of old churches at Kilsarkan, Kilfelim, Killeentierna and Arderone, but none at Dromultan. In 1291 there was a church called Ecclesia de Rathireloe. This must have been the old church of Ranaalough, now in the burying ground at Killeentierna. In a list of Catholic Parish Priests compiled in the Penal days by the English, the only name that appears for the district is Father T. Daily, Curren's parish, residing at Ranaalough, in 1704.

The chief physical feature of this district is Currow Hill, which rises to an altitude of 724 feet above sea level. On its eastern or lee side is Cooleendrine fort. Ballyploreen and Drom forts are east of Ranaleen, and Kilfelim fort at Laharan cross roads. There are many smaller raths or forts in the parish, and some underground caves have been discovered.

The ancient Irish were very skilful in working metals, and the most general alloy used was bronze, made from copper and tin. The value of white bronze was about 6s. 8d. an ounce, and red about 3s. 4d. This standard value is noticed in the ancient tales. Queen Maive estimates the merits of three heroes, thus:— "The difference between breuduma (red bronze) and findruine (white bronze) is between Leogaire Rua-dach and Conall Cernach; and the difference between findruine and red gold is between Conall Cernach and Cuulainn." Most of the Irish bronze articles belong to period centuries before the Christian era. It is interesting to note that the most unique specimen of Irish bronze daggers was found in Killeen-

tierna parish. It was discovered in July, 1897, in the townland of Beenanteevaun, by a farmer whilst cutting turf. It was reached in the seventh sod or layer, about nine feet below the surface. It is noticed that peat grows about one foot per 100 years; and, if there was no cutting of turf on that spot, the dagger lay there for at least 1,000 years. The bronze dagger has a handle of cow-horn, secured by brass rivets, and was 11½ inches in length, the bronze blade being 7½ inches. The butt of the handle is 1½ inches in diameter. This unique dagger now belongs to Mr. Robert Cochran, Secretary to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and must be of very great value.

#### 52.—KILLEHENNY

parish is in Iraghticonnor barony. The coast line here is remarkable for its caves, and there are ruins of old castles and forts. Ballybunion is now a well-known bathing resort during the summer months. The town is clean and well managed, and the hotels leave nothing to be desired for comfort. There is a fine bathing strand; the portion from the castle green to the caves, a bay 500 paces across, being reserved for ladies. The iron pyrites present in the cliffs may be used for making sulphuric acid, and the deposits of sand and lime could be utilised in brick-making. The caves of Ballybunion, and the geological formation of the coast, were the subject of a treatise by W. Ainsworth, in 1834. Some of the mineral substances of the cliffs were ignited in 1753, and kept burning for a considerable time. From the town to the mouth of the Cashen river there is a range of sandhills, which is a sort of park open to the public. There is a Protestant Church at Ballybunion, near the castle green; and a new Catholic Church was opened for service in 1897. There is an older Catholic Church at Doon. The local burial ground is among the sandhills near the Cashen river. Ballybunion is connected to the main railway line, by the monorail Lartigue system to Listowel.

Killeheny parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Ahimma.
2. Ballybunion, Bunyan's town.
3. Ballyeagh, dodh's townland.
4. Barnadarrig, the red gap.
5. Doon, East and West, the fort.
6. Dromin, the little ridge.
7. Farranpierce, Pierce's land.
8. Gortnaskiha, the fields of the sciaiths or shields.
9. Gortnaskiha Commons.
10. Killeheny.
11. Lahardane, half the hillock.
12. Mochane, the quagmire.
13. Raboonagh, Una's rath.

In the annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1582, it is stated: "Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the (English) Captain (at Ardfer) had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha, Lis-Tuathail, Baille, and Baile-an-Bhainneamaigh." The remains of the old castle now stand grim and gaunt, against the sky and the fury of the Atlantic storms. Its tottering shell has outlived the grey-haired village piper who played for many years the old Irish tunes to generations of dancers on the castle green.

#### 53.—KILLEMLAGH

parish is in Iveragh barony. Puffin island is frequented by puffins. There are ruins of the ancient church dedicated to St. Finian. The Skelligs are three islands in this parish. Lemon rock abounds with sea fowl. Little Skellig is frequented by gannets or solan geese. Great Skellig has the remains of the abbey of St. Finian, and of the cells of the monks who lived here in the most austere solitude. The cells are built of stone dovetailed without mortar and with conical roofs. In 812 the Danish pirates plundered the monastery. The settlement was later made a cell to the abbey of St. Michael at Ballinskelligs, which was founded for Augustinian monks. There are remains of a church, two oratories, six cells, two wells, a cross, and a burial ground.

Two lighthouses have been built (1826) on Skelligs island, which has only two coves on which a landing can be made in calm weather. In ancient history it is related that Irr, one of the sons of Milesius, was shipwrecked and buried here. In past times pilgrims came here to kiss a rudely carved cross at the end of a crag overhanging the sea. A local tradition compels all unmarried adults to make a pilgrimage here on Shrove Tuesday night, and local flirtations are chronicled in verse like street ballads known as Skellig Lists. As these lists bristle with objectionable personalities, the names of the printers and publishers are not appended.

The old church of Killemlagh, the church of the borders, was dedicated to St. Finan Cam, after whom a well and the bay here are named. There is another holy well at Killabuonia. The ancient burial places are called Cill-oluag and Cill-chaombrach. There are many gallauns, cromlechs, circles, forts, lauras and oratories in the district; such as St. Buonia's oratory, laura, cloughaun and well; the circle, gallaun and cumdach at Killoluag; the caiseal, menhirs and forts at Kil relig; the abbey and circle in Balmskelligs; Regalish church in Kinard; cromlechs at Meelagullen and Coom; dolmen and circles at Leabaleaha; cloghan in Cools; St. Finan's church and the pagan grave at Killemlagh; and Temple Cashel oratory at Ballynabloun.

Killemlagh parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Aghagadda.
2. Aghanboy, yellow little ford.
3. Aghort.
4. Allaghee, beg and more.
5. Ardcost.
6. Ballynabloun.
7. Ballynahow, the town of the river.
8. Bohus.
9. Cappawee, yellow plot of land.
10. Cloghanecanuig.
11. Coomakeage, the valley of the mist.
12. Coomanaspig, the valley of the bishop.
13. Doory, prison.
14. Ducalla.

15. Emlaghpeastia, the marsh of the snake.
16. Foilnageragh, cliff of the sheep.
17. Garrane, the shrubbery.
18. Glanearagh, spring glen.
19. Gortreagh, the level field.
20. Horse island.
21. Kilkeaveragh.
22. Killabuonia, Buaine's church.
23. Killoluag.
24. Killonecaha.
25. Knockeenawaddra, the little hill of the dog.
26. Lateeve, the hill side.
27. Lehid, broad land.
28. Lomanagh, the bare marsh.
29. Long Island.
30. Moyrusk, plain of the marsh.
31. Portmagee, a fish curing station.
32. Pound.
33. Puffin island.
34. Rathkieran, Ciaran's fort.
35. Reencaheragh, the point of the stone fort.
36. Short island.
37. Skellig rocks, great and little islands.
38. Tooreen, the little bleach green.

#### 54.—KILLINANE

parish is in Iveragh barony. The ruins of the old church are in the burial ground at Sugreana. The parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Bahaghs, birch woods.
2. Ballydarrig, red townland.
3. Ballynahow, beg and commons, the town of the river.
4. Boulerrah.
5. Cahereigherrush.
6. Caherlehillan, stone fort of the island.
7. Cahernaman, stone fort of the women.
8. Cappagh, the tribe land.
9. Cappaghmore, the big tribe land.
10. Cloghane, the stony place.
11. Coars.
12. Coomdeeween, the hollow of the games or pastime meetings.
13. Coomduff, the black valley.
14. Coomnahincha, the hollow of the river holm.
15. Coomshanna.
16. Coulagh.
17. Doelis, black fort.
18. Derrymoria, Mara's little oak wood.

19. Derrymore, the big oak wood.
20. Doonen, the little fort.
21. Dromtea.
22. Foilduff, black cliff.
23. Foilmore, the big cliff.
24. Garrane, north and south, the shrubbery.
25. Garrydime, deep garden.
26. Glebe.
27. Gleensk.
28. Gortaforia.
29. Gortmore, the big tillage field.
30. Gortnagree, the field of the horses.
31. Gortmagulla, field of the hills.
32. Inchintrea, the river holm of the mill race.
33. Keelmagore, the wood of the goats.
34. Kells, Ceanannus, Kenlis, head lis or fort.
35. Killognavene, north and south.
36. Killurly, east, west, and commons.
37. Knockaneden, hill of the high brow.
38. Knockaneyouloo, Foley's hillock.
39. Lisbane, white fort.
40. Liss, lower and upper, the fort.
41. Raheens, the little raths.
42. Reacaslagh, the plain of the stone forts.
43. Roads.
44. Srugeana, sunny stream.
45. Strandsend.
46. Teeraha, land of the ford.
47. Teernahila, land of the cliff.
48. Teermoyle, bare land.
49. Toofi.
50. Tullig, the hillock.

The mountain called Knocknadober, 2,266 feet high, is a place of pilgrimage, and several religious traditions are related of the place.

#### 55.—KILLINNEY

Parish is in Corkaguiny barony. There are ruins of an ancient monastery in Illauntanig or Oilean-t-Seanaig, on the windward side of the island. The tide is invading the quiet old graveyard. There are remains of two oratories, three huts or clochauns, and three leachts or burial places. A rude cross, six feet high, stands near one of the leachts. Search is said to have been made for the bones of St. Columba.

There are also church ruins at Killiney, Stradbally, Kilshanig, and Cloghane.

Castlegregory was probably built early in the sixteenth century, and is named after Gregory Hoare (or Hussey).

In 1602 Castlegregory was taken by the English army from the Knight of Kerry. It was again besieged by the Cromwellians in 1641.

There are gallans in this parish, at Aughacasta, Carrigaha, and Duagh; and at Kilballylahiff is Dermot and Grania's Bed.

Killiney parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Arraglen, glen of the chariot.
2. Aughacasta, field of the castle or stone fort, north and south.
3. Ballingowan, the smith's place.
4. Caher, the stone fort.
5. Carrigaday, the rock of the ox.
6. Carrigaha, the rock of the kiln.
7. Castlegregory.
8. Cloghaneanode, pillar stone of the green.
9. Cloghanesheskeen, the stone hut of the reedy marsh.
10. Cloonbeg, little meadow.
11. Cloosguire, dog's ear.
12. Coolroe, red angle.
13. Deelis, black fort.
14. Duagh, black ford.
15. Farrantaun, land of the quagmire.
16. Glanlough, glen of the lough, north, south, and west.
17. Glanmane.
18. Glanteenassig, glen of the waterfall.
19. Illaunboe island.
20. Illauncaun, crooked island.
21. Illaunimmit, border island.
22. Illauntannig, Seanach's island.
23. Inchaloughra, rushy river-holm.
24. Inishtookert, north island.
25. Kilballylahiff.
26. Kilcummin, Comyn's or Cummin's church, beg and more.
27. Killiney.
28. Kilshannig, Seanach's church.
29. Lisnagree, the fort of the herds.
30. Loughbeg, the little lake.
31. Maghasheela.
32. Magharabeg, the little plain.

33. Martramane.
34. Meenascarty, the sward of the thicket.
35. Reennafardarrig, red man's point.
36. Shantalliv, old land.
37. Tullaree, the king's billock.
38. Tullig, the hillock.

#### 56.—KILLORGLIN

Parish extends into Dunkerron North, Iveragh, Magunihy, and Trughanacmy baronies. The Moriarty clan anciently possessed this district, which was afterwards held by Mac Carthy More, the Geraldines, the Conways, and Mullins family. The Geraldines bestowed the castle and manor on the Knight Templars. The name is written Cill Fhorgia in the annals of Innisfallen at the year 1215. The old church stood on a site near the Protestant church, which was built in 1816. In Dromavally burying ground are the ruins of an old church. There was another church at Dungeel.

Killorglin may be called the port for Killarney district, just as Fenit is for Tralee. There is an important salmon fishery at the mouth of the Laune river, which flows from the Lakes.

The annual event at Killorglin is the holding of Puck Fair on the 11th and 12th of August, when mountain cattle, ponies, and goats are sold. It is made the occasion of a general holiday week and a decorated Puck goat is placed on a platform in the main street to preside as master of the revels. A full account of this ancient festival will be found in Mr. M. P. Ryle's book, "The Kingdom of Kerry."

Killorglin parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Anglont.
2. Ardackuckeen, the height of the little stone fort.
3. Ardmoneel, the height of the neck.
4. Ballintleave, the town of the mountain.
5. Ballintleave commons.
6. Ballykissane, village of wicker

7. Ballymacpior.
8. Banshagh.
9. Breanlee.
10. Cappagh, the tribe land.
11. Castleconway.
12. Clash, the rivulet island.
13. Clooncarrig, the meadow of the rock.
14. Cloon island, meadow island.
15. Coolbane, white nook, east and west.
16. Coomnafanida.
17. Coornagrena, flowery sunny place, and Goulnacapp, fork of the plot.
18. Coornameana.
19. Corbally.
20. Cromane, lower and upper, the slope.
21. Derrynafeana, oak wood of the Fiana or Finnians.
22. Dooghs, the black fords.
23. Doolahig, black muddy place.
24. Douglas.
25. Dromavally, the ridge of the town.
26. Dromin, the little ridge.
27. Dromin, east and west.
28. Dromleagh.
29. Dungeel.
30. Dunmaniheen, Mannix's fort.
31. Farrantoreen, the land of the little bleach green.
32. Garrahadoo, black gardens.
33. Garrane, east and west, the shrubbery.
34. Glancutbaun.
35. Glannagilliagh, the glen of the grouse cocks.
36. Gortloughra, rushy field.
37. Illauntookagh, the island of the stacks or stools.
38. Kilcoolaght, church of the corner flagstone, east and west.
39. Killorglin town, Cill-orglain.
40. Knockaunglass, green hillock.
41. Knockaunroe, red hillock.
42. Knocknaboola, the hill of the cattle fold.
43. Knockyline, Lyne's hill.
44. Laharan, half a townland.
45. Lismacfinnin, Mac Finnian's fort.
46. Lonart, Longphort, or fortress.
47. Lyreboy, yellow river fork.
48. Maghaneogaun, plain of the path.
49. Meanns, mining places.
50. Muingaphuca, marsh of the pool.
51. Nantinan, the place abounding in nettles.
52. Ownagarry, the river of the gardens.
53. Parkalassa, the fort field.
54. Quaybaun, white quagmire.
55. Rangue.
56. Reen, the point.
57. Scartnamackagh, the thicket of the tramps.
58. Shannera, lower and upper.
59. Stealroe, red stream.
60. Tinahally, the house of the cliff.
61. Toorenasliggaun, the bleach green of the shells.
62. Treanoughtragh, upper third.
63. Tullig, beg and more, the hillock.

#### 57.—KILLURY

Parish is in Clanmaurice barony. The ruins of the Castles of Browne and De Cantlon still remain. Causeway village derives its name from a paved highway carried over the bogs to the mountain district in the north and which in its progress intersects the village.

The ruins of Brown's castle stand on the coast between Kerry head and the Cashen river. It was quadrangular in shape, with square towers at the angles. This castle was built early in the 13th century, when Sir Reginald Brown was High Sheriff of Kerry and Limerick, and Sir Gilbert Brown and Maurice Cantillon were guardians of the town of Traly and of the peace of Kerry. The castle stands on the lands of Clashmelcon or Clashmollane, the trench or furrow of the legendary cropped dog. The place was forfeited in the 1641-56 wars.

Killury parish is composed of the following townlands:—

1. Ardagh, the heights.
2. Ardaughter, the upper height.
3. Ballinclemesig.
4. Ballinglanna, the town of the glen.
5. Ballynaskreena, town of the shrine.
6. Ballynoe, new town.
7. Castleshannon.
8. Causeway town.
9. Clashmelcon, the trench of the cropped hound.

11. Cloghane, a stone hut.
12. Derryra, beg and more.
13. Dromkeen, east and west.
14. Dromnacarra.
15. Farran, plot of land.
16. Feeans.
17. Kilmore, big church.
18. Knoppoge, hillock.
19. Lisduff, black fort.
20. Lissycurrig, fort of the marsh.
21. Meenogahane, the plain of the O'Caahans.
22. Rathmorrel, Morrell's rath.

#### 58.—KILMALKEDAR

is in Corkaguiny barony. This district was inhabited by a colony of anchorites in early Christian times, and a large number of cells remain. The oratory of Gallerus is supposed to be one of the earliest stone buildings in Ireland, and is a perfect specimen of dry stone masonry.

Maolcethair, son of Ronan, built a church here before 636. The present ruins are of a twelfth century building. There is an ancient sundial in the churchyard, and a holed stone with Ogham inscription.

In Petrie's Round Towers is an illustration of the pillar stone in Kilmalkedar burying ground which was used as a headstone, and engraved in addition with the Roman alphabet for teaching book-learning. The stone contrived more than a double debt to pay. St. Columbkille's first alphabet was impressed on a cake, which he afterwards ate.

At Caherdorgan are some dry stone forts and cells. The caher is 88 feet inside diameter, with walls 9 feet thick. Several round cloghans stand within the fort. The second caher, being a boen or cow place, has a diameter of 130 feet, and walls 9 feet high.

There is a fine view from the old castle of Gallerus, of Smerwick bay and Dum-an-air. The latter was the scene of the Massacre by the English under Raleigh at Fort-del-oro in 1580.

The gallans in this parish are at Caherdorgan, Caherscullibeen, Garrane, Lateeve, and Ullagha. Near

Gallerus are the stone pillar of Columb and the stone fort of Cahernagat.

Kilmalkedar parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ardmore, the big heights.
2. Ballylusky, scorned townland.
3. Ballynana, the village of the marsh.
4. Caherdorgan, Durgan's stone fort, south and north.
5. Caherscullibeen, the stone fort of the little scollops.
6. Carrig, the rock.
7. Cloghaneduff, the black hut.
8. Coumgagh.
9. Currauly.
10. Emlagh, borderland.
11. Gallarus.
12. Garrane, the shrubbery.
13. Glashabeg, the little streams.
14. Kilcooly.
15. Kilmalkedar.
16. Lateeve, beg and more, the half or one side.
17. Lateevemanagh, the half side of the monks.
18. Leamirlea, the leap of the grey man.
19. Murreagh.
20. Reenconnell, Connell's point.
21. Ullagha,

#### 59.—KILMOILY (CILL MHAOILLE)

parish is in Clanmaurice barony. A colony of palatines were established here. Near the churchyard are the ruins of Ballykealy Castle.

Kilmoiley parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ardconnell, Connell's height.
2. Ardrahan, the hill of the ferns.
3. Ballyhemikin.
4. Ballykealy, Keely's townland.
5. Ballymacandrew, north and west.
6. Ballynorig, townland of the gold, east and west.
7. Ballyrobert.
8. Baltovin.
9. Banna, east, south, west, and mountain.
10. Bawnmore, big milking green.
11. Clogher, the stone church.
12. Clooncreestane.

13. Commons.
14. Garraneaskagh, the garden of the snipes.
15. Kilcooly, north and south.
16. Killeacle.
17. Kilmoiley, church of the bare hill, north and south.
18. Knockbrack, speckled hill.
19. Lerrig, north and south.
20. Ploesk.
21. Rareagh, mottled rath.
22. Togherbane, white causeway.

#### 60.—KILNANARE

parish is in Magunihy barony. The ruins of the ancient church are in the burial ground. The remains of Clonmellane Castle stand near the river Maine. The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ardywanig, monk's hill. Here is a gallan.
2. Ballybrack, speckled townland.
3. Cloonmealane, meadow of the bald hill.
4. Dromreag, smooth ridge.
5. Fieries, the woods.
6. Gortdromerillagh, garden of the churchyard hill.
7. Gortnoghagh, the garden or tillage field of the lake.
8. Keelties.
9. Kilnanare, the church of slaughters.
10. Knocknamucklagh, hill of the piggeries.
11. Lecarhoo, the half quarter.
12. Longfield.
13. Mounthentry.
14. Rath, beg and more.
15. Rusheen, little wood.
16. Traha, grey strand.

#### 61.—KILNAUGHTIN

parish is in Irraghticonnor barony. The ruins of the old church are in the burial ground. There is another old church at Kilmorley or Kilmaorehy. On the eastern side of the creek are the ruins of the abbey of Lislaghtin.

After the Geraldine confiscations the seigniorship of Tarbert was granted to Patrick Crobie, who settled some families from King's Grants here.

it passed into the Leslie family later on. A battery was built at Tarbert in Napoleon's time, and a lighthouse in 1835.

The clay at Carhoona and Tieraclea may be used for making pottery and bricks.

Kilnaughtin parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Carhoona, the quarters.
2. Carhoonakilla, the quarter of the church.
3. Carhoonakineely, Kinmeally's quarter.
4. Cockhill.
5. Coolnanonagh, corner of the wonders.
6. Doonard, high fort.
7. Doonaha, fort of batties.
8. Farranawana, milky land.
9. Glancullare, glen of the quarry.
10. Glansillagh, glen of the shallows.
11. Gurteenavallig.
12. Killogan, lower and upper, Colgan's church.
13. Kilpaddoge.
14. Meelcon, cropped or bald hound.
15. Pulleen.
16. Ralappane.
17. Reenturk, the point of the boars.
18. Shanaway, east and west.
19. Tarbert, town, townland, and island.
20. Tarmon, east, west, and hill, sanctuary.
21. Tieraclea, lower and upper.

#### 62.—KILQUANE

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. Some remains of the church still exist in the burying ground. There are gallans at Ballinloghig, Ballydavid and Kilquane. The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballinknockane, the townland of the hillock.
2. Bailinioghig, muddy village.
3. Ballybrack, speckled townland.
4. Ballycurrane, townland of the reaping hook.
5. Ballydavid.
6. Ballygannon.
7. Ballybrack.

8. Ballynahow, townland of the river.
9. Ballynavenooragh.
10. Ballyroe, red townland.
11. Clash, the trench or streamlet.
12. Curragraigue, marsh of the herbs.
13. Feohanagh.
14. Graffee.
15. Kilquane, Cuan's church.
16. Moorestown.
17. Shanakyle, old church.

#### 63.—KILSHENANE

parish is in Clanmaurice barony. The ruins of the old church are in the burial ground, near which is a holy well. At Rathea some coal has been mined, but the shafts are now filled in. The geological formation is much contorted, and there is not much prospect of working the mines at a profit.

The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballyduhig, town of the countryside.
2. Behens, east and west, Birch lands.
3. Billaugh, the place of the watercross.
4. Cloghbooka, the stone of the night fold.
5. Coolnaleen, lower and upper, the corner of the flax.
6. Dromadda, beg and more, the long ridge.
7. Dromclogh, stony ridge.
8. Furbane.
9. Glanaderhig, glen of the oak wood.
10. Ghattanyalkeen.
11. Glashanacree.
12. Glashananoon, the trench of the forts.
13. Gortacloghane, the field of the stone fort.
14. Kilshenane, Seman's church.
15. Knockaglogh, stony hill.
16. Knockreagh, smooth hill.
17. Mounbcoal.
18. Rathea, Hugh's fort.
19. Toornageehy, the bleach green of the wind.

#### 64.—KILTALLAGH

parish is in Trughanacmy barony. The Protestant church was built in 1816 on the site of the old abbey. At Cloch-Mochaeda was the birth-place of St. Carthage Mochaeda, who is the patron saint of the parish.

