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King's History

OF

Kerry.

HISTORY OF THE PARISHES IN
THE COUNTY

WITH SOME
ANTIQUARIAN NOTES AND
QUERIES.

By JEREMIAH KING.

Author of King's 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 Postcards, to illustrate Irish scenery and antiquities; King's Annals of the Irish Colony in Liverpool, etc.

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Part II. Price Sixpence net, post free.

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County Kerry.

By Jeremiah King.

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J. KING,

300, ANFIELD RD., LIVERPOOL, ENG.

Part III. in preparation, will contain detailed accounts of all Kerry families and clans.

STAR AND PEOPLE, TRALEE.

Co. Kerry Antiquarian Notes Queries and Answers.

By J. KING.

Part I. of King's History of Kerry dealt mainly with the topography of the county.

Part II. consists of antiquarian notes and queries. A full index is also given.

Part III. is now in preparation, and will contain a detailed account of each Kerry clan and family.

This section is appearing serially in the "Kerry People," Tralee.

Only 1,000 copies of each Part will be printed. Part I. is nearly sold out (June, 1908).

I have to thank all classes of Kerry people at home and abroad, for the support given to me in Kerry researches.

J. KING.

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254. DERIVATION OF IRISH PLACE NAMES.—A Kerry Gael writes from London:—To do this work really well, one would have to hear the names of places, persons and things pronounced by a local speaker of Irish; and the more intelligent he be, the better. It is also desirable to have help from various parishes. For instance, Cairn Tuail mountain is popularly explained as Tuthal's Mound. Now, from its formation, looked at from the north, and from the way it is spoken of in the parish of Tuogh, "Curran Tuthail," meaning "left jaw," seems the proper derivation. The word Kill in place names may mean Cil, a burying place, or Caoil, a wood. Without local knowledge it is impossible to say which is the correct meaning.

255. KERRY HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—From East Kerry comes the following note: The annals of our county should instruct the young people in the derivation of the names of the different townlands, as these are descriptive of the quality of the soil or peculiarity of situation. Such study naturally interests young people in local history at the same time.

256. PATRONS, HOLY WELLS, AND RACE MEETINGS.—A native of Tralee, now exiled in Lancashire, writes:—About 1860, when I was a youth, parties of Tralee boys sallied out from the town to attend any sport or meetings in the country villages. We had a social club in Tralee, and, besides dancing and singing, we organised outings to patrons and races. I remember patrons at Ballynageragh, near Lixnaw, about the 29 September; and also one at Ballyheigue. There was a celebrated holy well, Tobernammull, on the old road to Abbeydorney and Ardfert, and another at Ballyseedy. Race meetings were held frequently at that time: at Ballyfinane in the winter; at Rahoneen strand in the autumn; at Tralee in April; at the Island, Listowel, in September, and at Killarney in the harvest time. Could a list be compiled of Kerry patrons and holy wells?

257. O'BROSNAUGHAN, Brosnan, Brosnan.—One of the clan in England would like to know the origin of this tribe, and also the locality which belonged them. The clan has been in Kerry since the 11th century at least, and the name is not uncommon in East Kerry at present.

258. LISBAN-NA-CAHIR in Kerry was the place where the inauguration of the MacCarthy Mor took place. Can any reader locate its position on a map of modern Kerry?

259. MULLOGHBERT HILL was the meeting place of the O'Sullivan clan, where justice was dispensed and disputes adjusted. An O'Sullivan in America would like to find this place.

260. THE LOCAL TRADITIONS OF BROSNA PARISH are set forth by an esteemed and learned native antiquarian:—James Mahony's house was at Laugwalla, and David Mahony's at Carrigeen in 1745. In Laugwalla lawn was a blessed well named after the patron saint of the parish, St. Moling. St. Molin, Molingus, or Mac Faolain, was of the race of Cathaoir Mor. His mother was Nemhnat Ciarraigheach. The saint's father had been a brugaídh or farmer at Luachair, Slieve Lougher, near Castleisland; and having become rich, returned to his native territory, Hy Digha, on the river Barrow. The saint was born in Hy-Kinsellagh, in Jerpoint parish. He is known as St. Moling Luachra, because his mother was a native of Kerry. (Luachra is an old name for many places in Ireland.—J.K.) Besides his holy well, the Catholic chapel here is dedicated to St. Moling. Near the well is a large rath or mound, the materials used being foreign to the locality. The site is now occupied by Brosna village, and the graveyard in which is Mahony's tomb bearing dates back to 1741. Some traces of a monastery of White Friars or Knights Templars have been found here. This great rath at Brosna was surrounded by two moats, and it must have been a regal residence. There is a tradition that a great battle was fought here. It is said that seven bishops met St. Patrick here, proving that Munster was christianised by Palladius, and French records indicate that the first mass in Ireland was celebrated at the holy well, near which in later times St. Moling's mother lived. In 1822 the Whiteboys used Domnal na Greine, on the boundary of Cork, Kerry and Limerick, as their meeting place, at Knockawinna. Knockawinna, the hill of the chieftain, was the residence of the O'Mahony in 1695, and was known as gardeen mor, the Mount Collins house being known as the Walk. The O'Mahonys of Dumloe, Dromore and Kilmorna are all from the same stem, Cian, son of Maolmuadh and Sadb, daughter of Brian Boru.

261. MADGETT FAMILY.—A Killarney correspondent wants information about this family in Kerry. Nicholas Madgett was translated on exchange from Killaloe see, on February 23rd, 1753, to be bishop (R.C.) of Kerry. He built a residence in a narrow lane of Strand-street, Tralee, for the sum of £16

3a, 104d., and lived a very retired life there until his death in 1774, when he was buried at Ardferit in the same tomb with Bishops Moriarty and O'Sullivan. Nicholas Madgett, born 1799, was a French-Irish official known to Wolfe Tone. Another Madgett was an officer in the Spanish or American navy, and was some connection with the Daltons of North Kerry.

262. O'MAHONY FAMILY.—A member of this old Munster clan supplies the following note: The hereditary surname of O'Matgamna, or as it was Anglicised down to the Elizabethan period, O'Mahon, was derived from Mahon (Matgamain, genitive case, Matgamna). He was the son of Cian and Sadb, daughter of Brian Boru. Cian and Brian's daughter were married in 979. This was the year after the battle fought at Bealac-Leacta, near Macroom, in which Brian was victorious, and his opponent, Maolmuad, the father of Cian, was defeated and killed. Mahon was thus of Eoghanacht and Dalcasian origin, and the marriage of his parents was intended to promote and secure peace between the rival races, so that Brian might be free to proceed with the ambitious desire of obtaining the sovereignty of Ireland. The marriage is alluded to in Dr. O'Brien's *Annals of Innisfallen* (A.D. 1014), and by Giolla Caom, a contemporary poet, in his description of Cian's residence, Rath Raithleann. As Mahon's ancestors, Corc and Fidlimidh, were kings of Munster, and as his grandfather is also placed in the list of Munster kings in the *Book of Leinster* (written 1166), the sept which bore his name was described as of royal origin by the ancient genealogists. The Anglo-Irish writer, Sir Richard Cox, says the descendants of Mahon "are to be reckoned among the best families of Ireland, for Kean Mac Moylemore (Maolmuadh) married Sarah, daughter of Brian Boru, and his son Mahon was ancestor of all the Mahonys." The O'Mahonys, from the third to the tenth century, occupied the baronies of Kinelmeky and Ivagha, in county Cork. Cian lived at Cashel. A descendant of the Ivagha family in East Kerry can trace his pedigree in the direct line from Brian Boru.

263. FATHER O'DALY, HISTORIAN OF THE GERALDINES.—Amongst all the debts which the student of Irish history is under to the illustrious Father Meehan, none is greater than that for his translation of "The Rise, Increase and Exit of the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond," by Dominic O'Daly, O.P. The latter was born in 1595. He was a Kerryman, and at an early period of his

life was received into the Dominican Convent of Tralee. After his novitiate he was sent to the province of Galicia, thence to Burgos and Bordeaux. Returning to Ireland he lived again at Tralee, whence he went to Louvain, where a convent for Irish Dominicans had been founded by Isabella, then Regent of the Netherlands. There he won laurels in theology and philosophy. Honours were heaped upon him, and he died one of the most distinguished men of his Order in 1662, in his 67th year.

264. FIRIES, MOLAHIFFE AND CLOONMEALANE CASTLES.—A Seaforth (Lancashire) correspondent says there is a tradition that Firies and Molahiffe castles are connected by a subterranean passage, which some daring individuals have attempted to explore, but have failed to get through the maze of archways and turnings. The three castles are placed apart like the angles of a triangle, each being a mile and a half from the other. The Castles of Moylahiffe, Cala na feirse, Cluain Maolain, and Curreens were built by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

265. LOCAL GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.—A school teacher urges that more attention should be given to instructing the young Kerry boys and girls in the local geography and history of their townlands, parishes and county. The derivation of the Irish place names is most interesting and instructive from the Gaelic revival point of view.

The description of a townland should include the derivation of its name, its situation or parish, an account of any raths, gal-laus or ogham stones, ruins of ancient churches, burial grounds, castles, etc., local legends, history of public buildings, notes on holy wells and patron days, and any other items of antiquarian interest. The description should be illustrated by means of pictorial postcards or photographs properly labelled. School teachers should set this task to their senior pupils by getting them to write essays on their native townlands.

266. KILNANARE (the church of slaughters).—In Rathbeg townland in this parish is a field called Park-na-stalla. It is surrounded by a large moat, and was the scene of a great battle. The field cannot be cultivated owing to remains of the soldiers and their accoutrements being turned up by the plough.

267. KERRY CLANS.—A Gaelic correspondent suggests that the various clans in Kerry should combine among themselves for social purposes, and elect a leader or pre-

sident every year at their annual gathering or feis. Thus the O'Connors in Kerry would have their annual social gatherings, which may be indoors in winter or in the open air in summer. The other clans, the MacCarthys, the O'Sullivans, the Fitzgeralds, etc., would each have a president and yearly meeting. It would not be difficult to organise. Such gatherings are held among the Scottish clans.

268. KILCOLMAN.—In Killaclohane (the stone church) wood is a ravine used as an open-air chapel in the penal times. It is called Poul-an-afferin, and there still remains the rock which served as an altar, also the cross and holy water font.

269. O'CONNELL AS AN ORATOR (An English Estimate).—"Some of the qualities that specially endeared him to his Celtic countrymen made him particularly objectionable to Englishmen; and Englishmen have never been famous for readiness to enter into the feelings and accept the point of view of other peoples. O'Connell was a thorough Celt. He represented all the impulsiveness, the quick-changing emotions, the passionate, exaggerated loves and hatreds, the heedlessness of statement, the tendency to confound impressions with facts, the ebullient humour—all the other qualities that are especially characteristic of the Celt. The Irish people were the audience to which O'Connell habitually played. It may indeed be said that even in playing to this audience he commonly played to the gallery. As the orator of a popular assembly, as the orator of a monster meeting, he probably never had an equal in these countries. He had many of the physical endowments that are especially favourable to success in such a sphere. He had a herculean frame, a stately presence, a face capable of expressing easily and effectively the most rapid alterations of mood, and a voice which all hearers admit to have been almost unrivalled for strength and sweetness. Its power, its pathos, its passion, its music have been described in words of positive rapture by men who detested O'Connell and who would rather if they could have denied to him any claim on public attention, even in the matter of voice. He spoke without studied preparation, and of course had all the defects of such a style. He fell into repetition and into carelessness of construction; he was hurried away into exaggeration and sometimes into mere bombast. But he had all the peculiar success, too, which rewards the orator who can speak without preparation. He always spoke right to the hearts of his hearers. On the platform or

in Parliament, whatever he said was laid to his audience, and was never in the nature of a discourse delivered over their heads. He entered the House of Commons when he was nearly fifty-four years of age. Most persons supposed that the style of speaking he had formed—first in addressing juries, and next in rousing Irish mobs—must cause his failure when he came to appeal to the unsympathetic and fastidious House of Commons. But it is certain that O'Connell became one of the most successful Parliamentary orators of his time. Lord Jeffrey, a professional critic, declared that all other speakers in the House seemed to him only talking school-boy talk after he had heard O'Connell. No man we now know of is less likely to be carried away by any of the clap trap arts of a false demagogic style than Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Roebuck said that he considers O'Connell the greatest orator he ever heard in the House of Commons. Charles Dickens, when a reporter in the gallery, where he had few equals, if any, in his craft, put down his pencil once when engaged in reporting a speech of O'Connell's on one of the tithe riots in Ireland, and declared that he could not take notes of the speech, so moved was he by its pathos. Lord Beaconsfield, who certainly had no great liking for O'Connell, has spoken in terms as high as anyone could use about his power over the House. But O'Connell's eloquence only helped him to make all the more enemies in the House of Commons. He was reckless even there in his denunciation, although he took care never to obtrude on Parliament the extravagant and unmeaning abuse of opponents which delighted the Irish mob meetings."

270. O'CONNELL CLAN.—Like Napoleon, Daniel O'Connell may be said to be the first of his family. Still, both were not indifferent to their ancestry. Gaelic genealogists trace the clan O'Connell back to Conary I., monarch of Ireland, about beginning of the Christian era. John O'Connell's chart of the Kerry O'Connell's begins with Hugh, lord of Magonnihy and Aghadoe, in the time of Edward II. of England. Repeated confiscations reduced the clan to a limited inheritance. The Liberator was born at Carhen, near Caherciveen, on Aug. 6th, 1775, in a house which stood on the site now occupied by the ruins of a later building.

271. KILNANARE.—There is a stone in the churchyard carved with a true lover's knot in memory of Lord Thomas and Fair Ellen. A local Gaelic poem on the tradition describes how the yew tree grew over

Fair Ellen and a bonnie brier over Lord Thomas, and they knotted above the graves and became a true lover's knot. Perhaps some local resident may be able to take down a copy of the traditional song, and send it for publication.

272. KERRY TOASTS IN 1817.—On October 24th, 1817, a public dinner was given at the Mail-coach hotel, Tralee, to Counsellor O'Connell, "The Liberator," by the gentry of Kerry. Among many toasts, the following were given and replied to:—Daniel O'Connell, The Knight of Kerry, Colonel Crosbie, Edward Denny, M.P.; Judge Day, Sir Edward Denny, Bart.; Rev. Stephen Creagh-Sandes, Right Rev. Dr. Sugrue, Stephen Henry Rice, Colonel Barry, Thomas Moore, Earl of Kenmare; Maurice O'Connell, of Derrinane; Charles Herbert, High Sheriff; John Collis, of Barrow; Captain Mullins, John Stack, Lieut.-Genl. Daniel Count O'Connell.

273. BLENNERHASSETT FAMILY.—Those English adventurers came from Flemby, in Cumberland, after the Geraldine confiscations. In 1589 Sir Valentine Brown had twenty soldier-tenants to guard against the forays of Donnell MacCarthy. In 1597, the Queen complained that undertakers did not plant Englishmen. Sir Edward Denny pleaded that the country was depopulated, and his debt of £1,681 to the Exchequer for Crown rents was forgiven him. The Carew state papers are full of reproofs of the English settlers for making little progress in driving off the natives. Denny granted in 1611-28 to Robert Blennerhassett lands about Tralee at a nominal rent. The places named are Ballycham, Ballycarter, Killroan, Knockomane, Ballychamallick, Carrignafeely, Ballyshiddy, Ballymacthomas, Gortbrack, etc.

Robert Blennerhassett was first provost of Tralee in 10 Jas. I. and M.P. Four of the seven Kerry M.P.'s. were then Catholics. In 1634 Robert Blennerhassett, of Killorglin, was M.P. for Tralee. In 1641 the Irish army destroyed the town. In 1689 none of the family attended James II in the Dublin Parliament. Several Kerry Protestant leaders were taken prisoners at Loughrea in 1688, when escaping from Munster to Sligo. They were released in Dublin after the battle of the Boyne. In 1692 John Blennerhassett was M.P. for Tralee, and his son and grandson were also members. The Killorglin and Ballyseedy Hassetts were leading people in Kerry at this period, 1692-1792, with the Crosbies and Denny's.

Harman Blennerhassett during his foreign

travels became a republican in France, and sold the Conway estate to Lord Ventry, when he settled in America, and was a friend of Thomas Addis Emmet in New York, being related through the Masons of Ballydowney, mother of Robert Emmet.

The manuscript pedigree of the Blennerhassett's. 1580-1736, is owned by the Hurley family of Fenit, and shows the various inter-marriages among Munster families of the period. It is a valuable document, and closes with the rhyme:—

"Show me the country, place, or spot of ground,
Where 'Hassetts or their allies are not found."

274. PEIRCE FERRITER wrote a famous lament or Cáoine on Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, who died in Flanders, in 1642. It is given at length in the Percy Society's publications for 1842, edited by T. Crofton Croker. It is valuable as one of the few specimens of the poet's work, and also for the allusions to Desmond genealogy and tradition.

275. BROSNA.—In the Carew M.S.S. there is an account of the Earl of Desmond's rents in Kerry, which says:—"The blood-shedde of the countie of Kerrye is due to the manour of the Island together with the rent of Killarcon (Kilsarcon?) and the Rimer's lands for candle light to the said manour allowed, the lands held by the Earl's Rimers in the mountain of Slieve Lougher named the Brosnaghe and by the Rimers of Temple Egleantine and Ballyroho." The Rimers of Brosnaghe are bound to entertain the Earl when he goes from Kerrie to Connilloe (Co. Limerick). Who were these Rimers?

276. KERRY SHERIFFS, Magistrates, Grand Jurors. The lists furnish names and addresses of considerable interest to antiquarians. There is a list of sheriffs from 1585 to 1907; some grand jury lists for 1679, 1747, 1755; justices of the peace for 1736; freeholders for 1736; rebels in 1641; forfeiting proprii towns 1688. The lieutenant of the crosses of Kerry and seneschal of the liberties of Kerry, were older titles of the king's officers than the title of sheriff (shire reeve). In 1254 Walter De Brackleyer was king's officer of Kerry.

277. MOLAHIFFE.—The patrons and holy wells of Kerry were numerous, and many traditions still remain, which should be printed in the "Kerry People" Historical column. In the above parish is Sunday's Well in Lisheenaluchra, which was frequented for rounds by people suffering from any ail-

ments, and a great many were cured on drinking the water.

278. THE COACH DRIVE FROM CAHERCIVEEN TO KENMARE.—"I yield to no one in my admiration of Killarney, but ever since I took the coach drive from Caherciveen to Kenmare one summer several years ago, I have been of opinion that Beauty's Home should not have a monopoly of the attention of the visitor to Kerry. My hint to all who want to see the most exquisite panorama in the world is to go down to Caherciveen one day this summer and take the coach drive to Kenmare next morning, skirting Ballinskellig's Bay (with the Skellig Rocks in the distance), and bringing you through Waterville, past Derrynane (where Dan Connell spent many happy days), and all around the coast until you sight the noble Kenmare River. The route then leaves the shore, and passing into mountainous regions, finally brings you out again on the river coast at Parknasilla. All that I saw was undescribably beautiful—sea, lake, mountain and river, combined to make a succession of views of amazing charm."

279. HUSSEY FAMILY.—In the State Paper Office, London, is a journal written in 1580 by Nicholas White, who was with Lord Justice Pelham in Dingle at that time. The English force marched from Limerick over Slievefogher, and encamped at Kilkushy, within three miles of Castleisland. The castle had many rooms and was high and "monstrous." The force next proceeded to Castel-Magne, which was invested by the O'Moriarties. The Lord Fitz Maurice joined the army here in its march to Dingle. The next camp was at "The Inch," where cockles were gathered for supper. The Queen's ships lay at Dingle. Ventry, coon fyntra, white sand haven, is so named from the strand of white sand and shells. Dingle haven, coon e daf deryck, red-ox-haven, is named after a red ox which was drowned there. The town is called Dingell de Couse, from a gentleman, De La Couse, who was lord of the town and built it. The forte of Smerwicke, five miles from Dingle, is the end of a rocke where Piers Rice built a castle. The bay of Ardanny, Canutius's height, was afterwards called Smerwicke by the Spaniards. The party then returned by Inch to Castlemaine, where the Earl of Ormonde received pledges of loyalty from the MacCarthy Mor's followers. The march to Cork was stayed at Laune Palace, Dunloe, and Ross; the army going thence by Glanflesk.

The Four Masters call Dingle, Daingean

Ui Chuis, and some writers connect it with the Hussey family. In 1613 Michael Hussey was M.P. for Dingle, and in 1688 another Hussey was member. The Norman De La Huse or Housaye appears to have been corrupted into De La Couse.

Hugh de Hoese was companion in arms of De Laschi, viceroy of Ireland in 1180. Raymond Husse also helped Maurice Fitzgerald. Sir John Hussey, knight, was baron of Galtrim, whose son Edmund was Constable of Carberry in 1382. Walter Hussey of the Pale was nominated by Mountjoy for the sheriffship of Kerry, having lands in Meath and Kerry. The Husseys forfeited lands in Corcaguiny in Elizabeth's reign. In the Carew MSS. Edward Hussey, of Ballinahowe, is in rebellion, among others in Kerry. After the wars of 1641 the Husseys again forfeited lands at Ballinahowe, Castlegregory, Maherabeg, Farranliff, etc. Nine of the Husseys forfeited in Meath, and two in Kildare also. The principal representative of the Hussey family in Kerry at present resides at Aghadoe House, Killarney.

280. TADHG (GAEDHALACH) UA SUIL-LEABHAIN.—Timothy O'Sullivan was a Kerryman, and was a relative of Eoghan Ruadh of Sliabh Luachra. He was an humble peasant, not knowing English, and wrote many amatory songs. In later days he wrote the Pious Miscellany of sacred poems. The following is a translation by Mangan of one of his narrative poems:

SIGHLE NI GARA.

Alone as I wandered in sad meditation,
And pondered my sorrows and soul's
desolation,
A beautiful vision, a maiden drew near me,
An angel she seemed sent from Heaven to
cheer me.
Let none dare to tell me I acted amiss—
Because on her lips I imprinted a kiss—
O! that was a moment of exquisite bliss!
For sweetness, for grace, and for brightness
of feature,
Earth holds not the match of this loveliest
creature.

Her eyes, like twin stars, shone and sparkled
with lustre;
Her tresses hung waving in many a cluster.
And swept the long grasses all round and
beneath her;
She moved like a being who trod upon ether.
And seemed to disdain the dominions of
space—

Such beauty and majesty, glory and grace,
So faultless a form, and so dazzling a face,
And ringlets so shining, so many and golden,
Were never beheld since the storied years
olden.

Alas! that this damsel, so noble and queenly,
Who spake, and who looked, and who moved
so serenely,
Should languish in woe, that her throne
should have crumbled;
Her haughty oppressors abiding unhumbled.
Oh, woe that she cannot with horsemen and
swords,
With fleets and with armies, with chieftains
and lords,
Chase forth from the isle the vile Sassenach
bords,
Who too long in their hatred have trodden us
under,
And wasted green Eire with slaughter and
plunder!

She hath studied God's Gospels, and Truth's
divine pages—
The tales of the Druids, and lays of old
sages;
She hath quaffed the pure wave of the foun-
tain Pierian,
And is versed in the wars of the Trojan and
Tyrian;
So gentle, so modest, so artless and mild,
The wisest of women, yet meek as a child;
She pours forth her spirit in speech
undefiled;
But her bosom is pierced, and her soul hath
been shaken,
To see herself left so forlorn and forsaken!

281. CASTLEISLAND.—The undertakers
petitioned the Queen for "the sweetest castle
of the island" after the murder of the Earl
of Desmond. Ralph Lane, High Sheriff of
Kerry in 1585, was very anxious to be granted
the house and demesnes of the Island, with
the castle and town of Tralee, and the
colonelship of Kerry, Clannorrishe and Des-
mond, and the captainship of Kerrye. In
1600 Carew writes to the Privy Council that
the "Island of Kerrye, the ancientest and
chiefest house of the Earl of Desmond, and
late belonging to Sir William Harbert as an
undertaker, as well as mostly all the castles
in those places, are razed to the ground, a
sure token of their resolved constancies in
rebellion." The castle was partially built in
the seventeenth century, but suffered severely
from the great storm of March, 1866. John
Oge, son of Thomas Fitzgerald, of Ardna-
gragh, was constable of the island to the last
Earl of Desmond.

282. MACCARTHY MOR'S LANDS.—
Nicholas Browne had lent to the Earl of
Glancare sundry sums of money for which
he obtained a mortgage over Coshmange,
Glanerought, Ballycarberry and other lands
in Kerry, with security by Queen's patent to
a lease of the lands in perpetuity, if the Earl
died without heirs before the sum was re-
paid. He hoped to marry the Earl's only
daughter and heiress. She eloped with
Florence McCarthy Reagh, and succeeded to
the property. By a decree of the Court of
Claims, 28th July, 1663, the lands of Pallice,
Mucruss, Cahirname, Castle Lough, etc., were
restored to the great grandson of MacCarthy
Mor. Cahirname was sold to Maurice Hussey
in 1684; Castle Lough to Colonel William
Crosbie; Mucruss to Herbert. For more
details readers are referred to Egerton MSS.,
vol. 116, in British Museum, and the Life of
Florence MacCarthy Reagh by D. C.
MacCarthy.

283. DOMINICAN ABBEY, TRALEE,
was erected by Shane Callain, and it was
he that killed treacherously Donal Goed. The
following Geraldines were buried there:—
1261. John of Callan, killed by MacCarties.
1261. Maurice Fitzgerald, slain at Callan.
1296. Thomas Fitzgerald (Nappagh).
1355. Maurice, 1st Earl of Desmond.
1558. Maurice, 2nd Earl.
1520. Maurice, 10th Earl, the warlike.
1529. James, 11th Earl.
1535. James, 13th Earl.
1536. John, 14th Earl.
1558. John, 15th Earl.

284. TOWNLAND NAMES.—A London
correspondent writes:—As to the English-
ising of townland names, it is a very difficult
subject. Some of those names have passed
through so many ignorant mouths—mouths
without Irish—that in some cases they con-
vey but little sense in their present shape.
The old Irish people, beyond all people, had
a genius for nomenclature; and the best
guide in a place-name is the manner in
which an Irish speaker, having heard the
name from his parents, would pronounce it
to-day. For instance, such a name taken at
random, as Gearhanagoul, may mean shrub-
bery of the river fork (gatal) or shrubbery
of the hazels (coll). This depends on the
traditional pronunciation—namely, as to
whether there are two ll's or one in the last
syllable: two ll's being pronounced by put-
ting the tongue between the teeth, and one l
by holding it back:—Gaorha-na-ngabhal, the
shrubby or bottom-land of the river forks;
and gaorna-na-gcoll, the shrubby of the

hazels. A local knowledge helps as much as
a Gaelic in arriving at the proper derivation
of a place-name.

285. O'SHEAS AND O'FALVEYS.—There
is a great blank to be filled in the ancient
history of the county, because the old annals
of Innisfallen are lost. The Danish wars
were very severe on Kerry, and the O'Sheas—
the lords of Iveragh—were much weakened in
consequence. The O'Connells—Dan's people
—came along some time afterwards, and
with the help of MacCarthy pushed west-
wards amongst the O'Sheas. From somewhat
similar causes the O'Falveys, of Corcaidubne,
went down.

286. THE ROSE OF TRALEE.

The pale moon was shining above the green
mountain,
The sun was declining beneath the blue sea,
When I strayed with my love to the pure
crystal fountain
That stands in the beautiful Vale of Tralee.
She was lovely and fair as the rose of the
summer,
Yet 'twas not her beauty alone that won me;
O, no! 'twas the truth in her eye ever
dawning
That made me love Mary, the Rose of Tralee.

The cool shades of evening their mantle were
spreading,
And Mary all smiling was listening to me;
The moon, through the valley, her pale rays
were shedding,
When I won the heart of the Rose of Tralee.
Though lovely and fair as the rose of the
summer,
Yet 'twas not her beauty alone that won me;
O, no! 'twas the truth in her eye ever
dawning
That made me love Mary, the Rose of Tralee
—W. P. Mulchinock.

287. KERRY TRADITIONS AND FOLK-
LORE.—Some historians and antiquarians
reject the local stories and traditions as of
no value in research. In most cases the fire-
side storyteller relates a curious medley, mix-
ing up Grecian history and Gaelic folk-lore
with events of a century or two ago. The
old learned bards and historians were well-
trained men. There must be extant in Kerry
many purely local traditions and folk tales,
which will bear the test of historical re-
search. If any correspondents who know of
such would write them down concisely, and

send them on to our column of historical
notes and queries, they would do valuable
work by preserving in print traditions of
Kerry which may be lost in another genera-
tion. Such local traditions often supply miss-
ing information about persons, places and
things, which the exact historical records do
not furnish.

