

# 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.

PART IV.

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# KING'S HISTORY

OF

## COUNTY KERRY.

By J. KING.

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ANNALS OF KERRY.

B.C. 1695 TO A.D. 1695.

"God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who was from all eternity, did, in the beginning of Time, of nothing, create Red Earth; and of Red Earth framed Adam; and of a Rib out of the side of Adam fashioned Eve. After which Creation, Plasmation, and Formation, succeeded Generation as follows:

1. Adam. 2. Seth. 3. Enos. 4. Cainan. 5. Mahalaleel. 6. Jared. 7. Enoch. 8. Methuselah. 9. Lamech. 10. Noah. 11. Japhet. 12. Magog. 13. Baath. 14. Phoeniusa Parsaidh. 15. Niul. 16. Gaodhal. 17. Asruth. 18. Sruth. 19. Heber Scot. 20. Beومان. 21. Ogaman. 22. Tait. 23. Agnon. 24. Lamhfionn. 25. Heber Glunfionn. 26. Agnan Fionn. 27. Febric Glas. 28. Nenuall. 29. Nuadhad. 30. Alladh. 31. Arcadh. 32. Deag. 33. Brath. 34. Breogh-an. 35. Bile. 36. Milesius." (Four Masters).

Milesius was son of the king of Spain, and spent much of his youth in Scythia and in Egypt. Solomon, king of Israel, and Milesius, married two daughters of Pharaoh, king of Egypt. When Milesius returned to rule in Spain, he sent his uncle, Ithe, to explore Ireland. Ithe's son, Lughaidh, was of the party, and gave his name to Loch Lughdhach, now Loch Currane, in Iveragh. Ithe was killed by the Dedanans; and Milesius decided to invade Ireland, but died in Spain. The expedition, under the command of Queen Scota and the eight sons of Milesius, set out from Breogh-an's tower (Corunna) in Spain, and sailed to the coast of Inis-Fail.

A.M. 3500 (B.C. 1695). The fleet of the sons of Milidh, 120 ciuli, came to Ireland to take it from the Tuatha De Dananns; and they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis on the third day after landing. In this battle fell Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh, wife of Milidh; and her grave is between Sliabh Mis and the sea, in Clahane townland, parish of Annagh. Therein also fell Fas, the wife of Un, son of Uige, from whom is named Gleann-Faisi, in Killelton townland, Kilgobbin parish.

They came from a land beyond the sea,  
And now o'er the western main,  
Set sail in their good ships, gallantly,  
From the sunny land of Spain.

Thomas Moore.

A.M. 3579. Conmael, son of Emer, sovereign of Ireland, fought the battle of Loch Lein, Killarney, against the Ernai and Martinei Firbolgs; and against Mogh Ruith, son of Mofebis of the Firbolgs.

A.M. 3656. Tighearnmas, king over Ireland, gained seven battle at Loch Lughdhach (son of Ith, and cousin of Milesius) Corrane lake, in Iveragh. It was in his reign clothes were dyed purple, blue, and green; and goblets and brooches were first covered with gold and silver in Ireland. Some of the Milesians were driven ashore at Inbher Scene, in a.m. 3500. Enda, son of Milesius, was drowned here on Currane river, and the wife of Armergin Gluingil, i.e. Sgene Davilsir, died there, hence Inbher Sgene. The graves of Erennan and Sgene were at opposite sides of Ballinskelligs Bay.

A.M. 3727. Eochaidh Faebhar-ghlas, sovereign of Ireland, fought the battle of Luachair-Deadhadh, Sliabh-Luachra.

A.M. 3751. Fiacha Labhrainne, sovereign gained the battle of Gathlach, Gayly parish, in which fell, Mofebis, son of Eochaidh Faebhar-ghlas. It was in his reign that the springing of these three rivers first took place, namely, the Fleasc, Flesk; the Mand, Mang, Maine, or Inbear Mainge; and the Labhrann, Cashen; from which last the surname Labhrainne clung to him.

A.M. 3790. Aengus Olmucadha, sovereign of Ireland, cleared the plains of Mag-Arcaill in Ciarraighe—Luachra; and Magh-Luachra—Deadhadh, near Castleisland.

A.M. 4169. Sirna Saeghlach, sovereign of Ireland, gained the battle of Luachair, Castleisland. It was in the time of Sirna, happened the eruption of the Leamhain, river Laune.

A.M. 4319. Enda Dearg, son of Duach, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died of a plague at Sliabh Mis, with a great number about him.

A.M. 4981. Rudhraighe, sovereign of Ireland, gained the battles of Luachair and Sliabh Mis.

A.D. 448. Bishop Erc, the sweet-spoken judge to St. Patrick, died in 514. He made Ardferth the seat of a Bishop in 512. He was St. Patrick's first convert in Ireland, and revised the Brehon code. St. Erc was the spiritual father of St. Brendan at Ardferth, which appears to have been his native place, Fertai Fer Feic, by the side of Sidh-Truim, on the west. He was bishop of Slane, where his relics were enshrined and venerated on 2nd of November.

Termon Eirc, Lerrig Townland, Kilmoyley



parish, was founded by St. Erc, son of Deaghadh. In Ballyheigue parish is the church of Kilvicadeaghadh, and the holy well of Macadeaghadh with the stone amulet or baulley of St. Erc still preserved from his day to effect cures.

450. St. Trian was abbot of Croebheach, near Brosna, founded by St. Patrick (Acta S.S. p. 725).

450. St. Benignus was sent by St. Patrick to evangelise West Munster, but he soon went to Clare, and St. Erc carried on the mission in Kerry.

484. St. Brendan was a native of Fenit, Ardfert, a pupile of St. Erc and of St. Ita; and tutor to St. Finan Cam. He christianised Corcaiguiny; he was baptised at Tubber na molt, Wether's Well, in Tubrid townland, Ardfert; discovered America; and died in 577. He was buried at Clonfert Brendan, Ardfert. Brendan means the house of the virtues of St. Brendan. Brendan, son of fair Findlug, and Mochuda, son of Findall. A holy pair, with penitential countenances, of the race of Ciar, son of Fergus.

St. Brendan's descent from Ciar, ancestor of O'Connors Kerry, is given as:—

- 1 Fergus Mac Roighe, king of Ulster, had by Maev, queen of Conacht, a son.
- 2 Ciar, whence Kerry, or Iar Mumhan, or West Munster, old Kerry north of the river Maine, Desmond being south of that stream. Ciar lived 200 B.C.
- 3 Mogh Taoth
- 4 Astomon.
- 5 Moetha.
- 6 Fualasgec
- 7 Eoghan
- 8 Delmain.
- 9 Fiochur.
- 10 Oghaman.
11. AÉ.
- 12 Oleu.
- 13 Fioncadh
- 14 Finlug
- 15 St. Brendan.

The early Irish and Latin accounts of St. Brendan will be given in detail later on in this history of Kerry, as well as an account of the O'Connors of Kerry.

500. Carpain, the bishop of Iferte, died.

577. St. Becc died. It was at the mansion of Cahirairde, fortress of Airde Mac Fidaigh, in Lástrim townland, Ardfert parish, that he prophesied the birth of St. Brendan.

550. St. Finan Cam., was born in Corca Duibhne, was a pupile of St. Brendan for seven years, founded Innisfallen monastery, and spent most of his life in Iveragh, Lough

Currane being his favourite retreat, where his patron is kept on March 16.

Aghadoe, Kilachaidconchinne, in Magh-Geonchinne, Magunihy, was founded by St. Finan Cam. Derrynane, Daire Fhinain, is also named after St. Fionan, and O'Donoghue's legendary White Horse was originally the steed of St. Finan Cam.

580. St. Carthach, the elder, died. He was bishop of Saigir.

636. St. Carthach, the younger, died. He is patron of Lismore. He was educated by the other St. Carthach. Kiltallagh, Castlemaine, was built by St. Carthage Mochuda, who was expelled by Bishop Domaingen or O'Duibhduin, and Kiltallagh was given to the bishop's brother, Faolan.

St. Domaingin or Maingen founded Kiltomy, Tuaim-Musgire, and Kilmaniheen in Brosna. His name is given in Martyrology of Tallaght at April 29.

661. St. Cummine Foda, died. He was born in 592, and was of the tribe of Eoghanacht Locha Lein.

782. Maelcobha, king of Kerry, died.

812. The Danes were defeated by Eoghanacht Loch Lein.

816. Mac Laehtna, lord of Ciarraige Luachra, died.

819. Cobtharc, son of Mailduin, king of Locha-lein, died.

823. Eitgall of Scilig was carried away by the strangers (Danes), and soon died of hunger and thirst.

838. The northmen, Danes, wasted the churches of Kenmare, Scelig Michil, and Innisfallen.

843. Hugh, king of Kerry died.

848. Cobthach, son of Maelcobha, lord of Coarraige Luachra, died.

869. The plundering of Munster by Cearbhall, from Luachair westwards to the sea.

In 869 Dun-main, in the west of Erin, was demolished, and an extraordinary and indistinctly crinate slaughter of the foreigners was effected there by Culigan, son of Maelcron, and the Eoganachts of Loch Lein, and by Flannabart, grandson of Dunadach, King of Ui-Conaill, and by Congalach, son of Laetna, King of Ciarraige, and by the whole west of Erin. Other victories are recorded elsewhere, and attributed to the prayers of the Kerry Saint, Mochuda, the patron of Lismore.

886. Indrechtach, son of Aedh, lord of Ciarraige Luachra, died.

903. At the battle of Bealach Mughna, Kildare, with Cuileannan, king of Cashel, was slain Maelgorm, lord of Ciarraige

Luachra; and the lord of Corca-Duibhne, O'Falvy.

904. Colman, son of Cinaeth, lord of Ciarraige Luachra, died.

915. A slaughter was made of the foreigners (Danes), by the Eoghanachta and by the Ciarraighi.

932. Congal, king of Kerry, died.

947. Cormac, king of Kerry, died.

950. Ballinaskelligs Monastery, St. Michael's Mount, founded.

950. Blathmhac of Scelig, died.

970. Gebheannach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraige, died.

An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Ciarraige, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dunna-fithrech, Dunferrees, in Liselton.

998. Macraith, king of Kerry.

1001. Culachra, king of Kerry, was slain.

1003. Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraige Luachra, died.

1009. Maelsuthain Ua Cearbhaill, of the family of Inis-Faithleann, chief doctor of the western world in his time, and lord of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, died, after a good life, at Aichedeo.

1013. A battle between the Ui-Eathach, O'Mahonys and O'Donohoes of South Munster.

1014. At the battle of Clontarf were killed: Eocha, son of Dumadhach, chief of Clann-Scannlain; MacBeatha, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraige Luachra; Scannlan, son of Cathal, lord of Eoghanacht Locha Lein.

It is said that surnames first began to be used in the reign of Brian Boru, and many of the old Kerry families then took the names by which families began to be distinguished from tribes. Ui-Eathach was the tribe name of both the O'Mahonys and O'Donoghues of South Munster. Both of these families distinguished themselves at the Battle of Clontarf, where Cian (Kean), son of Maelmhuaidh (Molloy), the direct ancestor of the O'Mahonys, commanded that family, and Dohmall (Donnell or Daniel), son of Dubh-da-bhoireann (Duv-Davoran) the direct ancestor of the O'Donoghues commanded them.

Amongst the slain at the battle of Clontarf as recorded in the "Annals of the Four Masters," was Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan, lord of Feara, Maighe, the head of the Duggan family, and of the Cronins of Kerry; Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraige Luachra, head of the O'Connors, and Dohmall, son of Fimhin Great-Steward of Maer. He was chief of the Eoghanachts of Maer, in Scotland, and descended from Meine Leamha, the ancestor

marched at the head of an army to Corca of the O'Moriartyes of Kerry.

1015. Macrath, son of Muireadhach Claen, 1015. Macrath, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraige Luachra, was killed.

Flann, king of Kerry, was slain.

1019. Joanna, dau. of Muldoon O'Moriarty, of Loch Lein, married Mahon O'Connor Kerry.

1020. Culuchra Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige Luachra, died.

1024. Aed O'Cathail, king of the Eoghanacht Locha-lein, was slain.

1027. Macraith O'Muireadhaigh, king of Kerry, died.

1029. O'Caipre, the son of Flaind, king of Locha Lein, is slain.

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

1038. Cinfaelad O'Muireadhaigh, king of Kerry, was slain.

1040. Aedh of Sgelig Michel died.

1043. Annad O'Flaind, king of Locha Lein, was slain.

1044. O'Kathal Rigdomna, king elect, of L. lein, is taken from Achiddeo, and slain. O'Carroll, the rigdamna, his successor, was slain in 1044.

In the year 1044 we find the record of the death of Aedh (Hugh) of Sgelic-Mhichil, in a list of obituaries of ecclesiastics, which shows that the cells on that island were still occupied by hermits.

1045. The two Falveys, the two future kings of Corcudubne, were slain by the Eachii (people of the Onaght), in Buiberre.

1047. O'Carroll, king of L. lein, was slain. Fordelbach leads an army into the Eoghanacht and Corcadubne, and carried off many cows and other cattle.

1049. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfaelaidh, lord of Ui-Conaill Gabhra, was slain by the lord of Eoghanacht Locha Lein.

1049. In Finsuilech, king of the Eachii, killed. Loingseach O'Domhnaill, the other king of the Eachii, was slain at Corcudubne.

1050. Conor O'Conor was slain by the Connacians.

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

1060. Donchad O'Flan, king of E.L.L., was killed by O'Carroll, while on his way from Kinnccora.

1063. Cathal O'Donoghue, king of the Eachii and of southern Ireland, died.

A.D. 1064.—Turlogh, son of Tiegue, son of Brian, became King of Munster, and he



diubhne (Corcaguiny), and from thence to Eoghannacht Locha Lein (district around Killarney, possessed by Irish tribes descended from Eoghan or Owen More, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Desmond and Thomond, A.D. 100), and brought away innumerable booty and spoil, and O'Ceirbhail, Prince of Loch Lein, was slain.

1067. Hugh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe, Luachra, was killed in Connaught during the war with Leinster and Munster.

1069. The two Muirchertachs, the two kings of the Eoghannacht, and Cathal O'Connor, king of Kerry Luachra, killed each other.

1075. Dermot Mac Mel Brenan, comarb of St. Brendan, died.

Miöl Brenain means tonsured of the rule of St. Brendan.

1086. Conchobar, king of Kerry, died.

1086. Mac Beth O'Connor, king of Kerry, died.

1089. Ard-fearta was burned.

In the year 1092 we find the obituary of Donnchadh MacCarthaigh, Lord of Eoghannacht, Chasil, who was killed by Ceallachan-Caisil and of Muireadhach Mac Cartaigh, lord of Eoghannacht. He is the ancestor of the MacCarthys of Munster, and was the first person ever called MacCarthaigh; in fact, the first person who used the tribe name as a surname. He was the son of Carthach, son of Saeirbhreathach, son of Donnchadh Ceallachan-Chaisil, King of Munster.

1093. O'Flanin, son of Lannchada, was buried at Inis Fadlin.

1093. Gormlaith, dau. of O'Connor Kerry, queen of the Eachii, died.

Ireland was desolated by a fearful pestilence, A.D. 109, in which Bishop na-Corcraine, successor St. Brendan of Clonfert, died.