The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Annagh, the marsh.
2. Ardtedaun, the height of the wind.
3. Ballycrispin, Crispin's townland.
4. Ballygamboon, lower and upper.
5. Ballymona, lower and upper, townland of the turf.
6. Ballyraymeen, place of the fine sward, lower and upper.
7. Castlemaine.
8. Cloghleagh.
9. Cloonalassan, meadow of the light.
10. Cumnavoola, corner of the cattle fold.
11. Cuss, the foot.
12. Gransah, lower and upper.
13. Killeagh, gray church.
14. Killeenafinnane.
15. Laharan, half a townland.
16. Lisnanoul, fort of the blind.
17. Meanus.
18. Tonreagh, mottled bottom lands.

The Geraldines and MacCarthys built a fortress on the river Mang, for common defence. Castlemaine was considered for centuries one of the most important strongholds in Munster, and many battles were fought about its walls. The English army in 1571, under Sir John Perrott, besieged the castle from summer to the middle of autumn without success. They returned in 1572 with a great force of soldiers, powder and lead: but the Geraldine defenders laughed at the attack, and held out for three months until all the provisions were exhausted. In 1574 Garrett, Earl of Desmond, escaped from the English in Dublin, and within a month he gained possession of Castlemaine and all the forts in Munster. He came to terms with the English in 1574, and delivered up this castle. In 1599 the Geraldines starved the English warders, and they returned after an-

other truce in 1600. The Irish army took possession in 1641, and Ludlow captured it for the Commonwealth. It was kept in the hands of the English from that time, although in ruins; and a constable was regularly appointed, who had a salary with fishery and fair toll privileges.

#### 65.—KILTOMY

parish is in Clanmaurice barony. The ruins of the old church remain. It was the cemetery of the Fitzmaurices, prior to the erection of the mausoleum near Lixnaw.

The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Aghabeg, east, west, and middle, little field.
2. Aghacoora, sweet-scented field.
3. Ballinchoher, east and west, townland of the stone church.
4. Ballincraheen, place of the little quagmire.
5. Ballinvoher, the town of the road.
6. Clogher, the stone church.
7. Cloonsillagh, meadow of the sallow.
8. Coolruane, Ruadan's nook.
9. Drommakee.
10. Garrynagore, garden of the cranes.
11. Gortaneare, the hay field.
12. Irrabeg.
13. Killaspicktarvin.
14. Kiltomey, Tuomey's church.
15. Lisullane, Cullen's fort.
16. Lissireen, little man's fort.
17. Muckenagh.
18. Parkmore, big field.
19. Tullacrimene.

#### 66.—KINARD

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial ground. There are gallans at Ardamore, Gowlane and Kinard. St. Martin's is a ninth century church.

The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Aghacarrible.
2. Ardamore, big heights.
3. Boherbrack, speckled road.
4. Churchfield.
5. Cloonacurra, meadow of the marsh.
6. Coumlanders.
7. Deerpark.
8. Foheraghmore, the big ruin.
9. Gowlane, ard, beg and east, the fork.
10. Gowlin, the little inlet or fork.
11. Kinard, high head, east and west.
12. Tobernামoodane.

#### 67.—KNOCKANE (TUATH)

parish extends into the baronies of Dunkerron north and south. It contains the Reeks mountain range, and was a secure treat for the Irish during the penal days: "the hilltops of Ireland are sacred to liberty yet." On a clear day an extensive view of Munster may be had from the summit of that monarch of Irish mountains—Carn Tuathail, the sepulchral mound of Tuathal. The Gap of Dunloe, a glen at the eastern slope of the Reeks, is well known to tourists. The residence of O'Sullivan Mor was Dunloe Castle, and that of Mac Gillycuddy was Castle Cor. Queen Elizabeth in 1565 gave the title of Earl of Glencare to MacCarthy Mor. Glencare or Clancare is an English corruption of Clan Cartha. The common ancestor of the O'Sullivans and MacCarthys was Aodh Dubh, who is No. 94 on the "Line of Heber." His son, Fingin, was the 14th King of Munster, and ancestor of the O'Sullivans. His second son, Tailbhe Flann, was the ancestor of the Mac Carthys. O'Sullivan Mor always presided at meetings of the Munster chiefs, even when MacCarthy attended. The following stanzas respecting the family will be of interest:

THE CLAN OF MACCAURA.

By D. F. MacCarthy.

Oh! bright are the names of the chieftains and sages,  
That shine like the stars through the darkness of ages,  
Whose deeds are inscribed on the pages of story,  
There for ever to live in the sunshine of glory—  
Heroes of history, phantoms of fable,  
Charlemagne's champions, and Arthur's Round Table,  
Oh! but they all a new lustre could borrow  
From the glory that hangs round the name of MacCaura.

Thy waves, Manzanares, wash many a shrine,  
And proud are the castles that frown o'er the Rhine,  
And stately the mansions whose pinnacles glance  
Through the elms of old England and vineyards of France;  
Many have fallen, and many will fall—  
Good men and brave men have dwelt in them all—  
But as good and as brave men, in gladness and sorrow,  
Have dwelt in the halls of the princely MacCaura!

Montmorency, Medina, unheard was thy rank  
By the dark-eyed Iberian and light-hearted Frank,  
And your ancestors wandered, obscure and unknown  
By the smooth Guadalquiver and sunny Garonne—  
Ere Venice had wedded the sea, or enrolled  
The name of a Doge in her proud "Book of Gold":  
When her glory was all to come on like the morrow,  
There were chieftains and kings of the clan of MacCaura.

Proud should thy heart beat, descendant of Heber,  
Lofty thy head as the shrines of the Guebre,  
Like them are the halls of thy forefathers shattered,

Like theirs is the wealth of thy palaces scattered..  
Their fire is extinguished—your flag long unfurled—  
But how proud were ye both in the dawn of the world;  
And should both fade away, oh! what heart would not sorrow  
O'er the towers of the Guebre—the name of MacCaura.

What a moment of glory to cherish and dream on,  
When far o'er the sea came the ships of Heremon.  
With Heber, and Ir, and the Spanish patricians,  
To free Innisfail from the spells of magicians.  
Oh! reason had these for quaking and pallor,  
For what magic can equal the strong sword of valour,  
Better than spells are the axe and the arrow  
When wielded or flung by the hand of MacCaura.

From that hour a MacCaura had reigned in his pride  
O'er Desmond's green valleys and rivers so wide,  
From thy waters, Lismore, to the torrents and rills  
That are leaping for ever down Brandon's brown hills—  
The billows of Bantry, the meadows of Bear,  
The wilds of Evaugh, and the groves of Glanacre—  
From the Shannon's soft shores to the banks of the Barrow—  
All owned the proud sway of the princely MacCaura!

In the house of Miodhuart, by princes surrounded,  
How noble his step when the trumpet was sounded,  
And his clansmen bore proudly his broad shield before him,  
And hung it on high in that bright palace o'er him!  
On the left of the monarch the chieftain was seated.  
And happy was he whom his proud glances greeted,  
'Mid monarchs and chiefs at the great Feis of Tara—  
Oh! none was to rival the princely MacCaura!

To the halls of the Red Branch, when conquest was o'er,  
The champions their rich spoils of victory bore,  
And the sword of the Briton, the shield of the Dane,  
Flashed bright as the sun on the wall of Eamhain—  
There Dathy and Niall bore trophies of war,  
From the peaks of the Alps and the waves of the Loire:  
But no knight ever bore from the hills of Ivaragh  
The breast-plate or axe of a conquered MacCaura.

In chasing the red deer what step was the fleetest,  
In singing the love-song what voice was the sweetest,  
What breast was the foremost in courting the danger—  
What door was the widest to shelter the stranger?  
In friendship the truest in battle the bravest—  
In revel the gayest, in counsel the gravest,  
A hunter to-day and a victor to-morrow—  
Oh! who but a chief of the princely MacCaura!

But, oh! proud MacCaura, what anguish to touch on  
The one fatal stain of thy princely esoutcheon,  
In thy story's bright garden the one spot of bleakness—  
Through ages of valour the one hour of weakness!  
Thou, the heir of a thousand chiefs, sceptred and royal!  
Thou, to kneel to the Norman and swear to be loyal!  
Oh! a long night of horror, and outrage and sorrow.  
Have we wept for thy treason, base Diarmid MacCaura!

Oh! why, ere you thus to the foreigner pandered,  
Did you not call bravely round your Emerald standard  
The chiefs of your house of Lough Lene and Clan Awley,  
O'Donogh, MacPatrick, O'Driscoll, MacAwley,

O'Sullivan Mor from the towers or Dunkerron,  
And O'Mahon, the chieftain of green Ardinterran?  
As the sling sends the stone, or the bent bow the arrow,  
Every chief would have come at the call of MacCaura.

Soon, soon, didst thou pay for that error in woe—  
Thy life to the Butler—thy crown to the foe—  
Thy castles dismantled, and strewn on the sod—  
And the homes of the weak, and the abbeys of God!  
No more in thy halls is the wayfarer fed—  
Nor the rich mead sent round, nor the soft heather spread—  
Nor the clarsech's sweet notes, now in mirth, now in sorrow—  
All, all have gone by but the name of MacCaura.

MacCaura, the pride of thy house is gone by,  
But its name cannot fade, and its fame cannot die—  
Though the Arigideen, with its silver waves, shine  
Around no green forests or castles of thine—  
Though the shrines that you founded no incense doth hallow,  
Nor hymns float in peace down the echoing Allo—  
One treasure thou keepest—one hope for the morrow—  
True hearts yet beat of the clan of MacCaura!

The scenery of Knockane parish, its mountains, lakes and woods, from Killarney to the Atlantic, is probably the grandest, wildest and most varied in Ireland. Acoose Lake, at the foot of Carrantuohill, is very pretty. Caragh Lake is now a tourist and fishing resort. Kate Kearney is known to all visitors to the Gap of Dunloe

"From the smile of her eye  
Shun danger and fly,  
For fatal's the glance of Kate Kearney."

(See Lady Morgan's ballad.)

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Knockane parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ahane, little ford.
2. Aohart.
3. Ardlaghass.
4. Ardraw.
5. Ards, the heights.
6. Ballagh.
7. Ballyedder.
8. Beaufort.
9. Boheeshill, low hut.
10. Bridia.
11. Brookhill.
12. Bunbinnia.
13. Cahernabane.
14. Cahernaduv.
15. Canknoogheda.
16. Cappaganneen.
17. Cappagh, tribeland.
18. Cappamore, big tribeland.
19. Cappanthlarig.
20. Capparoe, the red plot.
21. Cappantantally, the plot of the old town.
22. Carhoobeg, the little quarter.
23. Carhoonahone, the bottom quarter.
24. Churchtown.
25. Cloghernoosh.
26. Cloghfune, fair or white stone.
27. Cloon, E. and W., the meadow.
28. Clydagh, stony shore.
29. Cockow.
30. Cooleummisk.
31. Cooleanig, the angle of the fair.
32. Coolmagort.
33. Coolroe, the red nook.
34. Coomcallee, the hag's hollow.
35. Coomlettra, hollow of the hillside.
36. Coss, the bend or twist.
37. Coumreagh, mottled hollow.
38. Crossderry.
39. Cullenagh, lower and upper, abounding in holly.
40. Curraflugh, wet marsh.
41. Curnagh beg and more, the marsh.
42. Derryard, high oak wood.
43. Derrycarna, the angular oak wood.
44. Derrygarriv, the rough oak wood.
45. Derrylahan, the wide oak wood.
46. Derrylea, the grey oak wood.
47. Derrylooscaunagh, the rocking oak wood.
48. Derrynablunnaga, the wood of the lard or suet (blonag).

49. Derrynafeana, the oak wood of the Fianna, or army or Finn.
50. Doogary, black garden.
51. Dromaloughane, the ridge of the pool.
52. Dromdarragh, the ridge of the oak.
53. Dromdoory.
54. Dromluska, the scorched ridge.
55. Dromstaba, the ridge of the stable.
56. Dromteewakeen.
57. Dunloe, lower and upper, Dunloich.
58. Eskwarouttia.
59. Foardal.
60. Gallavally.
61. Garrane, the shrubbery.
62. Gearha, river shrubbery.
63. Gearhameen, smooth underwood.
64. Glanmakee, MacAodh's glen.
65. Gortboy, yellow tillage field.
66. Gortmaloon, east and west, the field of the plain of the lambs.
67. Gortnagan, beg and more.
68. Gortnaskarry.
69. Gortrelig, field of the churchyard.
70. Keeas.
71. Kilgobnet, St. Gobnet's church.
72. Kill, the church.
73. Killoughane, church of the little lake.
74. Lettergarriv, rough hillside.
75. Lisleibane.
76. Looscaunagh, abounding in quagmires.
77. Lyranes, lower and upper.
78. Maghanlawaun, plain of the herb.
79. Magherasrahan, the plain of the streamlet.
80. Meahis.
81. Meannus.
82. Movleglass, bare green place.
83. Muingagarha.
84. Mveelcaha, the bare hill of the battle.
85. Oolagh, east and west.
86. Shanacashel, old stone fort.
87. Shanacloon, old meadow.
88. Shronahiree, beg and more.
89. Tubrid, the well.
90. Tullig, the hillock.
91. Whitefield.

Many of the raths in this district contain underground chambers, and there is every antiquarian evidence that a large population must have existed here in very early times.

Perhaps the finest inland coach drive in Ireland is that from Killorglin, by Caragh Lake, Glencar, Ballachbeama, Lough Brin, by Blackwater valley, to Parknasilla. From Caragh Castle to the latter place is 20 miles.

Dunloe Castle was built by Maurice Fitzgerald, as also those of Killorglin and Castlemaine.

#### 68.—KNOCKANURE

This parish is in Irraghticonnor barony, and is composed of the following townlands:

1. Beenhanaspuck, the summit of the bishops.
2. Carhoearagh, quarter of a plowland.
3. Gortdromawognagh.
4. Kealid.
5. Lissaniska, the water fort.
6. Shanacool, the old nook.
7. Trien, the third part.

#### 69.—LISSELTON

This parish is in Irraghticonnor barony, and is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballingowan, the smith's place.
2. Ballyloughran, Loughran's place.
3. Barraduff, black summit.
4. Blackparks.
5. Curraghweesha.
6. Dunferris.
7. Farranastack.
8. Guhard, north and south.
9. Kilcock, lower and upper, the corner of the grouse cock.
10. Kilgarvan.
11. Killomeerhoe.
12. Lackaboy, yellow hillside.
13. Lacka, east and west, hillside.
14. Laheseragh, north and south, the half plough lands.
15. Lisladraun.
16. Loughanes, the pools.
17. Lyre, the river fork.
18. Moybela, north and south.
19. Rathroe, red fort.
20. Urlee, a place of long grass.

In A.D. 970 an army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Cjarraighe, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dunna-fithrech, Dunferrees, in Lisselton.

#### 70.—LISTOWEL

This parish extends into the baronies of Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor. Lis-Tuathail, Tuathal's fort, or Listowel, is the capital of North Kerry, and merely wants motor or railway communication with the port of Tarbert to make it a rival of Tralee. The FitzMaurices had a strong castle here, which was taken by the English during the Geraldine confiscations; it is now in ruins. The remains of the ancient church are in the burying ground. The Protestant church, standing in the town square, was erected in 1819. The Catholic church is close by, adjoining the old castle. St. Michael's College is the principal secondary school in Kerry at present.

Listowel parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballaghadigue, ford mouth of the dyke.
2. Bunagarha.
3. Clievragh.
4. Cloonmackon, meadow of the parsnip.
5. Cloontubrid, north and south, meadow of the well.
6. Coolclarig, Clarach's nook.
7. Coolatoosane, nook of the little cave.
8. Coolnalight, the corner of the flagstone.
9. Curraghatoosane, round hill of the cave.
10. Derry, the oak wood.
11. Dromin, the little ridge.
12. Dromin, lower and upper.
13. Gortacrossane.
14. Gortacurreen, the field of the little marsh.
15. Islandganniv, north and south.
16. Knockane, the hillock.
17. Kylebvee, yellow wood.
18. Listowel, Tuathal's fort.
19. Meen, the level plain.
20. Skehanairin, white thorn bush of the iron, Egan, Lower, and Stokes.

The limestone used in building Feale bridge was raised at Feale Bank quarry.

William Hare, Earl of Listowel, and Baron Ennismore, is owner of the fair or market held in the town, whose ancestor purchased the manorial rights from the Earl of Kerry, descendant of the Fitzmaurices of Duagh, who had a grant from the MacCarthy More and from Henry II.

71.—MARHIN

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. The ruins of the old church are in the burial ground. On Ballyneanig hill is a Druidical circle, and to the south-east are two gallans. There are remains of a stone cell and of a Geraldine castle. Some vestiges of an ancient encampment have been found in Ballyneanig sand banks. Several Ogham stones were removed to Burnham, but one now remains at Ballyrannig. There are gallans at Ballywiheen, Marhin and Reask. There is a holy well and churchyard at Ballywiheen.

Marhin' parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballineanig, castle and church quarters. The town of the aenach or fair.
2. Ballinrannig, the townland of the shares (ranni).
3. Ballywiheen.
4. Emlagh, east and west, borderland.
5. Emlaghreagh, mottled borderland.
6. Kilcolman, St. Colman's church.
7. Marhin.
8. Maumanorig.
9. Reask, the moor or fen.

72.—MINARD

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. The Geraldine castle was blown up by the English army in 1650. There are no remains of the church in the burial ground. At Parknafulla are several ancient gravestones inscribed in Ogham. The old judg-

ment seat of the chieftains on Glin mountain is marked by a pile of large stones. There are gallans at Graigue.

Minard parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Aglish, the church.
2. Ballinvogig, the place of quagmire.
3. Ballynasare, beg and lower town of the masons.
4. Ballynasare mountain.
5. Banoge, north, south, and
6. Deerpark.
7. Doonmanagh, fort of the monks.
8. Dooties, east and west, commons.
9. Garrynadur, garden of bushes.
10. Glanminard, glen of the sward.
11. Gortnagullanagh, the garden the gallans or pillar stones.
12. Graigue, the place of the heath.
13. Kilmurry, Mary's church.
14. Lugnagappul, the hollow of the horses.
15. Maumagarrane, the pass of shrubbery.
16. Minard high sward, east and west.
17. Puckisland.

73.—MOLAHIFFE

parish is in Magunihy barony, Maghlaithimh, or Lahiff's plain, so named after a sept of the MacCarthys. The Papal visitation of 1291 describes the old church as Ecclesia de Magofflahith. There is a holy well, called Tubber Muriaha, at which people give rounds. The present Catholic church is dedicated to St. Gertrude. The Protestant church was built in 1819. A yearly fair is held on May 26th. There are some underground caverns here, and the ruins of the castles of Molahiffe, Firies and Clounmellane.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth, after the Geraldine confiscations, an English land surveyor, named Browne, secured a settlement at Molahiffe, where he built a stone house, and was given a guard of soldiers. Donal MacCarthy, the Robin Hood of Munster, preyed upon Browne and

the other undertakers with the sword in those days. Browne wrote a fearsome epistle to the English Secretary Cecil, to the effect that Donal had made Munster unpassable for all faithful subjects who wore hose or breeches after the English fashion. MacCarthy delivered a fierce attack on Browne's stronghold at Molahiffe, and captured all defences except the inner sward. Donal was called away to fight the Earl of Essex, whom he assisted of Munster and well organized into which the English were sent out, distressed, and in companies incredible. The Irish called the English the 'Gap of the Feathers.'

Molahiffe parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballynasare, the place of the horses.
2. Ballynasare, the little roads.
3. Ballynasare, the little roads.
4. Ballynasare, the little roads.
5. Ballynasare, the little roads.
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26. Ballynasare, the little roads.
27. Ballynasare, the little roads.
28. Ballynasare, the little roads.
29. Ballynasare, the little roads.

31. Rusneen, shades or shadows.
32. Skahies, shades or shadows.

74.—MURHUR

parish is in Traghanacmhor barony, composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballynasare, the place of the horses.
2. Ballynasare, the little roads.
3. Ballynasare, the little roads.
4. Ballynasare, the little roads.
5. Ballynasare, the little roads.
6. Ballynasare, the little roads.
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30. Ballynasare, the little roads.
31. Ballynasare, the little roads.
32. Ballynasare, the little roads.

75.—NOHOVAL

parish is in Trughanacmy barony. In the Papal taxation of 1291 the church was called Ecclesia de Nochowale. Its ruins still remain in the burying ground.

The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballinvariscal, the town of the marshal or overseer.
2. Ballyegan, Egan's town.
3. Ballymacpierce, Pierce's town.
4. Cloontarriv, the meadow of the bulls.
5. Cloonts, the meadows.
6. Coolgarribe, coarse angle.
7. Crag, the rock.
8. Fiddane, the brook.
9. Kilsallagh, the willow wood.
10. Maglass, green plain.
11. Mweennalaa, smooth pastures of the halves.
12. Nohaval, north and south, the new habitation.
13. Scart, the thicket.

76.—NOHOVALDALY

parish extends into Maginnihy and Duhallow baronies. On the Crown estate of Poble O'Keeffe the Government built King William's Town, and carried out work in planting, road-making and drainage during O'Keeffes, in 1641, and after his confiscation.

The following townlands of this parish are in Kerry:

1. Bawnard, white height.
2. Carhoonoe, the new quarter.
3. Cottage.
4. Islandearagh.
5. Knocknaseed, hill of the arrows.
6. Lisheen, the little fort.
7. Lissyconnor, O'Connor's fort.
8. Renasup.
9. Shinnagh.
10. Tooreencahil, Cahill's bleach green.

77.—O'BRENNAN

parish is in Trughanaemy barony. The old church is in ruins. Various theories have been published to explain the name of this parish by connecting it with Aodh Beaman, king of West Munster; with St. Brendan of Ardfert, and with the O'Brennan clan. The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballincollig, town of the boar.
2. Ballymullen, town of the mill.
3. Beennageeha, windy summit.
4. Beheenagh, abounding in birch.
5. Carrignafeela.
6. Coag.
7. Esk.
8. Gortnaleha, the field of the halves.
9. Keam, narrow pass or roadway.
10. Kilduff, black wood.
11. Kilmore, big wood.
12. Knockariddane.
13. Knocknacurna, hill of the marsh.
14. Knocknagoum, hill of the hollows.
15. Maghanknockane, the plain of the hillock.

16. Muingatlaunlush, marsh of meal herb.
17. Muingavrannig.
18. Parkearagh.
19. Rathmore, great fort.
20. Shanaknock, the old hill.
21. Tylagh.

In 1281 the old church was called Ecclesia de Antro Sci Brendani.

John Brenan, of O'Brennan, Co. Kerry, was interred in St. Michael's church, Dublin, in 1699. His son, Peter, founded St. Catherine's Hospital, Meath-street, in 1733.

78.—O'DORNEY, MAINISTIR, O D

parish is in Glanmaurice barony. An abbey was founded here, dedicated to Maurice for Cistercian monks. The abbey was granted to Trinity College, Elizabeth. During the Geraldine wars this district was the scene of many fierce fights.