288. THE MERMAID LEGEND.—Some
miles west of Tralee on the seacoast is a
group of islands known as The Magherees.
A legend is told among the people as follows:
"Many, many years ago a young fisherman
was walking along the beach when he found
a skull cap, and, examining it with curiosity,
he heard a plaintive cry coming from the sea.
Looking out he saw a beautiful woman comb-
ing her hair and crying while doing so. The
fisherman remembered that he heard mer-
maids wore such caps, and if a mermaid lost
hers, anyone who should be lucky enough to
find it would be rewarded by its owner. He
walked away with his prize, and was not long
gone when the mermaid followed him to the
house. The man seeing how beautiful the
mermaid was made her his wife. They lived
happily for many years. At times the mer-
maid used to get discontented and wish to
go away again to her home among the caves
beneath the ocean. Her husband had the cap
hidden away in some part of the house all
the time. One day the man told his wife
that he was going away for some time.
During his absence his wife found the hiding
place, where the cap was. She took it, and
then the spell was broken which kept her on
land, and she had to go away. She bade
her little children good-bye and told them
she would come back no more. Her husband
came home, but she was gone, and was never
seen since."

289. THE O'SULLIVAN CLAN.—The fol-
lowing historical ballads will be of interest
to members of the family. We have already
printed the poems on the Geraldines and on
the MacCauras. Other Kerry clan poems are
invited.

290. O'SULLIVAN'S RETURN.—(Air: An Cruisgin Lan.)

O'Suillebhain has come
Within sight of his home—
He had left it long years ago;
The tears are in his eyes
And he prays the wind to rise,
As he looks towards his castle from the prow,
from the prow;
As he looks towards his castle from the prow.

For the day had been calm,
And slow the good ship swam,
And the evening gun had been fired;
He knew the hearts beat wild
Of mother, wife and child,
And of clans, who to see him long desired,
long desired;
And of clans, who to see him long desired.

Of the tender ones the clasp, o
O the gallant ones the grasp,
He thinks, until his tears fall warm;
And full seems his wide hall,
With friends from wall to wall,
Where their welcome shakes the banners,
like a storm;
Where their welcome shakes the banners like
a storm.

Then he sees another scene—
Norman churls on the green—
"O'Sailleabhain Abu" is the cry:
For filled is his ship's hold
With arms and Spanish gold,
And he sees the snake-twined spear wave on
high, wave on high;
And he sees the snake-twined spear wave on
high.

"Finghin's race shall be freed—
From the Norman's cruel breed—
My sires freed Bear once before,
When the Barnwells were strewn
On the fields like hay in June,
And but one of them escaped from our shore,
from our shore,
And but one of them escaped from our
shore."

And, warming in his dream,
He floats on victory's stream,
Till Desmond—till all Erin is free!
Then how calmly he'll go down,
Full of years and of renown,
To his grave near that castle by the sea, by
the sea;
To his grave near that castle by the sea!

But the wind heard his word,
As though he were its lord,
And the ship is dashed up the bay.
Alas! for that proud barque,
The night has fallen dark,
'Tis too late to Eadarghabhal to bear away,
to bear away,
'Tis too late to Eadarghabhal to bear away.

Black and rough was the rock,
And terrible the shock,
As the good ship crashed asunder;

And bitter was the cry,
And the sea ran mountains high,
And the wind was as loud as the thunder,
the thunder,
And the wind was as loud as the thunder.

There's woe in Beara,
There's woe in Gleann-garbh,
And from Beanntraighe unto Dun-
kiarain;
All Desmond hears their grief,
And wails above their grief—
"Is it thus, is it thus, that you return, you
return—
Is it thus, is it thus, that you return?"

291. O'SULLIVAN MOR.

The Lord of Dunkerron—O'Sullivan Mor,
Why seeks he at midnight the sea-beaten
shore?
His barque lies in haven, his hounds are
asleep,
No foes are abroad on the land or the deep.

Yet nightly the Lord of Dunkerron is known
On the wild shore to watch and to wander
alone;
For a beautiful spirit of ocean, 'tis said,
The Lord of Dunkerron would win to his bed.

When, by moonlight, the waters were hushed
to repose,
That beautiful spirit of ocean arose;
Her hair, full of lustre, just floated and fell
O'er her bosom that heav'd with a billowy
swell.

Long, long had he lov'd her—long vainly
essay'd
To lure from her dwelling the coy ocean
maid;
And long had he wandered and watch'd by
the tide,
To claim the fair spirit, O'Sullivan's bride.

The maiden she gazed on the creature of
earth,
Whose voice in her breast to a feeling gave
birth;
Then smiled; and abashed as a maiden might
be,
Looking down, gently sank to her home in
the sea.

Though gentle that smile, as the moonlight
above,
O'Sullivan felt 'twas the dawning of love;

And hope came on hope, spreading over his
mind,
Like the eddy of circles her wake left behind.

The Lord of Dunkerron, he plunged in the
waves,
And sought through the fierce rush of waters,
their caves;
The gloom of whose depth, studded over
with spars,
Had the glitter of midnight when lit up by
stars.

Who can tell or can fancy the treasures that
sleep
Entombed in the wonderful womb of the
deep?
The pearls and the gems, as if valueless,
thrown
To lie 'mid the sea-wrack concealed and
unknown.

Down, down went the maid—still the chief-
tain pursued;
Who flies must be followed ere she can be
wooded.
Untempted by treasures, unawed by alarms,
The maiden at length he has clasped in his
arms!

They rose from the deep by a smooth-spread-
ing strand,
Whence beauty and verdure stretched over
the land.
'Twas an isle of enchantment! and lightly the
breeze,
With a musical murmur, just crept through
the trees.

The haze-woven shroud of that newly-born
isle
Softly faded away from a magical pile,
A palace of crystal, whose bright-beaming
sheen
Had the tints of the rainbow—red, yellow
and green.

And grottoes, fantastic in hue and in form,
Were there, as flung up—the wild sport of
the storm;
Yet all was so cloudless, so lovely and calm,
It seemed but a region of sunshine and balm.

"Here, here shall we dwell in a dream of
delight,
Where the glories of earth and of ocean unite.
Yet, loved son of earth! I must from thee
away;
There are laws which e'en spirits are bound
to obey!

"Once more must I visit the chief of my
race,
His sanction to gain ere I meet thy embrace.
In a moment I dive to the chambers beneath:
One cause can detain me—one only—'tis
death!"

They parted in sorrow with vows true and
fond;
The language of promise had nothing beyond.
His soul all on fire, with anxiety burns:
The moment is gone—but no maiden returns.

What sounds from the deep meet his terrified
ear—
What accents of rage and of grief does he
hear?
What sees he? What change has come over
the flood—
What tinges its green with a jetty of blood?

Can he doubt what the gush of warm blood
would explain?
That she sought the consent of her monarch
in vain!
For see all around him, in white foam and
froth,
The waves of the ocean boil up in their
wrath!

The palace of crystal has melted in air,
And the dyes of the rainbow no longer are
there;
The grottoes with vapour and clouds are
overcast,
The sunshine is darkness—the vision has past.

Loud, loud was the call of his serfs for their
chief;
The sought him with accents of wailing and
grief.
He heard and he struggled—a wave to the
shore,
Exhausted and faint bears O'Sullivan Mor!
T. C. Croker.

292. O'CONNELL'S HEART.—In the
Church of the Irish College in Rome, St.
Agatha's, is preserved the heart of the
Liberator, Daniel O'Connell. In strict con-
formity with his last wish, bequeathing "his
soul to heaven, his body to Ireland, and his
heart to Rome," the heart was embalmed and
placed in a rich urn, which his confessor,
Rev. Dr. Miley, brought to Rome, and con-
fided to the care of the Irish College. Mr.
Charles Bianconi erected in the left aisle of
the church a handsome marble monument re-

ording this fact, and there is a beautiful bas-relief representing O'Connell objecting to the wording of the oath in the British House of Commons. In May, 1897, the 60th anniversary of O'Connell's death, a Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Agatha's, Abp. Keane preaching the funeral oration to an immense gathering of people.

293. MORROGH BERNARD OF FAHAGH.—The Morrogh family of Cork joined with the Bernards, of Ballynagare, Kerry, in 1816, by the marriage of Edward Morrogh to Martha Bernard. Their son John took the name of Morrogh Bernard, and died in 1866. His son was E. J. Bernard.

294. LAUNE WEIRSMAN. — Cathal O'Rourke was appointed weirsman on the river Laune, adjoining Lough Lein, Mumhan, by the MacCarthy More, Teig-na-Mainisterah. In 1584 Donald, Earl of Clancare, granted a renewed patent to Manus Oge O'Rourke as weirsman and marshal. The duties and fees of the office were enumerated, and included the collection of tributes or cuid oidee from O'Sullivan More, O'Donoghue More, MacGillicuddy, O'Sullivan Bearra, and every other gentleman or person of MacCarthy's country.

295. BLENNERHASSETT OF BALLYSEEDY.—Thomas and his son Robert, of Flimby, Cumberland, settled in Kerry after the Geraldine confiscations. Robert was M.P. for Tralee in 1613. His son, John, was High Sheriff in 1641. His son, John, was M.P. for Kerry in 1658. His son, John, was M.P. for Tralee, 1709. His son, John, was High Sheriff, 1740. His cousin, William was Sheriff in 1761. His son, John, was M.P. in 1794. His brother, Arthur, was Sheriff in 1821. His son, Arthur, was Sheriff in 1821. His second son, Charles, was Sheriff in 1858, and his son is Arthur Blennerhassett.

296. MUCKROSS ABBEY.

I stood in the midst of the mouldering pile,
'Neath the shade of its cloistered yew,
And the thoughts that filled my mind the while
Round its walls a radiance threw.

For I chose not to think of the reckless power
That spread desolation wide;
But my mind wandered back to a brighter hour
And the days of a nation's pride:

When songs of praise through her valleys
swelled,

And her cloisters echoed the prayer
That told of the faith and love that welled
In the hearts of good men there.

Oh! who can stand in this hallowed aisle,
Nor feel that the story told
By each sacred sign in this grand old pile
Is a story that never grows old?

The stones thus chiselled by loving hands
May crumble into decay,
But the faith they preach for ever stands,
Growing stronger day by day.

We may sigh to think of the hapless strife
That left us such roofless fanes;
But the faith within receives new life,
And the heart fresh courage gains.

For thou, O Muckcross! wast built by man,
And, like man, thou art doomed to fall;
But passing well since thy day began
Wast thou served the Shaper of all;

Who lavished around thee this fairy scene
Of mountain, and wood, and wave—
Who shall live when these giant hills have
been,
And the universe finds a grave.
J. B. Cullen.

298. GENTLEMAN, OF BALLYHORGAN.—George resided at Lixnaw, and had a son Francis, whose son Robert was born in 1787. His son was Goodman, whose son is Robert George Goodman Gentleman, born 1846.

298. FRANCISCANS IN KERRY.—In 1253 Thomas Fitzmaurice, first lord of Kerry, built a monastery for the Franciscans in Ardferf. In 1478 John O'Connor founded the abbey of Lislaughtin. In 1450 MacCarthy Mor founded Muckross Abbey. The first house of the Irish Franciscans was founded in Youghal by Maurice Fitzgerald, Baron of Offaly, in 1224. Although banished many times by English law, the Franciscans have continuous service in Kerry since 1253: the sandalled friar, in brown habit, is still a familiar figure in Killarney, and, during the "missions," in the various parishes in the county.

299. TALBOT CROSBIE OF ARDFERT ABBEY.—Sir Thomas was Sheriff in 1668, and M.P. for Kerry in 1688. His son was David. His son was Sir Maurice, M.P. for

Kerry, 1713, created Baron Brandon 1768. His son William was made Viscount Crosbie, 1771, and Earl of Glandore, 1776. His sons, Maurice and John, were succeeded by their sister Anne, who married J. W. Talbot, of Roscommon. Her son John took name of Talbot Crosbie. His son William was Sheriff in 1848. His eldest son John was succeeded by his brother Lindsey Bertie in 1899.

300. BLENNERHASSETT, OF KELLS.—Robert, M.P. for Tralee in 1634, was ancestor of the Blennerville and Kells branches of the family. Sir Rowland's son, Rowland, had a son Richard, whose son is Rowland Ponsonby, of Kells, who was the Home Rule M.P. for Tralee in 1872.

301. RICHARD O'CONNELL, BISHOP OF KERRY, 1643-53, was born at Ballicard, near Valentia harbour, in 1575. He completed his studies in Spain and in Rome, being ordained priest and created Vicar Apostolic for Kerry. He resided in a solitary spot in Muckross wood, and his house was burned by the English troops in 1648. He was taken prisoner in 1652; but, being infirm, the Governor of Ross Castle allowed him to live at a friend's house in Killarney. He died in 1653, and was buried in Muckross.

302. CHUTE, OF CHUTE HALL.—George Chute came to Kerry during the Geraldine confiscations. His son Daniel, by marriage with a daughter of McElligott, acquired Tulligaron or Chute Hall, 1650. His son was Richard, whose son was Eusebius, who son was Richard, whose son Francis was Sheriff in 1757. His son, Richard was Sheriff in 1786. His son Francis married in 1810, and his son was Richard, whose son Francis was Sheriff in 1855. His son is Richard.

303. KERRY FAMILY HISTORIES.—A very large number of correspondents desire information about the various Kerry families, especially after the Geraldine confiscations, 1600-1900. The records made by the English give some particulars in 1600, 1651, 1690. The parish records of births, deaths and marriages are not to be found; and the system of leases which obtained during the penal times led to the destruction of valuable family papers. Among the families for which enquiries have been made are O'Connor, O'Sullivan, Brotna, Rahilly, Moriarty, Trant, Jeffcott, Bernard, Ferris, and Madgett. Any particulars of Kerry families will be welcomed, and inserted in detail in part 3 of my History of the County.

403. KILLARNEY ECHOES.

'Twas ONE OF THOSE DREAMS.

'Twas one of those dreams that by music are brought,
Like a light summer haze, o'er the poet's warm thought,
When, lost in the future, his soul wanders on,
And all of this life but its sweetness is gone.

The wild notes he heard o'er the water were those
To which he had sung Erin's bondage and woes,
And the breath of the bugle now waited them o'er
From Dinis' green isle to Glenna's wooded shore.

He listened—while high o'er the eagle's rude nest
The lingering sounds on their way loved to rest;
And the echoes sung back from their full mountain choir,
As if loth to let song so enchanting expire.

It seemed as if every sweet note that died here
Was again brought to life in some airier sphere,
Some heaven in those hills where the soul of the strain
That had ceased upon earth was awaking again.

Oh, forgive, if while listening to music whose breath
Seemed to circle his name with a charm against death,
He should feel a proud spirit within him proclaim—
"Even so shalt thou live in the echoes of Fame:

"Even so, though thy memory should now die away,
'Twill be caught up again in some happier day,
An the hearts and the voices of Erin prolong,
Through the answering future, thy name and thy song."
Moore.

305. COLLIS OF TIERACLEA—William, an officer in Cromwell's army, had a son, John, whose son was William of Lisedoge, Kerry, 1685. His fifth son, Robert, suc-

ceeded. His fourth son Stephen was born in 1794, and had a son Stephen Edward of Tiaraclea, Tarbert.

306. MUCKROSS ABBEY.—A record in T.C.D. Library states that a church existed here in 1192. The present buildings were commenced by the MacCarthy Mor in 1430, and completed about 1468. Wadding states that it had a miraculous statute of our Lady, which attracted thousands of pilgrims. Father Donatus Muirlihy, O.S.F., was stoned to death here in 1589 by the English soldiers. In 1600 the monastery was granted to Capt. Collum, an adventurer. It had four acres of land, two orchards, and one garden, valued at 16s yearly. Fr. Thadeus Houlihan, Guardian, in 1602, by public alms, restored the convent, and died in 1626. Twelve of the monks were killed by Ludlow's soldiers on Friar's Island near by. The friars never deserted the abbey, and held services until a church was built by them in Killarney.

307. CRONIN COLTSMANN OF GLENFLESK.—Daniel Cronin, of Park, Killarney, in 1814, married the heiress of John Coltsmann of Glenflesk. His son Daniel, was Sheriff in 1847. His son Daniel John Cronin Coltsmann was born in 1855, and was Sheriff in 1899.

308. PARISH RECORDS.—The Deputy Keeper of Public Records, Dublin, has collected from the parochial officers of the various Protestant Churches in Kerry, an account of the registers of births, deaths and marriages. Some of the books have been removed to the Four Courts, Dublin, and others are in the charge of the local clergymen. As many enquiries are made for these registers, it may be useful to give the parishes covered by them, which are as follows:—Aghadoe, 1842-77; Aghlish, 1824-78; Ardfert, 1805-76; Ballycuslane, 1839-75; Ballyheigue, 1814-78; Ballymacelligott, 1817-75; Ballynahaglish, 1785-1878; Ballyseedy, 1830-78; Brosna, 1841-77; Caher, 1823-76; Castleisland, 1835-77; Cloghane, 1823-70; Dromod and Prior, 1820-77; Duagh, 1813-75; Glenbeigh, 1848-76; Kenmare, 1799-1876; Kilcolman, 1802-75; Kilgarvan, 1811-75; Kilgobbin, 1713-1875; Killarney, 1782-1880; Killeentierna or Disert, 1815-78; Killemlagh, 1850-77; Killeny, 1815-75; Kilmorglin, 1861-77; Killury and Rattoo, 1802-68; Kilmalkedar, 1831-75; Kilmoiley, 1841-80; Kilnaughton, 1793-1875; Knockane, 1817-78; Liselton, 1840-75; Molahiffe, 1815-78; Ratass, 1850-69; Rattoo, 1868-75; St. Anna Ballynahaglish, 1813-78; Tralee, 1771-

75; Valentia, 1826-75; Ventry, 1831-75. Where a record cannot be had from the local registrar of births, deaths and marriages, in the case of Protestants the rector of the parish may be able to trace it. The existing Catholic parish records in Kerry are, of course, more often referred to, and it is probable a list of these could be collected and published also for reference.

309 BUTLER OF WATERVILLE.—Whitewell Butler was youngest son of Theobald Butler, of Priesttown, Co. Meath. His son James died in 1863. His son James died in 1837. His son, James Edward, was High Sheriff in 1892.

310. CROSBIE OF BALLYHEIGUE.—This is a branch of the Crosbies of Ardfert and Queen's County. Thomas of Ballyheigue was M.P. for Kerry in 1709. His son, James, was Sheriff in 1751. His son was James, Sheriff in 1792. His son was Pierce, Sheriff in 1815. His son was James, Sheriff in 1862. His second son James Dayrolles Crosbie, was born in 1865.

311. O'CONNELL OF DERRYNANE ABBEY.—This family is said to have come from Connells, Limerick, to Iveragh, and in 1641 were ordered to transplant to Clare. Jeffrey O'Connell, of Ballycarberry, was Sheriff of Kerry and died in 1635. His son, Maurice, was transplanted. The second son, Daniel, married Alice Segerson of Ballinskelligs Abbey, having John and Maurice. Maurice died in 1715, and his grandson, Richard, was captain in the legion of Maillebois, Holland. John O'Connell, of Ahavore and Derrynane, joined the Stuart regiment of his cousin, Col. Mee O'Connell, and was at Derry, Boyne, Aughrim, and Limerick. He married Elizabeth Conway of Clahane, and died in 1741, leaving three sons—Daniel, Maurice, Jeffrey. Daniel married Mary O'Donoghue Dhu of Anwys, and had 22 children. His second son Maurice, succeeded and married Mary Cantillon of Limerick. He died in 1825, without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, "The Liberator."

The celebrated politician, Daniel, was born at Carhen, 6th August, 1775, and married Mary O'Connell, of Tralee, in 1802, having issue Maurice, Morgan, John, Daniel, Ellen, Catherine, Elizabeth. Maurice married Frances Scott, of Cahircion, Clare, in 1832, leaving issue, Daniel, John, Fanny, Mary. Daniel O'Connell, of Derrynane, was born in 1860, married Isabelle Lawlor, of Greenagh, having issue, Isabella, Margaret, Frances, Kathleen, Eileen. This Daniel was in British Navy 1850-3, and Sheriff of Kerry 1860.

312. DERIVATION OF KERRY PLACE NAMES.

A correspondent sends the following list:

Tig Mmhaire ni Gearane, house of Mor daughter of the Sun.
Valentia, beal inise, island mouth.
Kilcolman, Colman's Church.
Bawnaskehly, lea field of the white thorn.
Caheragh, abounding in cathairs.
Fevautia, quagmire.
Muingvautia, drowning marsh.
Ballyenaghty, O'Feenaghty's (Fenton's) townland.
Cloghmackireen, MacCuircin's stone.
Slievenavadoge, mountain of the plovers.
Knockanush, hill of the fawn.
Farrannamranagh, land of the Welshman.
Ballyeightragh, lower townland.
Closmore, big trench.
Cahersavane, Sadhbhan's cathair.
Farranahow, land of the river Inny.
Murreigh, sandy ground along shore.
Cashlagh, abounding in stone forts.
Dunquin, Cuinn's fort.
Ballygree, horse.
Kells, the Churches.

313.—LORD VENTRY—who has just entered the ranks of the octogenarians—is the fourth baron of that title in the Irish peerage, the creation dating from the Union in 1800. He is also an Irish baronet. Since 1871 he has been one of the representative peers of Ireland in the House of Lords. Lord Ventry is the owner of more than 90,000 acres of land, and spends his time mostly among his tenantry in county Kerry. He married in 1860 a sister of the late General Wauchope. His eldest son and heir, the Hon. Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, D.S.O., formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Hussars, has also been commandant of police in Mashonaland. Lord Ventry, who became a widower in 1906, has four daughters—Francis, widow of the fourth Marquis Conyngham, now married to Mr. J. R. B. Cameron, of Castle Park, Co. Meath; Mildred, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, M.P.; Hersey Alice, now Marchioness of Limplithgow; and Maud Helen, wife of Mr. J. G. Gretton, M.P., of Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray.

314. THE EXILE, AND THE HILLS OF KERRY.

One poet, upon one of his voyages across the Atlantic, became acquainted with an interesting fellow-passenger, a Kerryman, who never tired of talking about the land of his birth, to which he was returning after an absence of thirty years. So ardent was his

desire to see it, that he asked the officers of the ship to tell him of the very first glimpse of Ireland, be the time night or day. It so happened that land was sighted early in the morning. In accordance with his soft-expressed wish, the old man was awakened. As he came upon the deck the sun broke in splendour over the hills of Kerry, and, with its first rays illuminating and transfiguring his tear-saturated face, he advanced, with outstretched arms, to the rail, exclaiming:—

Oh, Manam le Dia! but there it is,
The dawn on the coast of Ireland,
God's angels lifting the night's black veil
From the fair, sweet face of my sireland.
Oh, Ireland! isn't it grand you look?
Like a bride in your rich adorning,
And with all the pent-up love of my heart
I bid you the top of the morning!

This one short hour pays lavishly back
For many a year of mourning,
Sure I'd almost venture another flight
There's so much joy in returning;
Watching out for the hallowed shore—
All other attractions scorning;—
Oh, Ireland, don't you hear me shout?
I bid you the top of the morning!

Oh, kindly, generous Irish land,
So leal, so fair, so loving,
No wonder the wandering Celt should pause
And dream of thee in his roving;
The Western home may have gems of gold,
Shadows may never have gloomed it;
But the heart will fly to the absent land
Where the lovelight first illumed it!

See! see! upon Cleena's shelving strand
The surges are grandly beating;
And Kerry is pushing her headlands out
To give us the kindly greeting.
Into the shore the sea-birds soar
On pinions that know no drooping,
And out from the cliffs a million waves,
With welcomes charged, come trooping.

And doesn't old Cove look charming there,
Watching the wild waves' motion!
Leaning her back up against the hill,
With the tips of her toes in the ocean;
And I wonder I don't hear Shandon's bells,
Ah! maybe their chiming's over,
For 'tis many years since I began
The life of a western rover!

For thirty years, ashore machree,
Those hills I now feast my eyes on

Ne'er met my vision, save when they rose
 O'er memory's dim horizon;
 Even so, 'twas grand and fair they seemed
 In the landscape spread before me—
 But dreams are dreams! And my eyes would
 ope
 To find Texas skies still o'er me!

And often upon Texas plains,
 When the day and the chase were over,
 My thoughts would fly o'er the weary waves
 And around the coast-line hover;
 And the prayer would arise that some future
 day,
 All danger and doubters scorning,
 I would help to win for my native land
 The light of young liberty's morning!

Now fuller and truer the shore-line shows,
 Was ever a scene so splendid?
 I feel the breath of the Munster breeze—
 Thank God that my exile's ended!
 Old scenes, old home, old friends again,
 The vale and the cot I was born in;
 Oh, Ireland! up from my heart of hearts,
 I bid you the top of the morning!

John Locke.

315. SANDES OF SALLOW GLEN.—Wm. Sandes of Cumberland, came to Ireland in 1649 with Cromwell, and got portion of the Connor lands. His son was Lancelot of Carrigfoyle, d. 1668, had a son, John, of Cloonbrane, whose son was Thomas of Sallow Glen, whose son was William, b. 1736, whose son was Thomas William, b. 1771, whose son was William, whose nephew is Thomas William Sandes, b. 1842.

316. IRISH WRITERS BORN IN KERRY.—It would be interesting to have some more information about our Gaelic authors, such as Eoghan Ruadh O'Sullivan, Geoffrey O'Donoghue, Piaras Ferriter, Aodhagan O'Rahilly, Thomas Ruadh, Diarmuid ua Bolgaigne, and the O'Ceirins. Their writings contain some references of local antiquarian value.

317. ORPEN-PALMER OF KILLOWEN.—Thomas and Jas. Palmer were in the English garrison of Castlemaine in 1574. The Rev. Thomas Palmer was given Crown livings at Kilmare (Kenmare), Kilgarvan, Temple, Kilcrohan, and Caherciveen in 1702. His son-in-law, Richard Orpen, was leader of the Protestant settlement in Kenmare, 1688-9. Thos. Palmer left a son, Thomas, whose son was Abraham, whose son was Caleb of Milltown, who married Dorcas Twiss of Ballybeg in 1782 and died 1794.

His son was Abraham of Ashgrove, who married Margaret Orpen of Killowen, whose son was Edward Orpen-Palmer of Killowen, b. 1807, d. 1863, leaving Rev. Abraham Henry Herbert Orpen-Palmer, Vicar of St. Peter's Cheltenham, b. 1843.

318. KILMANIHEEN, in Brosna parish, is said to be derived from St. Manan, who had a church there, with a graveyard beside it.

319. O'DONOGHUE OF THE GLENS.—Chiefs of this clan are named in the old annals of the 10-13th centuries. The Lough Lein branch is now presumed to be extinct, as chiefs of the clan were not elected after the Geraldine confiscations, and the abolition of clanship. In the 14th century Geoffrey O'Donoghue of the Glynn was chief of this branch of the clan. His son Rory, 1420, who left a son Daniel. His uncle Teige had a son Geoffrey, whose son was Teige, whose son was Jeffrey of Killaher, attained 1603, restored 1609, whose son was Teige of Glenflesk, living 1628, whose son was Geoffrey of Killaher, d. 1655, whose son was Daniel, 1700, whose son was Geoffrey, whose son was Daniel, d. 1800, whose son was Charles, b. 1777, whose son was Charles, whose son was Daniel, b. 1833, whose son is Jeffrey, b. 1859.

320. KERRY ANTIQUARIAN JOURNAL.—A Dublin correspondent writes: "A journal for Kerry on the lines of the Louth and Waterford Archaeological journals, is a thing that has been badly needed for years back. It should be restricted to historical, genealogical and antiquarian researches relating to Kerry. A very useful object which a Co. Kerry Antiquarian Society could serve would be the republication in book form of works relating to Kerry which are now out of print."

321. ORPEN OF ARDTULLY.—This family came to Ireland from Norfolk, and Robert Orpen resided at Killorglin in 1661. His son, Richard of Kenmare, joined the Orange party. His son, Rev. Thomas, was Rector of Kenmare, whose sons were Rev. Richard, d. 1770, and Rev. Francis, of Kilgarvan, d. 1805. The son of the latter, Richard (Sir) Kut., of Ardtully, b. 1738, d. 1876, left Richard Hugh Millerd Orpen, of Ardtully, b. 1829.

322. O'RAHILLY.—The poet's name was not Eoghan (Angl., Owen), to which a mistake of Edward O'Reilly's gave currency, but Aodhagan, or, more shortly, Aogan (Angl., Eagan). He used both spellings himself.

323. COLONEL DERMOT AND COUNT DANIEL O'MAHONY.—Col. Dermot O'Mahony, who fell fighting at the battle of Aughrim, in 1691, was brother of Count Daniel O'Mahony, the hero of Cremona. The latter was brother-in-law to the Duke of Berwick. The Count was known in France as Le Farneux Mahoni. He died in 1714, at Ocana in Spain, being then a Lieut.-General, Count of Castile, and Commander of the Military Order of St. Jago.