Amongst the Chieftains who fell victims to this plague we find Mathgaanaim Na-Seaghdha, lord of Corca Dhuibhne. This name is now Anglicised O'Shea. The O'Shea were chiefs of Ui Rathach, now the barony of Iveragh, and were of the same tribe as the O'Falveys, who were lords of Corca Dhuibhne, now Corcaguiney territory, extended from the River Many, westward to Fintraigh (Ventry).

1098. Donnell, king of Kerry, slain.

1099. Magrath O'Ronain, bishop of Ardfert, died.

1099. Pengus O'Cinaeda happily dies at Inisfadhlind.

1100. Mahon O'Connor Kerry had several galleys destroyed at Scatterry Island.

1102. A fleet with the sons of O'Brian and the men of Thomond, to Ciarri Luachra, who make a great slaughter on the lake.

1103. Alathgamaín O'Cuircé died, and was buried at Innisfadhlain.

1103. In the battle of Magh-Cobha, in Ulster, were slain: Ua Faibhe, Tanist of Corca-Dhuibhne and Erri of Leinster; with Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe, and his son.

1104. The death of Deoraid O'Flainn, a se ipso, in Loch Eachach.

1107. O'Murcercatag, king of E.L.L. and Cualacrias O'Connor, king of Kerry, driven out by M'Carthy.

1108. A fleet with M'Roderic to Coreoduibne, to expel muircertach O'Murchertaig, king of the E.L.L., with his chieftains, and a great slaughter made there.

1108. Ua Cearbhail, lord of Eoghannacht, Lacha Lein, was killed by his own brethren.

1110. The diocese of Kerry was known at the synod of Rathbresail as Rath-Muigheim-deiscirt, extending from Dursey island to Kenmare, and from the Feale to Valentia Island.

1110. Cormac M'Carthy, king of Desmond, driven out by his own Eachii, and goes to Lismore. Same year M'Roderic carried off Innsulich, king of Lochlein. Murchertach O'Murchertaig, king of Locha-lein, and the two sons of Tadhg M'Carthy, and O'Keefe, expelled by the Connecians. A fleet with M'Innsulig O'Murcercatag, against M'Rodrick, to Iniscathig, where they destroy many ships of Mahon O'Connor Kerry; and O'Connor Corcomroe captures a ship of theirs. There also was slain O'Donnell of the red hand.

1121. An army was led by T. Ua Conchobhair and the people of the province of Connaught, by which they plundered from Magh Temhin to Traigh-Li, Tralee, both territories and churches.

1178. Mahon, king of Kerry and Corca Duibhne, died.

1138. Diarmid Sugach, O'Connor, killed Cormac MacCarthy, who built the beautiful chapel at Cashel.

1144. Flanagan or Flannan, son of Inis-fallen, Inmis-Faithleann, a distinguished amchara, died.

A.D. 1150.—This year Dermot Sugach O'Connor brought ships on wheels from the territory of Corcadiubhne to Loch Lein (i.e., from Corcaguiney to Killarney Lake).

Diarmid, son of Cormac Mac Cuilleán O'Connor, King of Connaught, and Tiaghannan O'Ruarke marched with a great army against the O'Briens. They advanced as

far as Ciarraighe Luachra, where they remained a night, and laid waste the country thereabouts. They came to an engagement at Sliabh Mis, when many people were slain, after which the Conacians returned home.

1151. Ardfert was burned by Cormac O'Coilleane, in which were the favourites of Dermot Sugach O'Connor.

1152. Mac Ronan, bishop of Kerry, attended the synod of Kells. He died in 1161.

1154. Diarmid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died.

1154. O'Dorney Abbey founded.

1158. The stone church of Aghadoo was rebuilt by O'Donoghue Mor.

1158. Ua Faibhe, lord of Corca Duibhne, was slain by the Ui Seaghdha, of Iveragh.

1161. Maelbhrenainn Ua Ronain, bishop of Ciarraighe, Luachra, died, and was buried at Ardfert.

1161. Aed O'Carroll, king of E. L. lein, slain by the Hy Manii and O'Bruins. Aed M'Amlaib O'Donchada, Ardri of Cineoil Legaire, and E. L. lein, was killed. In the same year Donall Mac Melruaned, king of Cineoil Legaire, and defender of the Eachii, and his son, were slain by O'Mahony.

1163. Murchertach O'Donchada, king of the L. lein, killed.

1166. Ziola Mac Aiblan O'Haumad, bishop of Ardfert, died.

1172. In the year 1172, Dermot MacCarthy, king of Cork and Desmond, swore fealty to Henry II., and gave him hostage as a security for the payment of a yearly tribute. Dermot's kingdom comprised all the tract of country from Lismore to Brandon hill in Kerry, with some part of Waterford. Desmond was divided into three districts—Clancare, which lay next the sea, between Dingle and the Kenmare river; Bear, which lay between the Kenmare river and Bantry; and Iveragh, which lay between Bantry and Baltimore.

But Dermot's profession of submission to the English King did not secure him undisturbed possession of his territory. It was a matter of absolute necessity that the Norman knights should be provided with estates if they were to remain in Ireland, and subdue it; and they were by no means unwilling to take by force what was bestowed on them by policy. Dermot was gradually driven westward, and the MacCarthys, who had been originally in Cork, became from this circumstance, located in Kerry. Dermot's son, Cormac, having rebelled against his father, he called in Raymond le Gros to assist him in subduing the rebel. Raymond

succeeded, and eventually imprisoned and beheaded Cormac. In return for this assistance Dermot MacCarthy bestowed on him a considerable tract of land at Lixnaw, where the Norman noble settled his son, Maurice, and thus was founded the famous family of Fitzmaurice, while the district obtained the name of Clanmaurice.

1175. Charles, son of Dermot M'Carthy, put to death by Cahil and Connor O'Donoghue, and the people of Desmond, for the murder of M'Crath O'Sullivan.

1177. War between M'Carthy of Desmond and O'Brien of Thomond. The people fled into the woods to Aoiv Eachach and beyond Mangerton, and the E.L.L. was wasted to Ferdrum in Uibh Eachach.

In 1177 Henry II. granted the whole of the Kingdom of Cork to Robert FitzStephen and Milo de Cogan which included a considerable part of Kerry.

1178. Concubar, son of Auliffe O'Donoghue, slain by his brother Domhnall. The latter was killed by the Eachii.

1178. O'Donoghue, king of Locha-lein, and Aoiv Eachach, was killed by the English, during the banishment of Donogh M'Cein by Diarmuid M'Carthy.

1179. Ardfert Brendan was burned by the Clan Carthy. They slew many O'Connor chiefs in the very sanctuary of the church.

1180. Inisfaithlind was wasted by Melduin, son of Donall O'Doneuda, who took away the wealth and gold and silver of the shrines, and the riches and goods of West Munster. He did not slay men, or close up the church, or make spoil of books.

1192. Mahon O'Murchertaig M'Muircertach, was slain by the O'Donoghues, Eachii.

1193. Donald Mac Conarchy, bishop of West Munster, died.

1193. The English drove the O'Sullivans out of the rath of Knockgraffon, and built a castle there.

1196. Patrick O'Honaic, abbot elect, of Faithlin.

1196. The English plundered and burned Glenfleisg. Many of them on their return were slain by Dermot M'Carthy.

1197. Giolla-na-trí O'Hemair or Huihair, comarba of Faithlin, a learned man, died 16 Dec., aged 70.

1199. From the Shannon to Glenflesk was wasted in the war between the Irish and English.

Dermot M'Carthy was only waiting for an opportunity of expelling and harassing the new settlers; and, in 1185, he obtained the assistance of O'Brien, King of Thomond, and attacked Fitz-Stephen. Raymond le



Gros was then at Wexford and came speedily to the assistance of his brother at arms, and routed the Irish forces completely.

The following year Dermot MacCarthy was slain by Theobald Walter (Gautier), ancestor of the Butier family. His successor, Daniel McCarthy Mor na Cairn destroyed the castle of Kilfeakie, and drove the English settlers both from Limerick and Cork. But the English gradually obtained the upper hand, and soon recovered more than was lost after each defeat. Hence, Kerry was made shire ground as early as A.D. 1210.

1200. Oct. 28. Meyler Fitz-Henry was granted two cantreds of land in Kerry, namely Akunkerry and Huerba (Ardfert); and a third cantred belonging to Humuriedac (O'Moriarty) in Cork, namely, Yoghenschaft Lohkelen (Killarney Lakes); to hold of the king (of England) in fee, by the service of 15 knights.

1205. Sept. 10. The Abbey of Connell (Kildare) was granted ten caracutes of land in Kerry.

1210. Prest made, at the mead near Trim, to the Bishop of Norwich, for the Irish who came with him to the king's army from Monasteria and Desmond, £40, paid to Thomas Bloet. (Before the Norman Invasion the five Munsters in Great Munster were Thomond, Ormond, Mid Munster, Iar or West Munster, and Desmond or South Munster. Kerry (Ciar's portion) was north of river Maing, and in Finn's time was Carbrige. See vol. II., pars 330, 339, etc.)

1215. July 3. Thomas Fitz-Anthonny was granted the custody of the county of Desmond so far as it belonged to the king, with the issues of the escheats for the safe keeping of bailiwicks and the king's castles.

1216. June 1. Mandate to Geoffrey de Marisco, justiciary of Ireland, to take security for the 300 marks offered by J de Claihull for the king's confirmation touching the lands of Habeithferlan. Kery and Lacher, given to him by Meyler Fitz-Henry.

1217. Mar. 21. Mandate to Geoffrey de Marisco, justiciary of Ireland, to cause Petronilla Bloet, wife of Dermot Magarthy (MacCarthy), king of Cork, to have her marriage (portion), which Thomas, her brother, gave to her.

1217. July 19. The King notifies to the justiciary that Maurice Fitz Gerald has been girt with the belt of a knight, and granted his father's lands at Gallos in Decies held during the minority of the heir.

1,222. Jan. 7. The King commands Henry, Archbishop of Dublin and Justiciary of Ireland, to take the Bishopric of Ardfert, whose bishop was deposed by the Papal legate and sent to Rome. Thomas Fitz Anthonny is to receive the See if the Archbishop is loath to do so.

1,224. June 20. A bull of Pope Honorius III. directs John, the priest, who has caused himself to be consecrated as Bishop of Ardfert, to resign the See to Gilbert, the Bishop.

1,225. May 7. The King assents to the election of Gilbert as Bishop of Ardfert; orders that he have seisin of the lands, rents, and possessions belonging to the bishopric; and issues mandate thereupon to the knights and free tenants of the See.

1,232. Sept. 3. The king commits to Maurice Fitz Gerald the office of Justiciary of Ireland, and orders all his subjects in Ireland to be intentive and respondent to Maurice.

1,236. Dec. 6. The king refuses assent to election of a bishop of Ardfert after the resignation of Gilbert, as the dean and chapter should first obtain the king's licence.

1237. Oct. 5. The king prays for an aid on the marriage of his sister to the Emperor of Germany. Letter to the Bishop of Ardfert.

1243. Oct. 28. The king commands Maurice Fitz Gerald, justiciary of Ireland, not to interfere with Brendan, bishop of Ardfert, regarding lands and temporal matters belonging to the king's crown and dignity.

1,244. June 11. The king grants a charter of free chase and warren to John Fitz Thomas, in Okonyl, Muskry, Kery, Yonach, and Orathat.

1,244. July 7. The king prays the aid in person and with a force of Cormaclean's Macardhy de Dessemion (Desmond) in the march against the king of Scots.

1248. Aug. 8. The king receives into grace the late justiciary of Ireland, Maurice Fitz Gerald, who pays 500 marks, and goes to Gascony on the king's service.

1252. Apr. 20. The Dean and Canons of the church of Ardfert, vacant by the death of Brendan, late bishop, are granted, by the king, through the justiciary, licence to elect a bishop.

1256. Aug. 20. George, clerk, canon of Ardfert, having come to the king with letters of his church (praying licence to elect), the dean and chapter of Ardfert have licence accordingly.

1257. March 23. Royal assent to the election made of Master Philip, canon of Ardfert, as bishop of that church. Mandate to David, Archbishop of Cashel, to do what is his in this matter.

March 25. The king wishing to spare the labour and expense of Philip, elect of Ardfert, on account of the distance between the places and the poverty of the see, of special grace commands Alan la Zuche, Justiciary of Ireland, that when he has learnt of letters of David, Archbishop of Cashel, that the elect has been confirmed, he cause him to have seisin of the temporalities in the king's hand, after taking from him an oath of fealty.

1259. Nov. 7. Feoffment by Edward, the king's son, to John FitzThomas, of all the lands of Decies and Desmond with the bailiwicks, which belonged to Thomas Fitz-Anthonny, father of Margery, John's wife (see 1215).

1265. The king gives royal assent to election of John, archdeacon of Ardfert, as bishop of that cruch, the justiciary to take fealty from him and restore the temporalities.

1272. Aug. 18. Maurice Fitz Maurice is appointed as justiciary of Ireland, and all in Ireland are to be intentive and respondent to him.

1276. May 16. The King assents to the election of Brother Christian, canon, to be abbot of the conventual church of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Rattoy (Rattoo), in the diocese of Ardfert. If the abbot be canonically confirmed he must give fealty and receive the temporalities.

1278. Sept. 29. Richard of Exeter received £20 for his maintenance in the office of justice at Cork and in Kerry. For writing summonses of the eyre of Cork and Kerry, 10s. Received customs from merchants leaving the port of Dengyn (Dingle) in Kerry, £12. Paid to Roger Andrew and Walter de la Haye, justices itinerant in the counties of Cork and Kerry, £40. To John de Saunford for his expenses in taking his eyre in same. £33 6s. 8d.

1280. Sept. 29. Received from the abbot of Strothul, for not appearing when summoned, 20s.

1281. May 17. Paid by Maurice Fitz Thomas, of the service of Okenthy, by John de Sanford, by weight 8 marks, by tale 53s. 4d. Paid by William Uncle, sheriff, for debts of divers persons £4 12s. 8d.; and issues of the profits of the county, £10.

1282. Aug. 8. Inquisition held at Kilmallock as to lands of John Fitz Thomas.

Nov. 4. The king grants licence to elect an abbot, devout, fit to rule their church, and

useful and faithful to the king and to Ireland, for the prior and convent of the abbey of saints Peter and Paul at Rattoo, of the Augustinian order in the diocese of Ardfert.

1283. Debts of John Fitz Thomas, for quit rents and other profits taken in the war, after the war, and after the peace, £11.

1284. Feb. 8. The king receives the homage of Thomas Fitz Maurice, relative and heir of John Fitz Thomas, deceased, who held of the king in capite.

1284. April 17. Grant for ever to Geoffrey de Clahull of wreck of the sea in his land of Offerbe (Ardfert coast) in Ireland, with all things appertaining to wreck, without hindrance of the king, his justices, sheriffs, bailiffs, or ministers therof at the Exchequer, Dublin, in the feast of Michaelmas, 6s. 8d. No one on the king's behalf shall aggrieve or molest Geoffrey regarding wreck aforesaid contrary to this grant.