The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballybroman.
2. Ballydooneen, the town of the little fort.
3. Ballysheen.
4. Baltovin.
5. Boherroe, the red road.
6. Cloonametagh, the meadow of the betaghs.
7. Dromounnig.
8. Farran, the tribeland.
9. Fortwilliam.
10. Glankeagh, whitethorn glen.
11. Kilgulbin, Gulban's church.
12. Knockaunmore, the big hill.
13. Knocknacaska, the hill of Easter.
14. Knocknagun, the hill of the hounds.
15. Knockreagh, mottled hill.
16. Lacka, beg and more, the hill-side.
17. Milltown.
18. Montanagay.
19. Rathkenny, Kenny's rath.

79.—PRIOR

parish is in Iveragh barony. It is called the parish of the Prior of Ballinskelligs, where an abbey was built in connection with the ancient hermitage on Skelligs Rock. Queen Elizabeth confiscated both the priory and the islands. This parish is rich in traditions of the saints—Finian, Buaine and Furdha. In Kinard West is an old burial place called Regles. St. Michael's Well is at Dungegan, where a patron was held on September 29th. In 1641 a party of English settlers from Tralee tried to harass O'Sullivan, but they were slain and buried in the "Englishmen's Garden" here.

Prior parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballard, lower and upper, the high townland.
2. Ballinskelligs.
3. Boolakeel, cattle pen of the wood.
4. Canuig.
5. Cloghananua, new pillar stones.
6. Cloon, the meadow.
7. Cools, the nooks.
8. Cool, the hollow.
9. Curraghanay, marsh of the oxen.
10. Dungegan, Geoghegan's fort.
11. Emlagh-dreenagh, the blackthorn fort.
12. Emlaghlea, gray border.
13. Emlaghmore, east and west, the great border.
14. Emlaghnamuck, the border of the pigs.
15. Fermoyle, the round hill.
16. Horse island.
17. Kildreelig.
18. Killurly.
19. Kinard, east and west, high headland.
20. Leabaleaha.
21. Meelagulleen.
22. Muingydowd, O'Dowd's marsh.
23. Mweelin, the bare little hill.
24. Reennacoola.
25. Reenroe, red promontory.
26. Sussa.

80.—RATASS

parish is in Trughanaemy barony. The old Castle of Ballybeggan was not taken by the Irish army in 1641, but was burned in the Williamite war. The ruins of the old church are in the burial ground. The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballingowan, the smith's townland.
2. Ballinorig, east, west, and south, village of the gold.
3. Ballintobeening.
4. Ballinvosherig, east and west.
5. Ballybeggan.
6. Ballymullen, the town of the mill.
7. Ballynabrennagh, upper and lower.
8. Caherleheen.
9. Camp, the fortress.
10. Clash, east and west, the streamlet.
11. Cloonalour, the leper's meadow.
12. Cloonbeg, the little meadow.
13. Cloonmore, the big meadow.
14. Curraghlea.
15. Dromthacker, ridge of the battle.
16. Killierisk.
17. Knockawaddra, east, west, and middle, the dog's hill.
18. Laharan, half a townland.
19. Leath, east, west, the half.
20. Lismore, the big fort.
21. Lissatanvally, the fort of the old town.
22. Manor, east and west.
23. Muing, east and west, the marsh.
24. Ratass, the southern fort.
25. Skahamagh, bushy place.

Ratass church was known in 1291 as Ecclesia de Rathes. It was built of brown stone in a limestone district. There is a large tomb of the Morris family in the ruined sanctuary.

81.—RATTOO

parish extends into Glanmaurice and Fraghtic Connor baronies. This was an important religious centre in early Christian times. There was an abbey here in the time of King

X *glanmaurice*

John, and the Knights Hospitallers had a commandery at Rattoo. There is a perfect round tower, which is 47 feet in girth. The castle and buildings at Rattoo were practically destroyed in the Geraldine wars.

Rattoo parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Addergown.
2. Ardcullen, holly hill.
3. Ardcullen marshes.
4. Ayle, the cliff.
5. Ballinbranhig.
6. Ballincrossing.
7. Ballyduff, black townland.
8. Ballyhorgan, Horgan's townland.
9. Ballyhorgan marshes.
10. Ballyoneen, town of the little river.
11. Bishops court, north and south.
12. Cloonclagher, meadow of the stone church.
13. Corbally.
14. Derryco.
15. Drommartin, Martin's ridge.
16. Dromroe, red ridge.
17. Farranedmond, Edmond's land.
18. Glanerdalliv.
19. Killarida.
20. Knockanore, the hill of the gold, or the hill of pride.
21. Knockavaghig, the hill of the bees.
22. Knockravella, or Knockerevee, the hill of the bushes.
23. Knocknacree, the hill of the herds.
24. Knoppoge, north and south, the hillock.
25. Lacka, east and west, the hillside.
26. Leigh.
27. Leigh marshes.
28. Lisnagoneeny, rabbit fort.
29. Rahealy, Healy's fort.
30. Rattoo, the northern fort.
31. Sheepwalk.
32. Sleveen, little mountain.
33. Slieveawaddra, the mountain of the dog.
34. Tullaghna, the hillock of the ford.

## 82.—STRADBALLY

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. The ruins of the ancient church are in the burying ground. There are gallans at Farrantoleen and Glennahoo. The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ardbeg, the little height.
2. Barrack, or Ballymagig, town of pleasantry.
3. Cappateige, Feige's plot.
4. Cutteen.
5. Fahamore, the big green.
6. Farrandalogue, land of the two marsh woods.
7. Farrannakilla, land of the church.
8. Farrantoolen.
9. Garrywilliam, William's garden.
10. Glennahoo, the glen of the cave.
11. Gowlane, the little fork.
12. Knockacurrane, hill of the reaping hook.
13. Scraggane.
14. Tradbally mountain.
15. Teerbrin.

## 83.—TEMPLENOE (NEW CHURCH)

parish is in Dunkerron barony. The old O'Sullivan castle of Dunkerron is in ruins, and also Capanacussy Castle. The parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Bealdarrig, red mouth.
2. Bohacullia, hut of the wood.
3. Capanacush, east, west, and island.
4. Capparoe, red plot of land.
5. Carrig, east and west.
6. Claddanure, east and west.
7. Coomlumminy.
8. Coomnakilla, north and south, the hollow of the church.
9. Cooracoosane, fragrance of the cave.
10. Derreenarragh, little oak wood.
11. Derreenfinlehid.
12. Derreeny, oak woods.
13. Derrygarrane, north and south, oak wood of the shrubbery.
14. Derrylicka, oak wood of the flag-stone.

15. Derrynablahta, oak wood the flowers.
16. Derrynafunsha, ash wood.
17. Dromcunna.
18. Dromore, big ridge.
19. Dromore, old.
20. Dunkerron, and islands, east and west.
21. Eirk, a horn.
22. Gearha, north and south, the river shrubbery.
23. Gearhasallagh, river shrubbery of the fallows.
24. Gortacloghane, field of the pillar stone.
25. Gortamullen, field of the mill.
26. Gortbrack, speckled field.
27. Gowlane, little fork.
28. Gaignagower, goat pasture.
29. Gaignagreana, sunny pasture.
30. Grenane, the palace.
31. Inchinglanna, inch of the glen.
32. Lacka, hillside.
33. Lackeen, little hillside.
34. Letter, wet hillside.
35. Maulnagower, bald hill of the goats.
36. Maulnahorna, hillock of the barley.
37. Maulyneill, O'Neill's hill.
38. Reacashlagh, the plain of the stone forts.
39. Reen, the promontory.
40. Scanteen, the little thicket.
41. Slieveaiff, black mountain.
42. Tooreennafersha, the little bleach green of the river bar.
43. Tooreennahone, the little bleach green of the cave.
44. Tubrid, the well.

In the reign of Breasal Boidheobhadh, A.M. 5001, a great murrain of cows took place, and the only cattle which survived were found in Glenn-samhaisce in Templenoe.

## 84.—TRALEE

parish is in Trughanacmy barony. There are no very ancient references to this place. In 1121 the Countess O'Connors plundered the churches and territories of Desmond from Magh-Femhin to Traigh-li. In 1213 the Geraldines founded a Dominican monastery in Tralee. In the Papal taxation of 1291 there is an entry relating to the Ecclesia de

Tragly. This old parish church stood on the site of the present Protestant church, and was known as Teampull-a-Solais.

Tralee Castle formed the central headquarters of the Geraldines, west of Castleisland, which was the capital of Kerry under the Normans. The minor fortresses of Liscahane, Ballybeggan, and Ballymullen were convenient outposts. The first castle was built by FitzHenry, and was conveyed to the Earl of Desmond in 1549. It was destroyed in the Geraldine wars of 1579-83, and the place was confiscated and given to a Mr. Denny in 1587. He rebuilt the castle in 1625. It was attacked by the Irish army in 1641 and again in 1688-91, the town and castle being destroyed in each war. The castle was rebuilt in 1700 and was pulled down at the close of the 18th century, when Denny-street rose on its site. The demesne contains the ruins of the Countess of Desmond's Castle.

The village of Traly was created a borough in the 11th year of James I. Robert Blennerhasset was made Provost, and the first twelve burgesses were named Denny, Dethick, Styles, LEEVER, Vuchier, Hampton, Adams, Bramston, King, Urleston, Roe and Bramston. In 1612 arrangements were made for levying a toll on the county towards fortifying and walling the town, but the collectors did not find it any easy matter to get the contributions. The wars of 1641 and 1690 left Tralee a heap of ruins, and little progress was made during the next century. After 1800 Tralee was practically a new town, and most of the present shops and public buildings were erected during the following 50 years. These included the military barracks, canal, courthouse, gaol, poorhouse, etc. The extension of railway lines, and the building of Fenit pier brought the town into commercial contact with Irish and foreign cities, and Tralee is at present one of the most prosperous Irish ports.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond, who was murdered by the English at Drogheda in 1467, was interred in Tra-

lee, in the burial place of his ancestors, with great honour. This was probably the most imposing funeral ever held in Kerry. The earl was a great patron of poets, antiquaries and others learned in Irish.

The parish of Tralee is composed of the following townlands:

1. Balloonagh.
2. Ballynahoulart, village of the orchard.
3. Ballyvelly.
4. Buntaloon, land's end.
5. Cahermoneen, stone fort of the little sward.
6. Caherslee, stone fort of the pass.
7. Carrigeencullia, little rock of the wood.
8. Carrigeendaniel, Daniel's little rock.
9. Cloonalour, the leper's meadow.
10. Cloonanorig, meadow of the gold.
11. Croogorts.
12. Curravogh, north and south.
13. Doon, north and south, the fort.
14. Farranstephen, Stephen's land.
15. Gallowfield.
16. Garrane, the shrubbery.
17. Killeen, the little church.
18. Knockanacuig.
19. Liskose.
20. Lissanearla, east and west, the earl's fort.
21. Listellick, north and south.
22. Monavally, sward of the village.
23. Mounthawk.
24. Pluckeen, little knoll.
25. Rahoonane.
26. Shanakill, the old church.
27. Tralee, Traigh-Li mic Dedad, the strand of Li, the son of Dedad.
28. Unagh.

The chief points of interest in Tralee are Ballymullen, Woodlen Mills, Bank of Ireland, barracks, canal basin, Castle-street, Convent of Mercy, Courthouse, Day-place, Denny-street, Holycross Church, Nelson-street, Protestant Hall, Prince's-street, railway station, St. John's Catholic Church, St. John's Protestant Church and the '08 Memorial.

85.—TUOSIST

parish is in Glanarought barony. At Ardea was an O'Sullivan castle. The old church of Kilmakiloge dates from the 12th century, and was probably dedicated to the famous Irish Apostle of Franconia, St. Killian of Wurtzburg, as a patron was held in the village on July 7th. Many of the O'Sullivan clan are buried in the churchyard, among others, "McFinin Duffe, who died September 1, 1809, aged 53 years. Lough Quinlan or Keenlaun is named after St. Killian. The clumps of floating reeds or tussacks here were anchored by long fibrous roots to the bottom of the lake.

Tuosist parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ardea, Hugh's height.
2. Ballyrafullia, poet's tower.
3. Canfee.
4. Carke.
5. Cashelkeelty.
6. Clogherane, place of shopping stones.
7. Cloonee, the cattle clove.
8. Collorus.
9. Coolanarro, the red.
10. Coolcrean, Cream's nook.
11. Coolownig, Owen's nook.
12. Coornacaragh, end of the bog.
13. Coornagillagh, enclosure of the coaks.
14. Cooryen, the little angle.
15. Creveen, the little brae.
16. Cuhig.
17. Cummeen, the little hollow.
18. Cummeengeera, sheep's hollow.
19. Cumers, east and west, the pits or caves.
20. Dawros, black wood.
21. Deelis, black fort.
22. Derreen, little oak wood.
23. Derreenacallaha, oak wood of wood coaks.
24. Deereenatorig.
25. Dereengarrinshagh.
26. Derrinknow, little oak wood of the nuts.
27. Derryconnery, Conery's oak wood.
28. Derrygreenia, sunny wood.
29. Derrylough, oak wood of the lake.
30. Derrynabrack, wood of the trout.

31. Derryrid, oak wood of the nest.
32. Derryrush, oak wood of the flax.
33. Derrysallagh, oak wood of the fallows.
34. Derryvorahig, oak wood of the murder.
35. Dinis Island, black island.
36. Dromaclaurig, Clarach's ridge.
37. Drombane, white ridge.
38. Drombohilly, lower and upper, Bohilla's ridge.
39. Dromdiraowen, ridge between two rivers.
40. Dromerkeen, ridge of the little horn.
41. Dromore, red ridge.
42. Eskadawer.
43. Fehanagh, vein of the marsh.
44. Fearamore.
45. Feorus, east and west.
46. Garranes, the shrubberies.
47. Glanmore, the big glen.
48. Glanrastel.
49. Glantrasna, transverse glen.
50. Gortavallig, garden of the town.
51. Gortalicka, field of the flagstone.
52. Inchinlooon, inch of the meadow.
53. Inchinlough, little inch of the lake.
54. Killaha, east and west, church of the ford.
55. Kilmakiloge, St. Killian's church.
56. Knockowen, Owen's hill.
57. Lauragh, lower and upper.
58. Lehid.
59. Lohart. Here is a circle of standing stones.
60. Loughauncreen, round lake.
61. Maulagowna, Smith's hill.
62. Ormond's island.
63. Reenkilla.
64. Rossard, high wood.
65. Shiunagh, the fox.
66. Shroneberrane, spit-nose.
67. Tragalee, beach of the river lee.

86.—VALENCIA

parish is in Iveragh barony. It was anciently called Oileandairbo, the island of the oak wood. It was the residence of the great magician and druid, Mogh Drith, the wizard of the wheels, which he used for magical observations. There are ruins of an old church at Kilmore. The

harbour is a fine and safe one, and the island is the terminus station for the telegraph cables to America. The English built some forts here and made it a sort of naval station during the Spanish and French wars. The slate quarries at Dohilla have been worked very extensively. Knightstown is the centre for an important fishing industry. The Knight of Kerry is the owner of the island.

Valencia parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballyhearny, Tighearnach's townland.
2. Ballymanagh, the monk's townland.
3. Bray, the hill. Has an old castle.
4. Carha, beg and more.
5. Cool, east and west, the nook.
6. Dohilla.
7. Farranreagh, mottled land.
8. Feaghmaan, east and west, middle marshy vein.
9. Glanleam, William's glen, or the glen of the leap.
10. Gortogower, goat's field.
11. Kilbeg, east and west, little wood.
12. Knightstown.
13. Laharan, half a townland.
14. Tinnies, the fires or fire worship, east and west, lower and upper.

Clurch Island, in Valentia Harbour, is described by P. J. Lynch in J. R. S. A., Irel., June, 1900.

The Cromwellians expelled the Spaniards from Valencia. They had a settled trade there, and had even named the place after their own Spanish port.

Queen Elizabeth made Donal MacCarthy Mor Earl of Clancare and Viscount Valencia in 1565. Annessey, an "undertaker," was granted the latter title after the Geraldino confiscations.

"Valencia is reached by boat, and there the lover of scenery and fishing can have his fill of enjoyment. The slate quarries, with their huge and stately entrance, fringed by ferns, are well worthy of a visit. The mildness of the climate induces great luxuriance of growth, as witnessed by the beautiful osmundi

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ferns and the huge fuchsia tree, the largest in Europe, in the garden of the Knight of Kerry. The mixed sea fishing is excellent; bream, plaice, and gurnard are to be had in abundance, and for those who enjoy sport many a gamey pollock may be brought to the boat by trolling while sailing smoothly over the great Atlantic."

The cliffs of Brey Head, which is the extreme point of Valentia to the south-west, rise to the height of 628 feet. This promontory is one of the boldest and most striking on the whole coast of Kerry. The cliffs of Fohilly, which are 886 feet, are also very grand, and from the summit the view is magnificent. Valentia Harbour, besides being one of the finest and safest in the world, so easy of entrance, so sheltered and so deep, possesses another claim to peculiar interest in being the most westerly port in Europe, and the island is "the next parish to America."

There is a well in the island called St Dererca's. She was the sister of St. Patrick, and is said to have an oratory and cell there. The convent was abandoned at the time of the Danish invasion.

87.—VENTRY

parish is in Corkaguiny barony. In the old Fenian tale called Cath Finn-tragha, or the Battle of Ventry, it is told that Dara Dornmar, the monarch of the world, landed here to subjugate Erin. Finn MacCumhrail and the Piana opposed the invaders in a series of combats which lasted for a year and a day, and the foreigners were finally driven off. Dr. Kuno Meyer has published this ancient tale, and the discovery of burial cairns and a great quantity of human remains at Ventry strand furnish proofs that a great fight took place here.

Ventry parish is composed of the following townlands:

1. Ballincota, townland of the coast.
2. Ballinleague.
3. Ballintlea, townland of the mountain.

4. Ballybeg, little townland.
5. Ballytrasna, transverse townland.
6. Claheratrant, Trant's castle.
7. Caherbullig, big-bellied fort.
8. Cantra, head of the beach.
9. Coumaleague, physician's nook.
10. Emlaghslat, the border of the twigs.
11. Kildurrihy, east and west, dark church.
12. Kilfarnoge, the alder wood.
13. Kilvickadownig, church of Downey's son. Here are three gal-lans.
14. Laherfree.
15. Raheen, the little fort.
16. Rahinnane, Finan's rath. Here is a castle of the Knight of Kerry.
17. Ventry, fionn-traigh, the white strand.

The white strand of Ventry is the scene of the dirge of Cael, in which a bereaved wife mourns for him who was drowned where the haven roars over the rushing race of Rinn da Bharc, the reef of Reenware. See Colloquy of the Ancients in Silva Gadelica.

At Caherard is a dolmen called Leaba an fhir Mhuimhuig, the Munsterman's bed.

NOTE ON KERRY TOPOGRAPHY.

In the descriptions of the 87 parishes in County Kerry, and of the townlands in each, which have appeared serially in "Kerry People," practically all the known information to be found in books has been recorded. Some attempts have been made at giving the derivation of the names of townlands, but it is a difficult matter to trace back the Anglicised titles to the original Irish. This is a subject worthy of the study and investigation of the skilled masters of Gaelic in Kerry.

Notices of persons and families have been excluded from this part of Kerry history, because it is hoped to deal with famous Kerry people in another section. It was considered desirable to keep the Topography distinct from the Genealogy; and, for a similar reason, the Folk Lore of the county has not been included,

because the legends of Kerry are so interesting and numerous that this subject deserves a volume to itself.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the author shall be glad to receive any and every assistance from persons interested in the history of the Kingdom of Kerry.

INDEX.

87 PARISHES IN CO. KERRY.

1. Aghadoc.
2. Aghavallen.
3. Aghlish.
4. Annagh.
5. Ardferit.
6. Ballincuslane.
7. Ballinvoher.
8. Ballyconry.
9. Ballyduff.
10. Ballyheige.
11. Ballymacelligott.
12. Ballynacourty.
13. Ballynahaglish.
14. Ballyseedy.
15. Brosna.
16. Caher.
17. Castleisland.
18. Cloghane.
19. Clogherbrien.
20. Currans.
21. Dingle.
22. Dromod.
23. Duagh.
24. Dunquin.
25. Dunurlin.
26. Dysert (N.).
27. Dysert (E.).
28. Fenit.
29. Finuge.
30. Galey.
31. Garfinny.
32. Glanbehy.
33. Kenmare.
34. Kilbonane.
35. Kilcaragh.
36. Kilcaskan.
37. Kilcolman.
38. Kilconly.
39. Kilcredane.
40. Kilcrohane.
41. Kilcummin.
42. Kildrum.
43. Kilfeighny.
44. Killynn.
45. Kilgarrylander.
46. Kilgarvan.
47. Kilgobban.
48. Killaha.
49. Killahan.
50. Killarney.
51. Killeentierna.
52. Killehenry.
53. Killenlugh.
54. Killinane.
55. Kiliney.
56. Killorglin.
57. Killury.
58. Kilmalkedar.
59. Kilmolily.
60. Kilnanare.
61. Kilnaughtin.
62. Kilquane.
63. Kilshenane.
64. Kiltallagh.
65. Kiltomy.
66. Kinard.
67. Knockane.
68. Knockanure.
69. Lisselton.
70. Listowel.
71. Marhin.
72. Minard.
73. Molahiffe.
74. Murhur.
75. Nohoval.
76. Nohovaldaly.
77. O'Brennan.
78. O'Dorney.
79. Prior.
80. Ratass.
81. Rattoo.
82. Stradbally.
83. Templenoc.
84. Tralee.
85. Tuolist.
86. Valencia.
87. Ventry.

TO  
Co. Kerry Antiquarian Notes,

Queries and Answers,

By J. KING.

Ana, Paps of, par. 157.  
Aenghus, 78.  
Ancient Kerry, 90.

Ballads and Songs, Kerry, par 241  
Ballybunion, 57. *see page 96*  
Banshee, Geraldine, 241.  
Bibliography of Kerry,  
Bland, 6.  
Blennerhasset, 20.  
Breen, 134.  
Brendan, Saint, 8, 87, 140, 159.  
Browne, 228.  
Brown's Castle, 58.  
Butcher, 146, 147.

Cantillon, pars. 122, 243.  
Carthach, Saint, 141, 142.  
Cashen, river, 7.  
Castles, Kerry, 63, 246.  
Christmas candles, 176.  
Churches, Regal Visitation, 93.  
Clans, Kerry, 218.  
Coffey, 29.  
Colomb, 151.  
Colonists of Kerry, 59.  
Confiscation, The Desmond, 160.  
Copper Mines, Ross, 163.  
Corkaguiney, 44.  
Counihan, 33.  
Crosbie, 35, 168.  
Curro Mac Daire, 13, 158.  
Cumman Foda, St., 203.

Dance, The Kerry, par. 184.  
Degadians, 10.  
Denny, 66.  
Desmond, 75, 97, 198.  
Dingle, 54.  
Distress in Kerry, 173.  
Doran, 3.  
Dowling, 61, 137.  
Downing, 94, 136.  
Drake, 180.  
Duckett, 95, 133.  
Dunloe, 43.

Eagle's Nest, par. 14  
Eanna Derg, 22.  
Echoes, Killarney, 102.  
Egan, 143.  
Emmet, 1.  
Eoghanachts, 27, 165.

Families, Kerry, par. 167.  
Fas, Glen, 101.  
Ferriter, Pierce, 126, 211.  
Finan, St., 171.  
Fitzgerald, 37, 70, 155, 181, 190.  
Fitzmaurice, 62, 182, 190, 234.  
Fitzsimon, 118.  
Foley, 130.  
Forestry, 169.  
Fort del Ore, 92.  
Fuller, 148.