324. KILLARNEY ECHOES — A MEMORY.

One wild and distant bugle sound,
 Breathed o'er Killarney's magic shore,
 Will shed sweet floating echoes round
 When that which woke them is no more.
 So from the days when we were young
 Low echoes come that sweetly thrill
 With words of kindness, when the tongue
 That uttered them, for aye, is still.
 Oh, Memory! though thy record's made
 Of many a tale of grief and folly—
 Of wild excess—of hope decayed—
 Of dark and cheerless melancholy—
 Still, Memory, still to me thou art
 The dearest of the gifts of mind;
 For all the joys that touch my heart
 Are joys that I have left behind.

J. S. Lefanu.

325. MAHONY OF KILMORNA.—Kean, 12th lord of Kinealmeaky, was 24th in descent from Olioll Olum, king of Munster, in 3rd century. This Kean married Sabha, daughter of Brian Boromhe, and had a son Mahony, whose son was Brodchon O'Mahony. Eighth in descent from him was Dermot, who settled in Desmond, 1355. His son was John Mergagh, whose son was Dermot (1442), whose son was Conor (1477), whose son was Teigue (1536) whose seventh son was Donogh, whose son was Kean, from whom the fourth in descent was Con, whose son was David, whose son was Pierce (b. 1750), whose son was Pierce, of Kilmorna (b. 1814), whose son was George (b. 1842).

326. CUROI AND BLATHNAIT.—Curoi, gen. Conroi, of Caherconree, a dynasty of West Munster, was the husband of Blathnait, daughter of the king of the Isle of Man. She fell in love with Cuchulainn, helped him to slay Curoi treacherously, and then fled with him to Ulster. Ferchertne, Curoi's faithful bard, followed Blathnait in order to kill her, and found her with others on the promontory of Cennbera. After reciting the eulogy

(amra) of Curoi, Ferchertne rushed to Blathnait, and flung her and himself down the cliff, where they were crushed to death, and their grave is on the strand beneath the rock. There are copies of the Amra in the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum; in a 16th century MS. and in the Yellow Book of Lecan, both in Trinity College Library, Dublin. The composition in the latter version belongs to the tenth century.

327. NED HUSSEY.—This was a well-known character about 1760. A Pastoral Elegy on his death was written by, it is stated, James Bland, of Derryquin, and inscribed to Lord Kenmare. Can any reader state where a copy of this elegy may be found?

328. VENTRY.—The great battle fought here between the Irish and the Romans lasted for a year and a day, and is described in Cath Finntraga. The invaders under Dara Donn were defeated by the men of Eireann under Fionn MacCumail. Ventry harbour lies in Dingle bay, between two rock-bound headlands. There are five raths facing the bay; two on each side flanking the rocks, and the fifth on the grass-grown sands near the centre. Beside the central fort are the remains of a Roman parallelogram. There is a six fort, Rath-na-Spagna, on the south side of Raug-an-naime or Castle hill, where Conn Cregor first met the Spaniards, after his interview with the three sisters, after whom three eminences behind the mountain are named. On the north slope of the mountain Fionn MacCumail encamped the Irish army. There is a Geraldine castle in ruins in the centre of the rath. Near the central rath, on the grass-grown sands to the west, there is a burial ground of great extent. It is unfenced, and is called Cluan-na-fola, the field of slaughter. It is said that the last combatants were buried here.

The land-locked harbour of Ventry is flanked by mountains. In front of the harbour the country has been low swamp and bog. The sandy beach is formed on this bog, hence some of the phenomena related in the tale. The two rivers mentioned divide the sands into three nearly equal portions. A road has been cut out of the rocks round Slave (Slea) head, right over the sea.

After the defeat of the invaders, Fionn MacCumail raised the Gate of Glory, six pillar stones, Gol-Tan, one mile west of Dingle.

329. LESLIE FAMILY OF TARBERT.—The family came from England in 1633. James Leslie settled in Kerry, and had a son

James, Bishop of Limerick. His son was created bart., 1678, Sir Edward Leslie, of Tarbert House, and was succeeded by his cousin-german, Robert, whose son, Robert, was born 1792, and who was succeeded by a son Robert.

330. FINN IN KERRY.—Alone he went until he reached Lough Leane (Killarney), above Luachair (district of the two Pap mountains), and there he took military service with the king of Bantry. . . . He afterwards bids farewell to the king and goes from there to Carbrige, which at this day is Kerry (then from Tralee only to the Shannon), and takes military service with the king of that land. See the Boyish Exploits of Finn, by Kuno Meyer.

331. LEAHY FAMILY OF SOUTHHILL.—The Leahys were a branch of the O'Brien family, having lands at Abbeyfeale from the 13th to 17th century. John Leahy, 1770, had a son John, 1810, who was Q.C. and Limerick Judge of Sessions. His son was John White Leahy of Southhill, Sheriff of Kerry, 1877.

332. KATE KEARNEY.

Oh, did you not hear of Kate Kearney,
She lives on the banks of Killarney,
From the glance of her eye, shun danger
and fly,
For fatal's the glance of Kate Kearney;
For that eye is so modestly beaming,
You'd ne'er think of mischief she's dream-
ing;
Yet, oh! I can't tell, how fatal's the spell
That lurks in the eye of Kate Kearney.

Oh, should you ever see Kate Kearney,
Who lives on the banks of Killarney,
Beware of her smile, for many a wife
Lies hid in the smile of Kate Kearney.
Though she looks so bewitchingly simple,
There's mischief in every dimple,
Who dares inhale her mouth's spicy gale,
Must die by the breath of Kate Kearney.

Lady Morgan.

333. INCH, BALLINVOHER PARISH.—There are many references in Irish records, to this delightful place, now becoming more widely known as an attractive seaside resort. In Cat Fionntraig, or the battle of Ventry Harbour, it is related that the Irish army under Donn Mac Cumail marched to meet the invaders:—

"They then proceeded by the nearest way,
From Clare's green borders, without halt or
stay,
O'er Limrick pastures, rich with grazing
kine,

And Kerry's ruggedness, each steep incline;
And never rested 'till near Inch they found,
Ten miles from Ventry, a fair camping
ground."

Coming down through many ages to the year 1580, we find the English Lord Justice Pelham with an army march from Limerick to Dingle. This expedition also encamped at the Inch, near Dingle, and the Lord Justice and the Master of the Rolls, Nicholas White, "practised their best skill in gathering cockles."

334. MCCARTHY OF SRUGRENA ABBEY.—Daniel McCarthy (d. 1752) had a son Charles, who had a son Andrew, who had a son Daniel (m. 1777), who had a son Samuel (d. 1840), who had a son Daniel (m. 1841), who had Samuel Trant McCarthy, born 1842. The detailed account of this branch of the McCarthy's, which appeared in "Kerry People," June 1908, will be included in part 3 of my history of Kerry.

335. SIBYL HEAD:—There are two versions of the origin of the name. The more recent says Sybil castle and cape were named after Isabel Ferriter (see my History of Kerry, page 39). In the Cat Fionntraig we read:

"When Teague MacNaurt who gave maternal
blood
To Fionn MacCumail, heard this warning
flood,
He sought his Sibyl wife, the daughter she
Of that far nation by the golden sea
Beyond the Nubian deserts, where in youth
He poured his heart's blood, and maintained
its truth.
So won the fair-haired daughter of the land.
And bore triumphant from each hostile
brand."

In the older tale, Sibyl head is said to be named after this Nubian lady, who rendered great help to the Irish army.

336. KERRY SEA FISHERIES.—The annual value of the catches average: Mac-kerel, £30,268; Lobsters, £4,420; Mussels, £1,244; Periwinkles, £210; Cockles, £110; Total, £36,252.

337. THE TRAGIC DEATH OF CUROI MACDARI.—Why did the men of Ulster slav Curoi, son of Dare? Because of Blathnait, daughter of Mend, who was carried off from the siege of the men of Falga. Curoi went with them to the siege; and as

they did not recognize him, called him the man in a grey mantle. Every head that was brought out of the fort, "who slew that man?" said Conchobar, I and the man in the grey mantle," each answered in turn. When, however, they were dividing the spoil, they did not give Curoi a share, for justice was not granted him. He therefore took away the three cows of Iuchina, the birds, the woman, and the cauldron. And Cuchulainn he thrust into the earth up to his armpits, cropped his hair with his sword, and rubbed cowdung into his head. And Curoi then came home. After that Cuchulainn was a whole year avoiding the Ulsterman. One day when on the peaks of Boirche (Mourne Mountains), he saw a flock of black-birds coming over sea. He killed them one by one until he came to Srub Broin in the West of Ireland, west of Curoi's stronghold. By this he knew Curoi had brought him to shame.

Cuchulainn now held converse with Blathnait, and made a tryst with her. The woman then gave counsel to Curoi to build a splendid fortress for his city, of every pillar stone standing or lying in Ireland. The Clan Dedad set out one day for the building of the stronghold, so that Curoi was alone in the fortress. To notify Cuchulainn of this, the woman, Blathnait, poured the milk of Iuchain's cow down the river in the direction of the Ulstermen, when she was washing Curoi, and the river then became Findglais.

The woman asked Curoi to go into the stronghold, but he saw the hosts of Ulster coming towards him along the glen. She said they were his own people with stone and oak for building the fortress. Curoi went inside the stronghold, and the woman bound his hair to the bedposts and took the sword out of its scabbard. She threw open the stronghold, and the Ulstermen were upon him.

Then it was the Clann Deda cast from them every pillar stone which is standing and lying in Ireland, when they heard the shouting, and came up to the slaughter around the fortress.

After that came the Clann Deda
To seek their king,
Five score and three hundred,
Ten hundred and two thousand.
But Cuchulainn had cut off Curoi's head,
and the fortress was aflame.

The woman was followed to Ulster by Curoi's poet, Ferehertine, who hurled her and himself to death over the promontory of Cenn Bera.

Sad was the struggle together
Of Blathnait and Ferehertine,
And the graves of them both are
In the puissant land of Cenn Bera,
Now that is the tragic death of Curoi.—
From the 10th century, M.S.S.

338. MAHONY OF DROMORE CASTLE.—The O'Mahony's were a Munster Clan in Cork before the Norman invasion. In 1639 MacDermot O'Mahony was sheriff of Kerry. The family lands were confiscated by the Cromwellians, and many of the clan served in the Irish brigades in Europe. John Mahony, of Dromore, was a delegate at Dunganon in 1782. His son, Rev. Denis (m. 1827), had a son, Richard John Mahony, of Dromore, who had a son Harold Segerson.

339. THE FIVE MUNSTERS in great Munster were Thomond, Ormond, Mid Munster, Desmond and West Munster. Desmond extended from Sliabh Caoin (Leefin mountain near Kilfinnane) to the sea; and West Munster from Luachair (Maguihy barony) westwards to the valley in the west at which Drong is (Drung hill in Glanbehy, Gleann Beite).

340. MEREDITH OF DICKSGROVE.—Richard Meredith, second son of David of Gowress, Co. Montgomery, came to Ireland, being related by marriage to Lord Herbert of Chisbury and Castleisland. He died in 1752, and left Richard of Tiernoygore; and a second son William of Dicksgrove, who was sheriff in 1766, and his son was William, sheriff in 1805. His son, Richard, born 1805, had a son William, whose son is Richard Meredith of Dicksgrove, high sheriff in 1836.

341. INBER SCENE was the old Irish name for the estuary of the Kenmare river. This may be said to be opposite Spain, and it was here, according to tradition, that Eber, son of Mhu, landed with his followers from Spain (Book of Leinster, p. 12b). Inber Scene means river mouth of the knife, or knife-shaped river-mouth, cutting inward like a dagger.

342. LEESON-MARSHALL OF CAL-LINAHERCY.—Robert Leeson (b. 1796) was second son of Earl Milltown, and married Elizabeth Marshall of Ballymacadam, whose son was Richard Leeson Marshall (d. 1873, whose son is Markham Richard).

Tristram-Marshall came to Kerry in Wilnot's expedition, 1602, and married Mary Fitzgerald of Ballymacadam. John Markham was a Cromwellian officer, whose son Joshua married Mildred Brewster of

Brewsterfield, whose son Joshua married Hester Godfrey of Callinafercy.

343. INVASIONS OF KERRY.—Before the Normans came to Munster, the principal families of Corco Duibne were the Ui Failbhe or O'Falvey's of Corcaguiny, the Ui Seagha or O'Shea of Ui Rathach or Iveragh. After the Norman Invasion, about 1192, the families of O'Suilleabhain (O'Sullivan) and MacCarthaigh (MacCarthy), who had been previously seated in the great plain of Munster, were driven by the English into Kerry, and the race of Conaire Mor was reduced to obscurity. The O'Shea's were utterly broken, and did not own a single acre in Kerry according to the list of landowners drawn up in 1653 by order of the Cromwellian Government. The O'Falvy's, although a broken clan, were landowners near Cherciveen and Ballinskelligs, and one branch is represented by the Morrogh-Bernard's of Faha.

344. O'MAHONY OF BROSNA. — The first of this branch of the ancient sept came from Ivagha, West Carberry, through a family dispute. They became magnates or toparchs of Brosna and Mount Collins. Dennis Mahony, born 1680, was Baronial High Constable for the barony of Upper Conelloe (now Glinquin), in 1746. He owned 1025 acres or all Mount Collins parish. He died March 10, 1768, aged 88, as marked on the family tomb at Brosna. His property was lost by this branch not conforming to the Protestant Religion during the Penal times, and the Government lease of 31 years then prevailing was not renewed. This Dennis was son of Conor (Cornelius) Mahony of Knockawinna, and grandson of Gerald Fitzgerald, Knight of Glin. One son of this Dennis, was James Mahony, of Batterfield in K-nanare parish, and he married Margaret, daughter of Captain Meredith, of Dickgrove. Denis had another son, Conor or Cornelius, of Knockbrack in Brosna parish, who was married to Mary, daughter of Garrett Fitzmaurice of Kilcarramore in Duagh parish. It is said that she gave the lease of the Mountcollins property to General Monroe. The road from Knockbrack to Brosna was known as Boher Mahony, and Knockbrack cross is called Crus Boher Mahony in Hackett's map, and a well near by is also named after the family. Denis had another son, Denis, who married Ellen O'Donoghue (of the Glens family). He was an adherent of the son of James II. This latter Denis was great, great grandfather of the present John O'Mahony of Brosna.

345. RICE OF BUSHMOUNT.—This family and Lord Montague's descend from a common ancestor. Edw. Rice of Dingle, P'Couch, temp Henry VIII., had a son, Robert, whose son was Stephen, M.P. for Kerry, in 1613. The eldest son of Stephen was James, M.P. for Dingle in 1635, and ancestor of Lord Montague. The second son of Stephen was Dominick, M.P. for Dingle in 1635, whose sons were Stephen and Dominick. Dominick's son was Dominick, whose son was John b. 1754, whose son was Dominick of Bushmount, b. 1785, whose son was Justice Dominick, b. 1813, whose son is Richard Justice Rice of Bushmount, Sheriff in 1901, Lieut.-Col., b. 1852.

346. STOKES OF MOUNTLAWK.—The first settler came to Ireland as an army officer, and got land in Limerick. Oliver Stokes married Margaret Creagh, of Ballybunion, leaving a son George, who married, in 1771, Bridget Cooke, of Skehenerin. His son Oliver d. 1844, leaving George Day Stokes of Mounthawk, b. 1800, whose third son, Maj. Gen. George Baret Stokes, was born in 1831.

347. M'CARTHY MOR.—Donald Mac-Carty More, Earl of Clancare (a territory in the county of Kerry), was created by Queen Elizabeth, anno 1566, having resigned his estate to her, and then had it restored, to hold of the crown of England, by fealty, after the English manner. He was, at the same time, created baron of Valentia, an island adjoining. Camden says he was a man eminent, of great power in those parts, and a bitter enemy to the Fitzgerald's, who dispossessed his ancestors, king of Desmond, of their country.

In a manuscript called a Breviate of the getting of Ireland, etc., in the College library, F. Tab. 3, N. 18, Mac-Carty More, of Desmond, and these following are enumerated among the chief Irish captains of Munster:—MacDonogh, of Duhallo; O'Donogh of Ross, by Loughlean in Kerry; O'Donnogh of Glanfleske; O'Kief, of Droumtariff, in this county; MacAwly, of ClanAwly; O'Callaghan, of Clonmeene, in the same; O'Sullivan-More, of Dunkerron, in Kerry; O'Sullivan-Bear, of Dunboy, in this county; MacGillycuddy, of Doneboe, in Kerry; Mac Fyneen, of Ardentally, etc. These were all followers of Mac-Carty More; they brought into the field 60 horse and 1,500 foot. They, and all other of Mac-Carty's followers, with his own forces, were to be at the call of the Earls of Desmond. Mac-Carty Reagh, of Carberry, could raise 300 footmen and 60 horsemen; his territory

extended in length 50 miles, and in breadth 30 miles. Those following were his followers:—O'Driscoll, of Baltimore; Barry Oge Roe and Barry Oge, O'Mahon, of Ardintenan; O'Donovan, Mac-Patrick, O'Crowley, O'Mulrian, etc. He was also subject to the call of the Earls of Desmond.

348. RIGHT BOYS OF KERRY, 1787.—Fitzgibbon, the Attorney-General, stated that their commencement was in one or two parishes in Kerry. The people assembled in a mass house, and took an oath to obey the laws of Captain Right and to starve the (Protestant) clergy. They then proceeded to the next parishes on the following Sunday, and swore the people there, and the latter people went to the chapels of the neighbouring parishes in like manner. The first object of the Right or White Boys was reformation of the tithes; by not giving more than a certain price per acre, nor assisting the minister, nor permitting a proctor, nor paying parish cesses, nor allowing new churches if the old ones be not given for mass houses. They also tried to regulate rent and wages, and opposed hearth money and other taxes. He said the unhappy tenantry were ground to powder by relentless landlords.

349. TWISS OF KILLEENTIerna.—The first of the family who came to Ireland, in the time of Charles I., was Richard Twiss (agent to Earl Herbert, of Powis), who lived in Castleisland castle. His son was Francis, whose son was Martin, whose son was Robert (d. 1771), whose son was George of Cordal, who married Honoria Meredith in 1773. His son, Robert, b. 1777, had a son George, of Birdhill, Tipperary, heir to Arthur Ormsby of that place. His brother Hastings succeeded in 1878, and left Robert of Birdhill, Tipperary, b. 1856.

350. JERRY SULLIVAN died October 16, 1821, in Tralee, aged 75. He was at one time an attorney's clerk, and saved some money. He later became a stock-broker and money-lender. At his death most of the estates in the county were indebted to him. In his old age his house was frequented every night by all the local gossips. He left £20,000 to the town of Tralee, to open the borough against the Denny family; or failing this, to the public institutions of the town as arranged by the Grand Jury. See Gentlemen's Magazine, 1821, p. 473. Perhaps some reader may be able to give further information about the disposal of this Tralee legacy.

351. LEGENDS OF THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—In 1828, Croker unexpect-

edly received a fresh cargo of Irish legendary lore. An old schoolfellow of his, Mr. R. Adolphus Lynch, who had served at Waterloo, and on the restoration of peace had retired to Killarney on half-pay, having perused the "Fairy Legends" with enthusiasm, being himself of a poetical spirit and deeply versed in the superstitions of the country people of his vicinity, was led by Croker's book to try his own hand at authorship. He came to London with his collections, and the result was, that backed by Harrison Ainsworth, Croker purchased his materials for thirty guineas, and made arrangements for their publication with additions of his own under the title "Legends of the Lakes, or Sayings and Doings at Killarney," collected chiefly from the MSS. of R. Adolphus Lynch, Esq., H.P., King's German Legion, by T. Crofton Croker. This work was published in two small 8vo. volumes in 1829 by Ainsworth's successor, Eber, the illustrations being gratuitously sketched for it by Maclise. A second edition, compressed into one volume, appeared as "A Guide to the Lakes," in 1831, published by Fisher, London.

352. O'SULLIVAN FAMILY. — The O'Sullivan territory was directly subject to O'Sullivan Mor of Dunkerron and Dunloe castles, whose over-lord was MacCarthy Mor of Castle Lough, Pallis, and Ballycarberry. The nine branches of the O'Sullivans are:—

1. MacGillycuddy.
2. O'Sullivan Cumurhagh or Mac Muir-rhirtigg.
3. O'Sullivan of Glenbeigh.
4. O'Sullivan of Caneah and Glanacrane.
5. O'Sullivan of Culemagort.
6. O'Sullivan of Cappanacuss.
7. O'Sullivan of Capiganine.
8. O'Sullivan of Fermoyle and aBlycarna.
9. O'Sullivan of Ballyvicillaneulan.

353. CAHIR CONRI.—John Windele, born at Cork, in 1801, belonged to a Kerry family, who wrote the name Windle, and originally came from England. In 1860 he edited Cahir Conri, a metrical legend, printed at Cork, 8vo., 32 pages. It was a serio-comic poem of 58 stanzas written in Irish, by Father Borgan, on the occasion of an antiquarian visit made by him, Windele, Abell, and Willes to Dingle.

354. FATHER O'DONOGHUE.—This note was contriuted to the Cork Journal by J. C.: "The Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, M.R.I.A., was for many years parish priest of Ardfer, Co. Kerry, at which place there is a highly interesting group of ecclesiastical ruins com-

prising the old cathedral and two early churches, whilst in the Talbot-Crosbie demesne close by are the well-preserved ruins of a Franciscan Friary. To the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Father O'Donoghue contributed a paper (4th quarter, 1897) on 'Mor, sister of St. David of Menevia, S. Wales,' and to the Cork Journal one on 'The Aghadoe Crozier's' (No. 44, Oct.-Dec., 1899). Father O'Donoghue was also the author of a very interesting volume entitled 'Brendaniana, or St. Brendan the Voyager in Story and Legend.' Dublin: Browne and Nolan, 1893, which has reached a second edition. Prefixed to this work is a good account of the Ardferit ruins, including the Round Tower and O'Connor Kerry Castle that formerly stood there; whilst the notes with which Father O'Donoghue has enriched the more or less legendary life of St. Brendan form quite a little mine of information in regard to Munster history and hagiology.

Father O'Donoghue was a great champion of the tenant farmers in his district in days when their position and prospects were very different to those of their present time successors; and he is alluded to in Mr. Sam Hussey's Reminiscences of a Land Agent, London, 1894. He was buried in his parish church at Ardferit, where the following inscription marks his grave: "Pray for the repose of the Soul of the Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, who for 35 years was Parish Priest of Ardferit and Kilmolli, born in Dingle on 18th October, 1825; died at Ardferit on the 4th June, 1901.—R.I.P." The church of Kilmolli was built by him."

355. ALGERINE PIRATES, 1631.—After the sack of Baltimore, the lord-president, St. Leger, reported on the precautions taken to secure the coast against the Turkish pirates: I have directed O'Sullivan More (who lives in the river of Kinmair) to take warning from the beacon over the Dorseys; and by one of his own, to assemble his tenants and servants, at his strong and defenceable castle. But, I think, this precaution needless, as the inhabitants on both sides that river are but few, till as far up as Glanerought, where the pirates dare not venture. At Dingle there are great numbers of honest and well effected people, and a company may be placed there to secure them. Tralee is in the same situation as Glanerought, but freer from danger, by the residence of Sir Edward Denny and Sir Thomas Harris, who are well provided with will, judgment and arms to defend themselves.

356. MAC-CARTHY FAMILY. — The MacCarthy Mor was over-lord of the O'Sul-

livans and O'Donoghues. In 1596 the principal branches of his own family were:

1. Owen Mor of Coshmaing.
2. MacFyneen of Ardtully.
3. Sliocht Cormac of Dunguile.
4. Sliocht Fyneen Duff of Ardcanaght.
5. Clann Donnell Finn.
6. Sliocht n' Inghean Riddery.
7. Sliocht Donnell Brick.
8. Sliocht Nedeenn.
9. Cian Teige Kittagh.
10. Clan Dermont.
11. Clan Donnell Roe.

The MacCarthy Mor paid tribute to the Earl of Desmond of 100 beeves from the barony of Carbery, and £214 11s 2d. yearly from the rest of the lands.

357. IRISH LANGUAGE IN KERRY, 1835.—Extract of a letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Egan, R.C. Bishop of Ardferit and Aghadoe (County Kerry):—

"Throughout the United Diocese of Ardferit and Aghadoe the Irish is the universal language. The clergy in every parish must know it, it being the only language through which they can convey religious instruction to their flocks. You may meet many who speak English, but who always prefer the Irish, and to whom sermons or long discourses would be available intelligible only in that language. I occasionally meet persons who can both read and write the Irish, but their supply of manuscripts and books is very scanty. On my visitation through the diocese I shall make particular inquiries on this subject, and shall with great pleasure communicate to you anything I may find worthy of your attention.

†CORNELIUS EGAN,
"R.C. Bishop of Ardferit
"and Aghadoe."

358. CORKAGUINY antiquities. There are 11 stone cahers, 3 carns, 40 calluraghs, 10 castles, 18 caves, 21 rained churches, 9 church sites, 218 cloghauns, 16 cromleacs, 12 stone crosses, 376 raths, 113 gallauns, 54 pillars, 15 oratories, 9 penitential stations, 60 wells and 29 other remains, enumerated by Richard Hitchcock. No other barony in Ireland has such a number and variety of Pagan and early Christian antiquities.

359. KERRY AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN 1814.—A report of the agriculture and live stock of the county of Kerry was prepared under the directions of the Farming Society of Ireland by the Rev. Thomas Ratcliff, and printed by William Porter, Grafton street, Dublin, in 1813,

8vo. pp. xiii. 223. The suggestions of inquiry were: Species of crops and mode of cultivation; species of green crops and grasses used; course of crops; species of manures; kinds of implements in use; cattle used in farm works; modes of harvesting eorn and hay; the breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and farm horses; the chief manufactures; the quantity and quality of wool; and the state and management of woods and nurseries. If the Co. Kerry Agricultural Society issued a revised up-to-date edition of this work at a popular price, it would prove a very useful handbook for Kerry farmers, and should find a place on the bookshelf of every homestead in the county.

360. KERRY LOYALISTS.—In 1791 the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Kerry county in Ireland, presented an address to the Lord Lieutenant, professing their loyalty and attachment to the government, with a solemn declaration that they held in abhorrence all writings and actions tending to excite sedition of favour faction. The address was signed by Lord Kenmare and Gerald Teahan—the former as representative of the inhabitants, the latter as primate of the clergy.

361. KERRY VOLUNTEERS.—On Sept. 30th, 1792, A Blennerhassett, Esq., undertook to raise a regiment of Fencibles for the defence of the county. It was to consist of eight companies to be raised by the officers without levy money being allowed them; the government to find accoutrements, and arms to be delivered by the ordnance. The regiment of 557 was to be made up thus: The colonel to raise 100 men, the lieut.-col. 60, major 45, five captains each 30, one capt.-lieut. 20, nine lieut. each 13, six ensigns each 7, besides 1 chaplain, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 16 sergeants, 16 corporals, 16 drummers, 2 fifers.

362. COLOMB.—The Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. R. Colomb, P.C., K.C.M.G. b. 1838, son of Gen. G. T. Colomb, married Emily Anna, daughter of R. S. Palmer, in 1866, and has issue. He has been captain in R.M.A., M.P., and author of numerous works on Imperial Defence.

363. KERRY DUELS.—A duel took place in Killarney, in 1817, between two young gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood of that town—Messrs. Lawlor and Dumas, the former attended by Mr. Wm. Power, of Cork, and the latter by Mr. Edward Orpen, of Kenmare. The affair terminated without injury to either party, but it was the means of placing some of the re-

latives of both in very peculiar circumstances. Baron Smith was on the day of the duel, and had been for some preceding days in Killarney. On his way to visit the lakes, he first heard of the intended rencontre, and the house of the father of Mr. Dumas lying in his way, he called and laid his commands that he would take immediate steps to prevent the meeting, which was promised. At the same time, the Baron sent a note to Mr. Lawlor's brother, to the effect that he should immediately bind him over to keep the peace under heavy penalties. This note reached Mr. Lawlor at the moment that his brother was going out, and notwithstanding the high authority from which it came, he declined, situate as the affair then was, to interfere. The parties met, and fired two shots each, when through the interference of John O'Connell, Esq., of Grenagh, and Lieutenant Meredith of Dicksgrove, late of the Navy, an accommodation took place. The Baron heard that evening, that, notwithstanding his instructions, the duel had taken place immediately upon which, though it was then late, he wrote letters to all the parties ordering them to appear before him next day, with which mandate they complied. The interviews were private, but report stated that the principals and seconds were severely admonished. One magistrate, Mr. Lawlor, was fined £1000; and the Baron expressed extreme displeasure at the conduct of Mr. Dumas, senr., as he had received his promise that the meeting would not take place.