May 5. Mandate to the justiciary to cause Thomas Fitz Maurice, relative and heir to John Fitz Thomas, deceased, who held of the king in capite, to have seisin of lands, tenements and bailiwicks in Decies and Desmond as the said John, his grandfather, had at his death.

1284. Profit of county of Kerry, 1 year, 100s.

Donald Rufus MacCarty, lord of the Irish of Desmond desires to be subjected to the king's domination, and sends brother Walter of Kilkenny, reader of the Dominicans of Cashel, to lay his affairs before the king.

1285. May 20. Letters of protection and of safe conduct for Donald Roth Mac Carthy, of Desmond, in coming to the king in England, with a moderate retinue, horses, and harness, and in remaining and returning to his own country. To endure for 2 years.

Oct. 9. Receipts from Kerry. Farm of the county, by Geoffrey de Clouhulle, £10. Farm of the sergency of the county, by the same, 50s. Wreck of the sea at Oferbyth (Ardfert), by the same, ¼ mark.

Oct. 16. Geoffrey de Clouhulle, sheriff of Kerry, pays arrears of his last account, £20.

1285. Oct. 20. From William Laundre, for release of venue, by John Freydmontel, Adam Laundre, Gilbert Colle, and Thos. Ythal, 24s. Willm. le Chance, for trespass, 20s.

Oct. 24. From Geoffrey de Clouhulle, sheriff of Kerry, for arrears of his account, £20. Alexr. Stake (Stack), he to have peace, £4. G. de Clouhulle. arrears. £7 14s. 10½d.

Oct. 29. John Freydmontel, fine to have



peace, 20 marks.

Nov. 13. Paid to Roger Andren, justice itinerant in the counties of Cork and Kerry, his fee for a. r. 6, by writ, £20. Same to Walter de la Haye, and 50 marks to John de Saundford, justices itinerant.

1286. May 2. Roll of receipts Willm. Fitz Andrew, fine for having peace, 100s. Alexander Stak, for the same, £6. Farm of the sergeancy of the county, by Geoffrey de Clohulle, £10, 50 marks. Basilia, who was the wife of Andrew Fitz Andrew, fine for visne released, 2 marks. David Ker and Reynmund his son, for the same, by Maurice Fitz Thomas, 4 marks. Walter Fitz Yvor and his associates, for the same, by Adam Fitz Andrew, 100s. From the same sheriff, for arrears of his account, by Andrew Brun (Brown), 100s. The same, and his associates, for visne released, 100s. Maurice de Karru (Carew) for divers services, by Maurice Fitz Thomas (Fitzgerald), £13.

May 4. Willm. le Chanu, fine for trespass, 20s.

1286. April 28. Grant to Thomas Fitz Maurice (Fitzgerald), that from the making of these presents until the end of seven years he may take in aid of inclosing his villa of Traylli (Tralee), Moyal (Mallow), and Ard (Ardfert), for the security and safe keeping of those villa, and the neighbouring parts, the following customs on articles for sale. (Here follows a long list of dues on corn, cloth, fish, salt, honey, etc.)

April 30. Thomas Fitzmaurice attorned before the king Matthew de Snawedon and Thomas le Gurney in all pleas and plaints touching the king and him in regard to the lands of Decies and Desmond in Ireland.

1286. June 6. Dean and chapter of Ardfert notify the king of vacancy in their church by the decease of John, late Bishop of Ardfert; and send Walter, their brother canon, praying licence to elect. Licence granted, June 28, the elect to pay fealty due to the king, June 25. Roll of receipts from Adam Fitz Andrew, for visne released, 50s. Basilia who was the wife of Andrew Fitz Andrew, for the same, 40s. Ralph Brun and Wantiliana his wife, for the same, 5 marks. Walter Fitz Yvor and his associates, for the same, 40s. Alexander Stake, for having peace, 40s. William Fitz Andrew for the same, 50s.

June 27. Debts of divers persons of this county, by Thomas Fitz Maurice, £40.

1286. June 28. From Robert and William Fitz John, for pledge of Adam Fitz Robert, 4s. 8d. Henry Dundrey, for default, 4d.

July 2. Geoffrey de Clohulle, for arrears of his account, £8.

July 15. Same, for arrears, £7 10s.

July 23. Same for same, £14 10s.

Sept. 30. Receipts from Geoffrey de Clohulle, arrears, £38. Debts of divers persons, by the same, 100s.

Oct. 3. G. de Clohulle, arrears, 40s.

Oct. 7. Same for arrears, 40s.

Oct. 7. Same for arrears, 20s.

1286. Oct. 12. G. de Clohulle, for arrears, £15 13s. 4d.

Oct. 16. William Uacle, arrears of his accounts of profits of this county, £4.

Dec. 9. John Freydmantel, fine to have peace, £9 17s. 1d.

1287. Jan. 24. From Alex Stak, fine to have peace, £6.

Jan. 31. From same for same, 11s.

Feb. 7. John de Freydmantel, fine to have peace, 2s. 11d.

April 15. Debts of divers persons, by G. de Clohulle, £4.

April 28. Farm of county by same, £10.

1287. June 26. John Freytmantel, sheriff, paid in debts of divers persons, 7 marks.

June 27. Receipts from Willm. Daubeneve for licence to agree, 11s. 2d.; Alexr. Stak, fine to have peace, £6 15s. 8d.; Walter Worthing, for not coming when summoned, ½ mark; Basilia, who was the wife of Andrew Fitz Andrew, fine for visne released, 1 mark; Ralph Brun, for the same, 5 marks; Richd. and Roger Fynaly, for the same, 50s.; Walter Yvor, and his associates, for the same, £7 6s. 8d.; Joseph Fitz William, of fine to have peace, 5s. 4d.; Richd. Laundry and Margery his wife, for not prosecuting, 1 mark; Donat Abbot of Rathoy (Rattoo), to have an attaind, 40s.; John le Waleys, for pledge of Thos. Fitz William, ½ mark; Thomas Fitz William and Juliana his wife, for a false claim, 1 mark. Walter de Valletort, for pledge of Thos. Fitz William, ½ mark; debts of persons in the county, by Geoffrey de Clohulle, £18 0s. 11d.

Oct. 10. G. de Clohulle, for arrears, paid 10 marks.

Oct. 24. Alexr. Stak, fine for having peace, 7 marks.

Oct. 27. G. de Clohulle, arrears, £28 6s. 8d.; debts of divers persons, 100s.

1288. April 17. Geoffrey de Clohulle paid arrears by Richd. de Cantelupe (Cantillon), £20.

April 21. Same, £8 13s. 11½d.

April 26. Letters of licence to elect directed to the dean and chapter of Ardfert for

Walter, canon of Ardfert, who had announced to the king the death of Nicholas, formerly bishop of that Church.

Aug. 10. The king grants above licence.

1290. Feb. 18. Having learnt that Robert de Wyk is useful for the king's service in Ireland, the king commands Nicholas de Clere, treasurer of the Exchequer, Dublin, to commit to him the county of Kerry, to hold during the king's pleasure or that of the justiciary of Ireland for the time being, and during good behaviour; yearly rendering at the Exchequer, Dublin, so much as other sheriffs of that county were wont to render.

1290. Robert de Wyk, the sheriff, paid in various sums from the county, including 60s. from Thomas Mac Rory Okronehor (O'Connor) and his associates, for having peace; and 1 mark from Martin the Ferreter for trespass.

1291. Jan. 26. Fynyn McCarth (Mac Carthy) pays fine of 5 marks by Maurice Fitz Thomas (Fitzgerald).

1291. March 18. By a Bull of Pope Nicholas IV. the king is granted a tenth of ecclesiastical profits for six years, on his departure for the Holy Land. Directions for collecting the tenth (see Vol. II., p. 156).

May 12. Fynyn Mac Carthy paid 5 marks for visne released.

June 2. Hugh de Bruges given custody of the lands of John de Curcy, deceased, who held of the king in capite in Co. Kerry; also lands of Thomas de Clare, deceased; until the lawful age of the heirs, and paying usual terms to the Exchequer, Dublin.

1291. July 26. John de Curcy paid for debts of Milo de Curcy, by Richd. de Cantelupe, £19.

Oct. 3. Robt. de Wyke paid profits and fines of county, including ½ mark from Richd. Fernegynan because he sold wines against the assize.

1292. Jan. 21. Emelina, wife of Maurice Fitz Maurice (Fitzgerald), sued Thomas Fitz Maurice for the manor of Kyllorgelan (Kil-lorglin), the lands of the vill, the cantreds of Moyconchyn (Magunihy) and Orathath (Iveragh), the island of Darfry (Valentia), and other islands given by Thomas de Clare to Thomas Fitz Maurice on rendering a jerrfalcon soar and trained, and a soar-hawk, and the foreign military services due to the chief lords of the fee.

1292. Feb. 6. The king confirms to Thomas Fitz Maurice the lands of Decies and Desmond on paying 200 marks yearly, and orders the knights and tenants to be inten-

tive and respondent to Thomas and his wife Margaret.

1293. April 15. John Fitz Ralph of Kilmallock paid custom of 44 hogsheads and 1 pipe of wine at Aardart (Ardfert), £8 18s.

1296. May 20. Adam le Rous de Denga (Dingle), paid issues of the new custom of wool and hides, for Gerard Chymbard, £7.

1298. Oct. 21. Paid by Nicholas, bishop of Ardfert, fine for transgression, £6 13s. 4d.; the cantred de Osurres, for knowingly receiving Nicholas Okathbothy, the outlaw, £7 8s. 10½d.; the villata of Tralee, for escape of John Ivor, a felon, 100s.; the villata de Kilmalkeder for escape of William Bochard, Trewent, and others, £7 2s. 7d.

1299. Extent of the lands of Thos. Fitz Maurice, who died June 4, 1298, July 27. The manor de Insula (Castleisland). Jurors: —Rys, son of Elias, William de Frendeville, Gregory le Hore, Ralph Fitz Richard, William le Hore, John le Fleming, John de Naas, David de Naas, Adam Walour, John Fitz Simon, Henry le Waleys, Elias le Marshall, who say that the manor is surrounded by a stone wall, and there is in it a hall constructed of pales with an earthen wall and thatched, a kitchen of planks, a chamber with a cellar built of stone and thatched, a chamber for women, a stable, a chapel of worn-out pales covered with straw, which houses they cannot set down at any price; to maintain them an expenditure of 40s. a year and more would be required.

There are three carucates of land in demesne, whereof the carucate and nine acres are poor and little cultivated; these cannot be set down at any price, because no one would rent them. They say, however, that there are there five score and eleven acres of land, whereof each is worth 4d. a year. There are also seven acres of meadow, whereof they extend each acre at 4d. a year; likewise a grove of alder trees, containing 16 acres de Currauth (morass land), the pasture thereof, which is good for bullocks and oxen, they extend at 2s. a year. One of the carucates is waste. Total, 41s. 4d.

They say that the burgesses of the will of Trayly (Tralee) hold their burgages and render therefor 100s. a year. Rys, son of Elias, holds 3 knights' fees in Toythonsin Uda. He renders at Easter 1 penny alone and does suit; Nicholas le Hore holds 1 knight's fee in Ballilogan by the service of 10s. and does suit of court; William le Frend holds 6 carucates in Culko, renders 1 mark a year, and does suit; Daniel Fitz William 2½ carucates by service of 2s. 6d.; Thomas



le Harbour holds 1 carucate in Ahoth, renders 1 mark, and does suit; Roger de Rydel holds 1 carucate in Balymoluyr, renders  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark, and does suit; Philip and John Lodyn holds  $1\frac{1}{2}$  carucate, render  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark, and Philip does suit; Henry de Capella holds 7 carucates, renders 17d., and does 2 suits; Maurice Cleremunt holds 1 carucate at Ga-dauch, and renders 6d. a year; Audoen de Cantilupe holds 1 knight's fee at Duyryletrum, which was wont to render 1 mark, but is now waste among the Irish; William Cook holds 1 knight's fee at Kilbanan (Kilbonane), which was wont to render 60s. a year, but now lies waste among the Irish; Gilbert Brun (Brown) holds the knight's fee at Curryngs (Currans) by the service of 10s. and it now lies waste among the Irish; Maurice Fitz Thomas holds 4 carucates in Kynkylle, which was wont to render 2 marks, and do suit, but now lies waste; Adam Fitz Daniel holds 4 carucates in Ardcam which were wont to render 40s. a year, but now lies waste. Total of service, 12s. 6d.; total of rent, £7 2s. 1d.; total waste land, £6 16s. 8d. There is one water-mill at Tralee worth 20s. a year; the mill de Insula (Castleisland) is worth  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark. Total, 26s. 8d.

There are 10 carucates held by Betagii, each extended at 40d. a year; their works are worth 20d. a year; two fees in the mountain parts of Lothyr (Luachair) to wit, Ty-lauthbeg and Brosnauth (Brosna), lie waste, there are three knights' fees among the Irish, and 7 carucates lying waste from which nothing can be received. Perquisites of court there with payments and heriots are worth 40s. a year; perquisites of the hundred of Tralee are worth  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark a year. A curtilage at Insula (Castleisland) is extended at 6d. a year. Total, £4 2s. 2d. Total of totals, £21 8s. 11d.

Extent of the manor of Kilorglan (Killorglin), taken at Tralee on July 27, 1299. The document is defaced and illegible.

1299. May 15. Roll of Receipts of issues of the escheatry of Kerry, by Walter de la Haye, 5 marks. Nicholas, bishop of Ardfert, for transgression, 100s. Maurice Fitz Thomas of fine for visne released, 70s. 1d. From Kilmalkeder, for escape of William Buchard and others, £7 3s. 3d. The cantred of Os-sures, for knowingly receiving Nicholas Ocathbothy, 32s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gildeholinchy and Benet Omakan, for escape of Donat Mac Con-bay, 64s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The villata of Tralee, for escape of Gerald de Frendevyle, 100s. The villata de Dengen (Dingle) and William de Chaneu, for escape of Walter Laundry, £4

5s. 5d. Geoffrey de Clahulle, the shériff, for escape of Donhocht, son of Donogh Reuagh Oconchor (O'Connor), 50s. The parishioners of Kilbannan (Kilbonane), for knowingly receiving Nicholas Okathbothy, 14s. 10d. The cantred de Altry, for the same, 15s. 5d. The parishioners of Rathlogh (Ranalongh or Killeentierna) and four nearest villatae, for escape 19s. 10d. Nicholas de Pontefract, for escape of Donat Macconbay, 25s. Of profit of the county, by Richard de Cantelowe, the sheriff, 60s. Of debts of divers persons, £15 8s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1309. March 19. The lands of Thomas FitzMaurice in Kerry were valued at £74 17s. 3d. for the manor of Killorglan; £21 8s. 11d. for the manor de Insula (Castleisland); other lands in county, 77s. 2d. Matilda de Barry, who was the wife of Maurice Fitz-John, deceased, held in dower lands at Tralee and Novum Manerium, £10 18s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Thomas FitzThomas, the eldest son, is the next heir of Thomas, and was aged 10 at Easter (1300).

1302. Feb. 15. Grant to Dermot O'Falvey, an Irishman, for his service in Scotland, of licence to use English laws during his life. The same grant was repealed.