Gallwey, par. 108.  
Gandsey, 161.  
Glounagalt, 52.  
Graves, 154.

Hennessy, par 129.  
Herbert, 150.  
Hickson, 192.  
History, Kerry, 4, 25, 82, 187.  
Hitchcock, 46.  
Holiday, 31.  
Horse racing, 65.  
Horticulture, 74.  
Hussey, 183, 235.

Industries, pars 177, 179.  
Innisfallen, 36, 170, 175.  
Insianvima, 89.

Jeffcott, par 152.

Kelly, par. 132.  
Kenmare, 23.  
Kenny, 113.  
Kerry, derivation, 84, 240.  
Killarney, 2, 19, 23, 32, 38, 56,  
60, 76, 91, 206, 245.

Lansdowne, pars 109, 110, 111.  
Lawlor, 30.  
Leaders, Kerry, 24.  
Leahy, 107.  
Lee, 174.  
Lein, 209.  
Leyne, 139.  
Literature, Kerry, 34.

MacCarthy, pars. 47, 145, 166, 185,  
214, 221, 222, 236.  
MacClancy, 186.  
MacEgan, 188.  
MacElligott, 5, 189, 191.

MacSheehy, 193.  
MacSweeney, 194.  
Madgett, 153.  
Magazine, Kerry, 96.  
Magrath, 195.  
Mahony, 100.  
Mangerton, 26.  
Martyrs, Kerry, 18.  
Mis, Sliabh, 208.  
Modh Ruith, 73.  
Moling Luachra, St., 86.  
Moriarty, 55, 144, 242.  
M.P.'s, Kerry, 238.  
Mucross, 21, 219.  
Mulhinoock, 99, 138.  
Munster, West, 41.

O'Brien, par. 131.  
O'Carroll, 172, 199.  
O'Casey, 200.  
O'Connell 50, 80, 98, 103, 104, 115,  
116, 117, 201.  
O'Connor, 112, 123, 202.  
O'Daly, 85, 124, 205.  
O'Donoghue, 51, 77, 128, 156, 164,  
207.

O'Falvey, pars 88, 210.  
O'Flynn, 212.  
O'Hagarty, 216.  
O'Hehir, 17.  
O'Hurley, 12.  
O'Kennedy, 220.  
O'Leary, 149.  
O'Mahony, 223.  
O'Moore, 224.  
O'Moriarty, 225.  
O'Quill, 227.  
O'Rahilly, 16, 125.  
O'Shea, 230.  
O'Sheehan, 231.  
O'Slattery, 232.  
O'Sullivan, 64, 105, 127, 233.

Pailis Castle, par. 226.  
Parishes, 72.  
Patrick, St., 79.  
Priests, Parish, 40.  
Printing, Kerry, 68.  
Punch Bowl, 9.

Ratoo, Knights, par. 204.  
Records, Kerry, 15.  
Reid, R. T., 121.  
Religious Statistics, 178.  
Rents of MacCarthy Mor, 236.  
Rice, 119.  
Rowan, A. B., 135.

Skelligs Lists, par. 213.  
Smerwick Massacre, 197.  
Spain, trade with, 229.  
Stack, 39.  
Statistics, 81.  
Sugrue, 69.  
Survey of Kerry, 83.

Tonn Toma, par. 11.  
Tralee Castle, 45.  
Tralee Clubs, 217.  
Tralee Dominicans, 42, 215.  
Tralee Riots, 67.  
Tralee Seals, 71.  
Trant, 106.

Volunteers, Kerry, pars 48, 49.  
Ventry, Battle of, 53.

Walsh, par 237.  
West, 114.  
Whiteboys, 196.

1. ROBERT EMMET'S MOTHER was a Miss Mason of Ballydowney, Aghadoc parish, near Killarney. The following extract is from the Hickson Deeds, in the Henrietta-street Office, Dublin:—

"1757. James Mason, of Ballydowney, and John, his eldest son, to James Hickson of Tralee, suffering a fine of Rathdowney and Farranaspig. Witnesses, Darby Moriarty and Ed. Tuohy, gent."

John Chris. Hickson was imprisoned with Emmet. It is said that Robert Emmet was born at Ballydowney.

2. LEGENDS OF THE LAKES.—Sayings and Doings at Killarney, collected chiefly from the M.SS. of R. Adolphus Lynch, by Thomas Crofton Croker, with woodcuts by Mac-lise, was published in 2 vols. in London, 1829.

3. HENRY DORAN, Inspector to the Congested Districts Board, is great grandson of Edmond Scanlan, land steward to Lord Kenmare, at Fossa in 1772. See Smith's Kerry.

4. COUNTY OF KERRY, Ancient and Present State of, by Charles Smith, was published in Dublin in

1756, and a second edition, Dub., 1774. Father Jarlath, who died in 1900, proposed to edit Smith's History of Kerry.

5. **ROGER McELLIGOTT** commanded a Kerry regiment "as men on whom Jas. II. could rely" in England, and as Governor of Cork, surrendered to Marlborough. He was in the Tower of London until 1697, when he became a colonel in France of the Clancarty regiment. In 1613 the family estates were given to Sir C. Roper. D'Alton has the roll of McElligott's regiment in his army list.

6. **REV. JAMES BLAND** was vicar of Killarney in 1692, and dean of Ardferit in 1721. His son Francis, his grandson James, and his great-grandson Francis, all succeeded him as vicars of Killarney. In the State Papers are some interesting letters, in July, 1785, from Lord Kenmare to the Lord Lieutenant, about the advowson or living at Killarney church. The Bland family came from England.

7. **THE CASHEN RIVER** is so called, the path to Kerry as far as it is navigable for currachs, to the junction of the Feale and the Brick rivers.

8. **THE KERRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION**, 8 Union-square, New York, is a friendly society founded in 1880, to help natives of Kerry who may be in distress. It has a membership of 500, and has proved to be a very useful institution.

9. **THE PUNCH BOWL** is 2,000 feet up Mangerton. It never was known to freeze, and no fish are found in it—the water being icy cold.

10. **THE DEGADIANS** or Ernans were expelled from Ulster by the race of Ir (or the Clan-na-Rory). They went to Munster, and were given lands by king Duach, 91st monarch of Ireland, B.C. 168. Their name was derived from Deagadh, their chief. The Clan-na-Deaghadh became the chief military commanders of Munster, some became kings

of the province, and three became sovereigns of Ireland, being the 95th, 97th, and 111th monarchs. They were expelled by Eoghan Mor, who divided Ireland from Dublin to Galway with Conn of the Hundred Battles. Owen Mor's son, Olioll Olum, also defeated the Degads.

11. **TONN TOMA** sandbank, the wave of Toma (a woman) outside Rosbehy. The sea in winter time thunders over this bank.

12. **O'HURLEY OF FENIT**, descended from Sir Thomas O'Hurley of Knocklong, county Limerick. His younger son John had a son John, colonel in King James II.'s army, who had a son Charles, who had a son Donogh, who married a daughter of Robert Blennerhassett. His son Charles had a son John, who had a son John Hurley of Fenit. The latter John had a younger brother Robert, who first married a daughter of Arthur Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, and secondly a daughter of Sir R. Colleton, Bart. This Robert was a B.L., and member of the Munster Bar.

13. **CAHIR CONRI**, the fort of Curoi Mac Daire, A.D. 1, in Annagh parish, is one of the three old buildings of Ireland. Curoi was slain by Cuchulainn, who eloped with "the fair Blanaid." The fort covers two acres, and the view from it is one of the grandest in Ireland. Edward Kenealy gives a poetical version of the romance of Blanaid in the "New Pantomime," Lon. 1850. Windele edited Fr. Horgan's "Cahir Conri," Cork, 1860. P. J. Lynch published an illustrated article on the fort, in the Irish Antiquarian Journal, March, 1899.

14. **THE EAGLE'S NEST** is a crag rising out of a small creek in Killarney lakes, to the height of 1,100 feet. Its sides are rugged and precipitous, and beautifully wooded in some parts. It is famous for its echoes. The notes of a key bugle are repeated in the softest manner for several seconds, and die gradually away. When a small cannon is fired the mountains seem rent with the roar of artillery much louder than thunder.

15. **KERRY RECORDS**, historical and genealogical, Selections from, in two volumes were published by M. A. Hickson, 1872-4.

16. **EGAN O'RAHILLY**, the Gaelic poet, was a native of Co. Kerry, 1690-1725 period. He was a Jacobite adherent, and lamented the reverses of MacCarthy Mor and of Capt. O'Leary. His poems were edited by Rev. P. S. Dinneen, Lon. 1900, for the Irish Texts Society.

17. **THE O'HEHIR** family were of the Dal-Oas sept.

In 1197 died Gila-Patrick O'Hehir abbot of Innisfallen, aged 79.

In 1199 died Auliffe O'Hehir, a religious of Innisfallen.

18. **KERRY MARTYRS**.—Daniel Hinrehan, Philip O'See (O'Shea) and Maurice Scanlan, O.S.F., were natives of Kerry. They were priests, and for more than thirty years had preached throughout different parts of Ireland. When the rest of the brethren heard that the Puritans were coming to seize them, says Bruodin, they could not accompany them, owing to old age and loss of sight, the youngest of them being over 70 years of age. They took refuge in the church of their monastery in the town of Lisleagh-tin, near Ballylongford. They were seized and dragged before the high altar, and there beaten with sticks and run through with the sword. The date of their death is April 6, 1580.

19. **KILLARNEY SCENERY**, illustrated, was published by Isaac Weld in 1807-1812. It was the first work that drew attention to the Lakes, and is still a valuable authority. Smith, in 1756, says that the curiosities of the lakes had of late drawn great numbers of travellers to visit the place. In 1756 the new street with an inn, was designed. In 1806 there were three inns, but no coach-house.

20. **BLANNERHASSETT**.—Richard was the first of the name who came into Ireland from Cumberland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Jenkins Conway, who was an undertaker in the same reign,

and had a grant of 5,200 acres, called Killorglin, in the county Kerry.

21. **MUCRUSS**.—Bishop Berkeley said: "The King of France might lay out another Versailles, but with all his revenue he could not lay out another Mucruss."

22. **EANNA DERG**, of the line of Heber, was No. 57 in the stem of the Irish nation, Milesius of Spain being No. 36. This Eanna Derg was 47th monarch of Ireland. In the twelfth year of his reign he died of a plague, with most of his retinue, whilst adoring their gods at Sliabh Mis, in A.M. 4319 or B.C. 880.

23. **BROWNE, LORD KENMARE** Sir Valentine Browne, of Crofts, Lincolnshire, was Auditor-General in Ireland in 1555. His son, Sir Nicholas, was granted 6,000 acres from the Geraldine confiscation. In 1588 he obtained of MacCarthy More, Earl of Clancare, grants of lands and castles, confirmed by the Crown in 1612, as well lands held by Rory O'Donahoe More. Sir Valentine, colonel in James' army, was grandson of the daughter of the Earl of Desmond, and died in 1694. His son, Colonel Nicholas, in 1664 married Helen Browne, of Hospital, thus uniting the estates of both branches of the family. He died at Ghent in 1720.

Valentine, the grandson of Sir (Col.) Nicholas, was in 1798 created Baron of Castlerosse and Viscount of Kenmare. In 1800 he was advanced to the Earldom, and died in 1812. His second son, Thomas, was father of Valentine, the late Earl. The present Earl married the daughter of Lord Revelstoke.

The Lord Kenmare of 1772 was an enthusiast for keeping the people on the farms, and also promoting industries in the towns.

24. **THE IRISH LEADERS** in 1641 who captured Tralee were—Donald Mac Carthy, of Castletlough; Garrett Mac Patrick, of Aghamore; Finine Mac Dermot Carthy of Glan-erought; Donogh Mac Fenine Cartie, of Ardully; Teige Mac Dermot Mac Cormack Cartie, of Currans; Dermot O'Moriarty, of Ballinacourty; Donnell McMoriarty, of



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Castle Drum; O'Sullivan More, of Dunkerron; Fíneen McDaniel Carthy, of Glanerought, with over 1,000 men.

25. M. F. CUSACK'S HISTORY OF THE KINGDOM OF KERRY was published in 1871.

26. MANGERTON MOUNTAIN, which most tourists ascend, is 2,800 feet high, and affords a fine view from its summit. The panorama embraces a hundred miles from Limerick and the Shannon to Bantry Bay, and from Waterford and Tipperary to the Atlantic Ocean.

27. THE EOGHANACHTS were descended from Eoghan, one of the three sons of Oíoll Olum. These Eugenians were, alternately with the Dalcassians, kings of Munster from the third to the eleventh century. The Eoghanachts possessed Desmond or South Munster, the head family being the O'Sullivans. The kings of Desmond resided chiefly at Cashel.

28. KILLARNEY, A Week At, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, was published in 1850-'65. This topographical and statistical guide for tourists was well illustrated.

29. COFFEY, O'Coillthaigh, a family of the line of Ithe, were lords of Carbery.

Shane Coffey in 1701, held lands at Muckross from Charles MacCarthy Mor. His son, Dermot, was buried at Muckross. His son Edmond had a son Edmond, who died in 1841. His son Edward was living in America in 1881.

30. DENIS SHINE LAWLOR, poems and prose for Irish was born at Castle-1808, and is a Young Woodches-17.

KERRY.—  
make

33. COUNIHAN, O'Connaghain, was the son of Daire, son of Tighernach, son of Muredach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, 126th monarch of Ireland.

34. COUNTY HISTORIES.—I am collecting information about the County Kerry, and would purchase books, pamphlets, prints, etc., relating to every person, place and subject of historic interest connected with the county. I would be glad to hear from any others who are making researches in this subject.—Jeremiah King, 302 Anfield-road, Liverpool.

35. CROSBIE.—In 1600 John Crosbie was appointed bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe. His second son was Colonel David Crosbie, whose son, Captain Thomas Crosbie, was recognised by Cromwell as Governor of Kerry. Sir Thomas Crosbie was a captain in Carroll's dragoons in the service of James II. Joan, daughter of Bishop Crosbie, married The Magillicuddy of the Reeks. The Crosbie family became Viscounts of Brandon and Earls of Glandore.

37. FITZGERALD FAMILY.—Otho Geraldino came to England from Normandy with William the Conqueror. His son Waltero was father of Gerald, whose son Maurice Fitz-Gerald, invaded Ireland in 1169. His son, Thomas Mor, had a son John, who had a son Maurice, whose son was Thomas, of the Ape, of Tralee, who died in 1296. His son Maurice was first earl of Desmond. His sons Maurice and John were second and third earls. Gerald, the third son of Maurice, was fourth earl, and died 1399. His son John was drowned at Ardfinan in 1400. His brother Maurice was sixth earl, and a younger brother, James, succeeded. Thomas, son of John, was seventh earl. James, the eighth earl, had a son Thomas, the ninth earl, who was beheaded, and buried Tralee, 1467. John, James, and

d. James, the 17th  
ted in 1601, and left  
His brother John  
this C. de  
rceloi  
d als

38. KILLARNEY'S LAKES AND FIELDS, its legends and poems, engravings by F. S. Walker, edited by E. Downey, 1902.

39. STACK FAMILY.—The family of Stack came to Ireland about 1172. Dermot MacCarthy submitted to the Anglo Norman king. He married a Norman lady, through whom the Stack family got extensive possessions in Kerry from MacCarthy.

#### 40.—GOVERNMENT LIST OF KERRY.

Catholic Parish Priests, 1704.

1. O. Carthy, Inosista.
2. J. Cahane, Killfinane.
3. M. Calane, Duagh.
4. R. Fitzmorris, Lishetin.
5. P. Kenelly, Lishtohill.
6. M. Costello, Kiltomy.
7. D. Kennelly, Kilnaghlin.
8. H. Swiney, Ardfert.
9. T. Sullivan, Kilgobbin.
10. O. Ferris, Dishane.
11. E. Hogan, Ballymacalligott.
12. C. Deorane, Ballincushane.
13. E. Line, Killoleoman.
14. D. Cronohane, Mollahiffe.
15. O. Deenlea, Kilcommen.
16. E. Leary, Killarny.
17. T. Croneen, Cullen.
18. B. Connor, Murhurr.
19. M. Slea, Killinane.
20. J. Fitz Morris, Tralee.
21. A. Stack, Glanbegh.
22. T. Daily, Currans.
23. D. Sullivan, Templenoe.
24. R. Connell, Knockane.
25. J. Connor, Killoomin.
26. D. Monarty, Dingle.
27. T. Lien, Killgerrynlander.
28. J. Dilane, Ballynacourty.
29. E. Lynchy, Ventry.
30. T. Dooling, Ballyheige.
1. O. Daily, Castle Island.
2. G. Daily, Murhur.
3. M. Connell, Prior.
4. O. Carthy, Dromod.
5. D. Faloy, Killerothane.
6. M. Sullivan, Killgarvan.

41. WEST MUNSTER, Jar Muman, comprised the part of Kerry north of the Maine, and the baronies of upper and lower Connello in county Limerick.

95  
42. TRALEE DOMINICAN PRIORY, history of, by Rev. John John Ryan, O.P.

43. DUNLOE CASTLE. In 1570 the "Four Masters" record a hosting made by the Earl of Ormond that extended in Kerry Luachra and "he never halted until he took and demolished Dun-Loich, on the river Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils, and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition." The reason of this was that the two Desmonds were then in prison in London, and he was also assisted by the "queen's army."

44. CORKAGUINEY, Ancient Settlement in, by R. A. S. Macalister, with 25 plans and views, Dub., 1899.

45. TRALEE CASTLE. The old castle of Tralee was built by Fitz Henry, and was conveyed to the Earl of Desmond in 1549. It was destroyed in 1579-83, and rebuilt by Denny in 1625. It was again ruined in 1641 by Florence MacCarthy and repaired in 1649, to be again demolished in 1688-91. It was rebuilt in 1700, until the close of the 18th century, when it was pulled down, and Denny-street rose on its site. The demesne contains the ruins of the Countess of Desmond's Castle.

46. RICHARD HITCHCOCK was born near Tralee in 1824, and died in Dublin in December, 1856. He was chief clerk in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and Secretary to the Geological Society of Dublin. There is a manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, giving sites of all the Ogham stones in Kerry which he examined. He also presented the Aghish Ogham stone to the R.I.A. Museum. He was of delicate health, was an accurate observer, an enthusiastic collector, and passed a good deal of his early life wandering about the wilds of his native county of Kerry.

47.—MAC CARTHY MOR FAMILY

1. Failbhe Flann, king of Munster, was ancestor of Carthach, prince of Desmond, who died in 1045 A.D. The word Carthach may be derived from cartha or carrthadh, a pillar; or from cathrach, the gen. case of cathair, a city. The family name is known variously as Mac Carthaigh, Mac Caura, and Mac Carthy.

2. Muireadach, son of Carthach, was the first to assume the surname Mac Carthy. He was born in 1011, became lord of Eoghanacht Caisil in 1045, and died in 1092.

3. He was succeeded by his brother Teige, who died in 1123.

4. The son of Muireadach became chief in 1123. This was Cormac.

5. His son Dermot was prince of Desmond from 1144 to 1185. He submitted to the English king in 1172, and was slain in 1185 by Theobald Fitzwalter, near the city of Cork.

6. His son Donal was chief from 1185 to 1205.

7. His son Cormac succeeded and died in 1242.

8. His son Donal Roe was chief until his death in 1302.

9. His son Donal Oge died in 1307.

10. His son Cormac, prince of Desmond, died in 1359.

11. His son Donal succeeded, and died in 1371.

12. His son, Teige na Mainstreach was prince until his death in 1413.

13. His son, Donal an Daimh, the poet, succeeded.

14. His son, Teige-Liath, was slain in battle, in 1490.

15. His son, Cormac, died in 1516.

16. His son Donal succeeded.

17. His son Donal was made Earl of Glencar and Viscount Valentia by Queen Elizabeth. Glencar or Glencar is supposed to be a corrupted form in English of Clan Carthy. He left no legitimate male issue, and died in 1596. His daughter Ellen or Elana in 1588 married Fingim or Florence MacCarthy of Carbery, who was created the Mac Carthy Mor by Aorh O'Neill in 1600 at Inniscarra.

48. THE KERRY LEGION, a volunteer regiment, embodied in January, 1779, and commanded by Arthur Blennerhassett, had a uniform of scarlet, faced black, edged white, white buttons. The Kerry Legion Cavalry had the same uniform with silver epaulettes. A medal won by Michael Fitzgerald in 1782 had on the obverse a lion passant guardant supporting a harp, and issuing from the clouds a naked arm with dagger that strikes at the lion's head, the motto being Ducit Amor Patriae. Patriotism leads me, and below, "Strike hard and true, men of the Kerry legion."

49. KERRY VOLUNTEERS.—His Majesty's first Munster Volunteer Regiment of Foot, in 1783, was composed of eight companies, each of 64 rank and file, raised in Kerry. There were 27 officers. The original muster roll of the regiment is kept in the Record Office, Woolwich. Arthur Blennerhassett was lieutenant-col. commandant. Robert Bateman's company was at Dingle; Edward Herbert's at Ross Castle; Townsend Mullins's at Dingle; Thos. Blennerhassett's at Tralee; Richard Meredith's at Castleisland; Richard Marshall's at Ross Castle.

50. O'CONNELL FAMILY of the line of Heber.

1. Morgan of Ballycarberry was High Sheriff of Kerry.

2. His son Richard assisted the English against the Earl of Desmond in Queen Elizabeth's time.

3. His son, Maurice, was High Sheriff of Kerry.

4. His son, Geoffrey, was also Sheriff.

5. His son, Daniel.

6. His son, John of Derryfane, married Eliz. Conway.

7. His son, Daniel.

8. His son, Morgan of Cahren.

9. His son, Daniel O'Connell, M.P.

10. His son, Morgan.

11. His son, Daniel, of Derry-nane.

51. THE PRINCE OF THE LAKE or O'Donoghue of Rosse, a poem in two cantos, was published in London, 1815, for M. J. O'Sullivan.

52. GLENN-NA-nGEALT, where lunatics desire to go to get cured. It is named after Gali, son of the Ulster king Fiacha. This youth became insane at the battle of Ventry, and retired to the valley above mentioned.

53. THE BATTLE OF VENTRY was the scene of the defeat of Daire Dommar, monarch of the world except Erin. His invading army was repelled by the Fenians under Finn Mac Cumhail.

54. DINGLE in the 16th Century, a 16 page tract published by Rd. Hitchcock in Dub. 1854. Mrs. D. P. Thompson in 1847 issued an account of the Protestant Colony in Dingle district.

55. MORIARTY FAMILY.—The "Annals of the Four Masters" have the following entry under the year, 614:—

"Aedh Beannan of Eoghanacht—Iar Luagher, Woe to the wealth of which he was King.

Happy the land of which he was guardian.

His shield when he would shake, his foes would be subdued;

Though it were but on his back it was sheltered to West Munster."

Aedh (Hugh) Beannan is the ancestor of the family O'Muircheartaigh, now Anglice Moriarty, who were one of the principal Kerry tribes previous to the English invasion. Their property was to the West of Slieve Luchra. Hugh had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath, and his son, Congal, was afterwards King of Desmond.