364. PALATINES AT ARABELLA.—Colonel Hasset brought a colony of Palatines from Co. Limerick, about 1746, and settled them near Tralee. In 1776, there were 16 families, small farmers. Each settler got a cow, a horse, and everything they wanted for a year, besides having the land for half its value. They introduced ploughing with a wheel plough, and planted their potatoes in drills. They brought in carts with wheels, as there were only sliding carts before. The Palatines were introduced during Queen Anne's reign (to stamp out Irish Catholicism) at a cost of £24,000; but Dean Swift declared that "a kingdom could be no richer by such importations, than a man could be fatter by a wen."

365. O'CONNELL.—A Kerry poet, wrote a long poem about Ireland and Irish matters, and in the 106th verse of his composition records:—
"Why should I not lament the glorious dead?
Pierce Ferriter, whose fame was widely

spread, Connor Tadhg, and the pious Bishop Point (Egan).

A blessed trio hanged upon Sheep's Mount." Can any reader give some particulars of Bishop Point?

366. FARRANTOREEN LAKE.—In Killorglin parish is a townland named Farrantoreen, evidently the land of the little bleach green. There is a lough of the same name a little south west of Killorglin town. The following extract from the Annual Register, 1792, appears to refer to that place, which is about 80 feet above the sea-level:—

"On the 24th and 25th March, 1792, the lake of Horentoreen, near Killorglin, in the county Kerry, one mile in circumference, totally disappeared, a cavern having opened and swallowed it in. The body of water has not yet disimbogued in the neighbourhood or any place that we have heard of. The lake was very remarkable for the quantity and goodness of the trout, not one of which remained, having all been precipitated into the earth with their element." The lowlands of the Maine and Laune seem to be affected by low tides in Castlemaine bay.

367. HARMAN FAMILY.—Jno. Harman, Lacharne, married Susannah Beversham. His son, Beversham Harman, married Margaret Palmer, 4th daughter of Rev. Thos. Palmer, of Kenmare (d 1702) leaving Thomas, Daniel, George, John and Catherine. Thomas Harman married Miss Travers of Kilbrittan, having a son George, who married Lucy, daughter of Col. Jno. Honor. His son, Capt. Robert Harman, of Kilgarvan, married Jane Clark, Nettlefield House, Co. Cork, leaving Dr. George Harman, Robert Thomas, Dr. Emanuel (who m. Mary Duckett, Kenmare), Isabella and Catherine. One of the daughters married Ferris, of Toomies and Ballymalis.

368. KERRY POOR SCHOLAR IN T.C.D.—In the examination for sizer's entrance into Trinity College, June, 1816, a young man from Kerry, not sufficiently master of the English tongue, requested permission of the Examiner to translate into Irish. His wish was consented to by the Examiner, who, luckily for the candidate, was an accomplished Irish scholar, and the young man gained a distinguished place. This fact is curious and highly creditable to the gentleman who examined, and who was a Fellow of the College.

369. FITZMAURICE — LANSDOWNE FAMILY.—The houses of Fitzgerald, Fitzmaurice, Windsor, and Carew had a com-

mon ancestor in Walter Fitz-Otho, Castellan of Windsor, whose eldest son was William, who came to Ireland with Strongbow in 1171. His youngest son Griffin Fitz-William had a son Reimund Fitz-Griffin, whose son was Maurice Fitz-Thomas, 1st Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw, who founded the Grey Franciscan Friary of Ardferit in 1253. The succession to the present Lansdowne, is as follows:—

1. Thomas died 1280.
2. Maurice, died 1303.
3. Nicholas, died 1339.
4. Maurice, died 1359.
5. John died
6. Maurice, died 1398.
7. Patrick, died 1410.
8. Thomas died 1469.
9. Edmund, died 1498.
10. Edmund, died 1543
11. Edmond,
12. Patrick died 1547.
13. Thomas, died 1549.
14. Edmund, died 1549.
15. Gerald, died 1550.
16. Thomas, 1590.
17. Patrick, died 1600.
18. Thomas, died 1630.
19. Patrick, 1660.
20. William, died 1697.
21. Thomas died 1741.
22. William, died 1775.
23. Francis, died 1818.
24. Henry, died 1863.
25. Henry, died 1866.
26. Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice is fifth Marquess of Lansdowne, his son.
27. Henry William Edmond, is 27th Earl of Kerry.

370. CLOGHEREEN FAIR, 1829.—The fair ground consisted of two gentle slopes on the public road; in the hollow between a bridge of rude masonry spanned a little stream, which issuing from a large pond, dashed over a mill wheel, and brawled till along till it entered the demesne of Macruss. At each side of the road was some common ground, behind which appeared the straggling cottages of the villagers, and over the whole peered the gigantic forms of Mangerton and Turk, with the wild and variegated woods of Mucross. The road was lined with tables or stands of dealers in dilliek, fruits, frize, flannel, croobeens, and everything necessary for rustic economy and enjoyment; while the common ground was occupied by horses, cows, and pigs, with their buyers and sellers. Under the trees which skirted the entrance to the village were several tents, constructed by means of

long wattles bent to a semicircle, both ends of which were struck in the ground, and this framework was covered over with patchwork quilts and sheets. At one end stood the porter and whiskey barrels, on whose heads were placed in most tempting array, jugs and tumblers, bread and butter, salmon and mutton pies.

371. CASTLEMAINE HARBOUR.—The estuary of the rivers Laune and Maine is capable of being made, at little expense, as fit for the reception of shipping as any other bar harbour in the country. It would be very valuable to have such navigation penetrating into the heart of the most productive part of Kerry, by once more establishing the port. By a simple system of embankments, proved successful in Holland and in the English Fens, several thousand acres of splendid land could be brought under immediate cultivation for raising corn crops. The embankments erected by local landlords, like Mr. Cronin, Mr. Duggan, Mr. Herbert and Justice Day, caused great improvement; but much remains to be done by the District or County Council in improving the harbour and reclaiming the foreshore and flooded lands.

372. MacSWEENEY, OF TIERNABOUL.—This family came from the North of Ireland in the 13th century, becoming auxiliaries of the MacCarthy's. Their lands were confiscated in 1698, and they became Rapparees. In the glen of Ahahunnig the bashee of Margaret Barry, the white maiden of Tiernaboul, is heard once a year, near the hanging tree and the stone on which is inscribed, "McSweeney took me from my place, may he, like me, meet due disgrace."

373. DINGLE IN 1827.—A tourist at that time describes the roads as nearly impassable for any conveyance better than a car or Irish dray. The post was conveyed by foot-carriers; one man starting from Tralee, and the other from Dingle. They met half way, by a pass over the mountain, exchanged bags, and trotted back each to his own town. Each post-boy travelled thirty miles daily, for a weekly wage of seven shillings. In 1850, a good road was carried along both sides of the ranges of mountains, the northern passing over Conner hill and opening up beautiful country rich in historical and antiquarian respects.

374. KERRY FORESTRY.—The Marquis of Lansdowne kept a nursery near the town of Kenmare, and in the years 1801-12 planted out of it 1,103,876 trees of laburnum, oak, willow, sycamore, chestnut, ash, scotch fir,

wild pine, beech, lime, larch, alder, birch, elm, poplar, spruce, and horn beam. In 1811, Lord Kenmare laid down a nursery of 1,204,500 plants of the above varieties and others; the wood on the estate covered 2,000 acres, and was valued at £100,000. Glena wood was sold in 1802 for £16,000. Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, had in 1812, some 4,000 acres under wood, and intended to plant 6,000 acres in Iveragh.

375. THE MAP OF KERRY.—Under the Kerry County Council, the whole of the old kingdom has been, for the first time, united. The baronies were a continuation of the divisions which obtained in the period A.D. 1200 to 1600: when the O'Connors held Iraghticonnor; the Fitzmaurices, Glanmaurice; the Fitzgeralds, Trughenackmy and Corcaguiney; and the MacCarthy's (including the O'Donoghues and O'Sullivan's) held Magonihy, Iveragh, Dunkerrin, and Glanerought. These new comers, the MacCarthy's and the Geraldines, broke up all the older clans except the O'Connors: the O'Moriarty's, the O'Sheas, and the O'Falys were utterly crushed by the invaders. For 400 years (1200-1600) the struggle between the Fitzgeralds and MacCarthy's continued, until Clancare the "loyalist" saw Desmond the "rebel" hunted to death by the new English adventurers.

376. MEAGH VONE, or fat turf is a glutinous or saponaceous substance found under shallow peat bogs in Dingle district. It is smooth, light brown, and of white clay like appearance. It is dried separately from the turf, and placed on top of the peat fire in small pieces. It throws out a pure and bright flame of great illuminating power for a long time. When well dried it is as light as cork, and has superseded bog deal and candles. It has been collected at Em-lough at foot of Lisdogan; at Ballincola near the south side of Mount Eagle, and at Ballybeige.

377. MULLINS—VENTRY FAMILY.—Col. Frederick William Mullins, of Burnham, England, purchased land in Kerry in 1666, and settled at Burnham, near Dingle. He was M.P. for Dingle 1692-5, and died in 1712. His son, Frederick, d. 1695, leaving a son William, whose son Thomas Mullins, 1st Baron Ventry, died 1824. His son, William, 2nd Baron, d. 1827. His nephew, Thomas, 3rd Baron, assumed the surname of De Molevyns, by royal licence in 1841, and died 1868. His son, Sir Davrolles Blakeney Eveleigh De Molevyns, is 4th Baron Ventry, and has issue.

378. TOWNLAND NAMES. — When Derriquin estate was being sold the printed rental contained the names of over 40 denominations of land, the translators of the names of which by Dr. Joyce are given below. The townlands are mainly in Kilcrohane parish, for which see my History of Kerry, vol. I.

Gorthagown, field of the smith.
Coomcathquin, hollow of Conn's cat.
Corrigacappeen, rock with the little cap.
Coomassig, waterfall hollow.
Beau, high pinnacle, a hill near Sneem.
Coomenaknaw, little swimming hollow.
Coomlolina, bald hollow.
Derrynagree, oakwood of castle.
Dromtine, foxglove ridge.
Slievenashaska, mountain of the marsh.
Gowlanes, little (river) fork.
Gortdramough, cultivated field.
Moneyfough, wet shrubbery.
Sneem, the knot.
Inniskeelagh, fairy flax island, or island of (keelaghs) boughs used for roofing.
Rosdohan, peninsula of two birds.
Derreen, little oak grove.
Derriquin, Conn's oakwood.
Derreenavurrig, little oak grove of village.
Derreenaclaurig, little oak grove of De Clure's or De Clures.
Inshinaleega, island or meadow of the standing stone.
Maulagollane, hill of the big stone.
Maularoughthig, Roche's hillock.
Ardeen, little height.
Ardsheelan, Sheelan's height.
Gearragh, bushes on the river bank.
Bogare, short booth or tent.
Scrahanagour, rocky land of the slide car.
Eskeen, little water course.
Gorthfadda, long field.
Lettermonisel, wet hill side.
Letherfinish, woody island.
Booleenave, dairy place of the saints.
Fermoyle, round hill.
Scrahanagave, rocky land of the bones, a battle probably have taken place here.
Lomanagh, bare land.
Derryleagh, grey oakwood.
Tullakeel, slender hillock.
Coomycanna, hollow of O'Henna.
Kealariddig, marshy stream of the red (iron) scum.
Gloragh, babbling brook.

379. MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.—It would be of great interest to Kerry people if some collection were made of the inscriptions on the old tombstones in the various churchyards in the county. A great deal of information of genealogical value would be preserved in this way. When we consider

the vast amount of pains taken in attempting to decipher the Ogham stones found in the county, it seems worth while taking a record of the memorials of the Christian dead as given in the parish graveyards. If one reader of this journal in each of the parishes of Kerry would utilise a little spare time in recording the old inscriptions of historic interest in the local burying grounds, we would have a useful collection of Kerry antiquarian information. There is an association for the preservation of the memorials of the dead in Ireland, for which Mr. E. R. M. C. Dix, M.R.I.A., Dublin, is Hon. Treas.

380. LORD KENMARE'S LIMESTONE QUARRIES—These were discovered about 1750, about seven miles E. from Killarney, in a great tract of bog, and have been uniformly worked by the landlord. In 1812, about 400 tons of limestone were quarried at 10d. per ton by the quarryman. The lime burners, using twelve kilns, sold the lime at 10d. a barrel of 42 gallons. A ton of stone gave five barrels of lime. A kiln took 75 tons of stone and twelve slanes of turf. A slane of turf comprised 75 boxes each 4ft. by 2½ft. by 2ft.

381. FITZGERALD, KNIGHT OF KERRY.—John FitzThomas FitzGerald, Lord of Decies and Desmond, by virtue of his royal seignory as a Count Palatine, created three of his sons by his second marriage, hereditary knights, and thus originated the titles of the White Knight, the Knight of Glyn, and the Knight of Kerry. Maurice FitzGerald, the third son of this John FitzThomas, was the first Knight of Kerry. His son was John, whose son was Richard, whose son was Maurice, whose son was Nicholas, whose son was John (1405), whose son was Sir Maurice, whose nephew was Sir William, whose son was John of Rathanan and Inismore (1573), whose son was William, whose son was John, whose second son was John (1577), whose son was Maurice (1762), whose son was John, whose son Maurice (d. 1760), was succeeded by his uncle Robert, whose son was the Right Hon. Maurice, M.P. (35 years) for Kerry, who died in 1849. His fifth son, Sir Peter George FitzGerald, 1st. Bart. of Valencia, Knight of Kerry, d. 1880. His son Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart. C.V.O., of Valencia, Kerry is the 20th Knight of Kerry.

382. COUNT DANIEL O'MAHONY.—Colonel Dermot, who fell fighting at the battle of Aughrim in 1691, was a brother of Count Daniel O'Mahony (the hero of Cremona). They were grandsons of Lean, son

of Theig Meirgeach O'Mahony, ancestor of Dunloe and Dromore lines. Count Daniel was brother-in-law to the Duke of Berwick. He died in January, 1714, at Ocana in Spain, being then a Lieut.-General, Count of Castile, and Commander of the military order of St. Jago. He married as his first wife, Cecilia Weld, daughter of Geo. Weld, and had issue by this marriage, two sons: (1) James (baptised as Joseph), 5th November, 1699, at the old chapel of the castle, St. Germainen-laye, who became a Lieut.-General in the Neapolitan Service, Knight of San Januarius, and a Count of France. He married as his first wife, Maria Magdalena Manso De Zuniga, Condesa De Hervias, and as his second wife, Anne Clifford, eldest daughter of Thomas Clifford, on 22nd December, 1739, by the name of James Joseph, at the church of St. Sulpice, Parish. They had issue an only child, Cecilia Carlotta Francesca Anna Mahony, born 27th December, 1740 who married on May 18th, 1757, Prince Benedetto Giustiniani (see family of Earl of Newburgh in Lodge's and Burke's Peerages). (2) The second son of Count Daniel O'Mahony was Demetrius, Count of France, Conde de Castile, Ambassador of Spain at Vienna, ob. s.p. Count Daniel O'Mahony was Lieut. in the Earl of Lichfield's regiment, Sept. 25th, 1688. He married secondly Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Balkeley, and widow of Charles O'Brien, 5th Viscount Clare.

383. KERRY ECHOES—Whoever is acquainted with the enchanting echoes of the celebrated mountains of Kerry, is aware that the first return of sound is comparatively faint and single, but, that, after a pause, it revives and circulates, until the entire welkin undulates with its harmony. This idea could be used by public speakers with effect, when showing the progress of local movements, as the response to the trumpet blown reverberates from the mountains of Desmond.

384. KERRY VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Sir B. Denny was one of the Generals under the Earl of Charlemont. The following items are taken from the general list for Ireland:

1. Dromore, uniform scarlet, faced green, Colonel John Mahony.
2. Dunkerron, 1779, scarlet, faced black, Col. J. F. Rolleston.
3. Kerry Legion, 1779, scarlet, faced black, Col. Arthur Blennerhassett, Major Godfrey.
4. Tralee Royal, 1779, scarlet, faced blue, gold lace, Col. Sir Barry Denny, Bart.
5. Kerry Legion, cavalry, 1779, scarlet,

faced black, edged white, silver epaulettes, white buttons, Major R. Bate-man.

6. Woodford Rangers, Col. W. Townsend Gunn.

The Kerry delegates to the National Convention at Dungannon, in 1782, were: General Sir Barry Denny, Bart.; Richd. Townsend Herbert, Col. Gunn, Robt. Day, Col. Mahony.

385. CASTLEISLAND WOOLLEN FACTORY.—In 1812, Castleisland, the capital of Kerry, under the Geraldines, had become wholly unprogressive. This was caused by the district being the undivided property of six proprietors, Lord Glandore, Lord Headly, H. A. Herbert, W. J. Crosbie, R. Chute, and W. Merydith, who held by lease from Lord Powis the Seignory of Mount Eagle Loyal at £1800 a year, and then sub-let for £18,000. Lord Powis offered to take the 500 undivided acres at Castleisland in lieu of his head rent, as he desired to improve the town and erect machinery for a woollen manufacture on a mill site close to the town, with a good fall and regular supply of water. The establishment of a woollen factory would be the means of covering the adjacent hills with fine flocks. In 1908, the project is being revived.

386. MAYBURY.—Augustus Maybury, of Cleady, Kenmare, had a son, William Augustus Maybury, surgeon of Cedar Lodge, Frimley, who had:—

1. Augustus Constable Maybury, DSc., died 1938, aged 65.
2. Dr. William Augustus Maybury, Colchester.
3. Dr. Aurelius Victor Maybury, Portsmouth.
4. Dr. Horace Mansell Maybury, London.
5. Dr. Lysander Maybury, Southsea.

387. KERRY SMUGGLING.—Prior to 1800, in spite of English law, free trade was carried on largely with the Continental ports. Wool and hides were exported to Normandy, Brittany, and Poitou, and claret, brandy, and other liquors were landed from Nantes and Bordeaux. Smuggling was a regular calling, risky but profitable. Systematic cargo running was carried on by ships ready for offence and defence, generally superior to revenue cutters both in arms and speed. On the arrival of these smuggling brigs at Portmagee, a brandy auction was held on deck, and each lot of goods disposed of to the highest bidder among the county gentry or small traders, who paid cash and landed their purchases in their own small

boats.

388. GAP OF DUNLOH.—Major Mahony of Dunloh Castle got the presentment for making the Gap road, of which the Killarney guide, Spillane, related a song:—

"We set off from Killarney one bright sunny morn,

With clouds on the mountain that threatened a storm;

In a jingle we go to the Gap of Dunloh,
And sometimes drive fast, and sometimes drive slow.

For the road was not always quite equable there,

But sometimes it was rough, and sometimes it was fair;

And the horse he was lame, and the vehicle bad,

And the driver a fool, and the passengers mad.

389. EAGAR FAMILY.—A Genealogical History of the Eagar family, by F. J. Eagar, was published in Dublin, 1861; and a reprint of the Eagar family, Co. Kerry, by Frederick John Eagar, Dublin, 1880. A detailed account of this old Kerry family is tailed account of this old Kerry family will be found at the end of this volume.

390. DENNY FAMILY HEIRLOOMS.—The Annual Register for 1759 contains the following note:—At the sale, on the 6th April, of the late Earl of Arran's curiosities in Covent Garden, the gloves given by King Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Denny were sold for £38 17s.; the gloves given by King James I. to Edward Denny (son of Sir Anthony), for £22 1s.; the mittens given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Denny's lady, for £254 ss.; and the scarf given by King Charles I., for £10 10s.; all of which were bought for Sir Thomas Denny of Ireland, who is lineally descended from the said Sir Anthony Denny, one of the executors of King Henry VIII.

391. KERRY RAPPAREES OUT IN ARMS, AND ON THEIR KEEPING, 1769.

The proclamation printed below gives an interesting glimpse of the state of Kerry 140 years ago. The William Fuller referred to was brother of Thomas Fuller, Treasurer, of Cork, and a very full account of this old Irish family will be found in Burke's Landed Gentry. There are no end of stories about this William Fuller, still extant in Iveragh, and songs in Irish about him. I know a gentleman who would give a great deal to get hold of these stories and songs, and such local literature would be interest-

ing reading to Kerry people generally. The subscribers to this paper will have observed that many curious items of local history have been published and preserved; but much more can be done, and I hope readers of this column will let me have such songs and stories for publication. This William Fuller had the name of depopulating a large tract of land, and substituting cattle on grazing ranches. He married a daughter of William Harnett of Ballyhenry. This is the formidable document launched against the Kerry Tories and Rapparees:—

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, a Proclamation. Townshend. Whereas we have received information upon oath, that in the dead time of the night of the 19th day of April last, eight bullocks and twenty-four heifers, advancing to the age of three years, the property of William Fuller, of the city of Corke, gentlemen, of the value of three guineas each, were ricked and driven out of a greater number of cattle, off their lodging place on the lands of Imalaghmore, in the barony of Iveragh and county of Kerry, to a considerable distance, and forced into a bog at Imalaghmore by Tories, robbers and rapparees out in arms, and on their keeping of the Popish Religion, and that they then and there feloniously houghed and maimed the said bullocks and heifers, whereby the said eight bullocks and twenty-three of the said heifers were killed, and the twenty-fourth heifer is in danger of dying. And whereas we have received information upon oath, that some time in the dead of the night of the tenth day of May last, four cows, the property of the said William Fuller, of the price of fourteen pounds, were picked and driven out of a greater number of cattle, the property of the said William Fuller, from off their lodging aforesaid, to a considerable distance, and forced into a bog at Imalaghmore, by Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees out in Arms, and on their keeping of the Popish Religion, who then and there feloniously houghed and maimed the said cows, whereby they must shortly die. And whereas information has likewise been given upon oath, that in the morning of the eleventh day of May last, a paper was found stuck to a door of one of the houses on said lands of Imalaghmore in the words following: "Timothy, the Redresser, of Grievances, desires the public, without distinction to persons, to take care how they deal with the noted land pirate, that has lately encroached into the barony of Iveragh, though I, Timothy, live at a great distance from the country, still shall do every act in my power to relieve a distressed people, from the tyranny

of foreign invaders. This, I hope, will be caution enough to the public. I have given a specimen of what I can do to the pirate himself, therefore I hope the public will take the hint. My reason for acting thus shall be given at large in a short time. I am to be met with at the sign of the Dagger and Heart at Ennis—. To the inhabitants of Iveragh." Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, having a just abhorrence of such barbarous and atrocious crimes, do by this, our proclamation, hereby publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall on or before the sixth day of December next, discover all or any of the persons concerned in said felonies, or either of them, so as he, she, or they be apprehended and convicted thereof, such person so discovering shall receive as a reward the sum of fifty pounds for each and every of the said felons so to be apprehended and convicted as aforesaid. And we do hereby also further publish and declare, that if any person concerned in said felonies, or either of them, shall within the time aforesaid discover his or her accomplice or accomplices, so as he, she, or they be apprehended and convicted thereof, such person so discovering, shall not only receive the said reward, but shall also receive his Majesty's most gracious pardon for said felonies. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other his Majesty's loving subjects, to use their utmost diligence in discovering and apprehending the said felons and every of them. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 6th day of June, 1769. Lifford C., Arth. Dublin, Westmeath, Brandon, Annaly. R. Clayton, Hen. Cavendish, Nath Clements.

God Save the King."

Cattle driving has obtained in Ireland from earliest times, continues at present, and will probably happen in the future.

392. PALMER.—A Genealogical and Historical account of the Palmer family, of Kenmare, Co. Kerry, by Rev. A. Henry Herbert Palmer, was published in 1872.

393. HARE.—LISTOWEL FAMILY.—William Hare, 1st Earl of Listowel, 1822. in 1800 became Baron Ennismore, and died 1837. William, his grandson, became 2nd Earl, and died 1856. His son is Sir William Hare, K.P., 3rd Earl of Listowel, and has issue.

394. TRALEE MELONS.—The following interesting paragraph appeared in the Annual Register, 1765:—Edmund Welch,

gardener to Colonel Richard Morris, of Tralee in Ireland, on the 28th of April, 1765, planted a small melon plant in a basket, 16 inches diameter, in a stove of 25 feet by 8 (presumably a hot bed), which plant, after extending and spreading itself the entire length and breadth of the stove covered very closely an area of 200 square feet. To promote its luxuriance he nailed the shoots and vines to the back part of the stove for want of room when it extended back where it was first planted, and produced 18 brace of melons from 12 to 14lbs. each, besides abundance of young fruit full set and very promising. The weight of the large melons alone amounted to 468 lbs.

395. KERRY CORNMILLS AND BREWERIES.—Before 1789 there were grist mills in various districts which ground corn of all kinds for toll, but none had aspired to dressing flour until Mr. Blennerhasset of Elmgrove, and Mr. Gallwey, of Killarney, erected flour mills. In 1812, two mills in Killarney grounds 6000 bags of wheat per ann; four mills in Tralee, 8000 bags; and two in Dingle, 2000 bags of 20 stone each. At that time there were two breweries in Tralee, one in Killarney, and one in Dingle. Mr. Hoare, the brewer in Killarney, delivered 50 tierces a week. The millers and brewers generally selected the seed for the wheat and barley, and this led to a great increase in the cultivation of grain crops in the county. Wool combing was carried on in Killarney by Mr. Purcell, and for hand-spinning women earned only three-pence per day.

396. FULLER.—Some Royal, Noble and Gentle Descents of the Kerry Branch, by James F. Fuller, was published in 1880. There is also a fairly complete account of this old Munster family in Burke's Landed Gentry.

397. BROWNE—KENMARE FAMILY.—Sir Valentine Browne, Knt., of Crofts, Co. Lincoln, Auditor-General of Ireland, was instructed in 1583 to survey escheated lands. He purchased some land in Kerry from MacCarthy Mor. His son, Sir Nicholas Browne, Knt., of Molahiffe, married Sheela O'Sullivan Beare, and died in 1606. His son, Sir Valentine Browne, 1st Bart. of Molahiffe, married Elizabeth Fitzgerald, dau. of the Earl of Kildare, and died 1633. His son, Sir Valentine, 2nd Bart., married Mary McCarthy Muskerry, and died 1640. His son, Valentine, 1st Viscount Kenmare, forfeited estates for being a supporter of the Stuarts. He married Jane Plunkett, and died 1594. His son, Nicholas, 2nd Vis.

count, was also attained. He married his relative Helen Browne of Hospital, and died 1720. His son, Valentine, 3rd Viscount, recovered the forfeited estates, and married Honoria Butler, grand-niece of the Duke of Ormonde. He died in 1736. His son, Thomas, 4th Viscount, married Anne Cooke of Painstown, Carlow, and died in 1790. His son, Valentine, 1st Earl of Kenmare, married Mary Aylmer, of Lyons, Co. Kildare, and died in 1812. His son, Valentine, 2nd Earl, died in 1853. His brother, Thomas, 3rd Earl, married Catherine O'Callaghan, of Kilgory, Co. Clare, and died 1871. His son, Valentine, 4th Earl, married Gertrude Harriet, only dau. of Lord Charles Thynne. He died in 1905. His son, Sir Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O., 5th and present Earl of Kenmare, married Elizabeth dau. of Lord Revelstoke, and has issue. He is H.M. Lieutenant for Co. Kerry.

398. THE DIRGE FOR CAEL MAC CRIMTANN, by Crede his spouse is taken from a MSS. in the Bodelian Library. Kuno Meyer in *Aneadota Oxon*, Standish Hayes O'Grady in *Sylva Gadelica*, and Geo. Siger-son in *Bards of the Gael and Gall*, describe the death of Cael at the battle of Ventry Harbour, where he was drowned. Crede, among the women of Frinn, sought his body on the field of slaughter. She sang his death song and she died for grief of Cael. Her grave was made over Ventry. a stone was raised above her tomb, and her funeral games were celebrated. In another part of this work is given the poem of Cael describing the fair fort of Crede, when he was suitor for her hand in Kilcummin.

The following is Sigerson's version of the dirge for Cael by Crede:—

Moans the bay—
Billows gray round Ventry roar,
Drowned is Cael Mac Crimann brave,
'Tis for him sob wave and shore.
Heron hoar
'Mid the moor of Dromatren,
Found the fox her young attack,
Bleeding, drove him back again,
Sore the sigh
Sobs the stag from Drumlis nigh;
Dead the hind of high Drumsalin,
Hence the sad stag's wailing cry.
Wild the wail
From the thrush of Drumkeen's dale;
Not less sad the blackbird's song,
Mourning long in Liler's vale.
Woe is me!
Dead my Cael is fair and free:
Oft my arms would ward his sleep,
Now it is the deep, dark sea.