June 1. Among the king's gross receipts were the following from Kerry:—Of issues de Anach, for debts of Thomas Fitz-Maurice, by Richard de Cantelou, the Sheriff, 55s. For escapes, from the Sheriff, 40s. Of profits of the county, 5 marks. Of debts of divers persons, £37 0s. 7d. From Walter de la Haye, of issues of the escheatry, by the same Sheriff, 52s. 4d.

Aug. 6. Gross receipts of profit of the county, by Richard de Cantilupe, the Sheriff, 40s. Of issues of lands of John de Curci, by James de Keting, £6. Arrears of the Sheriff's account, £14 7s. 5d.

1305. Dec. 28. Paid by Gerald Fitz-Geoffrey, collector of arrears, of his accounts, £4.

1306. April 18. Receipt of 40s. from Gerald FitzGeoffrey, the Sheriff.

Sept. 29. Receipt of 20s. from Gerald Fitz-Geoffrey, collector of 15th, of arrears of his account.

1307. March 1. Receipt of 20s., from same. From David FitzGerald, the Sheriff, 37s. 5d.

1307. Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland. For taxation of Ardfert diocese, see King's History of Kerry, vol. 2, page 156.

1309. William de Bristol, prior of Ardfert, claimed the mortuary fees, from Bishop

Nicholas.

1312. Leper house and castle erected at Ardfert by Nicholas Fitzmaurice.

1325. Dispute between friars and Knights Hospitallers of Rattoo, about Ardfert market cross and pillory.

1331. Edmund, of the Friar Preachers, appointed to the see of Ardfert, void by the death of Alan. Letters to chapter, clergy, people of diocese, vassals of the chu ch, abp. of Cashel, and to the king.

1336. Alan appointed to the see of Ardfert, void by the death of Nicholas.

1343. Stephen Laweles had a canonry and prebend of Ardfert.

1347. Alan O'Hatherton, bishop of Ardfert, died.

1348. John de Valle appointed bishop of Ardfert, see void by death of Alan.

1363. Valle, John de, bishop of Ardfert.

1363. Philip de Valle, given Archdeaconry of Ardfert, by John, bishop of Ardfert, on the death of Bernard Yeonchur.

1366. Maurice, son of Peter de Geraldinis, canon of Ardfert (value 50 florins) given archdeaconry of Limerick (40 marks).

1368. John, son of John de Geraldinis B.C.L., rector of St. Brandan de Antro (O'Brennan), given canonry and prebend of Limerick (value 20 gold florins).

1372. John de Valle, bishop of Ardfert, died.

1372. Cornelius O'Tiegnach, bishop of Ardfert.

1372. David O'Conchour (O'Connor), sub-deacon, granted by bishop John, the chancellorship of Ardfert void by the resignation of Patrick Offichillich (O'Feely).

1379. William Bull, dean of Cork, was bishop of Ardfert.

1382. Bishop Bull of Ardfert excused from attending Parliament because the country was disturbed by Irish enemies and English rebels.

1391. John O'Mochlehayn, priest assigned to the church of Dayngyn (Dingle) was delayed admittance by the Augustinian prior and convent of Killagh (Belloloco) who held the church.

1396. Theodoric Chonchur, rector of Dubhacha (Dunagh) granted benefices in the gift of the bishop of Ardfert. Dubhacha is without cure.

1396. Gilbert Ossullewayn, Archdeacon of Aghadoc in Ardfert, granted a benefice in the gift of the bishop of Ardfert and Augustinian prior and convent of St. Mary's, Killaha (de Belloloco) mandate to Bishop of Tuy, priors of St. Michael's Mount (Sancti

Michaelis de Rupe) and Pnyfsachlynd (Innis-fallen).

1396. Mandate to the Archdeacon of Aghadoc (de Achadeo) in the church of Ardfert, to assign to John Flemyng, the perpetual vicarage of Cacyrbreslean, (Cachyrbresleayn, Brosna).

1396. Mandate to the Archdeacon of Aghadoc in Ardfert to assign to Mark Otonia, priest, the vicarage of Killerochayn (Kilcrohane) void by the death of Dennis Ossullewayn.

1398. Appropriation to the Augustinian prior and convent of St. Mary's, Killaha, the vicarages of their patronage.

Kyllerochan (Kilcrohane).

Kyllmayneayn (Kilmainheen in Brosna).

Dangen (Dingle).

Kyllorglan (Killorglin).

1398. Kilmaniheen in Brosna parish appropriated to the Augustinians of St. Mary's convent, Killaha (de Belloloco).

1398. Appropriation to the Augustinian prior and convent of St. Mary's, Killaha, (de Belloloco) of the perpetual vicarages of their patronage of Kyllerochan, Kyllmayneayn, Dangen and Kyllorglan.

1398. Reservation of a benefice to John Flemyng, vicar of Cachyrbresleayn (Brosna) in the diocese of Ardfert.

1398. Mandate to the Archdeacon of Ardfert to assign to William Stak the rectory of Fyndtrahig (Ventry) held by Thomas, son of John de Geraldinis, rector of Stradbalybog (Stradbally), and detained by Patrick Treawnt (Trant).

1399. Mandate to the bishop of Ardfert to dispense to marry Maurice, son of the late John de Geraldinis, Knt. and Joan Mauricii.

1401. The bishop of Ardfert to assign benefices to Thady (Thaeus) Omulthag, Brandan Ouogha, Alan, son of Denis Ysullebayn (who holds the vicarage of Killneulayn (Killinane) Denis Florencii, and Charles Ocwina.

1401. Mandate to the prior of Killagh (de Belloloco) to assign to Cornelius, son of Thomas Ysullibayn, the vicarage of Kyll-duton, void by the death of John O'Sullebayn.

1401. Mandate to the Bishop of Ardfert to dispense to marry Donald Yeayn and Borgayll, dau. of Denis Ysullewayn.

1401. Mandate to the Bishop of Ardfert to dispense to marry Gullauanaem Ymulchota and Myam, dau. of Ychwoma.

1402. Nemerus Oralyd rehabilitated for holding Killnanwayn (Kilmaniheen) vicarage, and the victory of Traly from its patron,



Gerald, Earl of Desmond (dessimonyie).

1402. Mandate to Nemerus Adalayd, Canon of Ross, to assign to William Mee-gildroma, Canon of Killagh, the rectory of Cathairbreslayn (Brosna) on exchange for that of Kyllmameayn (Kilmaniheen).

1402. Brosna was let to farm to secular clerks for a fixed yearly pension, by the Augustinians, but Kilmaniheen was more profitable.

1402. Mandate to the bishop of Tuy (Galicia, v. Spain, papal mandatory), and John Offlahainayn, canon of Ardfert, to assign to Cornelius Oloynsig of Killaloe diocese, the vicarage of Limerick.

1403. Mandate to Nemerus Odalyd, canon of Ardfert, to assign to John O'Sullebayn, the vicarage of Kyllerochayn (Killerohane), void by the resignation to Bishop William of Dermit Yhullebayn, but he is to resign Kyllmannacayn (Kilmaniheen, Brosna).

1403. Mandate to the precentor of Ardfert to assign to John Ykeleachair the vicarage of Mogofahyn (Molahiffe) void from Reynaldas Okeleachair, who held Cnoochunys, also (Cnochanys).

1405. Gilbert O'Sullewain, archdeacon of Aghadoe, granted a dispensation to hold benefices.

1405. Nicholas Ball, given see of Ardfert, did not take out letters of provision, and is given see of Emly instead.

1408. Rehabilitation of Richard de More, deacon of Ardfert, of knightly race, and student at Oxford, of rectory of Annagh, given by Thomas, son of John, Earl of Desmond, and Clochorbryan (Clogherbrien) by bishop Nicholas.

1409. John, bishop of Ardfert, is restored to see, after the intrusion of Nicholas Mauricii.

1410. Mandate to the abbots of Raithuoyg (Rattoo) and Otorra (O'Dorney) to assign to Maurice Fitzmoris, precentor of Ardfert, who is by both parents of a race of barons and earls, the deanery of Ardfert, held by John Fitzmoris, with Rathtey's rectory.

1411. Mandate to receive as a canon of Killagh (de Bello loco) Alan Olongsigh, clerk of the diocese of Limerick, who has studied at Oxford for four years.

1411. The archdeacon of Aghadoe (de Achadeo) is to assign the Augustinian priory of St. Michael's mount (de Ruppe Beati Michaelis) to Alan Omolchonore, canon.

1411. Grant to Nicholas of see of Ardfert.

1413. Philip Odwynchayn, canon of Ardfert, assigned the vicarage of Kylthome (Kiltoomy) and prebend of Glenardella in Ardfert.

1414. Donald Oscannlayn, canon of Ardfert.

1417. Eugenius Oconchur, chancellor of Ardfert, confirmed in his office, void by death of Henry Karhind, but held by Patrick Offighillig, vicar of Balissidia (Ballyseedy).

1418. John Offlahainayn was canon of Ardfert (Areferten).

1420. Nicholas Fitzmaurice, second son of Lord Kerry, was bishop of Ardfert.

1421. Indult of plenary remission to James Desmond de Geraldinis, son of the late Gerald Earl of Desmond.

1422. Maurice Ossullebayn granted benefice of rectory of Inisdasliog alias of the parcels of Cathairbresleayn (Brosna) Kylldatom, Kyllimleac (Killeemlagh).

1422. Reservation of a benefice to Philip Odubuychayn, canon of Ardfert, prebend Gleannardeala, vicar of Kylthome.

1422. Nicholas Fitzmaurice was bishop of Ardfert. The Pope not writing to (reason not stated).

1422. Mandate to dispense to marry Cornelius Yhullebayn and Sabina, daughter of Merckarrtay.

1424. Mandate to assign to Philip Stake, the rectory of Cuoygnys, vicarage of Rynbera, rectory of Kylibertan, Kyllahyn.

1427. Maurice Stak was canon of Ardfert.

1440. Donal McCarthy Mor founded Muckross Abbey for the Franciscans.

1480. John Stack was bishop of Ardfert.

1488. John Stack, bishop of Ardfert, was buried in the Cathedral.

1495. Philip, bishop of Ardfert, died.

1496. John Fitzgerald was bishop of Ardfert.

1510. June 5. Petition of Morice, Earl of Desmond and others to the king, to allow the Earl of Kildare to remain in Ireland to end "the trowbill and wariens" between them and the Lord Burke of Connaught, and others taking his part.

1520. July 11. The king to the lord lieutenant on the discord between Desmond and Sir Piers Butler, earl of Ormond.

Sept. 25. The lord lieutenant to Wolsey, wishes to reconcile Desmond and Ormond.

Oct. 6, reports reconciliation.

1521. Apr. 27. Surrey to Wolsey, that Cormac Oge M'Carthy desires to hold of the king.

1528. Jan. 28. Sir John Fitzgerald of Desmond and his son Gerald write to the king from Dromany, that they have obeyed his commands, and aided James Butler. For this aid James, the eleventh earl of Desmond, came with a host and burnt and destroyed

the most part of their country. Have driven the said Earl to take shipping to the main sea, and slain many of his host.

Feb. 24. Sir John Fitzgerald to the king. Complains of the injuries done to him and his tenants by the Earl of Desmond. Solicits pardon for the inhabitants of Youghal, who suffered the said earl of Desmond to land with a great company from certain English ships.

Oct. 14. Bill prepared for the attainder of James, seventh earl of Desmond, for treason in receiving and comforting the lord Kendall of France, with other Frenchmen, his associates, within his lordships and manors in Ireland, and for privily sending messages to Francis, the French king, then being at war with Henry VIII.

1532 Dec. 21. Lord Butler married to the heiress of Desmond.

1535. Feb. 15. The earls of Desmond have a malicious rebellion rooted in them ever since the execution of Thomas, earl of Desmond, at Drogheda.

1551. July 28. Instructions of Lord Deputy to the Earl of Desmond for the better ordering of the King's service in Co. Kerry.

July 28. Form of the oath of fealty to King Edward VI. to be taken by MacCarthy Mor's people.

Dec. 15. James, Earl of Desmond, to the Lord Deputy Croft, complaining of Lord Fitzmaurice Kerry, who refused to acknowledge the Earl's right of the liberties of Kerry. Offers to entertain any Judge to hear, examine, and determine all manner of causes within this liberty, Tralee.

1558. March 24. Robert Remon to the Earl and Countess of Desmond, stating that he is about to go to Cardinal Caraffa, Legate in Flanders of Brabant, for a dispensation for their daughter, Onoria, and M'Carthy More, because Cardinal Pole has not yet received his powers.

Dec. 18. Map of the two peninsulas between the river Kenmare and Dunmanus bay. Irish maps, vol. I, No. 27.

1559. May 23. The Queen to Auditor Valentine Brown, to take all the accounts of Ireland.

June 22. Confirmation of the regalities of the county of Kerry, to Gerald FitzJames Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond. Latin.

Dec. 12. Petition of Donnell O'Sullivan to the Privy Council, relative to the controversy between his uncle and him.

1562. Desmond's quarrel with his uncle, a pretext to avoid coming into England. Patrick Meagh, late "Sufferan" of Kinsale,

sent to Desmond.

May 20. Notes of matters to be ordered with the Earl of Desmond. To swear to be true to the Queen and obedient to the principal Governor. To suffer the Lord Great Barry, the Lord Roche, Little Barry, Barry Roe, the Lord Courcy, the Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, McCarthy More, McCarthy Reagh, Teig McCormac (M'Carthy), O'Sullivan Beare, O'Sullivan More, M'Dongho, O'Callaghan and others in Munster, to remain in the Queen's peace. And he to have the leading of his own kin and holders of land in Cork, Lixierick, Kerry and Desmond.

June 28. Gerot, Earl of Desmond, submits and acknowledges the Queen, and gains her favour. Will assist the Bishop in the furtherance of religion. Will be answerable to the laws. Will suffer the Lords Fitzmaurice of Kerry, Great Barry, etc., to remain upon the Queen's peace. Will repair to Parliaments.

June 30. Donyll M'Arti More to the Queen in favour of John Appleyard, etc., who mean to repair to Baltimore, there to plant and inhabit for the fishing traffic. Pallis.

July 21. The Queen's pardon to Gerald Earl of Desmond. Greenwich.

1565. Jan. 29. Lord Justice Arnold from Waterford assures Cecil he acts with the wild Irish as with bears and bandogs. So that he sees them fight earnestly, and tug each other well, he cares not who has the worse.

Feb. 28. The Queen to Earls of Desmond and Ormond, McCarthy More, etc., to repair to England for determination of controversies.

Apr. 25. The Earl of Desmond and the Lords M'Carthy More and O'Sullivan Beare arrived at Liverpool on their way to the Queen.

1565. June 22. Causes of Ormond and Desmond have been heard at good length. M'Carthy More to be made an Earl. O'Sullivan Beare to be made a Knight.

June 24. Form of the oath or homage of M'Carthy More, now Baron of Valentia and Earl of Clancarr.

June 27. Donyll Earl of Clancarr to the Earl of Leicester, sues to the Queen for a loan of £600: for an annual fee or land in the English Pale as is customary for newly-created Earls; the priory of Ballyndreyght; to be Vice-Admiral upon his own coast; for the patronage of all spiritual promotions within his own county of Clancarr; to have



the appointment of the head sheriff of "My owne Nation."