56. KILLARNEY GUIDE BOOKS FOR TOURISTS.—A great variety has been published by Weld, 1807, Hall, 1850; Downey, 1902; Smith, 1822; Wright, 1822; Woolf, 1901; Fitzpatrick, 1850; Rowan, 1853,

57. BALLYRUNITON CAVES have been described by W. Ainsworth, Dub., 1834.

58. BROWN'S CASTLE.—The ruins of Brown's castle stand on the coast between Kerry head and Cashen river. It is quadrangular in shape, with square towers at the angles. It was probably erected in the early years of the 13th century, when Sir Reginald Brown was high sheriff of Kerry and Limerick; and when Sir Gilbert Brown and Mee. Cantillon were guardians of the town of Traly and of the peace of Kerry. The castle stands on the lands of Clasmelcon or Clasmollane, the trench or furrow of the legendary cropped dog. The place was forfeited in 1641-56.

59. COLONIZATION OF KERRY.—The earliest account of the colonization of Kerry is contained in the "Annals of the Four Masters" and the "Chronicum Scotorum." The Annals of the Four Masters say: "The age of the world when Partholan came into Ireland, 2,250 years. These were the chieftains who were with him, Slaing, Laighlinne and Rudhrieldhe, his three sons; Dealg-nab, Nerbha, Ciochbha and Cerbuad, their four wives."

The Chronicum says: "In the sixtieth year of the age of Abraham, Partholan arrived in Hibernia. This Partholan was the first who occupied Erin after the flood. On a Tuesday, the 14th of May, he arrived, his companions being eight in number—viz., four men and four women.

Keating gives the following account of the landing of Partholan in Kerry. He began his voyage from the country of Migdonia, in the middle of Greece, and steered towards Sicily, leaving Spain upon the left, he came into the Irish sea, and landed upon the 14th day of May at a place called Inbher-Scéine, in the west of Munster, as the poet observes in these lines:

"The 14th day of May, the Greeks came o'er,  
And anchors cast, and landed on the shore of Inbher-Scéine."

60. THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY, Lacus Delectabilis, is a descriptive and historical poem, pub-

lished in Cork, 1816, by Michael M'Carthy. This is said by Hugh Harkin to have been a plagiarism of Patrick O'Kelly's "Killarney."

61. BART. DOWLING was born in Listowel, 1823, and was taken to Canada, but returned to Limerick. He wrote poems to the "Nation" in 1845, including his well-known "Brigade at Fontenoy." He went to America, and was a farmer in California. In 1858 he edited the San Francisco Monitor. He died there at the age of 40, in the St. Mary's Hospital, on November 20th, 1863. His brother William settled in San Francisco, and wrote many poems for the papers there.

62. FITZMAURICE FAMILY. In 1172 Dermot Mac Carthy submitted to the Norman King. This alienated his clansmen and children, and he was made prisoner and deposed. His eldest son was proclaimed king of Munster, but his son was slain by O'Donoghue, and the father was released. Dermot called to his aid the Norman Raymond le Gros, to whom he granted the barony now known as Clanmaurice, which, under the laws of tanistry, was an illegal act. Raymond le Gros had a son, Maurice, from whom his descendants have been named Fitzmaurice, the Marquis of Lansdowne being the present head of the family.

Raymond le Gros was first viceroy of Ireland in A.D. 1177. His son Maurice built Malahuffe castle. His son Thomas Fitzmaurice was first lord Kieri or Kerry, and founded the Franciscan friary at Ardfert in 1253. His son Maurice was second Lord Kerry. His son was Nicholas, whose son was Maurice. Having no issue, his brother John was fifth lord Kerry. His son was Maurice, had a son Patrick, whose son was Thomas, whose son was Edmond, whose son was Edmond, whose son was Edmond, who was 11th lord Kerry. His brother Patrick succeeded, and his sons Edmond and Maurice were the next lords. Both died as minors, and their uncle Gerald was 15th Lord Kerry, until his elder brother Thomas returned from

Milan and became 16th lord. His son was Patrick, whose son was Thomas, whose son was Patrick, whose son was William, whose son Thomas was 21st lord Fitzmaurice of Kerry and Lixnaw in 1709.

Petty—Shelburn—Lansdowne. All the lands of the O'Sullivan taken by Sir William Petty in the Cromwellian confiscations were confirmed to his grandson, Lord Shelburne, in 1721, when the manor of Dunkerron was established. This was because Lord Shelburne "had nothing more at heart than the planting of the said country with Protestants, and making the said Papists amenable to the law." When he died in 1752 the title became extinct on the male line. His nephew, the Hon. John Fitzmaurice, took the title of Baron of Dunkerron and Viscount Fitzmaurice. The Marquis of Lansdowne is his successor, and proprietor of the lands of Clan O'Sullivan. See Sir Charles Russell's book on the Lansdowne estate in Kerry, 1881.

63. CASTLES OF KERRY. The Annals of Innisfallen state that the castles of Dunkerron, Dun-na-mbaro Capanacushy, and Ardtuillighe, were built by Carew, nephew and heir of Raymond le Gros in 1215. Lixnaw castle was probably built by this Carew also, as stated by Sir George Carew in 1600. When the Normans were defeated at Callan in 1261 the Irish tribes won back Dunkerron, Capanacushy and Ross castles, and almost all Kerry.

64. O'SULLIVAN MOR, lords of Dunkerron, of the line of Heber, are descended from Donal na Sgreaddaidhe. His son, Donal, died in 1580. His son, Owen, died in 1623. His son, Donal, died in 1633, and was buried at Muckcross. His son, Owen O'Sullivan More, or The O'Sullivan, Dunkerron, Castle, forfeited his estates, in the wars of 1641-54. His son, Donal, died in 1699. His son was Rory Rarmbar. His son Donal O'Sullivan Mor died without heirs on 17th January, 1796.

The following genealogy of Owen O'Sullivan More was written by Carew, Governor of Munster: Owen married Shylie Mac Carthy Reogh. His daughter, Shylie, married

99  
Thomas O'Kunagher. His son, Donal, married Honora Fitzgibbon, daughter of the White Knight, but she had no children. Donal married secondly, Joan, daughter of Lord Lixnaw.

Carew gives O'Sullivan's forces in his time as follows:

O'Sullivan Beare, 30 companies  
in Bantry, 80.

Mac Fineen Duffe in Beare, 30  
Clan Lawra, in Beare, 30  
The Coubreys, in Beare, 40

O'Sullivan More, in Dunkerron,  
160.

MacGillicudde, 100  
MacCrohan, in Iveragh, 40.

In the Egerton M.S.S. p. 616, it is stated that the O'Sullivan were a much more considerable sept than the O'Donoghues, and possessed as large a portion of Lough Lene and Lough Barnasnaugh (Lower and Upper Lakes of Killarney) as a Doioghue, and did not forfeit till 1641.

Owen O'Sullivan was Lord of Dunkerron, or the O'Sullivan More, to the end of the 17th century. His son, Donal, lost all his property in the Orange confiscations, except the few townlands at the Toomies forfeited by Lord Kenmare, which remained in the family up to 1762.

Sir Ross O'Connell says, in the "Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," p. 53, vol. 1:—

The last O'Sullivan Mor died at Tomies in 1762. He left an illegitimate son, whose grandson is a fisherman at Killarney. This grandson told me that when a boy, some 30 years ago, he went to see his grandfather lying dead at Tomies. He saw in the room of the dead man a great pile of old papers, maybe three feet high, most written on skins in Latin and Irish, and, faith, I was in dread they might fall into the hands of the Mahonys or some other new people in the country, and they might get more of the O'Sullivan estates, so I burned them all myself.

The genealogy of the O'Sullivan More pedigree, since the Cromwellian confiscations is—Owen—Donal, died 1699—Rory, Donald, died 1754, and buried in Muckcross Abbey. In

the Book of Claims appears entry "No. 1289, Daniel O'Sullivan More claimed an estate in fee on two plough lands of Toomies by descent from Daniel O'Sullivan, his grandfather. Forfeiting proprietor, Nicholas Browne, alias Lord Kenmare."

65. HORSE RACING in Kerry. —There is a record of a race from Tralee to Castlemaine, over the Slieve Mis. It was a tight race, and the horses were greatly punished.

66. SIR EDWD. DENNY, Bart., of Tralee, Co. Kerry, 1796-1889, was educated at Oxford. He wrote Hymns and Poems, Lon., 1848; Salome, Lon., 1849, and several other works.

67. RIOT BETWEEN THE 9th HEAVY HORSE AND THE TOWNSPEOPLE, 1782.—A troop of this regiment being quartered in Tralee under Captain Palliser in the suppression of Whiteboyism in the same year, a collision between the men and some of the townspeople arose under the following circumstances: A boy in the employment of the late Mr. James Greaves, then postmaster and proprietor of the "Kerry Chronicle," was sweeping near the door of his master, opposite Mr. Thomas Morris's present house in Castle-street, when one of the Dragoons, who was passing by had his stockings dirtied by the boy. At that time, it may be remarked, soldiers wore knee-breeches, white woollen stockings, and trap buckles in their shoes, and the soldier, presuming, it is supposed, that the act was done intentionally, struck the boy. This was resented by a loquacious cripple named Patrick Lawlor, who happened to be present, and who, for his interference, was also chastised by the man of war. While this was going on a stout stalwart man, a servant of Mr. Greaves, named Charles O'Connor, and who afterwards lived with "old Treasurer Blennerhasset," took part with the weak and the maimed, and a severe personal encounter having ensued, Connor beat the dragoon to his

heart's content. The soldiers could not tolerate the discomfiture of their comrade, and made immediate preparations for obtaining revenge. They arranged to meet at their principal lodging house, there being no barrack, a thatched house, that stood on the side of Mr. Thomas Morris's premises in Castle-street, then called Boherbuie, the result of which was that they sallied out, headed by Corporal Wynne, a son of one of the Wynnes of Sligo, and first attacked Mr. Greave's house, smashing the windows and cutting the sashes with their swords. They then proceeded as far as "Alton's Bridge," Wynne calling out for the smoky-heads of Tralee (soldiers then using powder in their hair). A shower of stones from the river, then open, and from flank and reere, poured with such precision and continuance as caused these soldiers to retire or rather retreat; and on reaching their lodgings at Gready's they had recourse to their carbines, and the father of our respected townsman, Mr. John Mulchinock, incautiously passing at the time, was shot down opposite the house by Wynne, the latter at the time exclaiming: "There is one of the Kerry geese down." John Real, barber, narrowly escaped a similar fate, being engaged in the fight. While running up the Courthouse-lane a shot aimed at him struck one of the quoins of the courthouse as he was passing. That stone was placed on the upper part of the building of the house in the same spot by the builder, Mr. James English.

Thomas Devonport, a fine young man, apprentice to John Neate, a shoemaker, and a woman, were severely wounded with others on that occasion.

The surgeon of the troop Robert Collis, and their sergeant, Dean, in their effort to put a stop to the firing, were near being shot. The officer who was at his lodging in Russell's-lane, did not appear till all was over, and he was then seen with his hat in his hand as a token of peace, accompanied by this Mr. Collis. An order from Sir Barry brought out the Volunteers. On

their appearance the dragoons fled through "Black Arthurs," now Mr. Stokes's garden, into the Green, and escaped with the exception of four, who were captured in the Castle orchard by the volunteers; and it is said that those who escaped never rejoined the regiment. Sir Barry had the horses forwarded to headquarters. The stables, it may be observed, were principally in double thatched houses, from Miss Higgins' to Mr. James Barrett's sales rooms in Nelson-street. This occurred on Saturday in summer, and the following day was a very dismal day indeed.

#### 68. KERRY PRINTING.

— Kerry Journal, Jas. Graves.

1774. Kerry Evening Post, Dr. Bus-steed.

1784. Kerry Chronicle.

1795. Chute's Western Herald, or Kerry Advertiser.

1829. Tralee Mercury, J. Flynn.

1836. Tract, J. D. Goggin.

1840. Kerry Examiner, W. Raymond.

1843. Tralee Chronicle, J. R. Eagar.

1846. Tralee Journal.

1850. Review of Agriculture, Jas. Grant.

1854. Kerry Magazine, F. C. Pan-armo.

69. SUGRUE FAMILY.—Mortogh, The Sugrue, of Dunloe castle, married the daughter of the Marquis of Thomond.

Charles, his son, living in 1500, married a daughter of MacCarthy Mor, of Pallis castle.

Charles, his son, married a daughter of O'Sullivan Beare.

Mortogh, his son, married a daughter of MacCarthy Mor.

Charles, his son, married Honoria O'Connell.

#### 70. THE EARLS OF DESMOND died as under:—

- 1356—Maurice
- 1367—Nicholas
- 1369—John
- 1397—Gerald
- 1399—John
- 1420—Thomas
- 1462—James
- 1467—Thomas
- 1487—James
- 1520—Maurice
- 1529—James
- 1534—Thomas
- 1535—James
- 1536—John
- 1558—James
- 1583—Gerald
- 1601—James

71. TRALEE SEALS. The corporate seals were 1½ inches wide, and bore in the field an embattled tower over it the Imperial Crown and the letters I.R.; below the tower, Traly; with this legend round the verge—Vis unita fortior.

The provost's seal was simply a castle, triple towered, and under it the word Tralee.

Both were of the time of James I., who incorporated the town. Traly was the spelling used until 1740. Mr. Wm. Hilliard, of Tralee, discovered the seals in 1868, as they were forgotten since the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act.

72. O'DONOVAN'S LETTERS ON KERRY are contained in a volume in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. There is an index in front, and the letters are headed "Parish of \_\_\_\_." They contain numerous extracts as indicated by the frequent use of quotation marks. The rest seem to be notes on antiquities.

73. MODH RUTH, of Clarraigh Luchra, was a celebrated druid, in the reign of Fiacha, when Cormac Mac Art invaded Munster to collect tribute.

74. HORTICULTURE IN KERRY. The agricultural lecturer points out that the climate is suitable for growing gooseberries for early market.

75. DESMOND. This territory extended from Brandon mountain eastwards to the river Blackwater near Lismore. Deas Mumhan South Munster was the original name. Partholan landed from Greece at Inver Sceine, now Kenmare bay.

76. KILLARNEY. Killarney, a poem, was written by an officer in the army, and published, Dublin, 1750.

Glena of the Creek, a poem of Killarney, by Wm. Adams, was published in London, 1870.

77. O'DONOGHUE, Prince of Killarney, a romance, in seven cantos. By Hannah Maria Burke, Dublin, 1830-8. Is referred to in Crofton Croker's Legends of Killarney, and in Dublin University Magazine, vol. 1, 1833, page 205.

78. THE ANCESTORS OF THE MAC CARTHYS, O'SULLIVANS, O'KEEFFES, and O'CALLAGHANS. The following record is taken from the "Annals of the Four Masters":—

"The age of Christ, 489, the eleventh year of Lughaidh, Bishop MacCuille died. Aenghus, son of Nadfraech, King of Munster, fell in the battle of Cell Osnadha (fought against him) by Muircheartadh, Mac Earca, by Illan Aillil, son of Dunlaing, by Eochaidh Guineach, of which was said:

"Died the branch, the spreading tree of gold, Aenghus, the laudable, son of Nadfraech. His property was cut off by Illan, in the battle of Cell Osnadha, the foul."

Aenghus was the first Christian king of Munster, and was baptised by St. Patrick, and from him, the MacCarthys, O'Keoffes, O'Callaghans and O'Sullivan's all claim descent. O'Donovan well observes in a note on the extract given above:

"If the saplings of this 'spreading tree of gold,' Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, could now be reckoned in the different countries to which they

had poullulated it will appear that they are vastly numerous, and that as the multiplication of a race is a blessing, King Eenuhus reaped the full benefit of that 'alma benedictio' imparted by St. Patrick when he baptised him at Cashel, and by a singular mistake put his faith to the trial by piercing his foot with the top of his crozier."

Aenghus was married to Eithne, or Ine, the daughter of Criomthan, son of Ena-Cinsella, King of Leinster, by whom he had, besides other children, the following:—

Felim, ancestor of O'Sullivans, McCarthys, MacAuliffes, O'Callaghans, Eochaidh, ancestor of O'Keefes.

Ena, ancestor of O'Dalys of Cork and Kerry.

Bressal, ancestor of Cormac MacCullenan, the celebrated Archbishop and King of Cashel.

**79. ST. PATRICK AND KERRY.** The conversion of the Irish nation by St. Patrick had its effect upon even the remotest parts of the country. It is said that the saint never visited Kerry, but he gave a special benediction to the Munstermen:

A blessing on the men of Muman,  
Men, sons, women,  
A blessing on the land that gave  
them food,

A blessing on all treasures  
Produced upon the plains.  
A blessing upon Munster.  
A blessing on their woods,  
And on their sloping plains.

A blessing on their glens,  
A blessing on their hills.  
As the sand of the sea under ships,  
So numerous be their homesteads,  
In slopes, in plains,  
In mountains, in peaks,  
A blessing.

**80. THE O'CONNELL FAMILY.** Among the officers of the United States Army recently retired on account of having reached the age limit was Colonel John J. O'Connell, commanding the Thirteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Crook, Nebraska. He was born in Caherciveen in 1840. In February, 1865, he enlisted as a private in Company

A of the Engineers, and so distinguished himself that after two years' service he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the First Infantry. By gradual promotion he reached the grade of colonel a few years ago. He served in many campaigns against the Indians, and it was stated that it was he who drew the first blood in the Spanish-American war, while in command of company E, First Infantry, at Arbolita point, on May 12, 1898. The first expedition with arms and supplies for the Cubans was started from Key West, Florida, and landed on the coast of Cuba under charge of Captain O'Connell. He retired with the grade and pension of Brigadier-General, and is said to be the fourteenth member of the O'Connell family to gain that rank since the reign of King James II. His ancestors include General Maurice O'Connell, who was commander of the King's Guards in the war of King James against William, Prince of Orange; Count Charles S. O'Connell, a general of France in the Irish Brigade in 1794, and was afterwards Colonel of the Tenth Foot in 1844.

**81. KERRY CO. STATISTICS.**—Kerry, a maritime county in Munster province. Boundaries: N., the estuary of the Shannon; E., Limerick and Cork; S., Cork and Kenmare estuary; W., the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest length, N. and S., 60 miles; greatest breadth, E. and W., 58 miles; comprising an area of 1,185,918 acres, of which 168,533 are under tillage, 318,613 in pasture, 14,591 in plantations, 452,299 waste, bog, mountain, etc., and 31,822 under water. The principal bays along the coast are Tralee, Brandon, Smerwick, Dingle, Ballinskellig and Kenmare estuary. The principal islands are Valentia, population 2,920, the Blasquets, and the Skellig rocks, on one of which there is a lighthouse showing two fixed lights. The face of the country is formed of mountain ranges, intersected by deep valleys, with some level ground. The summit of Carran Tual, the highest mountain in Ireland, is 3,410 feet above high sea level. The lakes of Killarney

are small but peculiarly picturesque, and are now accessible by the Killarney Junction Railway from Mal-low, on the Great Southern and Western line. The subsoil is slate and red sandstone, with limestone in the low districts. Iron ore abounds; copper and lead ores are found in many places, and mines are worked near Kenmare and Tralee. The coal veins of Duhallow run into the north-eastern part of the county. Slate of a superior kind, and flagstone, are raised in great quantities at Valentia. The occupations are dairy farming, tillage, and fishing; the chief crops, potatoes, oats, and turnips.

The county is divided into eight baronies, and contains 87 parishes and 2,716 townlands, having a population in 1891 of 179,136—males, 91,017; females, 88,119 (Roman Catholics, 173,195; protestant Episcopalians, 5,077; Presbyterians, 210; Methodists, 399; others, 251); or 30,631 families, inhabiting 29,263 houses; also 1,394 uninhabited, and 76 building. Towns exceeding 500 in population in 1891—Tralee, 9,318; Killarney, 5,510; Listowel, 3,566; Caherciveen, 1,987; Dingle, 1,764; Castleisland, 1,559; Kenmare, 1,189; Killorglin, 1,178; Ballylongford, 595; Tarbert 552; Milltown, 525; Castlegregory, 561.

The county is in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoc; it returns 4 members to Parliament; registered electors, 1900, North, 5,675; South, 5,758; East, 6,005; West, 5,845, with 29 polling districts. It is in the Munster circuit. The Assizes are held in Tralee, and Quarter Sessions at Caherciveen, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel, and Tralee. There are 24 Petty Sessions districts and one part of a Petty Sessions district. Six Poor Law Unions, viz., Caherciveen, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel and Tralee, are wholly within the county, and a portion of the Glia union, the remainder being in the county Limerick. The county constabulary force consists of 629 men. The county is within the Cork military district, and, in conjunction with the counties Clare,

Cork, and Limerick, forms No. 70 sub-district, the Brigade depot of which is at Tralee. There is a bar-rack station at Tralee.

**82. KERRY, ANCIENT HISTORY OF,** by Friar O'Sullivan, of Muckross Abbey, was edited by Father Jarlath Prendergast, O.F.M. and appeared serially in the Cork H. and A. S. Journal, 1898.

**83. MR. NIMMO** surveyed county Kerry in 1806 for the Government. His manuscripts, reports and maps are said to be deposited in the National Library, Dublin.

**84. CIARRAIDHE.** Some writers give the derivation of the name from swarthy or black—a common colour for the men, the animals and the rocks of Kerry. Others state the name is from Ciar, son of Fergus of Ulster and Meav of Connaught. Ciar was expelled from Cruachan palace, and settled in Ciarraidhe Luachra, and was ancestor of the O'Connors of Kerry.

**85. O'DALY, DOMINICK,** of Tralee, Domenicus a Rosario, was a Dominican friar living at Lisbon. He was author of the History of the Geraldines. See a sketch of his life in the "History of the Dominican Priory, Tralee," by the Rev. John Ryan, O.P.

**86. ST. MOLING LUACHRA,** bishop of Ferns, died in 697. His mother, Nemnat, a native of Kerry.

**87. BRANDON HILL.** A public pilgrimage of immense proportions was made to its summit on June 28, 1868, in memory of St. Brendan.

**88. O'FALVEY family,** descendants of Cairbre Musc, son of Conaire, the 111th sovereign of Ireland, A.D. 165. The O'Falveys were admirals of Desmond and chiefs of Corca Duibhne, from the Mang to Fiontraigh.

**89. INSIANVIMA,** on the Maing, near Currans. Perhaps some reader can give a reference to particulars of the battle fought here.

90. THE RATH OF BADAMAR: Finn's Ride Through Co. Kerry to— is described in an ancient manuscript, thus:

Uprist Finn, our chieftain bold,  
Stood before the Fian ranks,  
To the King spake gracious thanks,  
Took the gifts the monarch gave.  
Then each to each these champions  
brave—

Glorious sight to see and tell—  
Spake their soldier-like farewell!  
The way before us Finn led then;  
We followed him, six thousand men,  
From out the fair, six thousand  
brave

To Caichcer's house of Cloon-na-Dave.

Three nights, three days, did all of us

Keep joyous feast in Caicher's house;

Fifty rings of the yellow gold  
To Caicher Mac Carroll our chief-  
tain told;

As many cows and horses gave  
To Caicher Mac Carroll our chieftain  
brave.

Well did Finn of Innisfail  
Pay the price of his food and ale.  
Finn rode o'er the Loochar a joyous  
man,

Till he reached the strand at Barrim-  
an;

At the lake where the foam on the  
billows top

Leaps white, did Finn and the Fians  
stop.

'Twas then that our chieftain rode  
and ran

Along the strand of Barriman;  
Trying the speed of his swift black  
steed—

Who now but Finn was a happy  
man?

Myself and Caitte at each side,  
In wantonness of youthful pride,  
Would ride with him where he might  
ride.