Woe, the roar
Rolling round from sea and shore;
Since he fought the foreign foe,
Nine the woe for Cael no more.
Sad the sound,
From the beach and billows round;
I have seen my time this day:
Change in form and face is found.
Ever raining
Fall the plaining waves above;
I have hope of joy no more,
Since 'tis o'er our bond of love.
Dead the swan
Mourns his mate on waters wan,
Great the grief that makes me know
Share of woe with dying swan.
Drowned was Cael Mac Crimann brave,
Now I've naught of life mine own:
Heroes fell before his glaive,
His high shield has ceased to moan.

399. KERRY WHITEBOYS, 1822.—In January, at 11 a.m. one morning, the house of Henry Oliver, near Castleisland, was searched, and 15 stand of arms taken away, although a military detachment was stationed with half a mile. Many other houses in Kerry were visited at that time; among others, Lord Kenmare's lodge for his park-keeper; and W. R. Hilliard's house at Ballyhorgan, near Listowel. The mail coaches to Cork were also raided.

400. GERALD (THE BARD), 4th EARL OF DESMOND.—According to the *Annals of Clonmacnois*:—"The Lord Garrett, Earl of Desmond, was a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation, charitable in his deed, easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors there, of in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland. He died penitently, after the receipt of the Sacraments of the Holy Church." He also wrote Norman poems. He was Lord Justice of Ireland. Eight of his poems appear in the book of James McGregor, Dean of Lismore, Edinburgh, 1862. He has been promoted into the mythology of the Gael, like O'Donoghue of the Lakes. Earl Gerald is supposed to be bound to an enchanted pillar in Lough Gur, Co. Limerick, and at the end of every seven years he may be seen riding on the lake, on an enchanted charger. When his horse's shoes, which are of silver, are worn out, he will return to life, and destroy the enemies of Ireland.

401. BISHOP ERC.—The third official of St. Patrick's household was Bishop Erc, his

Judge or Brehon. Before his conversion he was by profession a Brehon, and was created Bishop of Slane, being the place where he rose up to do honour to St. Patrick during the interview with King Laeghaire. Erc was one of the nine commissioners who revised the Brehon code. Erc was the spiritual father of St. Brendan at Ardferf, which appears to have been his native place. He was also a friend to St. Brigid of Kildare, who dwelt for some time in a convent near Ardferf, at Termon Eirc. St. Erc died at Slane in A.D. 512, where his relics were enshrined and venerated.

402. KERRY PA-STs, 1776.—The following is a list of Papists who subscribed and swore to the new test oath of allegiance, at Killarney, March 7, 1776, before Henry King, J.P.:—

Barry, Edward, gent., Killarney.
Barry, John, Woolcomber, Killarney.
Brennan, Denis, farmer, Mount Eolus.
Byrne, Joseph, farmer and gardener, Killarney.
Cahill, Jo., parish priest, Kilgobbin.
Carney, John, merchant, Killarney.
Coffe, Edmond, inn-keeper, Killarney.
Connell, Cornelius, M.D., Carhen.
Connell, Daniel, gent., Comego.
Connell, Daniel, gent., Farmars.
Connell, Maurice, gent., Daurinane.
Connell, Maurice, gent., Ballinaclau.
Connell, Morgan, gent., Carhen.
Connell, Richard, gent., Comego.
Cooper, James, farmer, Droum.
Cronin, Daniel, Esq., Rhamore.
Cruden, Daniel, gent., Rhamore.
Curtais, Daniel, gent., Killarney.
Curtayne, James, gent., Annaghbeg.
Curtayne, John, gent., Killarney.
Curtayne, John, farmer, Annaghbeg.
Curtayne, Patrick, gent., Mastergeehy.
Curtayne, Thomas, gent., Ballycassen.
Daly, Anthony, friar, Guardian of Tre-
lagh.
Duggan, Daniel, gent., Knocknaseed.
Duggan, Denis, jr., gent., Knocknaseed.
Duggan, Denis, Esq., Knockanane.
Duggan, Henry, gent., Knocknaseed.
Duggan, John, jr., gent., Knockeervek.
Einey, Daniel, farmer, Maularcane.
Falvey, Michael, Esq., Killarney.
Galloway, Christopher, merchant, Killarney.
Galwey, Thomas, Esq., Killarney.
Griffin, Michael, gent., Rossanean.
Heily, Maurice, friar of Listoghken.
Hoare, John, Merchant, Killarney.
Hoare, Maurice, gent., Killarney.
Huolahan, James, formerly pastor of Kil-
larney.
Kifee, Denis, gent., Shinnagh.

Lawler, Hugh, M.D., Doctor of Physic, Killarney.
Lawler, Mar. Apothecary, Killarney
Leary, Daniel, P.P., Droumtarrive.
Leary, Denis, farmer, Doonrine.
Lee, James, P.P., Ballymacelligott.
Linnegar, Richard, gent., Killarney.
MacCarthy, Florence, gent., Knocknagree.
MacCarthy, Justin, Doctor of Physic, Killarney.
MacCrohan, Andrew, gent., Charen.
MacCrohan, Owen, gent., Portmagee.
MacDonagh, John, gent., Killarney.
MacEgan, Thomas, P.P., Kiltalough.
MacSheehy, Michael, merchant, Killarney.
MacSwiny, Bryan, farmer, Mauliarane.
MacSweeney, Owen, farmer, Maulianane.
Madgett, John, pastor of Tralee.
Mahony, Daniel, coadjutor, priest of Tra-
lee.
Mahony, Daniel, gent., Cappanagraun.
Mahony, Denis, gent., Gurrane.
Mahony, Eug. gent., Castlefarm.
Mahony, Florence, gent., Cullinagh.
Mahony, James, P.P., Killeenane.
Mahony, James, Esq., Killarney.
Mahony, James, jr., gent., Killarney.
Mahony, John, Esq., Killarney.
Mahony, Kean, gent., Cappanagraun.
Mahony, Kean, gent., Clannamacquin.
Mahony, Kean, gent., Cullinagh.
Morrogh, James, gent., Ards.
Moylan, F., chief of clergy, diocese of Kerry, Killarney.
Moynihan, Arthur, gent., Stagmount.
Moynihan, Darby, farmer, Carrum.
Moynihan, Malaky, gent., Knockaliffan.
Moynihan, Thady, gent., Rhabeg.
Moynihan, Thady, farmer, New Bridge.
Murphy, Danell, Esq., Killarney.
Murphy, John, gent., Killarney.
Murphy, Martin, gent., Killarney.
O'Connell, Morgan, P.P., Killarney.
O'Leary, Darby, gent., Coome.
O'Leary, James, merchant, Killarney.
O'Rourke, Dermot, P.P., Listry.
O'Scanlan, Edmund, farmer, Fusah.
O'Sullivan, Jerry, P.P., Aglis.
O'Sullivan, Tim, P.P., Kenmare.
Plunkett, Thomas, coadjutor priest, Kil-
larney.
Purcell, Edmond, merchant, Killarney.
Riordan, Thomas, gent., Knock.
Segerson, Christopher, gent., Cannuge.
Segerson, Christopher, gent., Kinnard.
Segerson, Edward, gent., Comb.
Segerson, James, gent., Cahirbarnagh.
Segerson, John, gent., Caherbrannagh.
Seghrue, James, gent., Fermovle.
Shanaghan, Ter, P.P., Castleisland.
Shine, Thady, gent., Shinnagh.
Stack, John, P.P., Brosna.

Sullivan, Daniel, P.P., Knockany.
Sullivan, Jerry, gent, Killaha.
Sullivan, Matthew, gent, Killarney.
Sullivan, Owen, priest, Rhamore, Killcummin.

Sullivan, Thady, P.P., Nohavore.

Sweeney, Morgan, farmer, Foremore.

The gentlemen, clergymen, and others, Papists, in the foregoing List, voluntarily came this day before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Kerry, and severally swore to and subscribed the new Test Oath. Given under my Hand at Killarney, March the 7th, 1776.—Henry King.

James Crewly, P.P., Skull.

Jeremiah Driscoll, Curate of Skull.

Taken and sworn before me this 9th day of February, 1776.—John Chetwood.

Sworn before me this 19th May, 1776.—Rowland Blennerhassett.

403. KERRY'S ARMY IN 1568.—The power of the Desmonds at this time may be estimated from a document in the Lansdowne MSS. British Museum, entitled:

"A DISCOURSE OF THE POWER OF THE IRISH MENNE."

"Item—MacCartie More is called prince and lord of that porcion, and will bring of his name and kind, xl. horsemenne, two battayles (battalions), and two thousand kerne

"Item—O'Sullivan is lord of Bere and Bantry, and will be xvi. horsemenne, cc. kerne, and useth long gallies.

"Item—Mag Guyn (Mac Finnean) is lord of Glonough, and will be cc. kerne.

"Item—O'Donoghue More is lord of Lough Lene, and will be xvi. horsemenne and cc. kerne.

O'Donoghue Glanlish (Glanflesk) will be vi. horsemenne and cc. kerne.

"MacGilgoddly is lord of his country, and will be lxx. kerne.

"Item—O'Conohor-Kerrie will be xxxiii. horsemenne, lxxvi. kerne.

"Item—There is in that Mounster the Erle of Desmonde and his kinsmen, lords, and his servants, and hath of lands under his domination xxvi. miles, and will be iii. horsemenne viii. battayles of galoglas, a battayle of crossbowe and gunners, and 3,000 kerne, and his countrie being so large and so environed with Irishmenne, and for teh most part ever at war with his kinsmenne, so that he giveth no aid or assistance to the deputie, which power is farre greater, as by the marriage with MacCartie More all that porcion is unde him."

404. ANCIENT BUILDINGS OF KERRY.—It is highly desirable to have a collector

of the records of the ancient and historic buildings in the county, giving an account of their condition and design, their conservation and alteration at the various stages of their history. The general public look to clergymen, architects, and trustees for the preservation of such monuments. Pictures or drawings of those ancient buildings should be deposited for security with some central authority, such as the County Council; and the heraldry, genealogy, manorial, and historic records should be kept for local reference. The antiquarian column of the "Kerry People" is always open to readers having local information relating to the historic buildings in the county.

405. KERRY COWS.—New breeds of cattle had been introduced into Kerry in 1814, and the Rev. T. Radcliffe mentions the long-horned Leicester, the Holderness, and the Devon. He regrets exceedingly the deterioration of the original Kerry breed through the "avaricious pride which made the farmer fancy good ground thrown away upon any stock that is not of a large size, which has placed beyond the reach of the Kerry breeder what he once had so completely in his power—the improvement and establishment of, perhaps, the most valuable kind of cattle in the world, uniting all the useful properties beyond any other breed, and capable of cultivation, of arriving at a sufficient size and weight for the supposed want for which they had been so injudiciously rejected.

"Great pains and skilful selection might still do something towards renovating this desirable breed; but it would be scarcely practicable to recover their original perfection. A cross of the Holderness, for the purpose of increasing their size, was the first unlucky measure adopted. Since that, long-horned bulls had still more improperly been put upon the mountain farms; and such promiscuous breeding has been permitted, as has left behind it but few of the characteristic traces of the original stock."

406. TRALEE ELECTION RIOT. 1826.—During the contested July election for the County of Kerry, Tralee was kept in perpetual uproar by unceasing contests between the adherents of the opposing parties. One Sunday evening a number of Lord Ventry's friends having been attacked with stones and other missiles by a mob, the riflemen who had been called out were ordered to fire. Daniel Sullivan aged 56, and his son Eugene, 17; James Breen, 15, Owen Courmane, 19, and Richard Williams, 34, were killed, while thirteen others were wounded. The jury at

the inquest found that the order to fire had been unnecessary and unjustifiable.

407. KERRY CHURCHES, A.D. 1502.—In 1290 the Pope, in connection with the tribute of Peter's Pence, granted to King Edward I a tenth of all ecclesiastical rents and profits in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, in aid of the proposed Crusade to the Holy Land. The taxation was made by the clergy in accordance with the Papal Bull of March 18th, 1291; and was levied on the true value of the churches and abbeys, and the money was to be collected by the clergy. The Templars and Hospitallers being Crusaders were exempted, and the Dominicans then in Tralee and the Franciscians at Ardferf are not mentioned. The particulars of the survey are recorded in the documents in the Public Record Office in London, and are given here by request. The original MSS. is partly illegible, and it is not easy to identify all the churches.

A.D. 1502-6 ECCLESIASTICAL TAXATION OF IRELAND. ARDFERT (ARDFERT) DIOCESE.

	Value
	£ s d
The procuration of the Bishop is taxed at	10 0 0
The jurisdiction of the Bishop at	7 13 4
Revenue of the Bishop,	32 0 0
The community of the chapter of Ardferf	3 0 0
Prebend of the Dean	2 0 0
Revenue of the Dean of the same	2 0 0
Prebend of the precentor	1 10 0
Prebend of the Archdeacon	1 11 0
Revenue of the same	0 15 3
Procuration of the same	3 0 0
Jurisdiction of the same	3 0 0
Prebend of the Chancellor	1 13 4
Revenue of his land	0 5 0
The treasurer has no prebend in the Archdeaconry nor in the city of Ardferf, but in the archdeaconry of Hacudeo, for which reason the Prior de Rupe Michaelis, who is collector there, ought to answer.	
The lands which the Treasurer has in the city, taxed	0 5 0
Prebend of Isaac Colum, canon of Ardferf	0 15 0
Revenue of his land in the city	0 6 8
Prebend of Geoffrey Gerald	1 10 4
His lands in the city	0 6 0
Prebend of Robert Ymolcluchi	0 5 0
Revenue of his land	0 6 0
Prebend of Gregory Macranan	0 3 4
Land of the same in the city	0 4 0
Prebend of Isaac Mac Chorconur	0 2 6
Lands of the same in the city	0 6 0

The other canons have not prebends or lands in the archdeaconry of Ardferf nor in the city; some of them, however, have prebends in the archdeaconry of Hacudeo, for which the Prior de Rupe Michaelis, the collector, ought to answer.

DEANERY OF OFFERLA.

Church of Glen	1 0 0
Ardbaly (Stradbally)	1 0 8
Killaghny (Killiney)	2 0 0
Kilsanyg (Kilshannig)	0 6 8
Baliederscolle	0 10 0
Kilgoban (Kilgobbin)	1 0 0
Hanagh (Annagh)	2 0 0
Clutyrbryn (Cloghbrion)	2 0 0
Scouthfig (Ballyheige)	0 13 4
Froynyn (Fenit)	0 7 0
Barun (Barrow)	0 10 0
Lyen	3 0 0
Killuregy	3 6 8
Lethe (Leath)	0 6 8
Kiltulagh (Kiltallagh)	0 13 4
Clothan (Cloghane)	0 13 4
The hill of St. Brendan	3 6 8

DEANERY DE HACNYE (Trughenacmy).

Church of Tragly (Tralee)	2 0 0
The church of Rathes (Ratass) is a prebend of the dean, and is taxed among the prebends.	
Balisidia (Ballyseedy)	0 10 0
Ecclesia Nova (prob. Dominican, Tralee)	5 0 0
Noochomwale (Nohoval)	1 0 0
Disertangy (Dysort E.)	0 6 8
Church de Ineula (Castleisland)	1 0 0
Killmannan (Ceall-an-Amanach)	0 10 0
Drummokan (Dromultan)	0 3 4
Rathireloc (Ranalough)	0 13 4
Curinys (Currans)	0 13 4
Magofflahith (Molahiffe)	0 13 4
gOairrinys	0 13 4
Kilbannan (Kilbonane)	0 6 8

DEANERY OF OTHORNA (O'Dorney) AND OFFLANNAN.

Church of the Monks	0 13 4
Church of St. Brendan's Cave (O'Brennan)	0 10 0
Kiltargig Hospital (Kilcaragh)	0 13 4
Killen Hospital (Killahan)	0 6 8
Kilmoli, for the vicar's portion (Kilmolloy)	1 0 0
Kilthome (Kiltomy)	0 13 4
Pioothna	0 13 4
A prebend of the precentor, and taxed among the prebends.	
The church of Mounan (Hospital) for the vicar's portion	0 15 0
Hospitallers are rectors.	

The church of Dounach	1 0 0	Drumad (Dromod)	2 0 0
The church of Killaquyn for the Vicar's portion. Hospitaliers are rectors.	0 13 4	Kilcrockan (Kilcrohane)	2 0 0
DEANERY OF		Church de Rupe Beati Michaelis (Prior)	1 0 0
Church de Rathbygg	1 13 4	Church of St. Melalegog (Kilmakill- loge)	0 13 4
De Fyngo	0 6 8	Killymlach (Killemlagh)	1 0 0
Killethny (Killehenry)	1 0 0	Darnery (Dairbhre, Valentia)	0 13 4
Kilconla (Kilconly)	1 0 0	Katterbrestelan	1 0 0
Liseltyn (Lisselton)	1 6 8	Killogan	1 6 8
Galy (Galey)	1 6 8	Clonliffe	0 6 8
Listmokill (Listowel)	1 6 8	Glenorgulan (Killorglin)	0 6 8
Iwgh (Duagh)	1 0 0	Kilcolman (Kilcolman)	0 6 8
Fynwach (Finuge)	1 0 0	Revenue of the Prior de Rupe Beati Michaelis	0 13 4
Disert (Dysert N.)	1 6 8	Revenue of the house of Kiriel of the order of Cistercians (O'Dorney)	3 13 4
Kiloydmalyn or Kiltydmalyn	1 6 8	Their spirituals are taxed among the churches of which they are rectors.	
Mac Inwyr	1 0 0	Revenue of the Prior de Bello Loco (Kilcoleman)	4 0 0
Magtr	0 10 0	Their spirituals are taxed among the churches of which they are rectors. They have no other spiritualities.	
DEANERY OF OS (Ossuerus or O'Shea).		Revenue of the house de Rathnoyd (Rattoo) of the Order of St. Au- gustine,	2 6 0
Church of Don . . . yn (Dunquin)	4 0 0	Their spirituals are taxed among the churches of which they are rectors.	
Fynnaght (Ventry)	1 8 0	Revenue of the Abbot of Huthny, at Clochan	3 13 4
Kendromma (Kildrum)	0 13 4	Sum total of the taxation of all the diocese of Ardfert	178 16 6
Rathfeyn (Rahinnane, Finan)	0 10 0	Tenth proved,	17 17 8
Dumaghny (Dumurlin)	1 0 0	[2. R. Irish Exchequer 533-9 Roll E. m. 3 and 3 dors.]	
Church of Dungles (Dingle)	1 0 0	By referring to the topographical section of my History of Kerry, these churches will be found mentioned in detail under the civil parishes, and most of them can be identified from the townland names. The Norman in- vaders, being Catholics, did not interfere with the parish churches and hermitages of Kerry. The Geraldines introduced various orders of monks, and built churches and monasteries. The confiscation of church property consequent to the Protestant Re- formation led to the destruction of the churches now standing roofless in all the old burying places through the country.	
The Church of Kilmelkedar	1 6 8	In the Irish Public Record Office in Du- blin is an account of the Regal Visitation of Ardfert Diocese in 1615. This visitation was made by Commissioners appointed by King James I (1603-25), in order to ascertain the exact state of the "Irish Church." The Kerry returns for this survey were made out by Bishop Crosbie, and the MSS. is in his handwriting. He certifies that most of	
The rector of the same church is Philip, chancellor of Ardfert, and that rectory is his prebend.			
Church of Iveragh	1 6 8		
Church of Garfynagh	1 6 8		
Church of Kinnard for the vicar.	0 10 0		
Church of Mynard (Minard) for the vicar.	0 5 0		
Church of Ardnegaltin	0 6 8		
Church de Villa pontis (Ballinclare, Ballynacourty).	0 13 4		
The Church de Insy (Inch for the vicar.	0 4 5		
DEANERY OF HACUDES.			
Church of Hacudes (Aghadoo)	0 13 4		
Killarny (Killarney)	0 13 4		
Kilcomyn (Kilcummin)	0 3 4		
Kilcarvanbougy (Kilgarvan)	0 6 8		
Kilcoggan	0 3 4		
N congill (Nohovaldaly)	0 3 4		
Conlumalla	0 6 8		
Clonockynbristach	0 3 4		
Drumdarvill (Droumtariffe)	1 6 8		
Donleithi (Dunloe)	0 13 4		
Kylmaginan	0 10 0		
The Church of Baly . . . grys	0 6 8		
Killilby (Killalee)	0 10 0		
Killocan (Killowen)	0 3 4		
Glenmok	0 6 8		
Keynmara (Kenmare)	0 10 0		
	0 13 4		

the churches were ruined during the Geraldines wars. The bishop resided in the old abbey at Ardfert; and it seems that few if any of the Protestant clergymen had local residences. Ardfert House was built by Col. David Crosbie about 1629.

In the reign of King Charles I (1625-49) was made the Regal Visitation of Munster in 1633. This interesting MSS. is also preserved in the Public Record Office in Dublin, where it can be seen by readers who desire more minute details of the period.

It is noteworthy that the old Catholic families in Kerry, even when the churches were taken possession of by the English Protestants, and the Catholic clergy expelled, still used the ancient burial grounds for family interments. Even to the present day there has been very little supervision by officials over the Kerry burying grounds, so that it seems likely the "old stock" were not interfered with by the Protestant rectors and churchwardens. It has remained for our "popular elected" R.D.C.'s to prevent interments in Kerry's ancient churchyards, and to turn away from their last resting places the descendants of Kerry families whose forefathers even before St. Patrick's time had the family and clan tombs. If some petty L.G.B. official objects to "congested cemeteries" the local councils have power to acquire more land for an extension of the burying ground. But the R.D.C.'s who shut out from Aghadoo, Ardfert, Kilmakilloge, Muckross, etc., the remains of local people whose families have used the burying grounds for many centuries,—such Councilors who are so lost to all sense of human nature and clanship deserve to be tarred and feathered, if not cremated!

In another place I have written about the preservation of memorials of the Dead. I hope readers will take a greater interest in the remains of Kerry's ancient churches, and I shall be glad to get for publication inscriptions, and photographs of these burying places and sacred ruins.

408. FITZGERALD, EARL OF DESMOND.—1st Earl, Maurice Fitz Thomas, 1329-55.

2nd Earl, Maurice Fitz Maurice, 1355-7.
3rd Earl, Nicholas Fitz Maurice, 1357-67.
4th Earl, Gerald Fitz Maurice, 1367-98.
5th Earl, John Fitz Gerald, 1398-1400.
6th Earl, Thomas Fitz John, 1400-1418.
7th Earl, James Fitz Gerald, 1418-62.
8th Earl, Thomas Fitz James, 1462-67.
9th Earl, James Fitz Thomas, 1467-87.
10th Earl, Maurice Fitz Thomas, 1487-1520.
11th Earl, James Fitz Maurice, 1520-9.
12th Earl, Thomas Fitz Thomas, 1529-34.

13th Earl, James Fitz Maurice, 1534-1540.
14th Earl, Thomas Fitz John, 1540-58.
15th Earl, James.
16th Earl, Gerald.

409. "FATHER JARLATH." The following extracts may induce readers to give more particulars:

"The Very Rev. Father Jarlath Prendergast, O.F.M., was born on September 17th, 1840, was ordained priest at Liege in 1868, and, excepting eighteen months spent on the Mission at Forestgate, London, his career as a Franciscan Friar, was entirely connected with the House of his Order at Killarney, where he died on the 2nd of June, 1900. Father Prendergast was the author or editor of several books of a devotional character, published by Duffy and Co., of Dublin, of which eleven are still in print. He was a great authority upon Kerry history, on which he contributed valuable papers to our "Journal," to the "Franciscan Annals," and to the Cork and Kerry Press. His papers in the "Cork Journal" were: "An Interesting Letter on the Priests of Cork and Waterford in 1759," published in No. 38, April-June, 1898, in which number also began Father O'Sullivan's "Ancient History of the Kingdom of Kerry," which Father Prendergast edited and added thereto many valuable notes. This History was continued in the "Journal" till apparently close to its conclusion in No. 46, April-June, 1900, when Father Prendergast alludes frequently to his "History of Muckross Abbey," but of this work, extraordinary to relate, the present members of his order at Killarney appear to know nothing. Father Jarlath was superior of the Friary at Killarney, at the time of his death, and he was interred in the grounds attached to the Friary."

410. KILLILEE CHURCH, near Killarney, is named after St. Lelia, Virgin. See Bp. Moriarty's letter to Fr. O'Hanlon, 1875.

411. BALLYMALIS CASTLE, between Killarney and Killorglin, belonged to the Ferris family. It appears to be a 15th Century building. On the projection at the W. angle can be seen the Fleur de Lys cut in the supporting limestone corbels. The castle stands on a rising ground on the bank of the Laune, and was a frontier fort between the Geraldines and MacCarthy lands. The Ferris family still reside in the district, and their burial tomb bears the coat of arms. For a pre-Christian reference to Dun-Ferris see history of Liselton parish.

412. WETHER'S WELL, Tubber-na-

molt, in the townland of Tubrid, Ardferit parish, has been a place of pilgrimage for many generations. St. Brendan was baptised there. The rude stone altar was used for celebrating Mass in the penal days. The well of St. Brendan's anointing, Tocharolla Brenainn, is in Emlagh, Carhoobeg townland, Ilan Dairbhre or Valentia Island. He landed at the creek near Caloo Head, since then a fishing ground.

413. THE ENGLISH IN KERRY.—To students of the history of the county, from the earliest times, the most striking feature is the way in which various colonising invaders have become settled Kerry men. The O'Sheas, Falveys, Moriartys, next the MacCarthys, O'Sullivans, O'Connors, then the Fitzgeralds, Fitzmaurices, Rices and Husseys; later the Brownes, the Herberts and Dennys;—all invaded and seized lands by force of arms, not by right or purchase. The Calendar of State papers for Ireland 1171-1665 now published by the Government must be accepted as the basis of future historical research in the county, since the Norman invasion.

414. McELIIGOTT'S KERRY REGIMENT, 1688, IN KING JAMES'S ARMY.—Colonel—Roger McElligott.

Major—Edmund Fitzgerald.
Captains—Daniel McCarthy— Oliver Steven.
son, Daniel O'Donoghue, Owen McCarthy, John Fitzgerald, George Aylmer, David Fitzgerald, Edmund Fitzmaurice, Teigue McCarthy.

Lieutenants—Donagh McElminan Cartv, Teigue McAuliffe, Nicholas Stephenson, Calixtus O'Donoghue, — Duffe, Garrett Fitzmaurice, Peter Oylmer, David Rice, Turlogh Sweeney, James Fitzgerald, Thomas Elliott, William Harding.

Ensigns—Charles McCarthy, Daniel Dowling, John Collamore, Charles McCarthy, Charles Cartv, Nicholas Fitzgerald, John Connor, Maurice Ferriter, Owen McCarthy, John McElligott, Valentine Elliott, Daniel Connor.

415. HUSSEY OF EDENBURN.—This Norman family came to Meath at the invasion. Hubert Hussey had lands near Dingle in 1610. His son, Nicholas, had a son Meiler, whose son was Nicholas, 1625, whose brother was Walter of Castlegregory, whose son was Nicholas, whose lands were confiscated. His cousin Oliver, of Rha, had a son Walter, 1728, whose second son was Maurice, whose son was John, whose son was Peter, 1804, whose fifth son is Samuel Murray Hussey (living 1908), whose son was

John Edward, whose son is Hubert Murray, born in 1898.

416. RICHARD HITCHCOCK, 1824-56, was sub-librarian of Trinity College, Dublin, and took a great interest in the antiquities of Kerry. A correspondent desires to know if any of his family or descendants now remain.

417. O'SULLIVAN CLAN.—Lord Herbert reports in 1673: "The Irish of this country are all branches of a few families, and chiefly of the Sullivans and Carties; but most of the Sullivans, they having been of late proprietors of most of the lands here, as may appear by the surveys on record; and this certain, the three chiefs of the Sullivans themselves—namely, O'Sullivan More, O'Sullivan Beare and Gillicuddihy—although neither of them were adjudged innocent, nor have any benefact of the late Act of Settlement, do nevertheless vis et modis enjoy considerable parts of their late estate, and that without paying quit-rent to his majesty for the same, as even innocents are obliged to do, whereby they are able to engage great numbers of their name and families to assist them in such their progresses and intrusions. Besides, the last of these three hath lately acted as a justice of peace himself while the English to whom these lands are passed in certificates, cannot legally come by them. Patents have been stopped from passing upon such certificates."

418. GUN FAMILY OF RATTOO.—William Gun of Lislahane, 1641, had a son William of Rattoo, 1699, whose son was William, whose son was Townsend, whose son was William, 1755, whose son was Townsend, 1803, whose second son was Wilson, 1809, whose second son was Henry Allen, 1842, whose son is William Townsend Jackson Gun of Rattoo, sheriff, 1902.

419. BISHOP CROSBIE OF ARDFERT, 1600-21.—Young Desmond being set at liberty, and his earl's patent prepared, though not issued to him, we find him at once entering into communications with the Irish agents at Court, who were direct and counsel him for his undertaking. Among the rest Patrick Crosbie seems to have gained his ear and confidence, and in no long time we find the young Earl commencing to move and exercise his Court influence, by recommending and nominating his private chaplain:

"Desmond to Sir R. Cecvl.