July 8. Petition of Sir Owen O'Sullivan to Queen Elizabeth, relative to his patent; granting his lands of Beare and Bantry; lands 42 miles by 24; and loan of £200.

July 13. The Earl of Clancarr begs that the services reserved to him be fully expressed in O'Sullivan Beare's patent; and enclosing a schedule of such services, rents, duties, and demands.

July 24. Patent to Sir Owen O'Sullivan (Bore) granting to him his lands. Latin.

Dec. 31. The arrears of the Earl of Desmond, with his answer.

June 24. Map of Munster, evidently drawn in 1665, when MacCarthy Mor was made an Earl. Irish maps, vol 1, No. 6, and printed State Papers, vol 2.

1566. Jan. 7. The Earls of Ormond and Desmond are reconciled, and licensed to depart to Dublin, where the latter must pay his arrears.

Feb. 1. Draft of Instructions for the Government of Munster, devised for Sir Warhame Sentleger.

1567. Jan. 4. Note of burnings, spoils, and murders committed by the Butlers against the Earl of Desmond, since his going to serve the Queen in the English Pale.

Apr. 9. The Earl of Clancarr and Sir Owen O'Sullivan came to Sydney, although prohibited by the Earl of Desmond.

June 11. The Queen directs the attention of the Lord Deputy to the great traffick of the Spaniards to the seacoasts of Munster. Means to be sought to prevent it, and to bring it into our own people's hands. The captains of the Irishry to be encouraged to surrender their estates, and receive grants of them by way of inheritance, and by this means to reduce the number of men of war kept by them.

Dec. 13. The Lord Justices to the Queen, send over the Earl of Desmond and Sir John of Desmond.

1568. Jan. 8. Examination of Cahir O'Connor, showing his treatment in the country of the Earl of Desmond, giving the customs of the times.

Jan. 11. Eleanor, Countess of Desmond, to the Commissioners in Munster, complains of the disorder of the country.

Feb. 8. Gerot, Earl of Desmond, in the Tower of London, to Cecill. For furniture for his chamber and table, the charges whereof he will repay to Her Majesty at a convenient time.

Feb 8. Lord Justice reports to the Queen

that James Fitzmaurice, the Earl of Desmond's cousin German, and Thomas Roooe, a base brother of the said Earl's, attempt a disturbance striving for the rule in Munster. James was appointed by the Earl to have the rule in his absence. Thomas Roe claims the rule of right. The Earl's uncle, John, professes his services for ruling the country.

Feb. 17. Examinations of the Earl of Desmond and his brother Sir John. Desmond thinks he might challenge the authority to rule all the Geraldines in Munster; and in all causes betwixt two Geraldines he taketh that he ought to be their Judge.

Mar. 23. James Fitzmaurice has been liberated without the knowledge of the Commissioners. The country people will not permit him to appear, as the Earl and Sir John are pledges enough.

July 1. The submission at Havering of the Earl of Desmond and Sir John of Desmond, and surety in £20,000 to perform the articles.

July 16. Thomas Fitzmaurice of Kerry, writing from Lixnaw, to the Lords Justices that James Fitzmaurice of Desmond, with all the power of the Geraldines, entered his country, took all the cattle, burned the houses, and is still there pulling up all the green corn and killing his men. Also complains of the Bishop of Limerick's false book against the writer.

July 27. James Fitzmaurice of Desmond, writes from Ballyrobearde, to the Lords Justices. Has committed no hurt on M'Maurice, but taken 200 beeves in pledge for rents.

Aug. 1. Thomas, Lord Fitzmaurice of Kerry, has given battle to James of Desmond, and killed O'Connor Kerry and Edmund Oge M'Shyhy. Names of those who came with James.

Aug. 5. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald reports that 300 at least were killed in the conflict of the 29th July.

Sept. 11. John Oge, son of the 14th Earl of Desmond, writes, from Traly, to Gerald the 16th Earl of Desmond. Informs him that he had been in the parts of Kerry resisting the enemy with James Fitzmaurice.

Sept. 14. Lord Roche complains that the Earl of Clancarty, with M'Donoky, O'Kyre, M'Auly, O'Donocowe More, O'Sullivan More's heir, Edmund M'Swiny, and others, with six or seven banners displayed, has taken 1,500 kine, 7,000 sheep, and burned his corn.

Sept. 20. The Lord Justices to the Earl of Clancarr to make restitution to Lord Roche.

Oct. 24. Certificate of the yearly rents of the Earl of Desmond.

Nov. 18. The Earl of Desmond, writing from the Tower of London, to his cousin, Mr. James Fitzmaurice, Captain in Munster during the Earl's absence. To collect as much money as he can, and to take advice from the Countess of Desmond and Sir W. Sentleger. Same to the Knight of Kerry, and his constable of the island in Kerrie, John Oge, to assist the Countess and James Fitzmaurice, and for collecting the revenues.

1569. Feb. 14. Sir Warhame Sentleger reports that the Earl of Clancarty, James Fitzmaurice, and others have agreed to send messengers to the King of Spain.

March 21. John Corbine to Cecill. Practises of Earl of Clancarr and James Fitz-Edmond. Two Spanish ships, with arms, expected at Easter. The Earl of Clancarr has the charge of James Mac an Erle, the Earl of Desmond's brother, twelve years old, who would be better brought up by the Queen. Places on the south-west coast fruitful to the Spaniards. Every year two hundred sail fyshethe there, and caryeth away 2,000 beyffs, hydes, and tallow. No due to the Queen's Majestic known Advice to destroy the Maxvyns' (M'Sweenys') galleys. They have coin in M'Carthy's country. Incloses:—Donill, Earl of Clancare to Mr. John Corbine. Promises his man a safe pass through his country. James Headein is dead at Bearhaven. 1568, June 30, the Palliese.

June 17. James Fitzmaurice, with 4000 men, spoiled Kerrycurrihy and took Tracton Abbey which Sir W. Sentleger farmed from the Earl of Desmond.

July 17. Earl of Desmond, from the Tower, to the Queen. To write to the Lord Deputy to take of Desmond's officer, John Oge, of the Island in Kierrie, so much money as will discharge the Earl and his brother. John of £902 15s. owing to Her Majesty, and for a quarterly supply for their expenses.

Dec. 1. Captain Humphrey Gylberte, from Limerick, to the Lord Deputy. The voyage into Kerry; being hindered by tempest and adverse wind, he despatched Mr. Apsley, and twenty horse thither. Apsley, assisted by the Baron of Lixnaw, Sir Thomas of Desmond, Rory M'Shee, John M'Shee, Purcell and Edmund Fitzdavy, reduces Kerry and Connolough to obedience.

Dec. 4. The Earl of Clancarr and M'Donough came in to H. Gylberte at Limerick.

Dec. 7. The Earl of Ormond reports that two French ships have arived at the haven

of the Dingle. Treason of James Fitzmaurice.

1570. Jan. 24. Names of such in Munster who have given pledges to the Lord Deputy. Sir H. Gylberte's notes as to Bonnaught burres, Bonnaught begs, and every man's particular forces in Munster, with fittest places to garrison soldiers to command every particular lord.

Feb. 22. Donyll, Earl of Clancare, and his servant, James Ronayn, write from Cork to Sir H. Gylberte desiring his return to settle the country.

June 6. Sir W. Sentleger to Burghley, that the Countess of Desmond is sick at Sentleger house in Southwark. The Earl and Sir John of Desmond have but lately recovered. Their health cannot be long being pent up in so little a room as they be. Incloses note of £130, received to the use of the Earl of Desmond.

1571. July 24. Lord President of Munster writes on necessity of winning Castle Maigne.

July 31. Lord Justice Fytzwylliam explains that Castle Mayne was left untaken through want of powder.

Aug. 20. Sir John Perrot, President of Munster, reports that six of James Fitzmaurice's men were killed at the Dingle, when he went there to take the great ordnance. Proposes that Sir John of Desmond be allowed to return to Ireland, and that the Earl of Desmond be kept in London as he is rash and void of government.

Sept. 7. Brief of the expense by the Lord President in Munster, of the sieges and other exploits, including the retreat from Castle Maigne.

1572. March 14. Piers Walshe to Burghley that Munster is £20,000 worse than it was at Sir H. Gylberte's departure, and advising that the Earl of Desmond be suffered to come to Ireland.

May 30. Examination of James Traunte, merchant, of the Dingle, an interpreter, between James Fitzmaurice's man, Gylly Duffe and Monsieur de la Roche, at the French Court. The French King promised to send 5,000 men, and James to bring 20,000 of his own. The French King offended that James sought aid of the King of Spain.

July 20. President of Munster has been at Castlemang since the beginning of June.

Aug 14. The Lord Deputy urges Privy Council to send home the Earl of Desmond and his brother.

Aug 15. The Lord Deputy can get no answer from the President, still occupied in the



siege of Castlemang.

Sept. 19. The President of Munster writes to Lord Deputy that, if he have no victuals he must send the soldiers home, and come himself after. The Earl of Clancarr, Lord Lixnaw and Sir Thomas of Desmond, accompanied Perrot against James Fitzmaurice.

Nov. 2. Lieutenant John Harbert made Constable of Castlemagne.

Nov. 29. Note of matters touching the Earl of Desmond, from Nov. 23, 1558, to July 14, 1563.

Dec. 30. The yearly extents and standing rent of the Earl of Desmond's lands and inheritances. Plan of Castel Mang, over the river Mang, with the Lord President's first and second camps. Perrot besieged this castle ever since the beginning of June, 1572. See Irish maps, vol. 1, No. 11.

1573. Jan. 3. Note of articles to be observed by the Earl of Desmond. To observe his oath of homage. Keep the Queen's peace. Be answerable to law. Not levy nor keep together a number of people. To suffer the noblemen and gentlemen of English or Irish blood to live upon the Queen's peace. Assist the President and Council of Munster. He shall suppress James Fitzmaurice. Refer his disputes with the Earl of Ormond to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland. The articles were subscribed by Desmond at the Council Table on Jan. 21.

Jan. 21. The Queen to Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam. Has ordered that the Earl of Desmond and his brother John should repair into Ireland.

Jan. 28. Perrot reports from Cork having sent the Queen's letters for the readiness of their services against the rebels to the Earl of Clancarr, Baron of Lixnaw, Sir Thomas of Desmond.

March 3. Perrot forwards the submission of James Fitzmaurice.

Apr. 3. Perrot discourse on his doings in Munster, having killed 800 persons and disbursed £1200.

April 10. Sir Edw. Fyton reports his safe arrival in Dublin with the Earl of Desmond.

April 12. Perrot thinks James Fitzmaurice will become a second Saint Paul.

May 18. The Earl of Desmond answers the articles of the Irish Council and prays for his release from Dublin by the Queen. The new restrictions proposed were:—Not to pay to any galloglas Bonnaght beg or Bonnaght bowe; not to use coin or livery, cuddy, or other Irish impositions, no kernety, no guns greater than the caliver; to keep no parliaments on hills, no Brehon law, no canes; to

take no erecks or recompense for murder; to cause the people to know God and to swear by nothing but Him; not to give comerick to any that offend against the Queen's laws; no black rent; a book of his men.

May 25. Lord Deputy writes that Sir John of Desmond has gone from Dublin, having agreed not to suffer the Brehon law, not to take earick, not to give comerick, and not to keep any bard, karroghe, or rhymer. The Earl refused to forbear his coin and Irish exactions, and the liberties of Kerry.

June 18. The Earl of Leicester writes to the Earl of Desmond that he has dealt with the Queen and Council as requested, and presented Desmond's son to the Queen.

June 18. Perrot reports that he has caused all the Irishry to forego their glybbes, and has banished all the great rolls from the wearing of the ladies.

July 13. Perrot writes to the Queen from Cork. In Munster the plough doth now laugh the unbridled rogue to scorn. Wishes the Earl of Desmond to be sent back to England.

July 17. Earl of Desmond to the Queen, from Dublin. Complains of his hard case, being detained, although he has shown himself conformable unto all the articles proposed to him.

July 26. Perrot reports that Desmond's officers leave the lands waste, and put wards into his castles.

Aug. 17. Plot of part of the county of Kerry, including Tralee Bay, Ventry Harbour, Dingle Haven, Valentia Harbour, together with the Blasquet Islands, Valentia Island, and the Skelligs.

Oct. 28. Earl of Desmond to the Queen. Desires to be enlarged and put in possession of his lands.

Nov. 20. The Lord Deputy and Council, from Kilkenny, to the Earl of Desmond, pointing out the rashness of his escape, and to come personally on the protection of these letters during 20 days.

Nov. 22. Lord Deputy reports to Burghley, the escape of Desmond.

Nov. 30. Justice Walshe states Desmond was conveyed through Kildare by Rory Oge and Piers Grace, received in Leix by 400 of the Mores, and in Limerick by James Fitzmaurice. Castlemaine attempted.

Dec. 3. Walshe writes from Cork that Castlemaine was taken by treason. Desmond keeps a brother to John Harbert, and others of the ward, prisoners.

Dec. 5. Lord Deputy forwards letter from Earl of Desmond, dated Nov. 25, Bally-

allyne:—Complains that he had no favour or liberty shown him. Eight months long enough to determine his case. His country has been barely fleeced in his absence.

Dec. 13. From Askeaton the Earl of Desmond relates to the Queen his causes of leaving Dublin. His advice would ease Her Majesty's charge in Munster.

Dec. 28. From the Island of Kerry, the Earl of Desmond writes to Justice Walshe, that certain of his men have taken Castlemaine, that he has apprehended them, and put in his ward. Desires that Andrew Skyddye, Justice of his liberty, may be sent to hear controversies.

1574. Jan. 7. Justice Walsh writes:—Desmond refuses to put away his great numbers till Captain George Bouchier with his soldiers shall leave Kilmallock.

Jan. 11. Justice Walshe Castlemaine, taken by Desmond's party. A Scottish gentleman, after conference with James Fitzmaurice, changed his attire for Irish.

Jan. 16. Earl of Clancarr and Baron of Lixnaw, victual Castlemaine. Manner of the taking of Castlemaine by Donnell M' Morice Dick. The Earl of Desmond at the Dingle, threatens to spoil Clancarr's country. Edward Castelyn, Cork.

Jan. 31. The Queen to Burghley. Displeasure at Desmond's undutiful taking of Castlemaine. Marvels that Deputy suffers him to have such scope. Deputy's letters too mild. Forces sent and to be despatched with Sir J. Perrot. Desmond must be reduced and Thomond succoured.

Feb. 10. Articles proposed by Edward Fitzgerald, lieutenant of H. M. Pensioners, to the Earl of Desmond.

Feb. 28. The Earl of Desmond has by proclamation put away his galloglas, but they still spoil. Pickaxes and tools are being made in the Dingle.

Mar. 8. Lord Deputy to Earl of Desmond, requiring delivery of Castle Maigne, and all other castles and places in Munster; and to render himself simply before the last of March.

Mar. 27. Earl of Desmond, from Loughger, to Privy Council. Will give no further answers till the Queen's resolution is known. Desmond encounters and overthrows the Earl of Clancarr.

Mar. 28. Declaration of John Herbert, constable of Castlemaine, as to the circumstances under which that castle was betrayed.