Fast and furiously rode he—  
He urged his steed to far Tralee,  
On from Tralee to Lerg-duv-glass,  
And o'er Fraegmoy, o'er Finnass,  
O'er Moydeo, o'er Monaken,  
On to Shaniber, o'er Shan-glen.  
'Till the clear stream of Flesk we  
win,

And reach the pillar of Crofinn:  
O'er Sru-Muny, o'er Moneket.

And where the fisher spreads his  
net,

To snare the salmons of Lemain,  
And thence to where our coursers'  
feet

Wake the glad echoes of Lochlein.  
And thus he flew, nor slow were we,  
Tho' rough and smooth our course  
we strain.

Long and swift our strides—more  
fleet

Than the deer of the mountain our  
courses' feet!

Away to Flesk by Carnwood dun,  
And past Mac Scalve's Mangerton,  
'Till Finn reached Barneec hill at  
last.

Perhaps some expert Gaelic  
scholar could identify the places  
named on a modern map of Kerry.

91. KILLARNEY. Wanted to  
purchase a copy of Drawings of Irish  
Scenery, by Sir T. Gage, Bart., pub-  
lished 1816, 4to.

92. FORT DEL ORE.—A popular  
and not unnatural error concerning  
this name is that it was given be-  
cause of the quantity of gold  
brought by the Italo-Spanish ex-  
pedition, and buried within the pre-  
cincts of the Fort, erected on a  
small peninsula of land in Smerwick  
harbour. This, however, is errone-  
ous, for we learn from O'Sullivan's  
history that the point of land was  
so named even before the arrival of  
James Geraldine's expedition. His  
words are "Est in eo portu scopulus  
aureum monumentum vocant accl-  
loe"—(in the harbour is a rock  
which the natives call "The Golden  
Port"). Some other origin for the  
name must, therefore, be sought,  
and it is easily found on visiting  
the locality; the inhabitants to this  
day offer to show visitors the nat-  
ural gold mine protruding and ap-  
pearing in the sides of the cliff of  
Dun-an-Oir, or Oilean-an-Oir, as  
the point of land is indifferently  
called. Upon inspecting the sides  
of the cliff, as they are washed by  
the transparent waves, the supposed  
ore at once shows itself in the shape  
of bright copper pyrites, which shine  
and sparkle in the sun, and appear  
to the natives like gold, but in fact

only add another verification to the  
old adage, "All is not gold that glit-  
ters."

93. REGAL VISITATION OF  
KERRY, 1615. This was made by  
Commissioners appointed by King  
James I. to ascertain the exact state  
of the Irish church. The Kerry  
returns were signed by Bishop Cros-  
bie, and written by his hand. There  
was another Regal visitation of  
Munster in 1633. The original re-  
ports are in the Public Record Office  
in Dublin.

94. DOWNING, MRS. MARY,  
was daughter of Daniel McCarthy,  
of Kildimore, near Kenmare. She  
was born about 1815, and wrote  
poems to Cork papers about 1840,  
over such names as Chrystabel,  
Myrrha, M.F.D. Her best known  
poem is "The Grave of McCaura."  
Her book called "Scraps from the  
Mountains, and other Poems," was  
published in London, in 1840. She  
married Mr. W. Downing, and died  
in 1881. Her husband was a jour-  
nalist, and they lived in London  
in 1871.

95. WILLIAM DUCKETT was  
born in Killarney in 1768, and died  
in Paris in 1841. He was an United  
Irishman, known to Wolfe Tone. He  
wrote poems between 1816 and 1821,  
and a volume was published by him  
in Paris, 1829.

96. THE KERRY MAGAZINE  
was edited by Archdeacon Rowan,  
and printed by F. C. Panorma, Tra-  
lee. The first number appeared  
on January 1st, 1854.

97. ANNALS OF DESMOND. Ju-  
verna, a romance of the Geraldine,  
the MacCarthy More, the O'Donog-  
hue, in the Annals of Desmond and  
its chiefs in the south of Ireland,  
poems, Lon., 1888 published by H.  
D. Spratt.

98. THE O'CONNELLS AS  
POETS. Maurice O'Connell was  
the eldest son of the Liberator. He  
was born in 1802, and died in 1853.  
He wrote poems for the "Nation"  
and other papers.

John O'Connell was the second son  
of "the Liberator." He was born  
in 1811, and died in 1858. He wrote  
poems for the Nation and other  
papers, and edited his father's  
speeches in 1846.

Maurice John O'Connell, a nephew  
of the Liberator. He was born  
He wrote a poem "On Man." He  
died in 1836, and was buried at  
Oscott.

99. W. P. MULCHINOCK was  
born in Tralee, 1820. He was in  
America in 1849, and died in 1864.  
He published Ballads and Songs, in  
New York, 1851. He wrote for the  
Nation; and was editor of the Irish  
Advocate in 1850. He contributed  
to American papers.

100. THE MAHONY FAMILY OF  
DROMOKE.—This old Munster  
family has given some remarkable  
politicians, writers and poets to  
Ireland.

Richard J. Mahony, who died in  
1892, was a graduate of Oxford, and  
a leader among Irish landlords and  
agriculturists.

Miss Agnes Mahony (Mrs. Hick-  
son), a daughter of Colonel Mahony,  
in 1825 published a volume of poems.  
She was aunt of R. J. Mahony above  
mentioned.

101. R. J. MAHONY, son of Rev.  
D. Mahony, Tralee, wrote poems to  
the "Kerry Magazine," 1854-6.

At Dromore Castle is a pedigree  
of the O'Mahony clan, traced from  
Olioll Oluin.

102. GLENFAUSH.—This his-  
torically famous site is situated at  
the base of Caherconree mountain  
about seven miles west of Tralee.  
The name is corrupted from Gleann-  
Faisi, so-called because Fais, the wife  
of Un, one of the Milesian leaders,  
was buried here. O'Donovan gives  
the following note in his "Ordnance  
Letters," under the head of Annagh  
parish, near Tralee—

"In the north side of Glenn Scot-  
thin is a long flag called by the na-  
tives 'Scota's grave.' This, which  
to all appearance is a natural object,  
is mentioned in all the ancient Irish  
M.SS. which treat of the landing of

the Milesian colony in Ireland. It is 35 feet in length and 11 in breadth at one end, and 6 feet at the other, and inclines to the east side. The mountain stream called Fionn-ghlaise (now Finglass) by Keating, in the legend of Curoi and Blaid, runs through this glen, and close by this grave of Scota. A local legend states that Scota was killed as she attempted to leap across the glen, and she was interred beneath this enormous flag. It is not very wide, and it is said she used to leap across it from Onoc-na-moil to Onoc-na-damh. The site is celebrated as the place where the great warrior, Curoi Mac Dairi was murdered by Cuchul-lin."

NOTE.—Paragraphs 103 to 156 relate to famous Kerry people, and any additional particulars of a biographical nature will be welcomed.

103. COUNT DANIEL O'CONNELL, 1745-1833, born at Caherciveen, was an eminent soldier in the service of France, and last colonel of the Irish Brigade. Mrs. Morgan O'Connell has written his biography.

104. GEN. MAURICE O'CONNELL, 1740-1836, distinguished himself in the Austrian army and became Baron.

105. SIR JOHN O'SULLIVAN, a French soldier of note, of the Cappanacoss branch of the family. At the age of 9 he was in Paris, and at 15 he went to Rome; he became tutor to the son of Marshal Maillebois, and later joined the French army. He was companion to Charles Stuart, and managed his affairs. The son of Col. Sir John served in the French, British and Dutch armies, until he died at the Hague in 1824.

106. GENERAL SIR NICHOLAS TRANT, 1769-1839, served in the Portuguese army.

107. COL. ARTHUR LEAHY, 1830-78, born at Killarney, served in the British army.

108. GENERAL SIR THOMAS L. GALLWEY, 1824-1906, born at Killarney, became Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda.

109. LANSDOWNE, MARQUIS OF, Lord Shelbourne, 1737-1805, was Premier.

110. HENRY, 3rd Marquis, 1780-1863, was an eminent politician.

111. HENRY CHARLES, 1845, 5th Marquis of Lansdowne, has been Viceroy of India, and British Foreign Minister.

112. JOHN O'CONNOR, 1824-'87, of Kerry extraction, was a leading Canadian statesman.

113. SIR EDWARD KENNY, 1800-80, was born in Kerry, and became a Canadian judge.

114. SIR RAYMOND WEST, born in Kerry in 1832, became an Indian judge.

115. DANIEL O'CONNELL, the Liberator, 1775-1847, was born at Caherciveen. He was the Irish political leader for the first half of last century, hence there is an immense amount of literature written about his name. The following works may be consulted:

1. Life of, by M. MacDonagh, 1903, 16s.
2. Correspondence and life, by W. J. Fitzpatrick, 1888, 9s.
3. Speeches and Life, by his son John, 1846, 2s.
4. Life and Times, by T. C. Luby, 186—, 3s.
5. Last Days of, by W. MacCabe, 1847, 7s.
6. Trial for Conspiracy. Report by Armstrong, 1844, 6s.
7. Life by Canon O'Rourke, 1875, 6d.
8. Life by R. Dunlop, 5s.
9. Centenary Celebration of, 1878, 10s.
10. Life and Times by C. O'Keefe, 1864, 8s.
11. Speeches and Public Letters of, by M. F. Cusack, 1875, 8s.
12. Life and Times of, by J. Fagan, 1847, 10s.

13. Personal Recollections of, by W. J. O'N. Daunt, 1848, 8s.

14. Reminiscences of, by W. Phillips, 3s.

116. MAURICE O'CONNELL, 1803-53, son of the Liberator, wrote poems, among which was "The Recruiting Song of the Irish Brigade." He was M.P. for Clare in 1831, and Tralee, 1832.

117. JOHN O'CONNELL, 1810-58, son of the Liberator, was a politician, and wrote "The Argument for Ireland" and other works, including "Parliamentary Recollections, 1849."

118. ELLEN FITZSIMON, 1805-88, daughter of the Liberator, wrote many poems, including "The Woods of Killynoe."

119. SIR STEPHEN RICE, 1637-1715, became Irish Chief Baron.

120. HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT, 1764-1831, was an eminent American lawyer and politician.

121. RICHARD TUOHILL REID, died 1833, was a distinguished jurist in Bombay.

122. RICHARD CANTILLON, of Ballyheigue, died 1734, known as the father of political economy. The British and American economists revise his theories.

123. DR. BERNARD O'CONNOR, 1666-98, was a great physician and scholar. His works on Poland are of much literary value.

124. REV. DOMINIC DE ROSARIO O'DALY, 1595-1662, was a celebrated divine and author, who wrote the "History of the Geraldines."

125. BOGHAN O'RAHILLY, 1690-1796, was a famous Gaelic poet. The Henry Rahillys, of whom the poet, Egan, was the most distinguished scion, came from the North of Ireland. Egan's father was John, who was the son of Owen Cleiragh, the son of John M'Philip O'Reilly of Cavan. The change of name from O'Ragallig took place on the occasion of the migration to the South of Ireland, just as O'Neill of Ulster became Nihill in Clare and Limerick. John, the poet's father, gave his name to Gurtyrahilly in Iveleary. Egan had no sons, but two daugh-

ters. His brother was ancestor of the Rahillys of Listowel, Ballylongford, etc. O'Rahilly's poems have been edited by Rev. P. S. Dinean, London, 1900.

126. PIERCE FERRITER, another Gaelic poet, see par. later on.

127. OWEN ROE O'SULLIVAN, 1748-84, born at Meentogues, was a Gaelic poet.

128. GEOFFREY O'DONOGHUE, 1670, a Gaelic Poet.

129. WM. M. HENNESSY, 1829-89, born at Castle Gregory, a celebrated Gaelic scholar.

130. REV. DANIEL FOLEY, 1815-74, was a great Gaelic scholar, and wrote an English-Irish Dictionary.

131. HENRY O'BRIEN, 1808-35, was an antiquary, who wrote the "Round Towers of Ireland."

132. HUGH KELLY, 1739-77, was a famous dramatist and journalist in London. His works include *Thespis*, *False Delicacy*, *A Word to the Wise*, *Clementina*, *The School for Wives*, *The Romance of an Hour*, *The Man of Reason*. His poems and plays were collected and published in 1778.

133. WILLIAM DUCKETT, 1764-1841, born at Killarney, was a United Irishman, and published several works, of prose and verse, in France.

134. HENRY H. BREEN, 1805-90, a poet, held an official post in the West Indies. He published a volume of poems in 1849, a novel and some other books.

135. REV. A. B. ROWAN, 1800-61, a learned antiquarian, was curate of Blennerville for over thirty years. He was the principal contributor to the "Kerry Magazine," and published a volume of poems in 1837. He wrote for "Notes and Queries," the "Gentleman's Magazine," etc.

136. MRS. (MARY) DOWNING, 1815-81, wrote poems under pen-name of "Christabel." Her "Grave of M'Caurea" is often quoted. She was the eldest daughter of Daniel McCarthy, Kilfadimore, Kenmare. Her husband was a journalist in

London and Rome. She published a volume of poems in 1840, entitled *Scrapes from the Mountains*.

137. BARTHOLMEW DOWLING, 1823-63, wrote many poems, including "The Brigade at Fontenoy," for the "Nation." He edited the San Francisco "Monitor" in 1858. He died in that city, and was born in Listowel, but was educated in Canada.

138. WM. PEMBROKE MULCHINOCK 1820-64, was a poet, native of Tralee, wrote for the "Nation" and American papers. His ballads were published in New York in 1851, where he edited the "Irish Advocate."

139. MAURICE R. LEYNE, 1820-54, a Tralee poet and journalist, wrote for the "Nation," was a political prisoner. He was buried at Thurles.

140. ST. BRENDAN, 484-577, the discoverer of America. His life and travels are fully described in the book written by the Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, who died in 1901.

141. ST. CARTHACH, the elder, died 580. He was Bishop of Saigir, but Kerry was the principal scene of his labours.

142. ST. CARTHACH, the younger, died 636, and is patron of the diocese of Lismore. He was educated by the preceding.

143. MOST REV. CORNELIUS EGAN, Bishop of Kerry, 1780-1856.

144. MOST REV. DAVID MORTARTY, Bishop of Kerry, 1834-77.

145. MOST REV. DANIEL M'CARTHY, 1823-81, Bishop of Kerry.

146. RIGHT REV. SAMUEL BUTCHER, 1811-76, born near Killarney, was Protestant Bishop of Meath.

147. SAMUEL H. BUTCHER, b. 1850, son of preceding, is a noted Greek scholar.

148. JAS. FRANKLIN FULLER, born 1835, is an eminent architect, novelist, and author. An account of the Fuller family in Kerry will be found in Foster's Royal Descents.

149. PROFESSOR ARTHUR O'LEARY born in Tralee, in 1834, is a leading musician in London.

150. ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HERBERT, 1793-1861, born at Cahirrane, served in the British Navy.

151. ADMIRAL PHILIP H. COLOMB, 1831-99, was a British Naval Warrior.

152. SIR WILLIAM JEFFCOOT, 1800-55, b. Tralee, became an Australian Judge.

153. NICHOLAS MADGETT, b. 1799, was a French-Irish official, known to Wolfe Tone like Wing Duckett.

154. ROBERT W. GRAVES, born 1858, has served as British Consul.

155. MAURICE FITZGERALD 1774-1849, Knight of Kerry, was a notable politician.

156. DANIEL O'DONOGHUE, 1833-'89, a political leader, about forty years ago, better known as "The O'Donoghue."

157. THE PAPS, of Ana, two hills near Killarney, are named after Anu or Anu, the goddess of wealth and prosperity. She was the mater deorum hibernensium from whom the Tuatha De Danann, the children of Danu or Anu, are sprung. The two hills are symbols of productivity and life-giving. Munster is said to be derived from mo, greater, and ana, wealth, because of the great fertility contributed by the goddess to the district.

158. THE FORT OF CURIO MAC DAIRE at Tara-Luachra, in Kerry, as related in the Mesca Ulad, was raided by the Ultonians one morning, when they were intoxicated after a feast. But as Curoi was constantly away in foreign lands and never passed a night at home, he caused his fort to spin round and round by night so that no one could find the door by which to enter after sunset. When the Ultonians attacked the fort they entered an iron house, concealed within wooden walls, under which in a hollow cellar great fires had been lighted. As the

walls and floors soon grew hot, it was with great difficulty the Ulster heroes escaped from being roasted alive.

159. THE LEGEND OF ST. BRENDAN is the most famous Irish mediæval vision. It is found in the early literature of Ireland, Denmark, France, Germany and Rome. The different versions only agree in parts, such as the whale island, the visions of heaven and hell, the paradise and the isle of singing-birds. The Life of St. Brendan is one of the nine biographies of Irish saints in the Book of Lismore.

160. THE DESMOND CONFISCATION extended to 600,000 acres in Munster, of which half were restored to "pardoned traitors." The remainder was divided into seigniories of 12,000, 8,000, 6,000 and 4,000 acres for the English undertakers. Each undertaker was given 2,100 acres for his own demesne, his six farmers had 400 acres each, his six freeholders 100 acres each, and the residue was divided in small tenures among thirty-six families. The planters were to be English; no "mere Irish" were allowed to be planted. The undertaker furnished three horsemen and six footmen duly armed, to serve in Munster, and he could export goods duty free to England.

161. GANDSEY, the Killarney piper, flourished in the early part of the last century. His father was an English soldier at Ross Castle, who married a Kerry girl. The son was reared in Killarney by his grandmother, but an attack of small-pox left him nearly blind. The lad showed an early taste for music, and he received some instruction at Lord Headley's place. Gandsey was probably the most expert piper of his day, and he collected all the old Irish airs in Munster from the old people. He was a great favourite with the visitors to Killarney in his time, and he could illustrate all his tunes by suitable anecdotes and legends, most of which are now forgotten.

162. THE KILLARNEY ECHOES. The most perfect of all is from the Eagle's Nest. Spillane, the famous

bugle-player, first played a single note, which was caught up and repeated loudly and softly, and then as if by a hundred instruments up and down the mountain, and then dying away in the distance. Spillane next blew a few notes, ti-ra-la-ti-ra-la, and a multitude of voices replied, and pausing again joined in a marvellous chorus of sublime grandeur and delicate sweetness. Again Spillane blew, for a minute, a variety of sounds, and the effect was like the resounding grace to all heaven's harmonies. After the bugle playing a small cannon was fired off, and in an instant every mountain replied in thunder, and sound multiplied a thousand-fold with infinite variety—terrific growls, fearful crashes, silence, then one mighty sound, a gentle lull and again a combined roar which could be heard miles away.

163. ROSS ISLAND COPPER MINE was opened by Colonel Hall in 1804, and in four years £80,000 worth of copper ore was extracted. The waters of the lake broke through into the mine, which was then abandoned. There were found many traces of the mines having been worked ages before, such as stone or Dane's hammers, remains of fires along the copper veins for smelting the ore by means of the limestone in the mine, etc.

164. THE O'DONOGHUE LEGENDS of Killarney lake are numerous, and every rock and island is used to illustrate the stories. The O'Donoghue of Ross was lord of the lake district, and is remembered as being brave, hospitable, wise, just and generous. Every May morning he revisits his kingdom, and may be seen gliding over the lake mounted on a white steed, preceded by youths who strew flowers in his way, and the waters are filled with heavenly music which becomes thunder among the mountains. It is considered lucky for anyone to witness this annual state procession on May morning.

165. EOGHANACHT, the land of Owen, king of Munster in the third century, and ancestor of the MacCarthys, O'Sullivan and O'Do-



noghues. The district is famous in history. Heber and Heremon fought here; and it was the hurling ground of the Fenians. The beautiful scenery is known to all; and its mineral wealth of copper, lead, tin and iron was described by Nennius in the seventh century. The nuns in the seventh century. The kings of Eoghanacht were of many clans, including the O'Cofoeys, O'Carrolls, O'Flynns, O'Scanlons, O'Cahills, O'Donnells, O'Moriarty's, O'Falveys, O'Connells, O'Donoghues, O'Sullivan's and MacCarthys, and after thousands of years the same clans may still be found around Kiltarne lakes. The Eoghanacht of Lough Lein included most of Magunihy barony.

166. EPITAPH ON THE MAC-CARTHY MOR—O'Donoghue Tomb (Mucross):

What more could Homer's most illustrious verse,  
Or pompous Tully's stately prose rehearse,  
That what this monumental stone contains  
In death's embrace, MacCarthy More's remains?  
Hence, reader, learn the sad and certain fate  
That waits on man spares not the good or great;  
And while this venerable marble calls  
Thy patriot tear, perhaps, that trickling falls;  
And bids thy thoughts to other days return,  
And with a spark of Erin's glory burn;  
While to her fame most grateful tributes flow,  
Oh! ere you turn, one warmer drop bestow!  
If Erin's chiefs deserve thy generous tear,  
Heir of their worth, O'Donoghue lies here.

167. KERRY FAMILIES, 11th to 16th CENTURY.—Fitzgerald, Fitzmaurice, Hussey, Joy, MacCarthy, MacClancy, MacCrehan, MacEgan, MacElligott, MacFineen, MacGillycuddy, MacKenna, MacSheehy, MacSweeney, Magrath, O'Brennan,

O'Brosnaghan O'Cahill, O'Carroll, O'Casey, O'Connell, O'Connor, O'Creagh, O'Cronin, O'Daly, O'De-laney, O'Donoghue, O'Doolin, O'Dunnady, O'Falvey, O'Feenaghty, O'Flynn, O'Foley, O'Gallivan, O'Grady, O'Hagarty, O'Harney, O'Healy, O'Kelleher, O'Kennedy, O'Leahy, O'Leyne, O'Mahony, O'Moore, O'Moriarty, O'Mullane, O'Quil, O'Quinlan, O'Scanlan, O'Shea, O'Sheehan, O'Slattery, O'Sullivan, Rice, Smerwick, Stack, Trant, Walsh. The genealogy of each of the above 57 families will be given in due course.

168. CROSBIE—Patrick MacCrossan was son of the chief rhymor of O'Moore of Leix, and became interpreter to Elizabeth's soldiers, while the name was changed to Crosby or Crosbie. His brother John became Protestant bishop of Ardferit; and John's second son was Col. David Crosbie, whose son was Captain Sir Thomas Crosbie.

169. PLANTING TREES IN KERRY.—In 1804 the Rev. Thos. Radcliff published a report of the county, in which he gave particulars of plantations made on the estate of Mr. Herbert of Mucross. In 1801 16 acres of Torc mountain were planted with 97,000 fir, oak, ash, sycamore; in 1802 9 acres of Torc and 13 of Rusneagarry were planted with 131,000 trees; in 1803 some 16 acres with 104,000 trees; and in 1804 16 acres more. Lord Headley also established a nursery of 6 acres as a depot for planting 6,000 acres of rugged land in Iveragh. In a period of 12 years the Marquis of Lansdowne planted 1,103,876 trees of various kinds, and allowed 20 per cent. reduction of rent for planting, etc.

170. INNISFALLEN, celebrated in song and story for its scenic beauty, has been described as the most beautiful spot in Europe. In 1144 Flanagan, a spiritual director, died there; and in 1009 Carroll, a great scholar, died. In 1180 the monastery was plundered of treasure by Maolduin O'Donoghue and the MacCarthys. This must have been due to a family feud, for the O'Donoghues were always protectors

of the monks. There are now no schools in Innisfallen, no friars in Muckcross, and no cathedral chimneys in Aghadoe; but the successors of the old clerics are now in young Kiltarne.