"From the State Paper Office,

"date, 18th Sept., 1600.

"It may please your Honour one Mr. John

Crosbye, being a member of the Christian Faith, has been especially recommended unto me by some of my best friends in Ireland to be for his Lyfe and Learning both honest and sufficient touchinge his Religion and otherwise, whereby I am persuaded that he is one welle hable to serve her Majtie in Mounster, and to stande me in good stede; therefore I humbly beseech your honour to be a meane that her Majtie will bestowe on him the poor Byshoprick of Kerrie, being now voided, which altho' it be a thinge of small value at the present. Yet in time I hope it may be some helpe of living unto him, for which and for all other your most honorable and kynd favours.—I am and will be your Honor's most Bounden.

"Attee my lodging, the 18th of Sept."

On the 28th of the same month he prays to have Mr. Edmund Hargrave to be his chaplain, and "to receive the protection of that dignitie her Highness in her mercie hath allowed him." Whether the petition for a chaplain was granted we know not, but Dr. John Crosbie was consecrated Bishop of Ardferit in the course of this year, and held the See to 1621, long after his young patron was lying in the quite grave, "after life's fitful fever sleeping well."

Patrick and John Crosbie were "wholly Irish" (Strafford's Letters), and the Bishop's patent states that he was "fully instructed in the Irish tongue."

420. HERBERT FAMILY OF MUCKRUSS.—Thomas Herbert, of Kilkcuagh, came to Ireland under the patronage of Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Castleisland in 1656. His son was Edward of Muckruss, 1684, whose son was Thomas, whose son was Henry Arthur, whose son was Charles John, 1814, whose son was Henry Arthur, who was M.P. and Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1857-8. His son, Henry Arthur, was born 1840, whose son is Henry Arthur Edwd. Keane Herbert, born 1867.

421. EARL OF KERRY.—In 1697 William, the twentieth Lord Kerry, died, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who became the twenty-first baron. He took his seat on the house of peers on the 17th of August, and the 2nd of December "signed the asseveration in defence of King William and the established Government. He was advanced to the peerage by George I. as Viscount Clanmaurice and Earl of Kerry, by patent, at Dublin, 17th January, 1722, with the creation of fee of twenty marks, and in May, 1726, he was called to the Privy Council." He married Anne, daughter of Sir Wm. Petty, and the South Kerry estates

passed into the Fitzmaurice family.

422. WOODS OF KERRY.—Total area, 1,189,787 statute acres; acreage under woods and plantations, 14,687 statute acres; waste, mountain, bog, etc., 462,275 statute acres.

Her woods are tall and straight, grove rising over grove,
Trees flourish in her glens below, and on her heights above.

CLARENCE MANGAN.

In 1673 Lord Herbert reports as follows: "From the year 1657 to 1688 it is manifest that there had been a strange destruction of woods, and vast number of pipe, hhd., and barrel staves exported, yet such was the universal confederacy of the Irish in this particular that, though they were probably guilty, yet no man could be convicted of what he, indeed, must be guilty of; besides, many malefactors have fled into the country, either to hide or ship themselves away. Nor do the country people, for fear of their lives or burning of their houses, dare refuse to entertain such persons, and other soldiers, against whom are express statutes in that kingdom; nor are their justices of the peace here able to do what is fitting in this matter, for one cause or another."

423. HICKIE FAMILY OF KILELTON.

—This family of Hickie or O'Hicky descend from Eochy Baldearg, of the race of Cormac Cas, king of Munster. James Hickie of Tulla, Co. Clare, was confiscated in 1652, and his son William settled in Kilelton. His son William in 1682, by marriage, came into possession of some of O'Connor Kerry's lands. His son was William, 1720, whose son was Michael, 1767, whose son was William, 1791, whose son was William, 1829, whose son was William Creaghe, 1853, whose son is Colonel William Scott Hickie of Kilelton, born 1854.

424. ST. BRENDAN'S VOYAGE.—When St. Brendan set out from the coast of Kerry he directed his course to the south-west in order to meet the summer solstice. At length he came to "summer seas," where he was carried along (presumably in the Great Gulf Stream) without said or oar, for many days, and, finally he landed on the American coast. After marching inland for fifteen days he came to a vast river, flowing east and west. When he was about to cross he was met by a venerable man of noble aspect. This personage informed him that he had gone far enough, and that further discoveries were reserved for other men, who would come in future ages to colonise and evan-

gelise that country. The Saint returned to Ireland, and arrived there safely after a seven years' voyage. He founded a monastery at Enach-duin, now Annadown, on the shore of Lough Corrib, Co. Galway, on the 16th of May, A.M. 577, at the age of ninety-four.

425. HICKSON FAMILY OF FERMOYLE

The Rev. Chris. Hickson, of Cambridge, was rector of Disert and Kilconly in 1610. His son, Chris, as a rebel and papist was transplanted to Connaught in 1650, but returned to Kerry. His second son, Thomas, of Gowlane, Stradbally, had a son John, 1712, of Fermoy. His second son, Chris., 1745, had a son Robert, 1770, whose son was James, whose son was Robert, 1831, whose sons were James Paterson, Robert and George. Paterson succeeded, and then his brother, George Archibald Erskine Hickson, of Fermoy, born 1854.

426. THE KERRY MILITIA, 1691.—Levi son was desirous of raising a militia for service in Kerry, and issued an order for that purpose in September, 1691, and afterwards gave a certificate that it was effectually done. The orders and certificates were as follows:

"By the Honorable Brigadier Levison, Commander-in-Chief of their Majesties Forces in Kerry and this Side Limerick.

"It being highly necessary for their majesties' service that a militia troope of dragoones be immediately raised of ye inhabitants about Lixnaw or elsewhere in the county of Kerry, I do, therefore, appoint David Crosbie, Esq., to raise 5 troopers, and to take charge of them, and to command them as captain, to receive and obey the commands of ye generall or any other superior officer, from time to time, as he shall receive orders, and doe grant this power to continue during the generall's pleasure.—Given under my hand and seale, 14th day of September, 1691.

"RIC LEVISON."

"BY YE HONORABLE BRIGADIER LEVIL
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THYERE
MAJESTIES' FORCES IN YE COUNTY
OF KERRY.

"I does hereby certify yt on my coming to ye county of Kerry, David Crosbie, Esq., was one of the first that offered to joyne with theyre regular forces. Whereupon I gave him an order to raise a militia troop, which he effectually did. Also hath beene otherwise serviceable to ye government, yt witness my hand this 26th of November, 1691.

"RIC LEVISON."

427. HURLY FAMILY OF GLENDUFF.

—Denis Hurly of Knocklong, married Anne Blennerhassett, 1701, and had a son Thomas, who was succeeded by his brother Charles, whose son was Thomas, who was succeeded by his brother John, Clerk of the Crown of Kerry. The latter's son was Rev. Robert of Killiney, who was succeeded by his brother John of Glenduffe, 1814. His son was Robert, 1845, was father of John Conway Hurly of Glenduffe, born 1862.

428. STATE OF KERRY, 1673.—Lord Herbert proposed the following scheme for improving the county:—

For remedy of all which is humbly offered as followeth:—

"That the waies of the county be mended which, although it seem as vast and monstrous undertaking, yet it hath appeared feasible by an effectual experiment of the present year.

"That the owners of land in the baronies might be called to erect manours for the use of the people in their small seats.

"That the said English, with as many more of the best affected Irish be formed into a troop of dragoons, and a company of foot, to defend the country from foreigners; and that the several fisheries being restored and encouraged, the fishermen belonging to them, which must be about 200, and their boats, which may be 30, may be able to deal with an enemy's long boat, before they can land, as the militia above mentioned may do afterwards.

"It is humbly offered that for the strengthening of the said militia and the continuing of the most suspected part of them in their obedience that some central places of great natural strength, not above thirty miles from the remotest part of the country, nor from the River Shannon on the one side, the Timeoleague Bay on the other side, be thought upon to be manned with a competent garrison for that purpose, which may, by the equal distance, equally influence the whole west of Ireland, there being such place or places.

"That minister's churches and churchwardens, with their necessary appurtenances, may be had and maintained to prevent the contempt of the Protestant party and their religion, and also their degenerating into Irishmen and papists.

"That all possible endeavours be used to encourage the English and Protestant party to live in the parts, especially about the sea-coasts, upon the account of fishing, as al so upon some central inland part of the whole, upon some proper manufacture, so

as, instead of 1,500 Irish families for one of English now in the eleven parishes before mentioned, there may not be above six for one, as already planted by Sir William Petty.

"That by the encouragement of the English, at least two or three Englishmen of reputation and estate, acting as Justices of the Peace, may break the practices of idlers and cosheres, and dividing the whole people into tythings of families as heretofore, may cause the chiefe of each tythings to be bound for the good behaviour of each person in it, and each for other as for their forthcoming, upon occasional constables of hundreds, sheriffs, bailiffs, may (if possible) be all English and Protestants.

"That the stop of passing of letters patent upon certificates may be removed, and consequently, that the old proprietors may be dispossessed in form of lawe, and their numerous kindred and followers not engaged to assist them in usurpation any longer.

"That the quit-rent of this countie may be settled according to the intentions of the law, the express words whereof are that it ought to be some moderate as to consist with the encouragement of plantation. Moreover, besides the ordinary means above mentioned it is humbly intimated the difficult-ty of regulating, civilising, and securing this country may need and deserve some extraordinary help and consideration.

"Lastly, we humbly conceive that the rest of the county of Kerry, and part of the county of Cork, are more or less in the same condition with the places aforesaid, and will require the same remedy, all which is humbly submitted to your Excellencie's most obedient servants."

REV. A. B. ROWAN, 1800-61, took a great interest in the history of Kerry. He published Lake Lore, 1853, and had in preparation a history of his native county. It would be interesting to know if the M.S.S. of the latter still exists. He contributed articles on Kerry to the Kerry Magazine, London, Notes and Queries, and the Gentleman's Magazine. Two sons and three daughters survived him.

429. THE MERMAID LEGEND.—In par 288 was given the story of the Magheres mermaid, in which her cap was the means used for her capture. In Dingle bay and Cromane the legend of the Blasket mermaid states that the cloak is the article of attire to be captured if the gallant fisherman means to marry one of those pretty maids. A Cromane fisherman who secured a mer-

maid's cloak gave it back to her when she promised to go with him to the priest immediately, but she jilted him when he handed her the cloak, and vanished for ever and forever.

430. O'DONOGHUE'S MISTRESS. (59)

Of all the fair months, that round the sun
In light-link'd dance their circles run,
Sweet May, sweet May, shine thou for me;
For still, when thy earliest beams arise,
That youth, who beneath the blue lake lies,
Sweet May, sweet May, returns to me.

Of all the smooth lakes, where day-light
leaves

His lingering smile on golden eves,
Fair Lake, fair Lake, thou'rt dear to me;
For when the last April sun grows dim,
Thy Naiads prepare his steed for him
Who dwells, who dwells, bright Lake in
thee.

Of all the proud steeds, that ever bore
Young plum'd Chiefs on sea or shore,
White steed, white Steed, most joy to thee,
Who still with the first young glance of
spring

From under that glorious laks dost bring,
Proud Steed, proud Steed, my love to me.

Of all the sweet deaths that maids die,
Whose lovers beneath the cold wave lie,
Most sweet, most sweet, that death will be,
Which under the next May evening's light,
When thou and thy Steed are lost to sight,
Dear love, dear love, I'll die for thee.

While, white as the sail some bark unfurls,
When newly launch'd, thy long mane (60)
curls,

Fair Steed, fair Steed, as white and free;
And spirits, from all the lake's deep bowers,
Glide o'er the blue wave scattering flowers,
Fair Steed, around my love and thee.

Moore.

59 The particulars of the tradition respecting O'Donoghue and his White Horse, may be found in Mr. Weld's Account of Killarney, or more fully detailed in Derrick's Letters. For many years after his death, the spirit of this hero is supposed to have been seen, on the morning of May-day, gliding over the lake on his favourite white horse, to the sound of sweet, unearthly music, and preceded by groups of youth and maidens, who flung wreaths of delicate spring-flowers in his path.

Among other stories, connected with this Legend of the Lakes, it is said that there was

a young and beautiful girl whose imagination was so impressed with the idea of this visionary chieftain, that she fancied herself in love with him, and at last, in a fit of insanity, on a May-morning, threw herself into the Lake.

60 The boatmen of Killarney call those waves which come on a windy day, crested with foam, "O'Donoghue's white horses."

431. KILLEENTIerna, DROMULTAN.—The site of this Church is marked on the Ordnance Map, sheet 49, 6, Kerry, where it is called "Children's Burial Ground." The ruins are on Brown's farm, according to a local correspondent. In A.D. 1291, it was taxed as a public church, then in use. It would be interesting to know when it ceased to be used as a church, and when its use as a burying ground was discontinued.

432. HORAN family, descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, who was 124th monarch of Ireland. The Gaelic name of this Hy-Niall sept is Ua Uathmarain, or O'Uathmharain, which has been anglicised into Horan, Hamran, Heverine, Haran, Haren, Harhan, Haughran. The H-Niall sept had lands in Ulster and Connaught. In A.D. 1036, Domhnall Ua h-Uathmharain, lord of Feara-Li was slain by the Dal-Araidhe. In A.D. 1071 Mathghamhain Ua-h Uathmharain was slain in a battle between the lord of Uí-Failghe and Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair. Feara-Li extended from Bir to Camus, Coleraine barony, Co. Derry, at the time of the English invasion. A member of the clan would like to know when and why the Horan family migrated into Kerry.

433. THE KERRY MOUNTAINS.

Oh! the high-soaring mountains of Kerry,
Where the bright sheeny arbutus grows,
Where the rocks spread romantic confusion,
And the flashing cascade wildly flows;
Whose summits sublimely are tow'ring
Aloft with their mist-shrouded peaks,
Like sentinels guarding old Erin.

The glorious, the grand Kerry reeks.

Then hurrah! for the wild hills of Kerry,
Where the red deer is bounding right
free,

Where the rocks are all draped with
brown heather,

So gorgeous and glorious to see.

Oh! the sky-seeking mountains of Kerry,
Where the wild oak and roan trees wave.
Whose huge foot Loch Lein's magic water
Doth ever caressingly lave;
Where the panting fawn finds a safe covert,
'Neath the thick holly bush on the broom,
Where the pure breezy air is all fragrant

With ravishing heath-bells' perfume.

Then hurrah! for the wild hills of
Kerry, &c.

Oh! the craggy-browed mountains of Kerry,

Where lingers the sun's parting ray,

As if all reluctant to leave them,

When at the eve he is fading away;

And when in the morning he rises,

His first joyous greeting is given

To those lofty hills of green Erin,

That lift their tall heads up to heaven.

Then hurrah! for the wild hills of
Kerry, &c.

434. KILLARNEY.

Killarney! all hail to thee, land of the moun-
tain,

Where roves the red deer o'er a hundred
hill tops,

Or silently views, from the depth of the
fountain,

His image reflected at eve when he stops.

Where the monarch of birds from his throne
on the rock,

Ere he soars, 'mid the storm, sends his wild
scream afar;

Where the waterfall rushes with fierce foamy
shock,

And echo redoubles the sound of its war.

O, who has not heard of thee, land of the
lake

And who that has seen, but enshrines in his
heart

The glow of thy charms, and those feelings
which wake

At a scene such as this with a magical
start.

The rush of thy torrents are sweet to my
ear,

Thy lakes and their wooded isles dear to my
sight,

Thy mountains majestic, thy rivulets clear,
Alternately flowing 'mid shadows and light.

Thy wide spreading woods—yonder mountains
green pall,

The mellow toned bugle, the dip of the oar,
Sweet sights and sweet sounds, on my spirits

ye fall,
And wake me to gladness and music once
more.

T. C. CROKER.

435. KILNANARE, RATHMORE fort, in
Rath townland. This is a large rath, two
miles east of Castlemaine, and has an area
of four acres. It is surrounded on three sides
by a double ditch, now partly demolished.
The river Maine forms the remaining bound-

dary. When the river is in flood, the water
flows up through caves or caverns under the
lis. The fort must have been a strongly for-
tified place at one time. The interior of the
rath is smooth, except for one or two hol-
lows or caverns, which have been the resort
of otters. A local resident sends this note,
and another paragraph appeared in the
"K.P." 11:1:08, from a Lancashire corres-
pondent, describing Park-na-stalla. The Kil-
nanare readers are doing good work in thus
preserving local legends, etc. It may be of
interest to give a few particulars about the
so-called Dane's forts, really Irish residences.

Until the fourteenth century, houses built
within raths were in general use in Ireland.
The homestead consisted of at least seven
houses, viz.: dwelling house (tecu), cooking
house (ircha), kiln (aith), barn (saball), sheep
house (lias cairach), calf house (lias laig),
pigst- (muc-foil). Each house was made of
wicker, round shaped with conical roof, ex-
cept the oblong barn. The whole group was
surrounded by a lis or ratn. This was done
digging a deep circular trench, having
one opening for a door or gate. Where water
was convenient, the trench was flooded as an
additional security. The forts or raths
varied in size, from 40 to 1,500 feet in di-
ameter, according to the rank of the owner.
A dun, or residence of the local king or
chief, should have two walls with water be-
tween. Some had as many as seven circum-
vallations. Most raths have underground
chambers for refuge or as storehouses, built
of dry stone without mortar.

436. O'CONNOR.—A Canadian correspon-
dent would like to know the genealogy of
John O'Connor, who married Mary O'Mara,
both of Milltown. He was land steward for
the Herberts of Muckross, and died about
1822. One of his ancestors married one of the
Landers of Keel.

437. CLOUGH NA CUDDY (Cuthberts' or
Con's Stone), on Knockrear, in the West De-
mesne, Killarney, where the old friar from
Innisfallen slept for two hundred years. In
1823, this was a large stone with two cap-
sular hollows in it. The monk was kneeling
at prayers in the garden of the monastery
one day, when he heard a little bird singing
very sweetly. As the bird moved away, the
monk followed to listen to its singing. When
tired out from the following the bird, the
weary monk returned to the convent, but
met strange faces, who questioned him, and
told of a tradition about the monk of his
name who wondered away 200 years before,
and was not heard of after. The poor monk

saw his hour of death was come and, after
being anointed, died before midnight. The
holy stone is supposed to mark the spot where
he knelt during his long sleep.

438. THE ABBOT OF INNISFALLEN.

The Abbot of Innisfallen awoke ere dawn
of day;

Under the dewy green leaves went he forth
to pray;

The lake around his island lay smooth and
dark and deep.

And wrapped in a misty stillness the moun-
tains were all asleep.

Low kneel'd the Abbot Cormac when the
dawn was dim and gray,

The prayers of his hol' office he faithfully
'gan say.

Low kneel'd the Abbot Cormac while the
dawn was waxing red;

And for his sins' forgiveness a solemn
prayer he said:

Low kneel'd that holy Abbot while the dawn
was waking clear,

And he prayed with loving-kindness for his
convent-brethren dear.

Low kneel'd the blessed Abbot while the
dawn was waxing bright;

He pray'd a great prayer for Ireland, he
pray'd with all his might.

Low kneel'd that good old Father while
the sun began to dart;

He pray'd a prayer for all men, he pray'd
it from his heart.

His blissful soul was in heaven, tho' a breath-
ing man was he;

He was out of time's dominion, so far as
the living may be.

The Abbot of Innisfallen arose upon his feet;
He heard a small bird singing, and O but
it sung sweet!

It sung upon a holly-bush, this little snow-
white bird;

A song so full of gladness he never before
had heard,

It sung upon a hazel, it sung upon a thorn;
He had never heard such music since the
hour that he was born.

It sung upon a sycamore, it sung upon a
briar;

To follow the song and hearken the Abbot
would never tire.

Till at last he well bethought him, he might
no longer stay;

So he bless'd the little white singing-bird,
and gladly went his way.

But, when he came to his Abbey, he found
a wondrous, wondrous change;

He saw no friendly faces there, for every
face was strange

The strange men spoke unto him; and he heard from all and each.

The foreign tongue of the Sassenach, not wholesome Irish speech.

Then the oldest monk came forward, in Irish tongue spake he:

"Thou wearest the holy Augustine's dress, and who hath given it to thee?"

"I wear the holy Augustine's dress, and Cormac is my name,

The Abbot of this good Abbey by grace of God I am.

I went forth to pray, at the dawn of day, and when my prayers were said,

I hearken'd awhile to a little bird, that sang

The monks to him made answer, "Two hundred years have gone o'er,

Since our Abbot Cormac went through the gate, and never was heard of more,

Matthias now is our Abbot, and twenty have pass'd away.

The stranger is lord of Ireland; we live in an evil day.

Days will come and go," he said, "and the world will pass away:

In heaven a day is a thousand years, a thousand years are a day."

"Now give me absolution, as speedily as might be,

Then, close outside the window, the sweetest song they heard

That ever yet since the world began was utter'd by any bird.

The monks looked out and saw the bird, its feathers all white and clean;

And then in a moment, beside it, another white bird was seen.

Those two they sang together, waved their white wings, and fled;

Flew aloft and vanish'd; but the good old man was dead;

They buried his blessed body where lake and greensward meet,

A carven cross above his head, a holly-bush at his feet;

Where spreads the beautiful water to gav or cloudy skies,

And the purple peaks of Killarney from ancient woods arise.

William Allingham.

439. O'CONNOR.—The illustrious John O'Connor, Lord of Kerry and Irecht, on account of his adhesion to the Catholic party, and his efforts to draw to it not only his personal followers, but all with whom he had friendship, was, after having been seized upon by stratagem by the Protestants, brought to Tralee in that county, and there half hanged and then beheaded, A.D. 1652.

440. THE OLD CHURCHES OF KERRY deserve special attention in our antiquarian researches. It would be very interesting to compile an account of the saints who have given their names to the numerous churches, townlands, and parishes in the county. In many places, traditions of holy wells, and patron or feast days of local saints, may still be collected with very little trouble. Oil may mean a burying ground, or caoil a wood. If any trace of a church or cemetery remains, it will help to determine the derivation. An appeal for co-operation to the Clerical and Celtic readers should not be in vain in this matter. For list see index to topographical section.

441. KILLARNEY BOATMAN'S GRAVE.—At a certain part of the lake the boatmen, without any visible cause, rested on their oars. On Edward asking them why they did not pull, he received this touching answer—"Sure, your honour would not have us disturb Ned MacCarthy's grave!"

"Then a boatman was drowned here, I suppose?" said Edward.

"Yes, your honour." The boatman then told how the accident occurred "one day when there was a stag-hunt on the lake;" but as the anecdote struck Edward so forcibly that he afterwards recorded it in verse, we will give the story after his fashion.

MACCARTHY'S GRAVE.

The breeze was fresh, the morn was fair,
The stag had left his dewy lair;
To cheering horn and baying tongue,
Killarney's echoes sweetly rung.

With sweeping oar and bending mast,
The eager chase was following fast;
When one light skiff a maiden steer'd
Beneath the deep wave disappear'd.
Wild shouts of terror wildly ring,
A boatman brave with gallant spring
And dauntless arm, the lady bore;
But he who saved—was seen no more!

Where weeping birches wildly wave,
There boatman show their brother's grave,
And while they tell the name he bore,
Suspended hangs the lifted oar;
The silent drops they idly shed
Seem like tears to gallant Ned;
And while gently gliding by,
The tale is told with moisten'd eye.
No ripple on the slumb'ring lake
Unhallow'd oar doth ever make;
All undisturb'd, the placid wave
Flows gently o'er MacCarthy's grave.

Samuel Lover.

442. KILLELTON.—There are three townlands of this name in Ireland: in Stradbally parish, Co. Waterford, and in Aghavallen and Kilgobban parishes, Co. Kerry. The church ruins in the latter place were described by P. J. Lynch in the Irish Antiquarian Journal, 1889. The churches are named after Eltin or Ellitine, whose name is also connected with Lisselton parish. This Eltine was patron saint of Kinsale, and was also called Melteog. This may mean "my Eltin dear" (or, more likely, oig holy or chaste). Perhaps some reader may be able to give particulars of this saint

443. KILLARNEY TOWN in 1829, as sketched by Lynch, shows Poor School, College, Glebe House and Green, Hen Street, Brewery, Market Lane, Church Lane, Brewery Lane, Haha, Kenmare House, Sunday's Well, Ross Road, the Big Tree, Main Street, New Street, Bridge Street, River Dinah, the Mall, Mr. Galway's House, Gorham's Hotel, Club House, Church, Kenmare Arms, Bishop's House and Chapel, Convent, Post Office, Bohereen Kale, Market House, Assembly Room, Hospital, the Rock, Paddy Clane's Row, Mill Road, Ballydowny, The Mill.

444. KILCROHANE parish, NEEDANONE townland. A Dublin correspondent writes that Needanone means birds' nests. As the place is nearly all bog, with some rocks, the derivation seemed improbable. It was found, however, on exploring these rocks high up that there were nooks clad with ivy, holly, and other shrubs. This is the only spot for miles where birds could build their nests, the ivy being a safe nesting place up the steep sides of the cliffs. In the History of Kerry will be found many townlands whose derivation cannot be explained without local knowledge of this sort. It is to be hoped that readers will try and decipher such puzzling names.

445. KERRY SCENERY.

FAIREST! PUT ON AWHILE.

Air—Cummilum.

Fairest! put on awhile,
Those pinions of light I bring thee,
And o'er thy own Green Isle
In fancy let me wing thee;
Never did Ariel's plume,
At golden sunset, hover
O'er such scenes of bloom,
As I shall waft thee over.

Fields, where the Spring delays,
And fearlessly meets the ardour
Of the warm Summer's gaze,
With but her tears to guard her;
Rocks, through myrtle boughs
In grace majestic frowning,
Like some warrior's brows,
That love hath just been crowning.

Islets, so freshly fair,
That never hath bird come nigh them,
But from his course thro' air,
Hath been won downward by them, (62)
Types, sweet maid, of thee,
Whose look, whose blush inviting,
Never did Love yet see
From Heav'n, without alighting.

Lakes, where the pearl lies hid, (63)
And caves, where the diamond's sleeping,
Bright as the gems that lid
Of thine lets fall in weeping.
Glens, (65) where ocean comes,
To 'scape the wild wind's rancour,
And harbours, worthiest homes
Where Freedom's sails could anchor.

Then if, while scenes so grand,
So beautiful, shine before thee,
Pride for thy own dear land
Should haply be stealing o'er thee;
Oh! let grief come last,
O'er pride itself victorious—
To think how man hath curst
What man had made so glorious.
Moore.

446. BEAUFORT OR LAUNE BRIDGE, Scarbh a Cuileam, the ford of the holly tree, has a legend about the hermit, who forgot to say "Glory be to God" when he looked out at the storm, from his cell. As a penance for his neglect he picked up his holly stick, went into the middle of the river, and vowed to stay there until his stick should begin to grow. Soon a noted thief came driving cattle over the ford, and also repenting of his sins, determined to follow the hermit's example. The thief's holly stick sprouted at once, and the hermit's more slowly. But the hermit was drowned by the rising flood, and the place became known as Sgarraive a Kuilleen.

447. KILCROHANE PARISH, STAIGUE FORT.—A short account of this most remarkable building is given in the History of Kerry. It has been described by Vallancey, Lady Chatterton, Lord Dunraven, T. J. Westropp, etc. The most exhaustive and interesting account has been given by the owner of Staigue,

Francis C. Bland, of Derryquin Castle, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy (1821), when he presented a most beautiful model of the fort, made to scale, of small stones. The preservation of this most interesting caher in Ireland is due to the efforts of the Bland family since 1781.

448. KILLARNEY CL. B HOUSE, in 1828, was next to the Protestant Church. Gorham's hotel was across the street, and mine host described the gentlemen in blue frocks lounging about the door as:—"half-pay officers—they spring up in these parts as thick as mushrooms; mightly idle gentlemen they are, but it's better to let them alone, for if one of them was to tread on your foot, he'd challenge you for crying oh!" No townsman was admitted into the reading room, and a notice on the door stated that "none but members or strangers are admitted here."

449. THE KEENERS OF THE SEA: A LEGEND OF KERRY.*

The keeners are keening out of the sea
For one of the lordly race of the land,
The sound comes faint and fitfully,
Drawing anigh the strand.
One of the sea-loved race is dead,
And the coffin lies where the tide comes
creeping,
Waiting the wave with its bowed white head
To bear it away to the seafolks' keeping—
Oh, cold through the heart are the sounds
that pour
Over the desolate midnight shore!
Wildier and louder the keening grows;
Swiftly they come on the breaking wave,
And clasped by the mourners the coffin goes
Down, deep down, to its watery grave.
The cry pours forth as a rushing gale
As the white arms draw it under;
Down to the sea-grave, low and pale,
In a fairy world of wonder—
And all in their beds the living lie warm,
Shield us, Mary, from scathe or harm!