Mar. 29. Privy Council to Lord Deputy. Her Majesty will proceed by merciful means to reduce Desmond to obedience, unless he

should obstinately refuse. 900 men to serve against Desmond.

Apr. 9. Examination of Dominick Meaghe, servant to Mr. John Herbert, constable of Castlemaine, declaring the manner and parties of the betraying of that castle to the Earl of Desmond, and by whose entreaties he was spared at the gallows.

Apr. 23. A kind of grant made by the Earl of Desmond to James Fitzmaurice, of the castles of Glanecorybry, Tarybert, and Carigkpoyle, for the time Kerrykuryhy shall remain in mortgage. In case Desmond miscarry Carrygpoyle shall be delivered to his ward, P'Conor Kerry's son.

May 18. The Queen to the Lord Deputy. Allows that Desmond should submit himself in England. If he remain obstinate he is to be prosecuted immediately.

May 29. Desmond's preparation is 20,000 men and 28 galleys. Will fortify Valentia and put it in the hands of the foreigner. Corbyn.

June 2. Lord Deputy forwards request of Earl of Desmond that Sir E. Tyton and Mr. Agarde may be sent as pledges during his repair to Dublin. Refused.

June 15. The Queen, from Greenwich, to the Lord Deputy. Esteems her honour very much wounded by the proceedings with Desmond. Deputy to proceed against him without attending further answer.

June 20. Earl of Desmond, from Lough Gurr, to the Earl of Essex. Is determined to follow his advice and commit himself wholly unto him. Will meet him at Kilmacthomas on July 1.

July 7. Earl of Desmond's submission before the Lord Deputy and Council.

July 8. Articles propounded to the Earl of Desmond, and his answers.

July 18. Earl of Desmond, from Askeaton, to the Privy Council. Notwithstanding his submission and consent to the articles delivered to him, the Lord Deputy has concluded upon a war with him.

Aug 1. The cancelled proclamation against Desmond, offering £1,000 and a pension to any one to bring him in, or £500 for his head.

Sept. 2. Humble submission of Gerrrot, Earl of Desmond, before the Lord Deputy. Cork.

Sept. 3. Castlemaine delivered to Captain Apsley.

Sept. 12. Lord Deputy to the Queen. Perfect conclusion with Desmond. Earnest show of duty emphasised at taking the oath of allegiance.



Sept. 12. Earl of Desmond to the Queen. Protests he will faithfully serve and dutifully obey Her Majesty and her Governors of Ireland. Prays for one drop of grace to assuage the flame of his tormented mind.

Sept. 19. The Queen to Lord Deputy. Glad to hear of his good success against Desmond. Consultation to be held for avoiding further disorder in Munster.

Justice Walsh states that neither his persuasions nor Agarde's earnestness will induce the Earl of Desmond to set Lord Fitzmaurice's pledges at liberty. It is necessary to the Queen to hold a sure footing in Munster to keep Desmond a good subject still, says Earl of Ormond.

1575. Feb. 28. James Fitzmaurice, from Glane, informs Earl of Ormond, of his going abroad for the recovery of his health, and to make friendship to come to the Queen's favour.

March 31. The Earl of Desmond prays for their Lordship's mediation to Her Majesty for the recovery of her favour.

Apr. 12. The Queen thanks the Earl of Ormond for advertising the departure of James Fitzmaurice and the White Knight without licence; directs him to have an eye to Desmond; and to write often.

Apr. 28. Report of the service done, and profits procured to the Queen, by Sir John Perrot during his presidency of Munster.

Apr. 28. Catherine Burke, wife of James Fitzmaurice, writes to John O'Dwyn, of their arrival at St. Malo and of her husband's reception in the French King's Court. Encloses letter to her mother, Margaret Power, desiring that she be not offended at her departure.

May 25. George Thornton reports proceedings of James Fitzmaurice, with whom the French King will send 4,000 men into Ireland, during his pretended siege of Rochelle.

June 1. Thomas Bracke states that the Earl and Sir John of Desmond were privy to the departure of James Fitzmaurice.

June 10. Earl of Desmond desires Burghley to restore his castles to him, and license his son to come to Ireland for a time from Bristol.

July 20. Henry III., King of France, intercedes with Queen Elizabeth for favour to James Fitzmaurice of Desmond.

Aug. 30. Order passed by the Commissioners of Munster for the Earl of Desmond against the Baron of Lixnaw for his appearance in the Liberty Court of Kerry. Also as to rent and kine rising out of Clannorris.

1576. Feb. 27. Lord Deputy Sydney says the Queen's writ not current in Kerry.

Aug. 20. The Baron of Lixnaw complains of grievous spoils and murders by the Earl of Desmond.

Oct. 10. Edmond Fitz Davie, Her Majesty's tenant in Kerry, complains against Alortagh M'Edmund M'Shey and his brother Murrrough, and 198 galloglas their followers, and against Patrick Fitzmaurice, son of the Baron of Lixnaw, and 15 of Desmond's horse-men.

Nov. 30. Protection by the Earl of Desmond, Tralee, to the Baron of Lixnaw and freeholders of Clannorris within Kerry on condition of their answering his Liberty Court of Kerry.

1577. Mar. 20. The Earl of Desmond says the people are exclaiming against the abuse of the soldier taking meat of one and money of another.

Apr. 14. President Drury reports that James Fitzmaurice has gone to the Pope to get his benediction and aid to invade Ireland, with the support of the Kings of France, Spain and Portugal. David Woulfe will be sent to the Indies.

May 5. Drury says Desmond has given the castle called Porttrenawd, the fort of the three enemies, to his brother, Sir James of Desmond.

May 13. Privy Council to Drury, to examine the disorders committed by the soldiers under his charge, complained of by the Earl of Desmond.

May 20. Lord Deputy Sydney desires 2,000 footmen, a mass of powder, £20,000, and three ships to oppose James Fitzmaurice.

July 16. The Queen thanks the Countess of Desmond for her good offices in advising her husband to continue in his dutiful obedience.

July 16. The Queen thanks the Lord of Clancarr for his forwardness to do good service, reported by President Drury.

1578. Jan. 15. Drury states that the Earl of Desmond, accompanied with 1,000 fighting men, well furnished, and a great number of rascal, oppress the province with coin and ungodly exactions.

Feb. 20. Privy Council warn the Earl of Desmond of the danger of being led astray by his enemies, and the peril of gathering idle and unprofitable followers.

Mar. 24. Drury has appointed an Englishman as Sheriff in Desmond, and keeps Castle-mange and other castles.

June 28. Everard Mercurian, General of the Jesuits, from Rome, to James Fitz-

maurice (Domino Jacobo Geraldino) at Paris. Considers the present is not a fitting time to send his men into Ireland. Will be glad of any employment for old David Wolf.

July 1. Nicholas Walshe and John Myagh, Justices of Munster, acquaint the Earl of Desmond with the news of foreign invasion, and desire his advice.

Sept. 30. Earl of Desmond to the Queen, protesting his readiness to spend life, lands, and goods against Her Majesty's enemies.

Dec. 21. The Queen assures the Earl of Desmond of her desire to maintain the Irish subject in peace and quietness.

Dec. 21. Privy Council will restore Castlemagne to him on conditions of Lord Justice.

1579. Jan. 5. The Earl of Desmond to Lord Justice Drury, likes device for reducing uncertain customs and charges to a yearly rent from his followers and tenants towards maintenance of his house.

Jan. 9. Earl of Desmond informs Privy Council that Richard Newton of Bridgewater, after tossing six weeks on the coast has been obliged to discharge his freight of gold ore in Desmond's palatinate of Kerry. He will preserve the ore for the Queen.

Jan. 31. The Queen will not restore Castlemagne, but will grant to Earl of Desmond the fee farm of the abbey lands he deserves in Kerry.

Apr. 20. Earl of Desmond, Dingle; to Drury, reporting James Fitzmaurice is at St. Malo with 300 men and several ships.

July 21. Patrick Walshe to the Privy Council, that Andrew Martin, Constable of Castle-mayne, has signified that James Fitzmaurice landed at the Dingle the 18th of July.

The Earl of Desmond, to the Lord Justice, that he is ready with all his to venture his life in Her Majesty's quarrel, and asking for advice.

The Portreeve, etc., of Dingle, to the Earl of Desmond, reports arrival of six Spanish ships very late in the afternoon, and visit of same. They talked with and knew some of the mariners that were Spaniards, but were not allowed on board. No doubt of its being James Fitzmaurice. Dingle, July 17.

Andrew Martin, constable of Castle-mange, is at the courtesy of Desmond and Clancarr for flesh, having small provision.

July 22. Lord Justice, Dublin, commends Earl of Desmond for his loyalty, care and diligence. He is making preparations to assist him. Requests Earl of Clancarr, Lord Fitzmaurice, and others, to arm and unite with Desmond against the rebel.

July 22. James Golde, Tralee, to the Mayor of Limerick. The traitor upon Saturday last came out of his ship. Two friars bearing ensigns, and a bishop with a crozier staff and his mitre, preceded James Fitzmaurice. He has two vessels of 60 tons and four barks. He makes fires on the high hills and looks for more ships. The writer intends to beat him out of his fort to-morrow.

July 23. Lord Justice, Dublin, to the Privy Council, reports that the rebel burned the Dingle, spoiled all Desmond's tenants, and doth spare none of Her Majesty's subjects. Desmond, at White's town, having all his force, hopes, with the hand of God, to expel this traitor.

July 24. Lord Justice gives commission to take up ships and prosecute James Fitzmaurice and his rebellious navy.

Aug. 3. Lord Justice, Limerick, to the Privy Council. Sir John and Sir James of Desmond have burst into dangerous rebellion, beginning at the shameful murder of Henry Davells and the Provost Marshall of Munster. Sir John hath a Bull from the Pope to maintain his rebellion and excommunication for all that depend on the Queen. Of 1,200 that were with Desmond not 60 left. James Golde, Her Majesty's Attorney in Munster, commended. Speedy aid of men, money, and munition.

Aug. 5. Walsyngham orders to stay the shipping of victuals for Ireland, as James Fitzmaurice's force is not above 200 or 300 men, and little to be feared.

Aug. 9. Council of Ireland, Dunboyne, order Munster of all persons in the Pale between 16 and 60, on the news of the rebellion of John and James of Desmond. The proclamation against the traitor James Fitzmaurice to be made at Trim. Leaders of blind folks, harpers, bards, rhymers, and all loose and idle people having no master to be executed by martial law.

Aug. 23. Justice Drury, Cork, to Walsyngham. James Fitzmaurice, the author of this rebellion, brought to his end. John of Desmond remains, and should not be slightly regarded. The Earl of Desmond, Clancarr, etc., suspected.

Sept. 10. Sir N. Malbie, Kilmallock, to Walsyngham. Desmond has not three men of the country that will follow him in Her Majesty's service.

Sept. 14. Lord Justice Drury reports Doctor Sanders still with the rebels. He persuades the Earl of Desmond that it was the provision of God for his fame to take away



James Fitzmaurice, and that the Earl shall be more able to advance the Catholic faith.

Sept. 28. Sir N. Malbie, Lieutenant of the Forces for Munster, Limerick, desires Desmond's assistance with forces and advice in Council.

Oct. 1. Desmond, Askeaton, to Malbie, considers his plot ought to have been followed, and that his service against the traitors will be more available than his presence.

Oct. 2. Malbie urges Desmond to come to Limerick.

Oct 4. Malbie promises much honour and favour to Desmond if he will get that papistical arrogant traitor Saunders to be arrested.

Oct 6. Desmond at Askeaton marvels that Malbie should destroy his tenants, and the latter urges Desmond that his presence in Limerick is requisite to show his obedience. Malbie also desires the Countess, Morice M'Shehan, or the Constable of Askeaton, to attend a conference in the Abbey of Askeaton.

Oct. 10. Earl of Desmond to Earl of Ormond. Malbie hath most spitefully broken and burned Ormond's mother's grave, and defaced and burnt the abbey and town of Askeaton. Desmond relates his services against James Fitzmaurice. A Bishop and two Irish scholars arrested by him and executed. John of Desmond most cruelly murdered Mr. Davells and the Provost Marshall. Fear that his brothers would imbrue their cruel hands in the blood of his wife and son.

Oct. 12. Sir N. Malbie, Adare, to Walsyngham. In the conflict with the traitors all their captains were slain, saving the two traitorous brethren, who carried away the Pope's standard through the woods and thorns in post haste. Desmond joined his force of 600 galloglas with the 600 of his brethren, gave them his blessing and instructions to fight on the morning of the battle at Monasternenagh, and then departed to Askeaton himself. The Earl of Clancarr had a base son and many men slain there.

Oct. 31. The young Lord Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, brought to Kilkenny, and committed to the custody of the Constable of Dublin Castle.

Nov. 4. E. Waterhous to Walsyngham. The Earl of Desmond now proclaimed a traitor. He expects relief from the Pope and Spain. Desmond was past all persuasion. Our nation must not be shut out from a footing when ... lands are divided.

Nov. 15. Sir Warhane Sentleger, Cork, to Burghley. All the Geraldines confederate except Sir James of the Decies, Sir Thomas of Desmond and his son James, and Mr. John FitzEdmond of Cloyne. All Munster bent to the Popish religion. The traitors burn all the corn they may get, and demolish all castles. More forces needed.

Nov. 27. Dengilly-chouyse in Kerry wholly sacked.

Dec. 2. Sentleger, Cork, to Burghley. The people of Munster are marvellously addicted to this rebellion. Fynnin MacCarthy, with two sons of O'Sullivan More and 400 swords, and also Edmund M'Sweeney and his train, have joined the traitors. Desmond assembles all his force at the foot of Slieve-loghera, intending to prey Carbery and sack Cork.

Dec. 29. John of Desmond burned the residue of Sir William Burke's country, 26 towns, in revenge for the death of James Fitzmaurice, slain by his son Titboot.

1580. Mar. 24. Meeting of the Lord Justice and Ormond, and their journey towards Tralee and the Dingle.

Mar. 27. John Thomas, Carrigafoyle, to Burghley. Burned seven towns of the rebels in Smerwick. Present at the siege of Carrigafoyle. Meeting with the Lord Justice and camp.

Mar. 29. Ormond's march with Pelham into Kerry, burning, spoiling, and preying. Railing of the rebels and Spaniards in Carrigafoyle.

Apr. 1. Lord Justice Pellham to the Queen. The plat of Carrigafoyle. Taken by assault after two days' battery. 16 Spaniards under Capt. Julian kept it by assignment of the Countess of Desmond. Common rebels executed for their readiness to shake off the Queen's Government.

Apr. 8. Ormond relates his return from the Earl of Clancarr to the Shannon over Slieve Logher. Tralee burned by the rebels. Dingle said to be razed. Carrigafoyle battered.

Apr. 22. Edward Fenton to Burghley. Relates the journey into Munster. Encamp at Tralee, where Mr. Davells was murdered. Dingle burned.

Apr. 23. Richard Startupe, captain of the Elizabeth Bonaventure, for allowance for his ship and company, and for the spoil of his mainmast in discharging the cannons at Carrigafoyle.