171. ST. FINAN founded a monastery in Innisfallen. It is said by some that this was St. Finan the Leper, but there is no evidence to support the statement: St. Finan Cam, a Kerryman, spent most of his life in the west of the county, and was born in Corca Duibhne, and was known to St. Brendan, being his pupil for seven years. In 560 he founded the monastery of Kinnity, near Birr, but soon returned to Kerry. He was on friendly terms with the king of Lough Lein, who carried his boat from St. Finan's island to Lake Lugdeck. Again when Finan's horse died another steed came out of Lough Lein to draw his wagon. Lough Lugdeck or Curran was a favourable retreat of Finan, where he had a cell, and where his patron is kept on March 16. Finan was surnamed Cam from the obliquity of his eyes. Derrymane, the oak grove of Finan, and St. Finan's bay derive their names from him. Several holy wells bear this name. All the available evidence indicates that Finan Cam, not Finan the Leper, founded Innisfallen monastery.

172. MAELSUTHAIN O'CEARBHAIL (Carroll), chief doctor of the western world, and lord of the Eoghanacht of Lough Lein, died in 1010. He probably compiled the Annals of Innisfallen. The O'Carrolls were a sub-tribe of the Eugenic race. Brian Boru was an intimate friend of O'Carroll, and he went to Ar-magh with that monarch. The name Maelsuthain, calvus perennis, means ever bald. He was the chief sage of Ireland, but a layman. O'Curry translated a curious tale how O'Carroll found out how to die in sanctity, from three Ulster students he taught and who died in Palestine. After death they returned as doves, and informed him of his condemnation for his sins. For the remainder of his life he became a great penitent and fasted

three days every week. At his death the doves returned, showing his penance was successful. The tale adds that it is O'Carroll's writings that are in the church at Innisfallen: that is, the Annals of Innisfallen.

173. DISTRESS IN KERRY.—In 1821 out of a population of 230,000 in Kerry 170,000 were reported to have been destitute of the means of subsistence.

In the report of the Board of National Education for 1851 the number of children attending the work-house schools in Kerry is given—Dingle, 751; Kenmare, 1,292; Kiltarne, 2,006; Caherciveen, 942; Listowel, 1,536; Tralee, 1,552. In each place the ordinary schools were in operation so that out of 22,484 children in Kerry on the rolls of primary schools, some 8,179 were destitute, or 36 per cent. of the total.

174. TRALEE, ON THE GABHAL OR GYLE, not on the Lee.—The river Lee runs from Uaimh Brenan, the cave of St. Brendan, O'Brenan, parish, by Ballyard, and south of the town of Tralee, into the bay. The stream called the Gabhal or Gyle runs through the town, and is covered over by the streets. The Desmond Castle of Tralee in 1587 stood on the bank of the Gyle where the north east corner of Denny-street meets Lower Castle-street. From the names Moyder Well, Magh Dur and Bunavouindur, Bunabhann-Dur, it is supposed the river Lee was the Dur of Ptolmey, as stated by Camden, but disputed by Smith.

175. ANNALS OF INNISFALLEN by tradition, are said to have been compiled by O'Carroll (Maelsuthain). The principal copy is preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and consists of 57 leaves of parchment. It deals with general history to A.D. 430; at folio 9 it begins a chronicle of Ireland to 1319. The copy in Trinity College, Dublin, was made from the Bodleian by T. O'Flanagan in 1784. but it is only translation in English from Dr. O'Brien's manuscript in Gaelic made by Conroy. The copy in Irish-English in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, begins at A.D. 250.

112  
176. CHRISTMAS CANDLES.—

In Kerry many of the householders prepared from cows' lard a great mould candle, which was lighted on Christmas Eve, and was kept burning every one of the twelve nights of Christmas, ending at Small Christmas. In recent times smaller candles have been bought from local grocers, and are lighted only on Christmas Eve and Night, New Year's Eve and Epiphany night. The Venerable Bede and other ancient writers refer to the custom among the early Saxons, Germans, etc., so that it goes back to early Christian, if not earlier times.

177. OLD KERRY INDUSTRIES. Some fifty years ago the old kingdom produced all the necessaries of life, and the luxuries imported consisted mainly of pipes of old port wine, ankers of brandy, and hogheads of claret for the gentry, with an odd bale of silk and lace for the ladies. Each district had its corn millers, flax dressers, tanners and shoemakers, dyers and weavers, frieze and tweed makers, nailers, tatters, tobacco manufacturers, brewers and distillers. The railway connection to Malloy made the way easy for the drummer of British, German, and American shoddy fashions.

178. RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF KERRY.—The numbers for Catholics are given as: 1692, 10,695; 1733, 59,178; 1861, 195,159. For Protestants the corresponding numbers are: 987; 5379; 6,631.

179. The INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in Kerry were organised by the Board of Education, 1850-4. The reports made by the school inspectors on the female schools at Killarney, Milltown, Dingle and Kenlarny, show that the scheme was a mere show that the scheme was a failure. Work mistresses were sent by the Board to teach embroidery; and a Glasgow firm supplied the materials (muslin, thread, hoops, patterns, etc.), and purchased the finished work. The best workers, even the instructors, could not earn two shillings a week by working twelve hours daily. The inspectors reported the scheme as absurd, and

the workmistresses were recalled. The Kenmare school did better, because the Lansdowne family found a paying market in London for the local products. X X X

180. JOHN DRAKE was a mysterious pilgrim who lived for ten years among the ruins of Mucross Abbey, about 1750. He was about forty years of age, of gentle and dignified manners, and an accent not of Munster. It was supposed he had committed some crime, and he had committed some crime, and he came to do penance within the haunted walls of the old church. He used as his bed the recess for the fire place in the refectory, and besides his ordinary clothes he had only a single blanket given him by his neighbour. He never asked alms, and had his food in the old abbey. He lived on fish, potatoes, and fruit. Visitors to the abbey so pitied him that they always said an extra Rosary for "the sins of poor John Drake." He at last suddenly disappeared, and was never seen again. Some ten years later a foreign wealthy lady came to inquire for him. She stayed some time in deep distress, gave alms to his old friends, wept in his haunts, and also disappeared. X X X

181. FITZGERALD GENEALOGY.—The Norman, Otho Geraldino, came to England with King William. His son was Waltero; his son was Gerald; and his son was Maurice Fitzgerald, one of the invaders of Ireland in 1169. Gerald, the son of Maurice, is ancestor of the Kildare family; Tomas Mor, the younger son, is ancestor of the Fitzgerald of Desmond. Maurice Fitzgerald of Desmond, Maurice son of Thomas an Apa, was first earl of Desmond, and Gerald was the 16th earl. James, nephew of Gerald, was attainted in 1601.

182. FITZMAURICE.—Maurice Fitzmaurice, son of Raymond le Gros, son of William Fitzgerald, son of Gerald de Winsor, son of Otho Geraldino, comes from the same stem as the Earls of Desmond. Thomas, as the Earls of Desmond, was the first Lord Kiery or Lord Kerry, and Henry, fifth Marquis of Lansdowne, is 26th Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.

117  
113  
183. HUSSEY.—This family is descended from Sir Hugh Hussey, who came to Ireland tem. Henry II., and settled in Co. Meath.

184. "THE KERRY DANCE."

Oh, the days of the Kerry dancing!  
Oh, the ring of the piper's tune!  
Oh, for one of those hours of gladness—  
Gone, alas! like our youth, too soon.

When the boys began to gather in the glen of a summer's night,  
And the Kerry piper's tuning made us long with a wild delight.

Oh, to think of it! Oh, to dream of it  
Fills my heart with tears!  
Oh, the days of the Kerry dancing!  
Oh, the ring of the piper's tune!  
Oh, for one of those hours of gladness—  
Gone, alas! like our youth, too soon.

Was there ever a sweeter colleen  
In the dance than Eily More?  
Or a prouder lad than Thady,  
As he boldly took the floor?  
Lads and lasses, to your places, up  
the middle and down again!"  
Oh, the merry-hearted laughter,  
Bringing through the happy glen!  
Oh, to think of it! Oh, to dream  
of it, etc.

Time goes on, and the happy  
years are fled,  
As, one by one, the merry hearts  
are dead.

Silent now is the wild and lonely  
glen,

Where the bright, glad laugh  
will echo ne'er again.

Oh, my dreaming of days gone by, in  
my heart I hear

the voices of old companions  
stealing out of the past once more,

And the sound of the dear old  
music,

Soft and sweet as in days of  
yore,

When the boys began to gather in  
the glen of a summer's night,  
And the Kerry tuning made us long  
with a wild delight.

—Molloy.

185. MacCARTHY.—This family is of the line of Heber, through Aodh Dubh, King of Munster. Aodh's eldest son was Fingin, the ancestor of the O'Sullivans. Failbhe Flann, the second son, became king, after Fingin, and the twelfth in descent from him was Carthach, the ancestor of the MacCarthy family. The word carthach is given as a pillar or a city. This Carthach died in A.D. 1045, after making his clan the leading one in Desmond, in attacking the Danes; and their position was made secure when Dermot submitted to the Norman king, Henry II., who acknowledged MacCarthy as King of Desmond. Donal MacCarthy Mor was created Earl of Clancare and Viscount Valentia by Queen Elizabeth. His daughter, Elana, married Fingin MacCarthy Riabhach in 1588, against the wish of the British monarch. Fingin was imprisoned in London, where he died in 1640.

186. MacCLANCY.—This Munster family is of the line of Heber, through the O'Brien and MacNamara stem, to Baotlach Clancy, the first of the name. The original form was Mac Flancha, from flainn, blood; that is, the descendants of the red-complexioned man. The family were of county Clare origin, and were celebrated historians, poets and brehons. John MacClancy, chief brehon of the Earl of Desmond, died in 1578.

187. KERRY'S HISTORIC LANDMARKS.—Although the county is famous for its scenery all over the world, its history and traditions are not sufficiently known to tourists. Here are a few items for reference:

1. Shlabh Mis, near Tralee, where the Milesians defeated the De Dananns.
2. Kenmare, known to Ptolmey, where Sir William Petty settled.
3. Dunkerron Castle, Darrynane Abbey, Staigue fort.
4. Innisfallen, Muckruss and Aghadoe churches.
5. Dingle, Smerwick, Mount Brandon, Ventry.
6. Desmond Castle and Dominican Abbey in Tralee.

7. Desmond's Glenagenty, Castleisland, Kilmamanagh.

8. Abbeydorney, Ardfert and Abbeyfeale ruins.

9. Listowel, Carrigafoyle, Tarbert castles.

In no part of the country are there more interesting fingerposts of history, dating from the remotest antiquity of the human race. Ogham stones, raths, Celtic churches, Norman castles, round towers jostle each other for space, and act as mute evidence for the traditions of many thousand years ago.

188. MacEGAN.—This family is descended from Heremon, with the O'Kellys, Maddens, etc. They branch off at Cosgraoh, from whom, fifth in descent, was Eaedhaghan, ancestor of the Egans. The derivation of the name is given as aedh, the eye, and aghain to kindle. The MacEgans were hereditary brehons or judges, and became settlers in various parts of Ireland. One of the family was hereditary brehon to the MacCarthy Mor, and was present at the inauguration of that chief at Lisban-na-cahir in Kerry.

189. MacELLIGOTT.—This family is of the line of Heber, and like the MacGillycuddy clan, is a branch of the O'Sullivan Mor family. Their lands extended from Tralee to Listowel, but principally in Ballymacelligott parish. Most of their property was lost in the Geraldine confiscations. The names Mac Elligott and Mac Gillycuddy are mixed up in the English State Papers, indicating the close relationship existing between the families. Col. Roger MacElligott was Governor of Cork in 1690, when it capitulated to Marlborough.

190. JAMES FITZMAURICE FITZGERALD.—When Irish history is fully understood in Ireland, his name will be bracketed with those of Red Hugh and Wolfe Tone. The story of his weary travelling through Europe, soliciting the help of foreign powers to enable him to free Ireland—the story of the rebuffs, slights and miseries he endured in foreign lands in patience for Ireland's sake, recalls Wolfe Tone. Outworn with the deceptions

of kings and politicians, he returned to Ireland to himself desperately attempt the overthrow of the English power, and he fell beneath a traitor's blow in 1579.

191. MacGILLICUDDY.—This family of the line of Heber are descended from Gille Mochodh, brother of Murtoth, No. 113 on the O'Sullivan Mor pedigree. The derivation of the name is given as moch, early, and odh, music. The family owned the country of the Reeks in Knockane parish, and the MacGillicuddy still holds some portion of the old possessions there. The name Killa-Machuda was common in the O'Sullivan clan, who placed their children under the patronage of St. Mochuda.

192. HICKSON.—In the Public Record Office, Dublin, is an account of the regal visitation of churches in Munster in 1633. The part relating to Ardfert shows that Christopher Hickson, cleric, was admitted to deacon's and priest's orders by Maurice O'Brien Ara, Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, on December 20, 1593. This C. Hickson was made Rector of Stradbally and Kilgobban by John Crosbie, Bishop of Ardfert, on February 14, 1617. The above O'Brien of Ara was taken by Elizabeth's people to Cambridge, as a child, and when old enough was sent over consecrated as Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, because O'Brien would not allow an English bishop to come into his country. Chris. Hickson was at Cambridge, and probably came to Ireland with young O'Brien. As the Kerry churches were ruined, he resided at Ardfert Abbey with Bishop Crosbie.

193. MacSHEEHY.—This warlike clan was brought from Connaught in the fifteenth century by the Earl of Desmond as a bodyguard. Some changed the name to Joy.

194. MacSWEENEY.—MacCarthy brought a bodyguard of this family from Donegal in the thirteenth century to act as military commanders.

195. McGRATH.—MacCraith or Magrath, one of the bardic families in Ireland.

196. THE KERRY RIGHT OR WHITE BOYS are mentioned in a Dublin paper of 120 years ago. A local correspondent reports:

Tralee, May 21, 1787.—Thursday night last, about ten o'clock, George Gun, jun., Esq., called out a party of 12th Light Dragoons, quartered here, with whom he set off for a place called Scartaglin, about fourteen miles from this town, for the purpose of apprehending one Ulick Roche, against whom there were informations given before Thomas Stoughton, Esq., that he, together with many others, assembled as Right or White Boys, on the night of the 17th October last, and set fire to a quantity of tithe hay and oats, on the lands of Dromultinmore, whereby 25 cart loads of the former and six cart loads of the latter were destroyed. He is likewise charged with being at the head of a party, who, on the 20th of said month, burglariously entered a house on the above lands, in search of a tithe lease which the owner held, and, on not finding it, with destroying some of the furniture. A few moments before Mr. Gun's arrival at that house Roche received some intimation of his approach, on which he quitted his bed and took to the fields almost naked, but being closely pursued was soon apprehended, and about five o'clock next morning was safely lodged in our gaol. It is unnecessary to remind the public that to the indefatigable exertions of this spirited magistrate we are chiefly indebted for the restoration of that tranquility which at present reigns all over this country.

197. THE ENGLISH AT SMERWICK, in 1580.—Laurence O'Moore was descended from a very ancient and respectable family in Ireland, says Broudin. He was a priest remarkable for holiness of life, as Sandes testifies. When the Spanish General, San Jose, surrendered the Castle of Smerwick, in the western part of county Kerry, to Lord Grey, who was then deputy, the conditions were that the garrison should be allowed to march out with their arms and ammunition and other property. But the English did not think them-

selves bound either by their oath or by the laws that are held sacred, even by barbarous nations. The Spaniards, nine hundred in number, were made to give up their arms and all but ten and the cowardly commander either cast into the sea or slain in cold blood. O'Moore and two Irishmen of noble birth, Oliver Plunkett and William Walsh, were taken there also. These the Deputy required to be handed over to him. He strove to induce them to abjure the Catholic Faith and embrace Protestantism; and when they refused and said that "with God's grace they would continue even until death to profess the Catholic Faith," he sent them to a blacksmith's forge and had their limbs broken to pieces with a hammer. This butchery lasted for twenty-four hours. During all that time these noble men displayed extraordinary courage, having been strengthened with the Sacraments, which they had received from Father Laurence. All three expired almost at the same moment, their last words being: "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." They were put to death August 5, 1580. The State Papers confirm fully the above narrative:—"This day was executed an Englishman who served Dr. Sanders, one Plunkett and an Irish priest. Their arms and legs were broken and hanged upon a gallows upon the wall of the fort."

198. LAST EARL OF DESMOND.—Gerald, the sixteenth and last Earl of Desmond, was slain by Kelly, a soldier, and two brothers, Owen and Daniel Moriarty, of Aunascaul, in a hut in the wood of Glounaneenty, about three miles to the north-west of Castleisland, Co. Kerry. His head was cut off and sent to Queen Elizabeth to be stuck over London Bridge. His remains were interred in Glounaneenty wood for six weeks, at a spot which is still pointed out, and they were then transferred by his followers at night to the family burial ground in Kilanima graveyard, where many of his kinsmen reposed. Until recent years no one but a Fitzgerald was interred in

Kilananima; but latterly a few other families have made it their place of burial. This graveyard is close to the village of Cordal, about three miles to the east of Castleisland, and in the vicinity are the ruins of four castles of the Geraldines—viz., Kilmurry, Ballpymouth, Ballymacadam and Castleisland.

199. O'CARROLL.—The O'Carrolls are descended from Milecius, through Heber and Failbhe Flann. They branch off the MacCarthy Mor pedigree at No. 98, where their ancestor is Sneagra. The descent from Sneagra is Conall, Domhnall, Arigal, Maolfhionnan, and Cearbhall (O'Carroll), and then from the latter, Caellachan, Cormac, Egeartach (O'Hagartly). Cearbhall means massacre or carnage, and eig-ceart means injustice.

200. O'CASEY.—The family is of the line of Heber, through Olioll Olum, King of Munster, and Cathasach (valiant). They were displaced from lands near Mitchelstown by the Normans.

201. O'CONNELL.—The family is of the line of Heremon, and with the O'Falveys, O'Flynns and O'Sheas, formed the Clanna Deagha or Degadians, who settled in Munster when driven from Ulster. O'Connell was chief of Magh O g-Coinchinn, or Magunihy. The name is also found in early records for Limerick, Clare, Leitrim and Derry. By marriage with the O'Connors, O'Sullivans and MacCarthys the Clann O'Connells settled in Iveragh. Richard O'Connell assisted the English against the Great Desmond, and got protection, his son becoming High Sheriff of Kerry. Daniel O'Connell, the "Liberator," was of this branch of the family.

202. O'CONNOR.—The family is of the line of Ir, through Ciar, who lived 200 years before the Christian era. The 36th in descent from Ciar was Conchobhar (helping warrior) in the eleventh century. John O'Connor Kerry was executed in 1652 by the English, and his clan lost their lands in Iraightic Connor and Trughanamy by confiscation.

203. ST. CUMMIAN FODA was a Kerry saint who died in 661. He left a work called "St. Cummián's Penitential," copies of which exist at St. Gall, Darmstadt, and Vienna, in 9th Century manuscripts. It was printed in 1612 and 1667.

204. THE RATTOO KNIGHTS.—At Rattoo there was an hospital for Knights Hospitallers in the reign of King John, between 1193 and 1207, when David was Bishop of Jarmuan or Ardferit. It was later converted into a monastery of the regular Canons of the Order of Aroacia. The Hospitallers held the town of Ardart or Ardferit in common with the Bishop of Ardferit, and in 1325 there was a dispute between them regarding the "wooden cross in sign of a market there to be held, and a certain pillory in the crossways of the said town for the punishment and castigation of transgressors by the bailiffs."

205. O'DALY.—The O'Dalaigh family in Kerry are of the line of Heber, from Enda, son of Aongus, the first Christian King of Munster. Their name is connected with Noghuhail-ú-Dalaigh, Noghovaldaly parish. The O'Dalys and O'Duinings were hereditary poets and antiquaries to the McCarthy Mor, and attended the inauguration ceremonies at Lisban-na-Cahir.

206. PICTURES OF KILLARNEY SCENERY.—Perhaps some reader could give information about the series of pictures of Killarney from "Sketches taken on the spot by W. Gore, drawn on stone by J. Connolly, and published by M. H. and J. W. Allen, 32 Dame-street, Dublin, 1825." There is no descriptive matter in this small quarto volume, which contains sixteen plates in fine condition.

207. O'DONOGHOE.—The O'Donoghoe Mor, Prince of Lough Lein, was of the line of Heber, of which Oas, son of Corc, was No. 90, and Donoch or Donnchu No. 110. The derivation of the word is given as donn, brown, and cu, warrior. Cathal, No. 116, had a younger brother Connor, who was ancestor of the O'Donoghue of the Glen (Flesk). The MacCarthy Mor was over-lord

of both. Valentine Browne of Molahiffe in 1613, got a grant of the Onaght O'Donogh Mor, forfeited in the Desmond rebellion by Rourie O'Donnogho.

208. THE BATTLE OF SLIABH MIS.—The age of the world, 3500. The fleet of the sons of Milidh came to Ireland at the end of this year, to take it from the Tuatha-De-Dananns; and they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis with them on the third day after landing. In this battle fell Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh, wife of Milidh; and the grave of Scota is to be seen between Sliabh Mis and the sea. Therein also fell Fas, the wife of Un, son of Uige, from whom it is named Gleann-Faisi.

209. THE BATTLE OF LOCH LEIN.—The age of the world, 3579. Conmael, son of Emer, sovereign of Ireland for thirty years, fought the battle of Loch Lein against the Ernai and Martinei, and against Mogh Ruith, son of Mofebis of the Firbolgs.

210. O'FALVEY.—The family is of the line of Heremon, through the Kings of Dalriada, and Conaire the 11th monarch of Ireland in A.D. 165. Fifteenth in descent from Conaire was Failbhe, the first of this name. The word failbhe is given as meaning lively. The O'Falveys were described as admirals of Desmond, and were chiefs of Corca Duibhne, from the Mang to Ventry. The Degadians of Ulster are now represented in Kerry by the families of O'Falvey, O'Connell, O'Flynn, and O'Shea, whose most famous leader was Conrigh MacDaire of Caherconree.

211. PIERCE FERRITER, orator, bard and military leader, was one of the most interesting figures in Kerry history. After the Irish forces had laid down arms, he trusted to English honour, but was led out to execution on Clanoan na g Caorah in Killarney, 1652. He composed many fine airs, and his caoine on the Knight of Kerry, 1642, is well known.

212. O'FLYNN.—The family were of the Heremonian line, and with the O'Falveys and O'Sheas were the Degadians who came to Kerry, and whose famous leader was Cuirci of Chaeconree.

213. THE SKELLIGS LISTS are poetical lampoons against those who have neglected their hymeneal responsibilities during Shrovetide. The boys and girls are taken on a pilgrimage to the holy island, to do penance to the offended god of love. In modern Skelligs Lists all local flirtations are chronicled in verse of about equal merit with that of the ordinary street ballad. Needless to say, the printer, fearing the law of libel, does not append his name to the publication.

214.—DONAL MacCARTHY, the Robin Hood of Munster, laughed to scorn the claims of Elizabeth's undertakers, and preyed on the English with fire and sword. He was a terror to all men "who wore hose according to the English fashion." He devoted special attention to Valentine Browne, at the stone house in Molahiff, who wrote many plaintive letters to Queen Bess about the villainy of Donal. Not content with swooping down on Browne's flocks and herds, he broke down the very castle about the undertaker's ears. MacCarthy was, however, wanted elsewhere to devote attention to the new English commander, the Earl of Essex, then advancing into Munster. How he ruffled that nobleman's dress, at the Pass of the Plumes, is now ancient history. It is said that Donal collected the gay feathers and made a bed of them for his home at Castle-Lough.