Under the clear waves away from the shore,
It is there that the seagraves lie,
Thence come the keeners, a white, wan host;
For once in the years gone by
On an island grave was laid the clay
Of Durrulla, the sea king's daughter,
And the white-toothed waves they gnawed
away
The rocky roots of the isle: and the water
Rushed to clasp her again to its breast,
For the dust of the sea in the sea shall rest.

Faint and low on the sinking blast

The strains of the keeners sweep,
For the human dust si laid at last

In its last, long ocean sleep

Under the breakers that roll ashore,

In the calm at the feet of the billows,

Where once the wind breathed purely o'er,

The leaves of the bending willows—

Ullagone o'er the moaning wave,

God rest the dead in their deep-sea grave.

T. E. MAYNE.

*Compare the Cantillon legend, par 243,
page 122, History of Kerry.

450. O'DONOGHUE'S BRIDE—Killarney, like almost every beauty spot, ruined tower, and roofless aisle in Ireland has its legends. Once upon a time there lived in a cottage near the lakes, a young and beautiful girl named Melcha. She would often wander along the banks of the beautiful lakes, gathering the wild flowers that grew near the water's edge, or admiring the lofty grandeur of the surrounding mountains till long after the last rays of the setting sun had gilded the horizon, before she would think of returning home. One evening she had wandered further than usual, and being overcome with fatigue, lay down on a mossy hillock and fell into a soft slumber. She had not slept long when she was awakened by the sound of strangely sweet music. She listened attentively—she thought she never heard music so sweet before, and fancied herself in that bright land of never-ending youth, the blissful groves of Tiernanoge. The waters of the lake heaved and swelled tumultuously, and Melcha perceived by the silvery light of the moon which had just risen, a plumed head arise out of the lake. She continued to gaze on the phantom, till she distinctly saw the form of a chieftain, mounted on a white charger, glide slowly on the lake towards her. Melcha's first impulse was to fly, but she could not, she felt chained as it were to the spot. At length the spirit reached the land, and, when a few paces from Melcha, alighted from his horse; as he approached her he uncovered his head. Melcha turned her eyes to look on a hideous phantom, as she thought, but judge her surprise on beholding a young and valiant looking chieftain, whose dark, glossy hair fell in ringlets down his manly shoulders. His dress was not of the then fashion, but the chivalrous look of it supplied that defect. In his hand he held a wand, surmounted with a golden shamrock. As he knelt before her Melcha thought she never saw so handsome a face before, and so great was the impression he made on her, that ere he arose from the kneeling posture

he was in, she loved, nay idolized him, even though a spirit.

One kind look from her was enough, and he arose and seated himself beside her; but of the conversation they had, little is known, except that he told her he was O'Donoghue, and that he was for an offence against the Spirit of the Lakes, compelled to wander over them, till a young and beautiful girl would consent to be his bride. Though he was never before visible to mortals except on May morning, he had wandered over the Lakes for many centuries, seeking one who would release him. In short, he described so earnestly his love for her, and the happy life they would lead "under the green wave," that ere they parted he obtained a promise from her to be his next May-morning.

May morning at last arrived, though Melcha thought it would never come. She repaired in her bridal dress to a high rock on the borders of the lake, where O'Donoghue desired her to await his coming. Some hours had now elapsed, and Melcha still gazed wistfully upon the billows as they broke so pure and bright, waiting for her chief to rise. Why comes he not? Ah, can he prove faithless? Or does the maid but rave? What could inspire such mystic love? At last she heard the same music that so affected her on the first night she met her lover, and she beheld a train of beautiful damsels arise from the water, all habited in white, scattering fragrant flowers around; next appeared a group of young children, dancing, and like wise scattering flowers; and at length O'Donoghue appeared on his white horse, which was led along by naiads. Numbers of beautiful boys and damsels continued to arise as the procession moved round the lake, till it stopped opposite to where Melcha was standing. O'Donoghue's dress was different from what she had seen him wear before; his plumed bonnet had given place to a glittering helmet. Melcha knew not how to join her lover as she gazed upon him from the rock. At last a desperate thought struck her. She sprang into the water, and had no sooner done so than O'Donoghue plunged in and caught her in his arms; the entire train gathered round the chief and his bride, and all sank beneath the waves.

Down to the palace deep beneath
The clear blue lake, the maid is gone,
And the princely chief with a golden
wreath
Will place his bride on a royal throne.
W. M.

THE HISTORY OF THE EAGAR FAMILY IN KERRY.

The present varieties of the name in Ireland are Eagar, Egars, Eager, Eagers, Egar and Agar. The Eagar family have been in Kerry for the past 250 years, and are supposed to have descended from the Saxon Alcher, Ealcher or Aucher, who was first earl of Kent (A.D. 836-65). There was a Walter FitzAuger at the period of the Norman conquest of England. During King John's time Thomas Fitz Auger was lord of the manor of Losenham, in Kent. Henry FitzAucher of Kent was with Edward I. at the siege of Carlaverock. In 1309-24 Henry Fitz Aucher (Auger) had 75 military and parliamentary writs of summons as Alcherus, Aucherus and Augerus. In later times the name was rendered Augar, Ager, Egar, Agar. The Norman Achard in a like way has varied into Acard, Agard, Echard, Eachard. Dr. Johnson says that eager, ardent, is derived from the Saxon eagar and the French aigre; while eagre, a tide swelling above another tide, comes from the Runick aegre, the ocean.

In 1308 the name of Joseph Ager appears in the records of Caernarvon. In 1502 there was a John Egyr in Dublin. In 1532 the widow of Harry Ager, Esq., was buried at Canterbury. In 1541 Francis Eagar held the benefice of Trim, in Ireland. In 1548 Sir Anthony Ager was King's Marshal for Calais town. In 1570 Beatrice Eger, as administratrix of Robert Eger, had a lawsuit against Simon Eger, about lands in Fleete in Lincolnshire granted by the Crown to Anthony Eger, and also other property devised by Sir James Harrington. About 1600 Sir Jas. Harrington, of Exton, m. Cecilia, daughter of John Agar of Elmsthorpe in Leicestershire. In the reign of Charles I. we find Major Robert Eager and his son Alex., also David Eager one of the 1649 officers. About 1738 John Eger of Surrey, changed the spelling to Eager.

In a letter (about the authenticity of which Miss Hickson appears to have some doubts) to the Earl of Rutland dated 25th February, 1642, Lord Antrim writes: "My Lord,—Some passages of the affaires here in Ireland I thought it good to present you with all which is necessary to be taken notice of. There was a great battle fought before the citie of Dublin wherein was slaine 400 English and Scotch and Sir Ed. Kenny, one of our captains, with his forces of 400 soldiers hath slain Thomas Eger with 500 men of his soldiers, and putt all the rest besides some prisoners taken, to flight. This is the greatest overthrow to the English (?) that yet hath been."

About 1784 Charles Agar, then archbishop of Cashel (and afterwards first earl of Normanton) held a visitation of his dioceses, including county Kerry. He held a general meeting of the family or clan, and the spelling of the name was discussed. As the Gaelic pronunciation of the name made no distinction between the diverse spellings, it was urged that Agar should be the general form to be used.

The armorial bearings registered in the Office of Arms in Dublin Castle for the Kerry family of Eagar are: Azure, a lion rampant, or, armed and langued. Gules, gorged with an antique Irish crown of the last; a chief ermine. Crest. On a wreath of the colours, a demi-lion azure, gorged with an antique Irish crown, and charged on the shoulder with a mullet, or, Motto, Facta non Verba.

Major Robert Eagar, of the army of Charles I., resided in Queen's Co., and married a Miss Hamilton. He left issue, two sons, Alexander and Charles.

Charles, second son, was the ancestor of the Agars of Kilkenny (Agar-Ellises, etc.).

Alexander Eagar, the eldest son, sold the Queen's Co. property derived from his father, had settled in Kerry at the Restoration in 1667. He died between 1696 and 1700, and left issue by his wife, Rose, daughter of Captain O'Toole, Governor of Limerick. Prior to 1677 the Sliocht Murry lands in Milbonane had been forfeited by Turlough Mac Owen Ferris, and were granted to Sir Francis Brewster, who granted them to this Alexander Eagar and his heirs. Alexander who died at Ballymalis Castle, had six sons and one daughter—1 Robert, 2 James, 3 John, 4 Alexander, 5 Francis, 6 George and Rose.

Rose Eagar, daughter of Alexander, married Capt. Clarke.

Robert Eagar (son of Alex.), married a daughter of Major Steers. He died before his father, and left two sons and two daughters. His son Alexander d.s.p. His second son was Francis, who married Miss Leslie, had a son, Alexander, who d.s.p., and two daughters—1 Jane, who married Lieut. Donaldson, 2 Elizabeth, who married McCoy. By the death of his grandson Alexander, Robert's branch became extinct.

James Eagar (second son of Alex.), was the founder of the senior branch of the family, which is now represented by Robert Eagar, of Rossbeigh, who is the son of the Rev. Robert Eagar, and his wife, Dora, sister of Sir John Chute Neligan, K.C. The succession of this branch is shown in detail later on.

John Eagar (third son of Alex.), known as

John of Culleenymore and Ballinaacourty, married Dorothea, daughter of Philip Talis, who was sovereign (mayor) of Dingle. This is now the second branch of the family and is represented by Olive, the only surviving child of the late Surgeon-Major Oliver Stokes Eagar, F.R.C.S.I., who was also a descendant of Maurice, Knight of Kerry, and Elizabeth Crosbie.

Alexander Eagar (fourth son of Alexander), of Littur Castle, married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Pierce Butler, rector of Iveragh, and left no issue.

Francis Eagar (fifth son of Alexander) of Gortdrounakiery, m. 1st Eliz., dau. of Geoffrey O'Donoghue of the Glens; 2nd Elinor, dau. of O'Keefe, B.L. Amongst his descendants was Lt.-Col. H. A. Eagar, who was killed in the last Boer War, and to whose son Queen Victoria became godmother.

The above Francis, through means of his marriage with the daughter of The O'Donoghue of the Glens, threw in his lot with the fortunes of that family. In a letter dated February 28th, 1712, Maurice Hussey writes in describing a raid made on his house to carry his cousin Honor Connell away to Glenflesk, that "The Rappes at Glenflesk, the sure refuge of all the thieves and Tories of the country, are up by night and are guilty of all the violence and villainies imaginable, and it will always be so, till nine-parts of ten of O'Donoghue's followers are proclaimed and hanged in gibbets upon the spot. You will hardly believe that Tim Cartie, his brother Dermot and Fneen O'Donoghue (Alias Beg), invaded my house on Saturday night last, an hour after candle-light. . . . This attempt was, it seems, to carry my cousin, Honor Connell, away to Glenflesk. . . . There were ten or twelve more (Rapps) in my turf-house. There came the

Monday following five Justices of Peace, viz: Herbert Bland, Brewster, White and Julian, to take the examinations of my servants, five in number. Francis Eagar, who is Capt. General, in conjunction with his brother Tim, of all the Rapps of Glenflesk, was one of those that invaded my house with his hat over his eyes, but could not disguise himself so as not to be known, he, because he pretends to be a Protestant, arms all the rest and leads them at night where he pleases. He is the dangerous fellow by much in the Glin. . . . My servants know none of the gang in arms but Tim Cartie, Frank Eagar, Fineen Beg Donoghue, and Tim Cartie's brother. I think 'tis crime now for them to carry arms, though they had no design upon the house without a licence from the Government nor any pretence to it."

In another letter dated 8th June, 1714, Col. Hedges writes to Secretary Dawson: "One Herlihy, formerly a Rapparee who did good service by cutting off the head of Dermot Bane Sullivan (a noted Captain of Rapparees, who infested this country for many years), and has ever since lived honestly under the protection of public faith, was barbarously and unlawfully used lately by the O'Donoghue and one Eagar (who is married to their sister) and others for killing Dermot Bane who was their friend, they laid a plot to take away his life, and on confidence 'twould take effect, robbed him of his cattle and goods, of which Mr. Edward Herbert has taken examinations."

Col. Hedges again writes in August 1714 that against Teige O'Keefe a Bench warrant was taken out, also "Florence O'Donoghue in Kerry for carrying arms and assaulting Francis Jones at Killarney. One Francis Eagar, a brother-in-law of these O'Donoghues; and a Protestant, stands indicted in the county of Kerry for his misdemeanour against Herlihy and others in the county of Cork; a brother of his, one George Eagar was High Constable in Killarney District (though a wild fellow), till they removed him last Assizes and put in Francis Jones who was abused by the O'Donoghues in his place. . . . George Eagar having committed an affray at Killarney was sent for by Dr. Bland and another Justice, who admonishing him for his breach of the laws, he replies, that if 'twere not for the respect he had for some of the company he would beat him, with a great cudgel he brandished over his head, as long as his stick would last and called him many opprobrious names. Mr. Eagar was soon after made High Constable!"

George Eagar (sixth son of Alexander) m. 1st d. of Fitzgerald of Meenigane; 2nd Eliz., dau. of Wm. Saunders. Among his descendants was Major Francis Russell Eagar, 51st Regiment of Foot, who served in the Peninsular War, receiving marked praise at the battle of Talavera. He was a noted duellist. His eldest son, Major Robert Eagar, served with distinction in the first Afghan War, and in the Crimea, obtaining three medals. He was Knight of the Legion of Honour. The second son of Major Francis was Major Edwd Hungerford Eagar, who served in the first Afghan War (where he was severely wounded) and also in the Crimea; he received four decorations for Afghanistan, (Gwalior (the bronze star), Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal; he had two sons, both killed in war, Captain Frank Eagar in the Egyptian campaign, 1884-6, and Captain Ed.

Boaz Eagar at Belmont in South Africa.

The lands of Castle, Ballymalis, where Alex. Eagar, the first of the name in Kerry, resided 1667-99, and which were held by his descendants for five generations, by the death of Collector Eagar (1850), passed to the owner in fee, Fredk. Wm. De Moleyns, Esq., who sold them to Capt. Oliver Stokes. The remainder of his estate, consisting of the fee-simple lands of Culleenybeg, the freehold lands of Droumavally, Ballyvorane, Cloghers, Clahane, Lyre, and other valuable property were sold in 1838, to Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq., and now forms part of the estate of his great-grandson, Richard Coute, Esq.

SENIOR BRANCH.

Alexander Eagar, who first came to Kerry, had a second son James. This son m., 1st, Cecilia, daughter of Squire Holmes of Kin-sale; 2nd, circa, 1704, Barbara, daughter of Capt. Richard M'Loughlin of Ballydowney. By the first wife he had issue Dorothea, who died unmarried, and Thomas of Ballyhar; and by the second, Alexander (1711-76).

Thomas Eagar (son of James), of Ballyhar, d. 1766. He m. 1st Catherine Chute of Chute Hall, who d.s.p.; 2nd, in 1729, Jane, daughter of Walter Spring, having issue four daughters and three sons:—Avice, m. Low-garth Godfrey; Martha d. unmarried; Margaret m. John O'Sullivan of Cahirdian; Jane m. Thos. Giles of Wood Lodge. His three sons, James, John, and Walter, left issue. This Thomas Eagar, of Ballyhar, succeeded to the lands of Cottage, Droumirouk, and Cloghereen. As the last two townlands adjoined the demesne of Muckross he exchanged them with Ed. Herbert, Esq., for the lands of Ballyhar, on which he built a family residence. His son James, Capt. of the Laune Rangers was left Cottage, where he built a residence in 1776.

James Eagar (eldest son of Thomas of Ballyhar), of Cottage, b. 1731, d. 1817, m. 1760, Catherine, daughter of Francis Spring, of Ballycrispin, having issue three daughters and four sons:—Catherine 1767-1850, m. Thomas Spring; Jane m. Rowland Eagar, of Culleenymore; Avice m. George Kennedy, Surgeon R.N. His second son, Francis Spring Eagar d. unmd. The third son, John Moore Eagar, m. 1st Eliz., daughter of Ephraim Peet, of Cork, and 2nd, Anne, dau. of Samuel Blennerhassett, and widow of John Blennerhassett, having issue by the former a dau. Eliz. (who m. Geo. Beale of Cork), and a son James Peet Eagar, who d. unmd. The eldest son of James of Cottage, was Thos. Spring Eagar, of Cottage, d. 1808, who m.

1801, Mary, daughter of Samuel Raymond, of Ballyloughran (High Sheriff of Kerry, 1773), having issue two daughters and one son, of whom Frances d. unm.; Catherine m. 1824, Wm. Sealy, and James Raymond Eagar b. 1805, who d. unm. The youngest and fourth son of the elder James Eagar (1731-1817) was James Day Eagar who succeeded.

James Day Eagar (fourth son of James of Cottage), b. 1772, d. 1854, m. Avice, dau. of Robert Eagar of Listry (she d. 1838). This James was Lieut. in the 30th Foot and served seven years in the Peninsula, where he was twice wounded. He fought at Badajoz, Salamanca, Fuentes d'Onore, Ciudad Rodrigo, etc., and received the Peninsula medal. He had issue two daughters and three sons, of whom Anne d. unm.; Catherine m. Lieut. Henry Eagar, 62nd Foot; Jas. Heavyside Eagar d. unm., and the Rev. Thomas Eagar d. unm., The second son of Jas. Day Eagar succeeded. This Lieut. Jas. Day Eagar was born at Ballycrispin, which place was given him by his father. He also held the lands of Lahern, Kilcoologht, and Coolgariff, on which he built a handsome house. He was commandant for two years at Neiza in Spain, which prevented him being present at the battle of Waterloo. He retired on full pay, which he enjoyed until his death.

Rev. Robert Eagar (second son of James Day) m. Dora, sister of Sir John Chute Nelligan, K.C., late Recorder of Cork. He left issue one son, Robert Eagar, of Rossbeigh.

Robert Eagar (son of Rev. Robt.), of Rossbeigh, in 1908, is the representative of the senior branch of the Eagar family in Kerry. Miss Olive Eagar, of Bedford, Listowel, in 1908, represents the second branch, as will be described later.

John Eagar, of Ballyhar, b. 1733, d. 1813, was the second son of Thomas of Ballyhar, who was the son of James, who was the son of Alexander, who first came to Kerry. This John m. 1st a sister of Capt. Carey, of Cork, who d.s.p.; he m. 2nd, 1791, Dorcas, daughter of Henry Eagar of Faha (by Lucinda Yielding his wife), having issue two daughters and three sons, of these Lucinda of Knocknaboula d. unm.; Jane m. Michael MacSheehy; Thomas d. young; Rev. Thos. d. unm., 1836; and the second son John Henry succeeded.

John Henry Agar (Eagar) was the second son of John Eagar, of Ballyhar. He m. Eliz., daughter of John Lynch of Dromin, and d. 1837, leaving issue five daughters and five sons, of whom Eliz., Dorcas, Thomas, and Jas. died young; Lucinda and Jane no

issue. *John Eagar, M.D., was local M.P. for Antigua, and d. 1853; Rowland was Staff Assist. Surgeon in Ceylon, and d. 1852; and the second son Henry left issue.

*Emily m. Brigadier Wm. P. Purnell, C.B., son of B. Purnell of Stancombe Park, Gloucestershire.

Henry Eagar, second son of John Henry Eagar of Ballyhar, was a Lieut. in Ceylon Rifles, and m. Frances, dau. of Jas Chamberlain, of Chamburst, Norfolk, who was sister of Countess de Wogan. They had one dau. Elizabeth.

Walter Eagar of Killarney, was the third son of Thomas of Ballyhar, who was the eldest son of James, who was the second son of Alexander Eagar, who first came to Kerry. He m. Alice, daug. of Richard Mason, having issue three daughters and three sons, of whom Thos. and Richard died young; Alice m. Capt. Chidley Coote; Jane m. Thos. Mason; Avice m. Wm. Eagar of Groinmore, and James Walter Eagar succeeded.

James Walter Eagar, eldest son of Walter of Killarney, d. 1859, m. 1st 1808, Rachel, dau. of Benjamin Orpin, of Ballintemple, Co. Cork, and 2nd, Susan, dau. of John Shelton, of Rossmore, Co. Limerick. By the first wife he had four daughters and three sons, of whom Anne, Susan, Alice, Mary, d. unm. The second son Richard, m. Kate Galwey, having a dau. Kate and a son Walter. The eldest son was John who had issue. This Jas. Walter Eagar, by the second wife, had one dau. Eliz., and three sons, Walter, Charles and Shelton, all of whom settled in Ceylon, married, and have issue.

John, eldest son of Jas. Walter Eagar, m. Anne, dau. of John Doman of Co. Cork, and neice of Lieut.-General Rolt, K.C.B. They had issue one son Walter Eagar, M.D., b. 1835.

*The Killarney Church Registries date back only to 1782, and amongst the deaths is the following entry dated 5th April, 1785:—"Mrs Rose Eagar, relict of Alex. Eagar of Ballymalis, aged 67." She lies interred in the Eagar Tomb, which was situated in the parish church under the aisle or the family pew, and the entrance to which was from the Churchyard—the tombstone which lay over or adjacent to the vault was broken by the fall of a beam at a time when the church was being repaired. On it was the inscription: "John Clarke caused this stone to be laid over Alex. Eagar, Rose, his wife, and Robert, his eldest son." Then followed the dates of the deaths of James, John and Alex (his 2nd, 3rd and 4th sons), and of Alex. the 2nd son of James. Francis Eagar,

the 5th son of Alex., the 1st settler of the name in Kerry, was interred in Muckcross Abbey.

Alexander Eagar, b. 1711, d. 1776, was the second son of James, who was the second son of Alexander who first came to Kerry. He m. Rose, who d. 1785, dau. of Francis Eagar and his wife Eliz. (dau. of Geoffrey O'Donoghue, of the Glens, popularly known as the Black Prince.) They had five daughters and five sons, of whom Barbara m. Hammond Collis; Eliz. m. Wm. Hilliard; Marvel m. Stephen Huggard, of Killarney; Rose, m. Geo. Raymond; Anne m. Robert Eagar, of Brackloon; Francis m. Miss Bowden (niece of Dr. Cox, Archbishop of Cashel), having one dau., who died young; Alex. d. unm.; Jas., Henry, and Geoffrey, who left issue.

James Eagar, the eldest son of Alexander, d. 1806. He m. Alice, sister of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, 1st Bart. They had issue, six dau. and one son, of whom Frances m. Richard Eagar; Belinda m. Francis Eagar; Barbara m. Joseph Webb; Agnes m. William Mason; Mary m. Rev. Thos. Nash; Harriet m. John Bride; Rowland, collector of excise m. 1793, Charlotte, dau. of Henry Blennerhassett, and d., 1850, without issue.

Henry Eagar, of Faha, was the second son of Alexander. He m. Lucinda, dau. of Jas. Yielding, having issue Rose Anne d. unm.; Arabella d. unm., 1860; Dorcas m. John Eagar, of Ballyhar; Lucinda m. Wm. Seymour of Co. Cork; James d. unm.; Alex., Lieut., drowned; John ("Kerry Post") d. unm.; Charles ("Kerry Post") d. unm.; Capt. Henry Yielding Eagar m. Emily, dau. of John Lynch, of Dromin, and d. 1858, having issue Bessie Charlotte (who d. young at Trinidad, and was interred at Killarney) and Eliz. Charlotte m. Lieut. Cotton Way, 28th Bombay Native Infantry

(Captain Henry Yielding Eagar was friend to John Raymond (m. to Anne, dau. of John Eagar of Racomane) on the occasion of the sanguinary meeting between him and Alex. McCarthy, of Kilgarvan, in 1816-17, when the latter was killed. It is believed this was the last fatal duel that was fought in Kerry.

The sixth son of Henry was Jeffrey of Ballyard, who left issue (James Yielding, father of Henry Eagar's wife, intermarried with Dorcas, daughter of Samuel Crumpe, by Lucy, dau. of Thos. MacLoughlin and Anne, second dau. of Sir Francis Brewster. This James was the only son of John Yielding, by Avice, dau. of Henry Blennerhassett and Dorcas, dau. of Francis Crumpe, by Dorcas, dau. of Robert Orpen. The latter John was only son of Richard Yielding, of Bellvue, by Belinda,

eldest dau. (by Charity Wilson) of Rowland Bateman, b. 1620, who was major in the wars of 1641, in Col. Sir Hierome Sankey's Regt. of Horse, under Lieut.-Gen. Waller.

Jeffrey Eagar, of Ballyard, was the sixth son of Henry, who was the second son of Alexander. He was lieut. of the Royal York Rangers and deputy registrar of Ardfert and Aghadee. He m. Blanche, dau. of Brian MacMahon, registrar of Limerick. They had issue, Susan d. unm.; Lucinda Yielding d. unm., 1856; Dorcas m. Geo. Raymond; Blanche m. John Weeks; Bryan in the U.S.A. army; Geoffrey d. unm.; James and John in the Kerry Militia; the eldest son was Capt. Henry MacMahon, d. 1855, who left issue by Catherine, dau. of James Day Eagar, of Cool, garriff—viz., three sons, Geoffrey, Henry and James.

Geoffrey Eagar was the fourth son of Alexander, who was the second son of James, son of Alex. who first came to Kerry. He m. daughter of Geoffrey Eagar, having issue—Marvel, Elizabeth; Richard d. unm.; Geoffrey of Sydney, Australia, m. Alice, daughter of Lt.-Col. Chidley Coote, having issue one son Henry Bathurst Coote Eagar; the eldest son of Geoffrey was Charles Agar of Cork, who m. Miss Archer of Cork, leaving issue—Lucinda, Anne, Geoffrey d.s.p.; Edward, d.s.p.; Charles, M.D. in America; William in America; Archer in America; and the eldest son Rev. Richard Eagar of Dromore.

SECOND BRANCH.

In dealing with the senior branch of this family it was explained that Alexander Eagar was the first of the name in Kerry. The eldest son of Alexander was Robert, but his branch is extinct. The second son was James, who was ancestor of the present senior branch now fully described, and which is represented in 1908 by Robert Eagar. John Eagar of Ballinacourty, the third son of Alexander, was the founder of the second branch of the family, which is represented by Miss Olive Eagar of Bedford, Listowel.

John Eagar, known as John of Culleenymore and Ballinacourty, was the third son of Alexander Eagar by his wife Rose, dau. of Capt. O'Toole, governor of Limerick. His father gave him the lands of Culleenymore; and in 1710 he acquired the lands of Ardrianane and Rathmilode (to which succeeded the Rev. Thomas Eagar of Audenshaw, Manchester, and his descendants). This John Eagar married Dorothea, daughter of Philip Tallis, sovereign (mayor) of Dingle. In 1671 Philip Tallis, then of Dublin, married Mary

dau. of Wm. Coddington, who was High Sheriff of Co. Dublin in 1655, and of Co. Wicklow in 1656, and whose will bears date, 2nd April, 1657. This Philip Tallis had issue, of whom Thomas d. unm.; a daughter who m. Mr. Clarke; Dorothea who m. John Eagar; and an elder son, Lieut. Francis Tallis, who m. Tryphena, dau. of Whittall Browne by his wife Anne, dau. of Col. Freuk. Wm. Mullins, of Burnham, M.P., the great grandfather of Thomas, first Lord Ventry. This Francis Tallis d.s.p., and his will of Feb., 1745, with a codicil of April, 1746, was proved 26th November, 1746. It states that the testator, Francis Tallis, of Emlagh, desires that his body may be buried in the parish church of Dingle. He devises certain lands to his wife Tryphena, and to his brother Thomas Tallis, for life, with remainder to his nephews, the sons of John Eagar, viz.: to his nephew, Francis Eagar, the lands of Ballinane, to his nephew Alexander, Eagar, the lands of Emlagh, Emelagh and Ballinrannig; to his nephew, Philip Eagar, a tenement in Dingle; to his nephew, Joseph Clarke, the lands of Ballinettig. Mention is made of John and Dorothea Eagar, the son and dau. of testator's nephew, Robert Eagar; and to his grandnephew Tallis, son of James Eagar, then deceased; to all of whom it directed pecuniary legacies to a considerable amount. It also mentioned Ed. Browne, Fredk. Browne and Thomas Blennerhassett; and appointed the Rev. Thos. Collis of Dingle, as executor. Coming back to John Eagar of Ballinacourty and Culleenymore, who m. Dorothea, dau. of Philip Tallis, sovereign of Dingle, we find they had issue, two daus. and six sons, Rose, another dau. Robert, Philip, James, John, Francis and Alexander. We must now trace the issue of this group of the Eagar family.

Rose Eagar, dau. of John, m. Robert Saunders.

The second daughter of John Eagar m. Murtoogh Moriarty, and is stated by some persons to be the mother of Admiral Moriarty. This seems doubtful from the Moriarty family history which has been recently printed by me in the "Kerry People."