Apr. 27. Sir William Wynter to the Privy Council. Smerwick harbour the aptest place to encounter an enemy. Thornton has gone

in the Handmaid with victual to Castle Mayne.

Apr. 29. Earl of Clancarr, Kilhoryglon, to Captain Thornton, on his repair to Castle Maigne to help the ward with victuals. Has not boats or pinnaces. Allows him to take such men as shall like to go with him. He had relieved the ward with flesh on the 26th. Has protected Gerrot Traunte of Dingle and another.

May 7. Sir W. Wynter, on board the Revenge, in the Road of Vyntre, to Burghley. Inconvenience of short warning for service. Sir John of Desmond's letter to the Knight of Kerry. Wants two small ships victualled for three months, also two little pinnaces to be built.

May 21. Sentleger's policy to coop up the Earl of Clancarr.

June 9. Richard Byngham describes Kerry, which has but little wood.

June 28. The Countess of Desmond appeals to the Privy Council against the treatment of the Earl by Malbie.

June 28. Lord Justice Pelham describes his journey over Slieve Logher to Dingle. Takes a prey of 1500 cows, 2000 sheep, and some garrons.

1580. July 11. Edward Fenton, Limerick, to Walsyngham. Relates journey through Kerry. View of Smerwick and the Palace of Clancarr.

July 12. Earl of Desmond, Tralee, to Sir W. Wynter. Sends two casts of falcons. Desires to declare his service and received injuries.

July 22. N. White, Master of the Rolls, to Burghley. Diary of his journey through Kerry. White sends as a present to Burghley, Dr. Sanders's "sanctus bell, and another toy after the manner of a crosse supporting a booke," with the remainder to Mrs. Blanche when Burghley has done with them. White and Pelham gathered cockles for supper at Inch. Ventry called in Irish, Coon Fyntra or Whitesand Haven. The Dingle, Coon edaf deryck or Red ox Haven, for the drowning of an ox brought over by the first Englishmen from Cornwall. Surnames of the inhabitants. An English gent, named De la Cousen gave his name to Dingle de Couse or Dingle Cush. Captain Frobisher's new found riches perished at Smerwick, of which the Irish name is Ard Canny or Canicius's height (the hermit). Ormond's march known by his fires in Valentia. The Lord Justice questioned the Earl of Clancarr as to the justice of the proclamation against Desmond.

Aug 7. Clancarr remains under command-

ment in Limerick.

Sept. 8. Mr. E. Denny to Walsyngham. Sir N. Malbie's favour. The people are such, as Satan himself cannot exceed in subtlety, treachery, and cruelty. He will stay in Ireland only for the love he bears to Lord Grey, Dublin.

Sept. 13. Garratt Trant, of the Dingle, merchant, to the Earl of Clancarr. Four ships of the Pope's army come. Other four and a galley expected. The Baron of Lixnaw desires the aid of the Earl in the mutual defence of their countries against the Spaniards. Andrew Martin of Castlemagne, also informed by the Knight of Kerry. The Spaniards re-edify the fort built at Smerwick by James Fitzmaurice, to keep their munition and treasure.

Sept. 17. Sir G. Boucher marched into Kerry, burning the south and north sides of Slieve Mish. O'Sullivan More has come in, also Clancarr and Lixnaw. Desmond fled from Tralee to Connolough with 30 followers. A garrison of 200 foot and 30 horse to be maintained at Tralee.

Sept. 26. Capt. Thomas Clynton, off Carick Cowlagh (Carrigafoyle). If he had but 10 shot he would venture a course with the great galleys, for all her 32 oars. She has come with ordnance to besiege the castle of Fernodd (Fenit).

Sept. 27. The Commons of Lixnaw report that the Spaniards keep two camps at Ardart (Ardfert) and Fyenyn (Fenit). Desmond with his Irishmen is preying the country. Friar Mattheus Ovieds, Commissarius Apostolicus, and Donnell Ryan's son, the Bishop of Killaloe, in their company.

Oct. 9. Sentleger, Cork, to Burghley. Sir James of Desmond hanged, drawn and quartered at the gates of Cork, on Monday last. The enemy fortifies Smerwick, Ventry, Dingle, and Valentia. All messengers are hanged or killed. Most of the protected men have again revolted.

Oct. 18. Capt. R. Byngham, harbour of Smerwick, to Walsyngham. He obtains information from Clinton in Valentia harbour. The enemy in the old fortress which James Fitzmaurice first prepared. His intention of taking their ships and galley frustrated. Many of the strangers die daily; scarcely 500 left. Their lieutenant-colonel, with 300, has joined Desmond, to besiege two of Mac-Maurice's castles, called Feonode (Fenit) and Adarte (Ardfert), but were repulsed with loss of one of their chief captains. John of Desmond this day at the Dingle. Three barrels of reals sent to Desmond Andrew Martin, the constable of Castlemayne, slain



with a caliver bullet. Clinton to have that charge.

Oct. 23. Captain Richard Byngham, Road of Smerwick. Parted from the Admiral and the fleet in a storm. Entered Smerwick harbour the 17th in 60 hours from Portland Race. Exchanged shots with the Spaniards. Some of the Spanish ships taken by Rochelers. The Irish Bishop and Pope's Munico have arrived. Their largest ships have returned to Spain with 200 soldiers. They will fortify Bongondar and Kyllballyathe, in the Bay of Tralee. John of Desmond, Balinglas, and a great number have joined them. Byngham has 80 men fewer in the Swiftsure than he ought. Has waited the Admiral's arrival with impatience seven days.

Nov. 11. Lord Deputy Grey, Camp, at Smerwick to the Queen. The three causes which greatly hindered his marching. The stormy and raging weather. Admiral Wynter's arrival John Zouche and Capt. Mackworth. Good John Cheke's wound. Battery of the fort Parley. Speech of the Spanish captain sent by J. Martines de Ricaldi, Governor of Bilboa. The colonel, with 12 of his chief gentlemen, trailing their ensigns rolled up, present their lives and the fort. Nov. 9, 600 put to the sword, of whom 400 were gallant and goodly persons. Capt. Byngham a great jewel. Expects more Spaniards. Will leave J. Zouche as Colonel, with 400 footmen and 50 horse, for the defence of the coast. Finds the people hard and stiff-necked, far from loving obedience, can hardly get any to overthrow the fort. Infinite letters and writings, with bulls and commissions from the Pope, make promise of great forces to arrive with expedition. Don Pedro de Valesia to be General of the Armada. The Earl and Sir John of Desmond, who had promised to be on the mountains with 400 men, to relieve the fort in case of necessity, never showed themselves. All the Irishmen and women hanged, and upwards of 400 Italians, Spaniards, Basques, and others put to the sword. Execution of the Englishmen who had served. Dr. Sanders, and two others, whose arms and legs were broken for torture. Names of the Italian and Spanish prisoners spared.

Nov. 12. Capt. R. Byngham, Smerwick. The Admiral arrived Nov. 5. Particular detail of the attack on the fort. Commends Zouche, Edward Denny, Pers and Ansell. Pears's deep wound, ague, and no food for 17 days. His service as trench-master at the winning of the fort.

Nov. 14. G. Fenton, Smerwick. 20 or

30 captains and alphiaris spared to report in Spain and Italy the poverty and infidelity of their Irish associates. Two days after the slaughter we executed judiciously Dr. Sanders's man, borne in England, and one Plunkett, an Irishman, together with a priest, all reserved of the slaughter.

Nov. 27. Chancellor Gerrarde to Walsyngham. His feigned letter not to be discovered to Hussey, the Earl of Desmond's messenger, about to be sent over.

Nov. 30. Mr. Denny despatched to the Court with the news of the taking of Smerwick. Six months' victual to be sent to the Dingle.

Nov. 30. Earl of Ormond relates his march from Cork, Oct. 2. Intelligence that Desmond, Balynglas, John of Desmond, and Piers Grace, being encamped with all their forces and 500 of the foreign enemy upon a very strong ground called Bongondar, promised to fight. They fly at his approach. Surprised Desmond's camp at Killenturny (Killeentierna), and took the Nuncio's altar cloths, chalices, and books.

Dec. 12. R. Byngham, Ventry. Victuals for 16 days. Intends not to depart. The Earl traitor and Sir John have come over the mountain to besiege the Dingle.

Dec. 12. The Queen to Lord Deputy Grey on the happy success against the invaders. Grey shall not lack good countenance. Wishes that those who had been spared had been reserved for her to have extended either justice or mercy. To let the soldiers understand in how thankful part she takes their service.

Dec. 24. W. Wynter, junr., Achates, Cork harbour, sends Plat of the manner of the fort and strength of the enemy late being at Smerwick, with the stations of the ships and of the besiegers. Irish maps, vol. I., No. 8.

Dec. 30. Earl of Clancarthy's charges at the taking of Castlemaine, with the wrongs done to him by divers captains, amounting to kine, 2,000, and garrans, 350.

Dec. 30. Map of Munster, with Burghley's addition of Smerwick, where the Spaniards were overthrown. Irish maps, vol. I., No. 7.

1581. Jan. 9. R. Byngham relates the particulars of his service on the coast of Kerry. The dreadful mortality and sickness at the Dingle in Zouche's and Case's bande. The traitor still lurks in Conoloughe taking a prey from MacMorris and sometimes from Clancarr. Capt. Zouche's prey of 400 kine.

Jan. 27. Capt. John Zouche, Dingle, has lost a number of men by sickness and death.

Capt. Case is sick. Zouche has recovered a marvellously extreme sickness. Fortunate arrival of the ships came to victual. Mr. Bingham, Clancarr, is truly a most vile man. His pursuit of Desmond.

Jan. 29. Burghley received a sharp message by Ned Denny from Her Majesty for default of the victuals.

Feb. 2. Capt. John Zouche, Dingle Cush, commends the bearer Capt. Naughan, who hearing the necessities of his garrison, had taken great pains to bring some victual from Limerick. Clancarr much suspected.

Feb. 20. Capt. John Case, Dingle Cush, is much weakened by the extreme time of sickness. Prays that he and his band may return to his old place.

Feb. 22. Capt. John Zouche, Dingle Cush. The Earl of Clancarr humbles himself. Desmond and his Countess are near Zouche. Capt. Case's suit strongly recommended.

Feb. 28. The Queen to Lord Deputy Grey. It is meet that the Earl of Ormond's allowance should cease. She finds it strange that when he promised her with only 300 soldiers to reduce Desmond, yet having more than 1,500, has done nothing.

Mar. 11. Miler, Archbishop of Cashel, writes M'Carthy More, the O'Sullivan's, etc., have joined the rebels.

Apr. 19. Proclamation by Queen, offering her gracious pardon generally, with the exception of the Earl of Desmond.

Apr. 24. Lord Deputy Grey. If Her Majesty will not be at the charges of a sufficient force to bridle the rebels she will not long bear rule in Ireland. If the proclamation and general pardon come over it will do great hurt. If Her Majesty will not go through, she would do better to let Ireland to certain Irish, mentioned in cipher, and call all Englishmen away.

May 25. Col. John Zouche, Dingle Cush. Their great sickness. The service has destroyed many by sword and famine. Service he would do on Clancarr, if he might have Mr. Broughton's ship.

June 3. John of Desmond wounded. Dr. Sanders dead of an Irish ague two months since.

June 10. Ormond blames Zouche who has lost 300 men by sickness.

June 15. Col. John Zouche. With 42 on horse, going to Castlemange, he attacked Desmond's camp. Above 60 of the enemy slain, among whom were the captain of the galloglas who married James Fitz-Morris's wife. James Fitz-John FitzGarrett, David Duffe, his judge. Teige M'Dermot, and Pursell. Desmond and his wife in a

baggage house. Desmond force, 1600, whereof many were gone with Sir John for a prey.

July 4. Capt. E. Denny, Dublin, to Walsyngham. Relates his cousin Zouche's success against Desmond. He is posted at Caster Cevin with 200 men.

July 23. Articles set down by Col Zouche, and subscribed by Thomas Lord Macmaurice, Baron of Lixnaw, and his tenants, followers, and freeholders. Their allegiance and promises of service. Pledges.

Aug. 11. The escape of the pledges, sons of the Lord Fitzmaurice and Rory M'Shee out of Limerick castle likely to do much harm.

Aug. 26. Sir W. Senteleger to declare the first causes of the Munster rebellion. Her Majesty's thoughts much perplexed through grief at that war.

Sept. 12. Andrew Trollope, Dublin. The Erie of Clancarr and the Lord Morrys came the thirde of this instante to present themselves to my Lord Deputy at Dublin, in all their bravery, and the best robe, or garment, they wore, was a russet Irishe mantle, worth about a crowne a pece, and they had ech of them a hatt, a lether jerken, a payre of hosen, which they call trowes, and a payre of broges, but not all worth a noble that eyther of them had.

Sept. 18. Mr. Petre's declaration of the issue of £154,647 10s. 5<sup>d</sup>. out of the Exchequer for Ireland causes, by reason of the late unnatural rebellion by the Earl of Desmond and his associates, from 1 Aug., 1579, to 18th Sept. 1581.

Dec. 10. Deputy, Dublin. Special commendation of the 16 years' service of the bea, Capt. Geo. Thornton at Smerwick, Carrickfoyle, Askeaton, and Dingle Cush.

Dec. 30. Petition of James FitzThomas of Desmond to the Queen, that his father may be acknowledged Earl of Desmond, and to have assistance to extirpate the present rebel Earl.

1582. Jan. 5. John Zouche. The death of John of Desmond. The revelation of James FitzJohn Fitzgerald.

Jan. 12. W. Wendover to Secretary Fenton. How Sir John of Desmond received his death wound in the ambush laid by Capt. Zouche. His fair torquoise set in gold sent to the Queen; his Agnus Dei to Bedford. Zouche is the David that must overthrow Goliath.

Jan. 13. Lord Deputy Grey to Walsyngham. John of Desmond's head brought as a new year's gift from the Colonel. Her Majesty might do well to bestow on him the



traitor's lands. The proclamation gives £500 for his killing, but where is the money?

May 7. M'Morris and his sons too strong for half the forces in Munster. Desmond is like to be too strong for the rest.

May 8. No hope of the preservation of the garrison of Ardart. The Baron of Lixnaw, alias M'Maurice, has gone to join his sons. He is old, wise, and of great experience. James Golde, Limerick, on the late mischance at Ardart (Ardfert), and overthrow of the garrison.

May 25. The Baron of Lixnaw having killed Capt. Acham and some soldiers has gone out. Edmund M'Rudderye, son to the White Knight, has joined Desmond.

May 28. The soldiers in Ardart relieved by the Governor.

June 1. Payment of £200 to wife of Tibbot Burke, who slew James Fitzmaurice.

June 7. Zouche has hanged M'Maurice's pledges in revenge for Capt. Acham's death at Ardferth.

July 23. Dingle is now inhabited, and should be entered in the schedule concerning imposts on wine.

Sept. 22. Desmond has 200 horse and 2000 footmen. The soldiers at Ardart hardly beset by the traitors. Lieut. Morgan dead. O'Keif, M'Awylie, and the gentlemen of Dowalla drawn into an ambuscade, and cut to pieces by the traitors.

Sept. 30. Book of the victuallers of Kerry, Desmond, and Clanmorris, with the rates and places of garrisons.