215. THE TRALEE DOMINI-CANS were first invited to Kerry by the lords of Desmond, many of whom were laid to rest in the cloister of Holy Cross. John Fitz Thomas, in 1243, raised that noble pile which was a sanctuary for 300 years, until it was confiscated by the English. For two centuries the abbey lay in ruins, but time has been avenged, and another graceful and beautiful sanctuary has arisen from the scattered ruins. The last prior of the old abbey, Father Thaddeus Mor-

iarty, gave up his life rather than leave his post; he was hanged in Killarney in 1653. Strange to say, it was another Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, who again brought back the Dominicans to Tralee. Father Daniel O'Daly, Dominic of the Rosary, was a native of Tralee, who founded Corpo Santo in Lisbon, and wrote the history of the Geraldines.

216. O'HAGARTY.—The O'Hagarty family comes from Cearbhall (O'Carroll), who descends from Milesius through Heber and Faibhne Flann, through Sneaghra, who is No. 98 on the MacCarthy Mor pedigree.

217. TRALEE CLUBS.—In the beginning of last century a subscription newsroom was kept by John Fitzmaurice in the old Assembly Room. In 1814 a club reading-room was established in The Mall for the landed gentry. The mercantile body, having been blackballed, set up a Chamber of Commerce in The Mall. In 1832 the County Club was established in Denny-street by the Tories; and the Liberals started one for that party in 1834, which existed until 1842. The County Club in Denny-street was remodelled in 1867, and some Liberals were admitted. There were also two temperance reading-rooms, a Mechanics' Institute, and a Protestant Hall in Tralee.

218. SOUTH MUNSTER CLANS MARCHING TO BATTLE, A.D. 1690., by G. H. Supple:

Hark, the distant hum!  
The clans of stormy Desmond come  
From their rugged glens and savage  
hills,

How their warriors' laughter the  
bosom thrills:  
Their hearts are dauntless, and  
careless and light—  
Their plumes are brave—their spears  
are bright.

Each Crahadore's lip has the care-  
less play,  
And the joyous smile of a festal day;  
But that lip will clench, and that  
eye will glow.

When he meets, when he meets his  
Saxon foe.

As the banded squadrons pass,  
'Tis glorious to see their banners  
wave,

And the sunbeams sparkle on  
spear and glaive,  
On horseman's helm, and steel cui-  
rass,  
'Tis glorious to see by stream and  
glen

Old Desmond's mountaineers again  
Draw from its scabbard the rusting  
brand,  
In the thrilling cause of fatherland;  
Grimly crave, with a warrior joy,  
Vengeance for Smerwick and Bloody  
Dunboy.

From Muskerry mountains and Car-  
bery hills,  
MacCarthies have rushed like their  
highland rills;

MacSwines, O'Learies, O'Riordans  
came,  
When the signal flew on wings of  
flame;

O'Driscolls are there, from their  
crag-bound shore;  
And O'Mahonies, men of the woods  
and moor,

Many a Dukallow battle-axe bright—  
For Clan-Awly, Clan-Keeffe, and  
Clan-Callaghan all

Have answered the princely Mac-  
Donogh's call,  
When that chieftain summoned his  
bands of might;

And many a clan with the Norman  
name—

Like leaves of their forests Fitz-  
geralds came,  
Barrys and Barretts, Sapeul, Con-  
dune,

From broad Imokilly, and Kilnatal-  
loon—

From Orrery's valleys, and Avon-  
more's banks

In hundreds have mustered their  
stately ranks.

On, on, our march must know no  
pause,

Till the wolf-dog's game is in his  
jaws;

On—with clear heart and footing  
sure,

For our path lies by mountain and  
shaking moor.

The river is broad, but who'd wait  
for a ford,

And the cause of Righ Seamus in  
need of his sword,

Up, up, with the wild hurra,  
We fight for the right, and Righ  
Seamus go bragh.

Though they file along in their loose  
array,

Like a driving crowd on a summer's  
day,

So brilliant, so gallant and gay,  
Many a light-limbed mountaineer  
Dashed from his dark eye the soul-  
sprung tear,

As he parted from maid, or from  
matron dear.

Many a reckless Crahadore  
Bent o'er the maid he might clasp  
no more.

On leafy Imokilly's shore,  
Yon gallowglass has left his bride  
By steep Slieve Logher's heathy side.  
Rent was his manly heart with sor-  
row

As she smoothed his long, black  
hair;

As she pressed his bronzed cheek  
and forehead fair

And blessed him for the bloody mor-  
row;

But the griefs of the parting moment  
pass

From the breast of kern and gallow-  
glass,

When the clairseach rings and the  
baraboo,

When he hears the chieftain's war  
halloo,

When he sees the war-horse champ  
the rein

And toss aloft his flowing mane,  
Blithely he marches by town and  
tower,

Gone are the thoughts of the parting  
hour,

Blithely he raises the shrill hurra,  
Righ Seamus, Righ Seamus, go  
bragh.

219. CARRIG-AN-CHEOL.—The MacCarthy More was desirous of founding an abbey, and had a vision to erect it at the Rock of the Music. His soldiers discovered it at Oir Bhealach, the eastern road or pass; and he therefore built Muckcross Abbey at that place. The rock is still there, and gives an exquisite echo, when the air is calm. Henry VIII. issued a commission to the Earl of Desmond in 1542 to dissolve the religious houses in Munster for the

king's use. Innisfallen and Muckcross were granted to Capt. Collum, but the last MacCarthy More bequeathed Muckcross to his cousin Herbert of Muckcross in 1770.

220. O'KENNEDY.—This family of the line of Heber has for ancestor Cineadh, son of Doncaha Cuan, brother of Brian Boromhe, monarch. In 1198 died O'Kennedy, abbot of Innisfallen.

221. THE EARL OF GLEN-CARE'S LANDS, when taken by the Crown, were held in part by the Countess, by Florence, and some were mortgaged to Valentine Browne and others; part were held by Donnell MacCartie, and some by Donogh. His fisheries included Laune, Carah, Castle Lough, Carberry, Beennis, Golen, Currane.

222. CLANS PAYING TRIBUTE TO MACCARTIE MORE.—MacFinnene, Clan Donnell Finn, Sloght More Cuddries in Iveragh, Sloght Donnel in Valencia, Sloght Cormac of Doungillo, Clan Dermod in Bantry, also Clan Donnell Roe; Coshmange, Sloght Owen More, O'Donoghue More, O'Donoghue of Glanfesk, O'Sullivan More, Mac Gillicuddies, MacCrehons, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Fineen Duff, Clan Laura, O'Lynche, O'Donegan, Dowallo, the churches of Ballinskelligs, Innisvallen Aghadoe, Killaha, Ahemore. Total, £cixvi. v. x.

223. O'MAHONY.—The family is of the line of Heber, on the O'Donoghue stem, from Hugh Gharbh, and Cian. The son of the latter was named Mathghabhuin (meaning a bear or calf of the plain), who was living in 1014. The O'Mahonys of Brosna and Kilmorna, and of Dunloe and Dromore Castles are the chief branches of the clan in Kerry.

224. O'MOORE.—After the subjugation of Leix by the English, Sir Arthur Chichester in 1608 transplanted some of the O'Moore family into Kerry, lest the "White Moors" should be extirpated. The father of the celebrated poet, Thomas Moore, was a Kerryman. The O'Moore family was of the race of Ir, and not of Heber or Eugeniaian descent.

225. O'MORIARTY. — Cairbre Luachra, son of Corc. No. 89 on the line of Heber, was ancestor of this family. The eleventh in descent from Cairbre was Muriartach. The name is explained: muir, the sea, and ceart, just. in A.D. 1107 the O'Moriarty, King of Eoghanacha of Loch Lein, was expelled from his lordship by the MacCarthy, King of Desmond.

226. MacCARTHY OF PALACE is the subject of one of Egan O'Rahilly's poems. The clan built four castles on Lough Lein and the river Laune, to stop all the passages of Desmond. Caislean ua Cartha, Palace, stood at the north end of the lake near the Laune. The field in front, Park an Croah, was the gallow's field of the clan.

227. O'QUILL. The O'Quill family are of the line of Heber, through Fingin, ancestor of the O'Sullivans. Fingin's grandson had a younger brother, Reachtabra, and the eighth in descent from the latter was Cuill (cuille, a quill); hence the family name O'Quill, Anglicised Quaile, etc.

228. VALENTINE BROWNE, third Viscount Kenmare, married Honora Butler of Kilcash in 1720, when he succeeded to the estates. She died in 1730. He was born in 1695, and his father was attainted. He married secondly Mary Fitzgerald, of Castle Ishin, relict of Justin, fifth Earl of Fingall. He died on June 30th, 1736.

229. KERRY'S TRADE WITH SPAIN must have been very extensive at one time, and most of the creeks had a regular trade. Nothing was then in vogue with the inhabitants of Kiery and Desmond but Spanish wine, clothes, leather, sword iron, liquorish, fruit, etc. There is the story how an O'Connell of Ballycarbery Castle, haying the water and fuel supplies cut off, prepared a feast by ordering his pots and pans to be filled with Spanish wine, wherein his meat was boiled over as many fires of liquorish as were requisite.

230. O'SHEA. The O'Seaghda, lords of Corcaguiney and Iveragh, were of the line of Heremon, through

Conaire, 111th monarch of Ireland. They were Degadians who came from Ulster with the O'Falveys and others, and their famous leader was Curoi of Caherconree.

231. O'SHEEHAN. This family is of the race of Heber, being a Dalcassian clan in the barony of Conello, county Limerick.

232. O'SLATTERY. This family is of the line of Heber through the MacNamara and Hickey clans of county Clare. Owen O'Hickey was called An-slat-iairaidh (slot, a rod, and air, to ask). His son William O'Slattery assumed this surname.

233. O'SULLIVAN. The family is of the line of Heber, through Aodh Dubh, King of Munster, and the ancestor was Fingin, elder brother of Failbhe Flann, who was ancestor to the M'Carthy clan. The eighth in descent from Fingin was Suilebhan (one eye). Dunlong O'Sullivan in 1196 left county Tipperary and settled in Kerry, where his son married a daughter of MacCarthy Mor. The O'Sullivan Mor family are descended from Donal na Sgreadaidhe. Donal of the Shriek. His son, Donal of Dunkerron, died in 1580. Owen Mor was one of the forfeiting proprietors to Cromwell. Donal O'Sullivan Mor died on 16th April, 1754.

234. THE TITLE OF LORD KERRY was investigated in the early part of the 17th century, and the Earl Marshal of England in 1634 placed him before Lord Slane, in precedence. The collection of documents then produced were thus saved from decay, and are now very valuable. The title dates from 1181, and the present Marquis of Lansdowne is 26th Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.

235. COLONEL MAURICE HUSSEY served in MacElligott's regiment under James, II., and was M.P. for Tralee. Like the Vicar of Bray, he contrived to make his peace with the new rulers. He died at Cahir-nane in 1714, and directed, by will, that he was to be buried at Killeagus by night with torches, and in the habit of St. Francis. He seems to have intrigned with Jacobites and Williamites, and was an agent of the

British Government, whilst organising regiments for France and Portugal!

236. THE RENTS AND DUES paid to MacCarthy Mor by the lords and freeholders of Desmond included:

1. Gairim sloog, the calling of an army.
2. Sorren ccigne, a night's meat when marching.
3. Sorren more, being so many quirrens of butter and roans of oatmeal yearly.
4. Cuiddihie, refection of flesh, aqua vitæ, ale, cows, flour.
5. Dow-gollogh, rent for dog's meat and man's meat in the mountains.
6. Gallowglass, charges for hired soldiers.
7. Kernty, charge for light footmen hired.
8. Musteroun, charges for buildings and works.
9. Canebeg, small spending, or pin money.

237. WALSH. The family came to Ireland in 1170 with Strongbow, and settled in Iverk barony, Co. Kilkenny. They were called by the Irish Brannagh, the Welshmen.

238. M.P.'s FOR CO. KERRY.

1613. D. O'Sullivan, S. Rice.  
 1634. Sir V. Brown, Sir E. Denny.  
 1639. Sir V. Brown, Sir E. Denny.  
 1654. Sir H. Waller, Sir H. Ingholsby.  
 1661. Sir A. Denny, J. Blennerhassett.  
 1689. N. Browne, J. Browne.  
 1692. T. Fitzmaurice, E. Denny.  
 1695. E. Denny, W. Sandes.  
 1703. E. Denny, J. Blennerhassett.  
 1709. E. Denny, J. Blennerhassett.  
 1713. Sir M. Crosbie, E. Denny.  
 1715. Sir M. Crosbie, J. Blennerhassett.  
 1723. Sir M. Crosbie, J. Blennerhassett.  
 1727. Sir M. Crosbie, E. Denny.  
 1743. M. Crosbie, J. Fitzmaurice.  
 1751. J. Blennerhassett, —  
 1759. L. Crosbie, —  
 1761. W. Fitzmaurice, J. Blennerhassett.  
 1769. B. Denny, J. Blennerhassett

1775. B. Denny, A. Blennerhassett.

1777. R. Bateman, A. Blennerhassett.

1781. B. Bateman, A. Blennerhassett.

1783. Sir B. Denny, R. T. Herbert.

1790. Sir B. Denny, J. Blennerhassett.

1794. M. Fitzgerald, J. G. Crosbie.

1798. J. Crosbie, M. Fitzgerald.  
 1800. M. Fitzgerald, J. Crosbie.

Besides the county M.P.'s were two for Ardfert, two for Dingle, and two for Tralee; but as these were pocket boroughs, outsiders were often elected for them.

239. PICTORIAL VIEWS OF KERRY.—The present writer has collected a large number of photographs and pictorial cards of the beauty spots of Kerry, with a view of illustrating the history of the county. Pictures of famous Kerry people are difficult to collect, such being mostly in family collections. The large number and variety of local antiquities, such as the old raths, round towers, churches, etc., have been neglected in the rush for taking scenic views. It is to be hoped that amateur photographers will not neglect the old ruins, and that a fairly complete collection of Kerry views may soon be published. The writer of this work will be glad to hear from Kerry people who are collecting local pictures of historical value.

240. KERRY IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—Articles about the county have appeared in the following magazines:

Fraser	81,513.	83.28
Ecl. Mag.	10,558.	
Contemp	51,234	
Leis. Hour	38,276.	35,579
Month	3,331.	
Time	16,29.	
Art JI.	55,137.	
Blackw.	23,48.	
Dub. Univ.	35,589	
Dark Blue	2,267	
Gent. Magns.	28,540	
Lon. Soc.	50,441.	
Fortn.	46,423	
Spect.	59,1523,	59,1587

241. KERRY SONGS AND BALLADS form a valuable depositary of local history and tradition, and cannot be overlooked in our antiquarian researches.

The following titles of poems are given as a beginning for a list, to which the readers of this journal will, no doubt add many more:

1. The Geraldines, by Thomas Davis.
2. Kate of Kenmare, by D. F. McCarthy.
3. Killarney, by Edmund O'Rourke.
4. Kerry, by Theresa C. Boylan.
5. Sweet Innisfallen, by Thomas Moore.
6. Aghadoe, by John Todhunter.
7. A Kerry Pastoral, by Anon, 1719.
8. The Fair Blanaid, by Edward Kenealy, 150.
9. The Geraldine's Daughter.
10. Ballyheigue, by Mr. Prendeville.
11. The Desmond, by Thomas Moore.
12. Darrynane, by D. F. McCarthy, 1844.
13. The Battle of Callan, by Edward Walsh.
14. The Grave of MacCaura, by Mrs. Downing.
15. The Lord of Dunkerron, by T. Crofton Croker.
16. The Clan of MacCaura, by D. F. McCarthy.
17. South Munster Clans Marching to Battle, by G. H. Supple.
18. O'Connell, by Astrea.
19. A Patriot's Haunts, by Wm. P. Mulchineck.
20. Recruiting Song of the Irish Brigade, by Mce. O'Connell.
21. Was it a Dream? by John O'Connell.
22. Aileen, the Huntress, by Edw. Walsh.
23. O'Donoghue, by Thomas Moore.
24. 'Twas One of Those Dreams, by Thomas Moore.
25. Derrynane, by Mrs. Fitzsimon, 1863.
26. Killarney, poems on, by D. R. O'Connor, M. McCarthy, C. Hoyle, J. Leslie, M. J. O'Sullivan, H. M. Bourke, C. Luby, P. O'Kelly, N. J. Gannon, T. Gallwey, J. Atkinson.

242. Dr. MORIARTY, Bishop of Kerry, denounced the Fenians in very strong language, and soon afterwards examined a boy preparing for Confirmation. He asked the youth who were the martyrs, and the unexpected reply was, "Allen, Larkin and O'Brien!"

243. THE CANTILLON BURIAL PLACE.—There is an old legend that this burying-ground was on an island in Ballyheigh Bay, not far from the shore, and that it was overflowed by the ocean centuries ago. Local fishermen claimed that they could see the old ruined church beneath the waves in clear weather. It was said that the Cantillons were so attached to the ancient burial place that even after it was sunk in the waves they carried the coffins to the shore within reach of the tide and left the corpse to be interred by the ancestors of the deceased in the family tomb. But

"When mortal eye—our work shall spy,  
And mortal ear—our dirge shall hear,"

then the mysterious dead would no longer come to bury the Cantillons. A county Clare man, one Connor Crowe, did spy on this work, and was discovered by the sea people. None of the Cantillon family have since then been carried to Ballyheigh strand for burial in the ancient graveyard.

244. THE GERALDINE BANSHEE.—In a lamentation for the death of Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, who was killed in Flanders in 1642, the following lines occur in Clarence Mangan's translation:

From Loughmore to yellow Dunanore  
There was fear; the traders of Tralee  
Gathered up their golden store,  
And prepared to flee;  
For, in ship and hall, from night till morning,  
Showed the first faint beamings of the sun,  
All the foreigners heard the warning  
Of the Dreaded One!

"This!" they spake, "portendeth death to us,  
If we fly not swiftly from our fate!"

Self-conceited idiots! thus Ravingly to prate!  
Not for base-born, higgling Saxon trucksters  
Ring laments like those by shore and sea!  
Not for churls with souls like hucksters  
Waileth our Banshee!

245. KILLARNEY SHOWERS.—The English statesman, Charles Fox, having been amused for a wet week at Muckruss with the daily promise that "it was but a shower, and would be soon over," in the next session of Parliament asked Mr. Herbert, across the House of Commons, "whether that shower at Killarney was over yet?" The local waiter, to the query "Does it always rain?" replies, "No, sir; it sometimes pours."

246. THE STONE CASTLES OF KERRY were built by the Norman invaders, but many were captured by the native clans. Carew erected Dunkerron, Capanacushy, and Ard-tually; and Maurice Fitzgerald built Dunlooh, Castlemaine and Killorglin. It is not clear who raised Ross Castle in Anglo-Norman style, although the local guides may inform tourists that it was built by "the old Swedish Danes who came over with Julius Cæsar!" The Castles of Moylahiff, Cala na feirse, Cluain Maolain, and Curreens were built by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

247. SIR NICHOLAS BROWNE, of Molahiffe, tells a sad tale how he lost the lovely Lady Ellen MacCartie, heiress and only daughter of the great McCarthy Mor. Despite the orders of Queen Elizabeth, the young lady eloped with Florence MacCartie, her cousin. By this accident Browne's grant of the Earl of Glencar's estate became worthless parchment, and he had to content himself with marrying Sir Owen O'Sullivan's daughter, who was before contracted to the same Florence MacCartie. The ancestors of the Kerry aristocrats had a hard time

to keep a grip of the land in old days; and Browne, the baffled suitor, the jilted lover, wrote letters to the English queen about the Mac-Carthys.

248. KILLARNEY TOWN was described by Sam Derrick in 1760 as "about one English mile in length, having one main street, with houses on each side of the way, some slated, some thatched, most of them white-washed, and none higher than two stories." Lord Kenmare raised the town from nothing, introduced the linen and woollen manufactures. He also had horse races once a year, but as they made the country people drunken and idle his lordship suppressed, them, making an allowance to the publicans for the loss they might thereby sustain, in an abatement of their rents. Ireland would be a flourishing kingdom did but one-third of her nobility copy Lord Kenmare's example.

#### 249. GANDSEY'S PIPE TUNES.

He plays Kitty from Athlone,  
And Maureen dee na Glenna,  
And Noreen on the road,  
With the flashy rakes of Mallow;  
Aughrim overthrown,  
The fall of Condon's Castle,  
Cornelius Lord Mayo,  
Who was the boy to wrestle.  
He'll give Jackson's morning brush  
And Billy Joy the joker,  
With the famous Kouth Polthogue,  
Described by Crofton Croker;  
The ball of Ballinafad,  
The song of Bannah Lannah,  
Plounkum Moll in the Wadd,  
And Shaune O'Dwyer na Glenna.

#### RICE.

This family figured largely in Kerry, around Dingle in particular, where their lands were forfeited (1641-88). John Rice, of Damary Court, Dorset, had a son, James, of Carrignefly, Kerry, who married a daughter of Thomas Spring, of Killagha Abbey, and died in 1639. Pierce Rice was sheriff of Kerry in 1689, and Edward Rice was M.P. for Dingle-Isough in the same year. Various members of the family sat in Parliament for Kerry in later times. Colonel Rice, of Bushmount,

know, is the present representative of the family in Kerry. Spring Rice became Baron Monteagle of Brandon.

#### MAHONY.

In 1665 John Mahony married Sheila O'Sullivan, of Dunloe and Dromore. He was the great-grandfather's grandfather of the present proprietor, John Mahony, J.P., of Dunloe Castle. Of the O'Mahony family Dermot fell fighting at the battle of Aughrim in 1691, Conor attended Perrott's Parliament at Dublin in 1583, and Philip fought at Fontenoy under Marshal Saxe. The father of the latter was Dennis, born at Knockawinna, and buried at Brosna, 10th March, 1768, aged 88, as marked on the family tomb there. The Kerry and Cork branches of the family migrated between these counties during the Geraldine, Cromwellian and Jacobite wars.

#### PIERCE FERRITER.

Coming to the seventeenth century we find that one of the most renowned harpers in 1650 was Pierce Ferriter, of Ferriter's Castle, Co. Kerry, who "was presented with a beautiful harp by Edmond, Mac-an-Daill (son of Donnell Mac-an-Daill), of Moybury, county Roscommon, on which occasion he wrote an Irish poem of twenty-six stanzas."

The "gentleman harper" (as he was called in county Kerry), headed a band of troops to defend his property, but surrendered on condition of quarter for his men and himself. Notwithstanding this he was thrown into a filthy prison, where, however, he had the happiness of being consoled by the ministrations of Father Maurice O'Connell, a Jesuit, who, in the guise of a labourer, gave him the Last Sacraments. Pierce Ferriter was led out to execution in the year 1652, at Killarney, on Chnocan na gCaorach, now Fair Hill, and was hanged. The Rinuccini MS. adds that though famous as a Confederate leader, he was still more famed as an orator and bard—"et praesertim Hibernica lingua insignem"—especially for his genius as an Irish poet. Ferriter composed many fine airs, like the caoine on the death of

the Knight of Kerry in 1642—published by Crofton Croker. The Puritans, not content with hanging the Kerry bard, also hanged his brother-in-law, Father Thady Moriarty, Prior of the Dominican Convent, Tralee, whose martyrdom is chronicled on October 15th, 1653.

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THE END