Robert Eagar (1st son of John) m. a Miss Browne of Dingle, and had issue Frances, Dorothea, Alexander (m. and had issue), and the eldest son John.

John Eagar d. 1774 (son of Robert, son of John) m. Catherine, dau. of Cornelius MacGillicuddy (2nd son of Capt Peries McGillicuddy by his wife the dau. of Derrick Van Dachelær) by Eliz. dau. of John O'Connell of Derrynane, and Eliz., only daughter of Christopher Conway, and had one child John.

John Eagar of Racomane (son of John, son of Robert) m. Mary, dau. of Robt. Eagar of Listry, having issue Anne, m. John Raymond, who fought Alex. MacCarthy, 1816-17; Maria m. Henry Fenton Jades; Bromley, nephew of Dowager, Countess of Ripon; Catherine, Arabella and Avice d. unm.; Robert and Edward settled in America; Alexander, Colonel in the Spanish service and Governor of Manilla, d. unm.

Philip Eagar (second son of John of Ballinacourty), m. Eliz. Browne, and had issue; John and Alexander settled in East Indies; Robert d. in England.

James Eagar of Culleenymore (third son of John of Ballinacourty) m. Margaret Day of the Manor, and had issue Margaret, m. Mahony of Iveragh; Mary m. — Teahow or Teahan; Barbara d. unm., and Tallis who had issue.

Capt. Tallis Eagar (only son of James of Culleenymore, son of John) m. Millicent, dau. of Robert Blennerhassett of Mt. Rivers, and sister of first Baronet, having issue, Lucy m. James Murphy; Alice * m. Saml. Landre; Sarah m. Webb; Frances d. unm.; Millicent m. Geoffrey Eagar; and Rowland who had issue.

* From this marriage is descended S. A. Quan-Smith, Esq., of Bullock Castle Dalkey.

Rowland Eagar, of Lahard, d. 1800 (only son of Tallis, son of James of Culleenymore) m. Jane, dau. of James Eagar of Cottage, and had issue, Catherine m. Rev. John Boots, Rowland Tallis.

Rowland Tallis Eagar (only son of Rowland of Lahard) m., 1st, Anne, dau. of John Henry Blennerhassett, 2nd, Lucy, sister of Maj.-Genl. Stokes, who was Br. representative at court of Mysore. The issue by first wife was Elizabeth, d. unm.; Jane; Anne, d. unm.; John Henry, d. unm.; Morgan O'Connell, d. unm. By the second wife he had Margaret, Honoria and Oliver Stokes who succeeded.

Oliver Stokes Eagar (son of Rowland Tallis, son of Rowland of Lahard, son of Tallis, son of James of Culleenymore, son of John of Ballinacourty, son of Alexander who first came to Kerry) m. Mary, widow of Major first came to Kerry) m. Mary, widow of Henry Moore Sandes, dau. of Hugh Eldon Yeilding, and siste of Colonel W. R. Yeilding, C.B., D.S.O., C.I.E., having issue John Henry Tallis and Richard Hugh Yeilding, both of whom died young, and Olive.

Olive Eagar, of Bedford, Listowel, is the only surviving child of the late Surgeon Major Oliver Stokes Eagar, F.R.C.S.I., and inherited from her father the lands of Cottage Ballymalis, Culleenymore, etc., which

were held by her family since the arrival of the first settler of the name in Kerry, 1667-77.

John Eagar, of Ballinvogher (fourth son of John of Ballinacourty, son of Alexander, who first came to Kerry) m. Agnes O'Leary, and had issue of which details are invited.

Francis of Ballinvoher (fifth son of John, son of Alexander, who first came to Kerry) m. Honoria, dau. of Thos. Hickson, of Dingle, and d. 1772, leaving issue, Rose Anne m. James Trant, Dora m. Edw. Spring, Mary m. John Tidmarsh, Lucinda m. Francis Newton, Tryphena, John, of Coumduff; Thomas, of Rathpogue; Francis, of Cuel; James, of Dingle; Robert, of Brackloon; Alexander, Lieut. R.N., d. sp.

The executors to the will of the above Francis Eagar, of Brackloon, were Maurice. Knight of Kerry, his brother, Alexander Eagar, of Ardinane, and son, John Eagar. The will bears date, 25th July, 1772.

John Eagar of Coumduff, Recorder of Dingle (eldest son of Francis of Ballinvoher, fifth son of John of Ballinacourty, third son of Alexander), m. Miss Creagh (d. 1840), leaving issue, Sarah m. Patrick Trant, sovereign of Dingle; Margaret m. Robt. Eagar of Dingle; Rose Anne m. Dr. Kennedy; Thos. John, Lieut. R.N., wounded at Santa Cruz, 1797, and Capt. Francis.

Capt. Francis Eagar, of Minard Castle (son of John of Coumduff), Sheriff of Galway, m. Margaret Lynch, of Ballincurra, Galway, in 1805, and had issue, one dau.; John, b. 1811, d. unm., 1839; and Francis Lynch.

Francis Lynch Eagar (son of Capt. Francis of Minard Castle) b. 1809, d. 1860, m. Mary, dau. of James French, of French Grove, Mayo, having issue, Francis and Joseph.

Thomas Eagar of Rathpogue, d. 1800 (second son of Francis of Ballinvoher, fifth son of John of Ballinacourty, third son of Alexander) m., 1st, Eliz., dau. of Alex. Eagar, of Ballymalis Castle; 2nd, Rose Anne, d. 1800, dau. of Alex. Eagar, of Ardrinane. By the first wife he had Catherine, d. unm.; Honoria m. Wm. Thompson, of Ballingamboon; Anne m. Robt. Riordan, of Coolgarraff, Killarney; Elizabeth m. James Eagar, of Listry; Francis, captain in French service, d. unm.; John, who m., 1st, Jane, dau. of Geo. Williams, having one dau; 2nd, Letitia, dau. of Jos. Smith, of Dingle, having issue. By the second wife Thomas of Rathpogue had issue, Tryphena and Dorothea, d. unm.; Thomas; Robt. m. and had issue; Anthony, d. unm.; Lieut. Alex., and James.

Alexander Eagar (son of Thos. of Rathpogue) was Lieut. 57th Foot, and County Inspector. He was born 1785, d. 1855, and m.,

1817, Margaret, who d. 1849, dau. of Eusebius MacGillicuddy (of the family of the Reeks, by his wife Anne, dau. of James Fitzgerald, of Ballyellen Co. Carlow, and first cousin of Harman Herring-Cooper, of Shruel Castle, near Carlow), leaving issue, Rose Anne Catherine, Margaret MacGillicuddy, Thoas, D.I. R.I.C., d. unm., 1847; James, Eusebius, and Francis MacGillicuddy.

Eusebius MacGillicuddy Eager of Clifton Lodge, b. 1820 (son of Lieut. Alex. Eagar, b. 1785), m. Nora Mayberry, having issue, four daus. and three sons. One dau., Meta, m. Charles Morphy, solicitor; another Maude m. Revd. — Madden, of Killarney, and Nora m. George Coll Baker, of Ballydavid, Co. Tipperary, who was drowned while out boating at Rossbeigh. The eldest son, Eusebius, of Woodcock Lodge, Glencar went to Western Australia and married there; second son Francis, in England, and Thomas in Australia.

Francis MacGillicuddy Eagar (third son of Lieut. Alex., son of Thomas of Rathpogue) was governor of Limerick jail, and m., 1855, Margaret Holdenn, having issue, Anna, Margaretta, authoress of "Life at Russian Court"; Grace m. Allister MacCloud; Frances m. Rev. — Hanson; Eusebia, d. unm.; Dora; Rev. Alex. T.C.D., m. Jennie Evans, having issue, three sons; Francis, d. unm.; Richard married, having issue, Ellen and Francis.

James Eagar, d. 1844, was brother of Lieut. Alex. and son of Thomas of Rathpogue. He m. 1820, Isabella, dau. of Caleb Palmer, of Milltown (by Dorcas, his wife, dau. of Wm. Twiss, of Ballybeg, by his wife, Avice, dau. of John Godfrey, of Ballingamboon), having issue, Dorcas, b. 1820, d. in infancy; Rose Anne, d. unm., 1841; Dorcas, b. 1827, d. unm., 1849; Isabella, b. 1832, d. 1834; Caleb, b. 1827, d. 1834; Francis, b. 1828, d. 1829; Alexander, of Dublin, b. 1830; Thomas, eldest son, had issue.

Thomas Eagar, b. 1823 (son of James, son of Thomas of Rathpogue), m., 1855, Lydia, dau. of John Langley, of Brittas Castle, Tipperary, leaving issue, Isabella, James, b. 1856, Thomas, b. 1860.

Francis Eagar, of Cuel (third son of Francis of Ballinvoher, fifth son of John of Ballinacourty, third son of Alexander) m. Eliz., dau. of Dominick Rice, of Dingle, having issue, Mary, Rose Anne, Eliz., Dorothea, Francis, d. unm. in India; Thomas and Dominick settled in America and had issue; and Capt. John, R.N.

Capt. John Eagar, R.N. (son of Francis of Cuel) m. Catherine, dau. of Jas. Bullock, of Essex, Commander in R.N., having issue,

Francis John, b. 1826, Captain Bengal Army under Lord Gough; and John James, b. 1829, Captain Madras Army, who served under Maj.-Genl. Whitlock, and obtained medal and clasp.

James Eagar, of Dingle, d. 1800 (fourth son of Francis of Ballinvoher), m., 1776, Mary, sister of Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. O'Connell, K.C.B., leaving issue, Alice, d. unm.; Rose Anne, b. 1792, m. Ed. Rice, of Dingle; Anastasia m. Lieut. Matson, and d. 1857; Mary, b. 1799, m. Captain FitzMaurice, R.N.; Francis, b. 1785, Captain 73rd Regt., d. unm. in Ceylon.

Robert Eagar, of Brackloon (fifth son of Francis, of Ballinvoher), m. Anne, d. 1844, dau. of Alex. Eagar, of Ballymalis Castle, having issue, Francis, d. unm.; Alex. m. and had issue; John d. unm.; Thomas d. abroad.

Alexander Eagar, of Ardrinane, d. 1790 (sixth son of John of Ballinacourty and Cullenmore, son of Alexander, who first settled in Kerry) m. Tryphenia, dau. of Fred Browne of Ventry, having issue, Anne m. John Giles, of Castlemaine; Dorothea m. Wm. Murphy; Lucinda m. Ed Eagar, of Listry, and, 2nd, Wm. Hilliard; Rose Anne m. Thomas Eagar, of Rathpogue; Mary m. Callaghan McCarthy; John, Tallis and Fredk., all having issue.

John Eagar, d. 1814 (eldest son of Alexander of Ardrinane), m., 1776, Sarah, d. 1826, sister of Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bart., and had issue, Frances m. Richard Yielding, of Bellvue, Co. Limerick; Alexander, M.D.; Robert, of Dingle and Ardrinane; Rowland Blennerhassett; Tallis, d. unm.; Frederick, d. unm.

Alexander Eagar, M.D., A.B., T.C.D., d. 1817 (eldest son of John, son of Alex. of Ardrinane), m., 1812, Annabella, dau. of Rich. Yielding of Cloghers, having issue, Annabella m. Dr. Peppard, of Limerick; Sarah m. R. Blennerhassett of Mt. Rivers; Catherine m. Captain Townsend Blennerhassett, who was drowned while nobly endeavouring to save the life of his servant; Alexina m. John Eagar, of Dingle.

Robert Eagar, of Dingle and Ardrinane, b. 1784, do. 1843 (second son of John, eldest son of Alex. of Ardrinane), m., 1810, Margaret, d. 1846, dau. of John Eagar, recorder of Dingle, having issue, John, b. 1811, m. Alexina, dau. of Dr. Elex. Eagar, died s.p.; Alex, died young; Thomas d. 1814, M.A., T.C.D., of Ashton, under-Lynne, m. Mary, dau. of Stephen Taylor, of Manchester, having issue, Eliz.; Margaret Eliza; Robert Taylor Sumner, b. 1849.

Rowland Blennerhassett Eagar, b. 1786, d. 1847 (third son of John, son of Alex. of Ardrinane), m., 1813, Mary Anne, dau. of Oliver Mason, having issue, Sarah, d. young; Theodora m. Wm. Hickson; I. John m. Alicia Brereton, dau. of John Fred Eagar, having

issue, Rowland Henry, b. 1858 in Missouri; 2. Rowland, b. 1822, settled in America.

Tallis Eagar, of Reencaheragh, d. 1826 (second son of Alexander of Ardrinane), m. Mary, dau. of Charles Hurly, of Knocklong, have issue, five dau.—Belinda, Tryphena, Dorothea, Mary, Alice.

Frederick Eagar, of Groinmore, b. 1752, d. 1834 (third son of Alex. of Ardrinane) m., 1776, Alice, sister of Oliver Mason, of Kilmore, a descendant of Sir John Mason, of Sion House, London, and his wife Elizabeth, dau. of John, Lord Audley, and sister of Lord George Fitzwalter Touchet, first Earl of Castlehaven, having issue, Alice, d. unm.; Anne, Tallis d. unm.; William and John Frederick, having issue.

William Eagar, b. 1789, d. 1859 (eldest son of Fredk. of Groinmore), m. Avice, dau. of Walter Eagar by Alice Mason, having issue, Fredk., b. 1811, m., having issue; Thomas b. 1812, m., s.p.; Walter, b. 1814, m., having issue; Robert, b. 1816; John, b. 1818, d. unm., 1847.

John Frederick Eagar, b. 1791 (second son of Fredk. of Groinmore), m. 1811, Sarah Benner, of Kilquane; 2nd, 1830, Catherine Billerwell, sister of Hilliard Alton, British Consul. By the first wife he had issue, Eliz., d. young; Margaret, b. 1818, d. 1832; Alicia m. 1st, Wm. Brereton, 2nd, John R. Eagar; Fredk. John of Normanton House, who m. Anne, widow of Losenzer Shaw, dau. of R. Gentleman, having issue Sarah Anne, John Fredk., b. 1845, and Fred. Geo., b. 1854; Henry, b. 1814, d. 1859; Rowland John, Robert John, Alexander John, b. 1821, m., 1855, Emily Booth, in Batavia, having issue, John, b. 1856; Herbert, b. 1858; Wellington Tallis, b. 1860. By the second wife he had issue, Catherine, d. young; and William James, b. 1831, m., 1858, Agnes Jane, dau. of John Weekes, having William, b. 1859, who m. a dau. of Geo. Massey, niece of Earl of Lauderdale.

THIRD BRANCH.

Francis Eagar, of Gortdromakiery, was the fifth son of Alexander, who first settled in Kerry. He married, 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Geoffrey O'Donoghue of the Glens, having issue, Rose Anne (Geal Dubh), who married Alex. Eagar of Ballymalis Castle; James and Robert, unm.; Geoffrey and Alex. had issue; John went to France. Francis m., 2nd, Elinor, sister to — O'Keefe, B.L., having issue, Ellen, who m. O'Leary, of Co. Cork, and Lieut. Geo., who went abroad. (John Eagar, of the Irish Legion of France, was taken prisoner at Flushing, 1809—possibly this John Eagar was a descendant of Lieut.

George Eagar, son of Francis Eagar and his wife Elinor O'Keefe.)

John Eagar, third son of Francis, about 1730, accompanied his uncle, Col. Florence O'Donoghue, to France, and became a major in the Irish Brigade. He m. Mdme. D'Espay (Mdle. la Reave), and died at Vitrey in 1775. His wife surviving him, a considerable property reverted to her heirs. In O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigade it is stated that "in Dec., 1745, the Milford, 40 guns, under Capt. Hanway, took, off Montrose, in Scotland, Le Louis XV. of Dunkirk, with some of the Irish Brigade on board, in order to assist Prince Charles Edward; and amongst the officers of the Regt. of Clare thus captured was John Eagar as 2nd Lieut. in that corps." There is a French translation of O'Daly's book by the Abbe Joubert in the British Museum Library. It was published at Dunkirk in 1697, and wandered from thence into Kerry, having been probably taken there by one of the Brigade on a stolen visit to his friends and relations, and conveyed back to France by another, for on the corner of a fly-leaf is the following MS. note in half-faded characters: "Ce livre fut donne a Mons. Jean Eagar par son tres chere et tres belle amie, Mdme. Elise Henesse, on Honehouse, dans son maison en Listowell."

Alexander Eagar, the second son of Francis, m. Catherine, dau. of William Weekes, having issue, Anne, who d. unm., and Eliza, who m., 1st, Francis Cashel, and, 2nd, Thomas Eagar, of Rathpogue.

Geoffrey Eagar, eldest son of Francis of Gortdromakiery, was b. 1703, d. 1787, m. Marvel, dau. of John Leader, of Mount Leader, having issue, Margaret m. John O'Mahony, of Iveragh; Elizabeth, m. John Lynch, of Dromin; Rose Anne m. Geoffrey Eagar; Mary d. unm.; Agnes and Lucinda d. unm.; Frances m. Jeremiah O'Leary; John d. young, Thomas d. young, Edward of Curraglass and Killeen had issue; Henry Agar, educated at Narbonne, France, d. at home, aged 25, 1777. Richard of Gortdromakiery, d. 1850, had issue,

Edward Eagar, d. 1783 (son of Geoffrey, son of Francis, son of Alexander), of Curraglass and Killeen, m. Elinor, dau. of Richard Radley, of Knockrour, and grand dau. of Denis McCarthy, of Doneen, having issue, Henry Thomas and Richard. This Denis was seventh in descent from Dermot McCarthy, who built Drishane Castle, near Millstreet. Dermot was second son of Teige, third feudal lord of Muskery.

Henry Thomas Eagar, b. 1776, d. 1857, of Kerry and Ballina, eldest son of Edward of

Curraglass, m., 1st, Sophia, dau. of Collector Godfrey, and, 2nd, Susanna, dau. of Rev. Charles Seymour, of Co. Galway, having issue, Elizabeth m. Wm. Ham, of Ballina; Anna Maria m. Edw. Hearne, of Ballinrobe; Susana m. Thos. Ham, of Ballina; Marvel m. Rev. Henry Fry, rector of Kelleedy, Clare; Rev. Ed. Charles, vicar of Kilonan, Roscommon, m. Eliz., dau. of Jas. Noble, Co. Fermanagh; Charles Henry, C.E., of Dublin; Matthew Wyatt, L.R.C.S.I., of Athenry, d. unm., 1860; Henry Thomas, London; Rev. Jos. Seymour, having issue.

Rev. Joseph Seymour Eagar, M.A., fourth son of Henry Thomas of Kerry and Ballina, m. 1850 Alice, daughter of Alexander Kendall, Staff Surgeon, by his wife Miss Lecky of Castle Lecky, Antrim having issue—Clementina, Alice Susan, Laura, Alex. Kendall, b. 1850; Lieut.-Col. Henry Averell Eagar, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles (died of wounds received at Stormberg in the late Boer War), m. to daughter of Hon. Wm. MacCullough, Victoria, Australia, having issue two daughters.

Richard Eagar, second son of Edward, of Curraglass and Killeen, m. Ellen O'Donoghue, having issue, Edward, with estates in Ceylon; Henry, of Gortahoose, Killarney, and Geoffrey in America.

Richard Eagar, of Gortdromakiery, d. 1850 (third son of Geoffrey, eldest son of Francis of Gortdromakiery, fifth son of Alexander, who first came to Kerry), m. Frances, daughter of James Eagar of Ballymalis Castle, having issue, three daughters and seven sons—Alice, Marvel, Charlotte, Geoffrey, James, Henry, Richard d. unm.; Edward, Rowland, Sidney, having issue.

Edward Eagar, son of Richard of Gortdromakiery, m. 1st Jemima, daughter of Rev. Jas. MacDowall, 2nd Ellen, daughter of Nicholas Mooney, commander, R.N., having issue by first wife:

1. Frances, m. H. Waldegrave, of New Zealand.
2. Richard Edward, of Wellington, New Zealand, m. Eleanor, daughter of Rev. John Eamblen, and has issue.
3. Geoffrey, Hon. Minister of Public Works, member of Legislative Council, m. Mary Anne, daughter of Wm. Bucknell, of Yeovil, Wilts.

Edward had issue by the second wife.

4. Ellen.
5. Nicholas Henry, of Sydney, N.S.W., m. Louisa, daughter of John Morris, and has issue.
6. William, Solr., of London, m. Anne, daughter of John Wilkins, of Pawlett, Somerset, and has issue.
7. Francis.

Rowland Eagar, son of Richard of Gort-dromaktery, m. Anne, daughter of Ed. Hickson, having issue: Frances, Maria Anne, Alice, Edward, Richard.

Sidney Eagar, son of Richard of Gort-dromaktery, m. daughter of John Martin, of Killarney, and has issue: Philippa, Frances, David Martin d.s.p., and Richard.

FOURTH BRANCH.

George Eagar, of Nantenane, was the sixth son of Alexander who first settled in Kerry. He m. 1st a daughter of — Fitzgerald, of Meenigane, having issue a son Edward who settled in Kilkenny and had issue. He m. 2nd Rose, daughter of Wm. Saunders, having issue.

Barbara, m. John Raymond of Rockfield. Rose, m. Mahony.

Robert m. Miss Creagh, having issue: Mary m. Lieut. Monaghan, William m. Miss Roche having issue a son George.

Francis m. Miss Fitzgerald, having issue one daughter.

Alexander m. Letitia, daughter of Anthony Russell of Flintfield, having issue, Mary, John, and Geo m. with issue.

James m. Avice, daughter of Denis Hurley, having issue.

James Eagar, second son of George of Nantenane, m. Avice, daughter of Denis Hurley, having issue: Mary m. Edw. Day; Edw. m. Lucinda, daughter of Alex. Eagar of Ardrinane, having issue one son and one daughter; Alex. m. Miss Morgan, having issue: Ellen; Jas. m., had issue, Francis, Robert m. had issue, four daughters; Robert of Listry and Lahard, having issue; and Francis m. 1st sister of Col. Hare, 2nd Belinda, daughter of Jas. Eagar, of Ballymalis, who d.s.p., having issue by 1st wife: James, who had a daughter Ellen, and Robert d. in Australia. Avice Hurley, the wife of James Eagar, was a descendant of John Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, and Avice Conway of Killorglin.

Robert Eagar, of Listry, and Lahard (eldest son of James, second son of Geo., sixth son of Alex who first settled in Kerry), m. a daughter of Edward Supple of Ballydonoghue, having issue: Mary m. John Eagar of Racomane.

Avice m. Jas. Day Eagar of Coolgariff.

John, Lieut., 31st Regt. Foot, served in the Crimea, died at Rockfield, the residence of Jas. Day Eagar. He carried safely the regt. colours at Albuhera—they being the only colours of the Brigade squad.

James m. Eliz., daughter of Thos. Eagar, of Rathpogue, having two sons and two daughters, who died young.

Edward Supple had issue.

Francis Russell had issue.

Robert had issue.

Edward Supple Eagar (eldest son of Robert of Listry and Lahard) m. Theodora, daughter of Richard Blennerhassett, by the Hon. Eliza De Moleyns, having issue:

Annabella m. Charles Newton.

Elizabeth m. Alex. Thompson.

Anna Maria m. — Mabon of Leith, Scotland.

Edwardina d. unm.

Louisa m. Richard Ellis of Glenascrone, Abbeyfeale.

Ricarda m. and settled in America.

Major Francis Russell Eagar, 31st Foot, d. 1832 (the third son of Robert of Listry and Lahard) m. Jane Oliver, daughter of John Powell, of Maesgwynne, Carmarthen-shire, having issue:

Matilda m. John Geo. Beresford, nephew of Lord Decies, and grandson of Wm. Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, 3rd son of Earl of Tyrone, and brother of the first Marquis of Waterford.

Louisa, m. 1859 Thos. Fortescue, of Suffolk Lawn, Cheltenham.

Maria Anne m. Arthur, son of Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Jones, K.C.B.,

Emma.

Major Robert John, 31st Foot, Knight of the legion of Honour, served in Crimea and Afghanistan, receiving 3 medals and praise. Major Edw. Hungerford had issue.

Many stories of the above Major Francis Russell Eagar are related about his duels, and his bravery at Talavera, for which he received marked praise.

Major Ed. Hungerford Eagar (second son of Major Francis Russell Eagar) served in Afghanistan, Gwalior, Sebastopol, Turkey He m. Eliz., daughter of Denis Kelly, S.L., of Castle Kelly, having issue.

Jane Ruth.

Capt. Frank Whitworth, b. 1857, 33rd Regt., killed in Egyptian War, 1884-6.

Capt. Ed. Boaz, Northumberland, Fus., b. 1860, m. daughter of Col. Hoyts, Mayor of Cheltenham. He was killed at Belmont, S.A., leaving issue, 4 young children.

Major Edw. was several times wounded in India and received many decorations.

Robert Eagar (fourth son of Robert of Listry and Lahard) m. Barbara, daughter of Tobias Fitzgerald of New Park, Co. Limerick, having issue Anne Evans Tyroll.

Tobias d. unm., and Gerald Fitzgerald, who went to Melbourne.

Edw. Supple went to Melbourne and m. Anne Howell, having one son

Robert Headley, the eldest son, m. Matilda O'Donoghue, having issue Barbara and Anne, and sons, Robert and Henry.

The following pedigree will interest members of the Eagar family:—

1. Edward III. d. 1377, md. Philippa, 3rd dau. of Wm. Count of Holland and Hainault.

2. Edmund, Duke of York, d. 1402; md. Isabel, dau. of Peter, King of Castile; m. 1372.

3. Constance, of Langley, md. Thomas, 6th Baron le Despencer, created Earl of Gloucester, 1397, and beheaded at Bristol, 1400.

4. Isabella le Despencer, d. 1440; md. Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny (1st husband), created Earl of Worcester.

5. Elizabeth Beauchamp, d. 1447; (Baroness Bergavenny) was the 1st wife of Sir Edward Neville who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Bergavenny.

6. Sir George Neville (Baron Bergavenny) d. 1492; md. Margaret (1st wife) dau. and heiress of Sir Hugh Fenne, d. 1485.

7. Sir Edward Neville of Addington Park, Kent; beheaded Tower Hill, 1538-9; md. Eleanor, widow of Ralph, 8th Lord Scrope of Masham, dau. of Lord Windsor.

8. Catherine Royder Neville, md. Clement Throckmorton of Hanley (1st husband) d. 1594.

9. Martha Throckmorton, md. George Lynne of Southwick Hall, Northants, buried there 29th November, 1617.

10. George Lynne, md. Isabel, sister of Sir Anthony Forrest, of Morbon, Hunts, Knt.

11. Martha Lynne, md. John Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, Kerry, M.P., 1661.

12. Robert Blennerhassett (2nd son) md. Avice, dau. and co-heiress of Jenkin Conway.

13. Henry Blennerhassett (3rd son) md. Dorcas Crumpe.

14. Robert Blennerhassett (2nd son) md. Francis Yeilding, dau. of Richard Yeilding and his wife, Belinda Bateman, of Belvue, Croom, Co. Limerick.

Mellicent Blennerhassett, sister of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, 1st Bart. md. Capt. Tal-

lis Eagar of Oulleenymore and had issue.

16. Rowland Eagar of Lahard, m. Jane, dau. of Jas. Eagar of Cottage.

17. Rowland Tallis Eagar, m. Lucy, sister of Maj. Genl. Stokes, leaving.

18. Oliver Stokes Eagar. Surgeon Major, F.R.C.S.I., who m. Mary, widow of Henry Moore Sandes, and dau. of H. E. Yielding, leaving.

19. Olive Eagar, of Bedford, Listowel, in 1909.

Voters' List, 1908:—

Eagar, Mary, Cordal.
Eagar, Walter, Anglont, Fieries.
Eagar, Mary, Lahard.
Eagar Aileen, Gortahoosh, Brewesterfield.
Eagar, John, Killarney.
Eagar, Rowland, Inch, Killarney.
Eagar, Anne, Milltown.
Eagar, Ida J., Ballymackegogue, Ballinahghish.
Eagar, William, Tralee.
Eagar, Timothy Tralee.
Eagar Jane, Tralee.
Eagar, Mary W., Bedford, Listowel.
Eagar, Mary, Tubrid, Kilgobnet.
Eagar, Mary, Knocknaboola, Kilgobnet.
Eagar, Thomas, Groin, Kilgobnet.
Eagar, Maurice, Flemby, Arabella.
Eagar, William, Flemby, Arabella.
Eagar, Dora, Rossbeigh, Glanbehy.
Eagar, Francis, Rossmore Island, Sneem.

NOTE.

I have to thank Miss Olive Eagar, of Bedford, Listowel, for most of the information given about the Eagar family. In compiling this family history much original matter from wills and other private papers has been utilised. The account of the family compiled by J. F. Eagar many years ago, has been availed of. Corrections and additions will be welcomed for publication.

END OF PART II.

Topographical Section.

The 87 parishes are given in large type, with acreage and population (1901) in brackets

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