Oct. 11. The horse and foot in Kerry in miserable and weak estate are brought away. A ward left at the Dingle, and the castle of Ardart committed to James Oge the Sheriff.

Oct. 24. G. Fenton to Burghley. Desmond runnet licentiously over all Munster and reapeth the corn without resistance. Most of the captains of Munster are in England, and their bands in disorder.

Dec. 6. The Queen's full resolution to prosecute Desmond and supply all wants meet for that service.

Dec. 9. Her Majesty approves of enterprise to induce the Earl of Desmond to submit.

Dec. 12. Desmond is gone into Kerry to draw to him and M'Maurice, the Earl of Clancarty, and the two O'Sullivans.

Dec. 24. Desmond distresses Dingle Cush. Mr. Morris has gone with two bands of footmen to its relief.

Dec. 27. Mr. Morerys being within a

day's march of the Dingle, the Earl and M'Morris raised the siege of Sally of the soldiers and townsmen of the Dingle.

1583. Mar. 2. Sir W. Stanley is appointed Constable of Castlemaine, where he intends to make a town of English.

Apr. 10. Ormond to Privy Council. Desmond will not yield a simple submission; but insists on his life, lands, and liberty. The Baron of Lixnaw has submitted, with the chief rebels.

Apr. 28. Gerot, Earl of Desmond, Feale, to Sentleger. He will not come in to Ormond. His proffer to repair to Her Majesty's Court in England.

May 20. Purser, a notorious pirate, has taken a bark of victuals of the Queen's bound for Castell Maigne. He has promised to be at the Earl of Desmond's devotion; defies England; and promises a piece of service to Spain.

May 28. Danyell, Earl of Clancarthye, Clommel, to the Queen. His faithful service at all times. Unfounded suspicions against him. His wife two years a pledge in Cork. His son sent from school to Dublin Castle for three years without learning. The soldiers eat up everything, for fear the traitors should have any. Prays for a reformation and enlargement of his son.

May 28. Ormond. 134 traitors slain, and 247 submitted. Sixteen calivers besides horses, muskets, shirts, etc., taken from the Earl of Desmond, who is in greater extremity than ever.

June 18. Ormond to the Queen. The Countess of Desmond has submitted simply. The Earl wanders from place to place forsaken of all men.

June 22. Ormond. Desmond has only a priest, two horsemen, one kerne, and a boy.

June 27. Thomas Spring petitions for his pay as Lieutenant to Governor Zouche, vice-constable of Castlemayne, and for the diet of 12 pledges. 16 years service. His brother slain in Her Majesty's quarrel. Prays for reversion of the commandry of Anne (Any) which he holds in right in his wife, relict of Wm. Apsley, whose children he protects.

June 30. The Earl of Ormond has received 2109 noblemen and gentlemen into protection.

July 10. Ormond, Cork, to Burghley. Has been into Kerry, Castlemaine, Dingle, Desmond, Clancarty; the two O'Sullivans and others came to him at Castlemaine. Note of such noblemen as gave in their

pledges.

Aug. 24. N. White, Master of the Rolls. Money, friendship, and favour used to procure the apprehension of Desmond.

Sept. 10. Thomas, Baron of Lixnaw, requests to be received to mercy.

Sept. 19. Names of the principal leaders put to the sword by Ormond, and the conditions whereupon rebels were received to mercy.

Sept. 23. Mr. Michael Bryskett asks for confirmation of the constableness of Castle Maigne.

Sept. 23. Lord Roche's men overtook the Earl of Desmond's chaplain, and took all the bags, bottles, four beeves, and other stuff. Desmond narrowly escaped in Sliev Loughra.

Oct. 19. Sentleger to Burghley. Desmond resteth in Kerry in Irrertaconoro, and sometimes upon Sliveloughera; he is willing to submit if he may have life and liberty, and his son to enjoy his living after his decease.

Nov. 11. Desmond slain by the sept. called the Imwriertaghes (Moriartys), aided by Lieutenant Cheston, the constable of Castlemaine, at Glaneagnitue.

Nov. 15. Earl of Ormond, Kilkenny, to Burghley. On Monday last Donill M'Donill Imoriertaghe, dwelling near Castell Mange, assaulted and slew the Earl of Desmond in his cabin at Glaneagnitue near the river Mange. He had with him 25 kerne of his followers, and six soldiers of the ward of Castell Mange. "So now is this traitor com to the ende I have longe looked for, appointed by God to dye by the sword to ende his rebellion." The traitor Gorehe M'Swiny, the only man that relieved Desmond in his extreme misery, slain 1 Nov. Has sent for Desmond's head, and appointed his body to be hanged up in chains at Cork. Asks mercy for the Lord Fitzmaurice.

Dec. 6. Fenton to Burghley. Recommends the cutting off of the title of Earl from the Geraldines, and reducing Munster to an English Pale.

Dec. 10. Lord Justices to Walsyngham. They have neither rack nor other engine of torture in Dublin Castle to terrify Dr. Hurley (Archbishop of Cashel). The Tower of London would be a better place for one so inward with the Pope and Cardinals to be examined.

Dec. 16. Earl of Ormond to the Lords Justices. For pardon for the Countess of Desmond, her daughters, women and men. She claimeth a great portion of Desmond's lands for her jointure.

Dec. 16. Request of Richard Speart and others for a grant of 160 plough lands in Desmond's country, with a commission to enable their society to press 100 mariners. The trades they intend to establish, etc.

Dec. 21. Petition of Teige McCarthy to have the keeping of Castlemaine as Constable; for a lease in reversion of the Abbey of Killagha and a fee farm of Killorclin, lying in M'Carthy More's country. Also for payment of £40 arrearage of his pension.

Dec. 25. Sir Wm. Stanley records his continual travel in Kerry and the furthest parts of the West in following the Earl of Desmond.

Dec. 31. View of the noblemen and families of note disposed in affection to Desmond. Estimate of Desmond's lands. Names of Geraldines, etc. slain in Munster. Names of prisoners.

1584. Jan. 4. Edward Stanley, captain of 40 footmen at the Dingle, commended for money paid by him after his discharge last August. Daniel Kelly was the first to light upon Desmond. Ormond.

Jan. 8. Ormond. The ward at Castlemaine discharged by one Champion. Cheston, who has gone into England without license, to be punished.

Jan. 8. Petition of Thomas Cheston, Constable of Castlemayne, to Burghley. His service against Desmond, whose head was cut off in a cabin at Glaniet. Prays for the £1000 head money and other consideration. Shows how he was the officer who procured Desmond's head to be taken. Names of all the soldiers and kerne present at the action. (See Moriarty History in vol III., King's History of Kerry).

Jan. 26. Sir Thomas of Desmond claims the earldom.

Jan. 31. R. Lane to the Queen. Offers to transfer the O'Mores of the English Pale into Munster. (The Moores, Lalors, etc., went into North Kerry later with Crosbie).

Feb. 20. Difficulty of victualling Capt. Dowdall's 100 men at the Dingle, which may now be kept by a ward.

Feb. 20. Rafe Lane to the Privy Council. Touching the colonelship to be committed to him in Kerry, Clanmorris, and Desmond.

Mar. 4. Ormond to Burghley. Sir Valentine Browne is ready to survey the lands escheated. Ormond's claim as heir general to the House of Desmond.

Mar. 7. Lord Justices. Examination of Abp. Hurly. Torture by toasting his feet against the fire with hot boots. Should be executed by martial law.

Mar. 12. Rafe Lane desires 30 horse and



40 foot, with officers and a minister for guard of Kerry. Desires the houses and demesnes of the Island and Tralee. The removal of the O'Mores into Kerry.

Mar. 31. Privy Council who shall be at the charge of educating the Earl of Desmond's sons.

Apr. 4. Rafe Lane to Burghley. He has chosen in the end of his 20 years service about Her Majesty's person to employ himself in Her dissolate kingdom of Ireland. Requests garrison for Kerry.

May 27. Sir Valentine Browne requests to be one of the Council in Ireland, free transportation, 50 diets, 10 horsemen, and two carriages and vessels.

June 19. Extent of Desmond's lands in Munster taken by a commission.

July 9. Treasurer Wallop to Walsyngham. Desires some very good thing in Munster. Desmond and Clancarr's sons sent over from Dublin to London.

Sept. 17. Wallop, Limerick, surveying rebels' lands. Kerry all wasted, and no place to get victuals till they come to the Dingle. Sir Valentine Browne hath endured the travel well for his years.

Oct. 21. Jenkin Conway to Walsyngham, to write again to the Deputy about a grant to him of Killorgan.

Dec. 11. Sir Valentine Browne, Dublin, to Walsyngham. Has 35 years service. Petition to have 300 marks of escheated land in fee simple. His three sons and younger children.

Dec. 13. Sir Valentine Browne to Burghley. Return from the survey of Munster. Suit for an increase of his entertainment and a further imprest of £300.

1585. Feb. 8. Warrant by the Queen to Lord Deputy Perrot, for the government of Kerry and Clancarr, with 20 horse and 40 foot, to have been delivered to Rafe Lane, to be supplied by substitute, in consideration of his undertaking the voyage to Virginia for Sir Walter Rawley.

Mar. 31. Lord President John Norreys assigned custodian of Moally (Mallow) and Tralee.

May 21. Sir Valentine Browne, Dublin, to Burghley. It seemeth by some letters that I have seen that Mr. Lane expecteth to have the best and greatest things in Kerry, and to have the letting and setting of all the rest, and also that some others there account themselves assured of very great parcels of the other attainted lands. Kerry I account too great a thing for any one man to deal withal, and think Mr. Lane shall do but little good therewith, unless he were of

better ability than I conceive him to be.

July 10. Jenkyn Conway, Dinglecush. Perrot has appointed him Sub-Sheriff of the shire in Mr. Lane's absence, and given him the custodiam of Kylorgan. Donough McCarthy, a base son to the Earl of Clancarr, doth disquiet the country with 20 or 30 men.

Dec. 21. Act for planting of habitations in Munster, and for division of market towns, parishes, and limits.

1585. Feb. 10. Eleanor, Countess of Desmond, to Walsyngham, to procure her some relief from Her Majesty.

Feb. 12. Donald Earl of Clancarr, for payment of £50 for 100 beeves delivered at the request of Capt. Zouche.

Mar. 31. Thos. Spring, constable of Castlemaine.

May 20. Plot for peopling Munster in seignories of 12000, 8000, 6000, and 4000 acres English; in families of 91, 61, 46 and 31; at the rate of 4d per acre; 4 seignories in Kerry.

June 17. Three seignories in Co. Kerry allotted to Sir William Herbert and Edward Unton; the country of Desmond, one seignory, desired by Sir Valentine Browne.

July 6. James Myaghe, citizen of Cork, to Burghley, explains his tenure as sheriff of Desmond, and the attempts of Harry Moyle and O'Sullivan More to injure him for discharging his office. Sending the cloth he took from Sir John of Desmond, which was painted at Rome and always set up on stakes when Dr. Sanders said Mass in the field. Also testimonials from the gentlemen of Kerry and Desmond, the portreeve of Dingle, etc.

Aug. 12. Wallop to Walsyngham. Sending some alumn ore from a mine in Kerry on James McShane's land.

Sept. 25. Sir Valentine Browne craves pay for 124 days.

Oct. 28. Sir V. Browne to Burghley. Asking for the letters patent of the lands in Kerry and Desmond granted to him and Sir Wm. Herbert. Hogsdon.

Dec. 30. Note of lands, parsonages, etc., belonging to the Priory of Kilha, both in Desmond and Kerry. Draft of divisions of the five Munsters, with gentlemen thereof.

Dec. 31. The rates of the lands in Co. Kerry, 4 seignories, each 12,000 acres. Demesnes. £1004 12s. 8d.; customary tenures. £1045 7s. 9d.; services. £999 1s. 9d.; in toto, £3,049 2s. 3d., which is at Her Majesty's disposition and not yet disposed of.

Dec. 31. John Cowper, pensioner, re-

quests to be granted Tralee. His brother Maurice Cowper desires the Island (Castle-Island). William Trencherde of Wiltshire wants Dingle Cush, where Maxee dwelt.

1587. Jan. 29. Petition of the Munster Undertakers, that garrisons be assigned for their security, free of charge; that kerne and galloglas be expelled; that none else sell corn; that they be on the Council; that Judges be mere English. Signed by Sir Wm. Herbert, Sir Valentine Brown, etc.

Feb. 17. Edward Denny to Burghley, asking for the reversion of J. Wyngfeld's office, Master of Ordnance in Ireland.

Feb. 27. Queen Elizabeth grants Sir William Herbert and Sir Valentine Browne, 25 horsemen, pay 12 pence sterling the piece.

Mar. 8. T. Norreys, Cork, to Burghley. I have received your honour's letter concerning Mr. Denny, to whom I delivered the possession of Tralee, as your honours assigned me.

Apr. 26. Instructions for the division of Munster among undertakers. The lots of land upon Slougher, Sleamishe, Sleaetrough and such like in Desmond, by reason of the "insterrilities" and coldness of the same, shall not bring people to inhabit those places so largely, mitigations were allowed, provided the settlers do not retain or lodge Irish rhymers, bards, harpers, or such idle persons.

Apr. 26. The Queen appoints Sir V. Browne to be high steward of all escheated lands in Munster, and sheriff of Kerry and Desmond; also with his son, Nicholas, now sheriff of Kerry, to be receiver of the Queen's rents for four years only. The ward of Castle Maigne standing upon the river Maigne, which is a boundary to that part between Kerry and Desmond, builded for defence against the nation and sept of the McCarthys, being a yearly charge of £285 18s. 4d. to be discharged, and fall into the division appointed to Sir Valentine Browne, knight, and for that it standeth partly upon his portion of land, and hath neither ground nor water belonging to it, we have granted to him and his heirs for ever, for the maintenance and defence of the same, a perpetuity of £40 yearly out of our rents and revenues within the counties of Desmond and Kerry, and not to be any further burdened in that behalf.

Apr. 30. Sir William Herbert, Castle of the Island, to Lord Burghley. I came hither to the Castle of the Island the 26th of April, having arrived at Cork the 22nd of the same, after ten days being at sea, beaten back with contrary winds first to Milford, then to Ten-

by, where for my own safety I was enforced to surprize a pirate that lay at road hard by me. Touching this place and seignory I find here divers inhabitants, some upon title, some upon sufferance; much heath ground, much barren ground, and much bog, and interlaced with them reasonable fruitful land in the very heart of my portion, Sir Valentine Browne hath gotten six or seven Hundred acres of the best ground that is about me, called Ballimackdaniell, which I can so ill spare that I must humbly crave your honor's letters to the commissioners to consider of the matter, and to take order with Sir Valentine Browne in it. Touching the estate of religion in these parts, here is neither public prayers in any church nor private prayers that any of them doth understand, whereby it seemeth God is altogether unserved. I have taken order that public prayers shall be said in their own tongue, and that they shall assemble themselves in their churches on the Sundays. I have caused the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and the Articles of the Belief, to be translated into Irish, and this day the ministers of these parts repair unto me to have it in writing. They have undertaken to instruct their parishioners in it. I find them very tractable and willing to learn the truth. I hope to do some good therein with them. As for matters of justice I find here sundry complaints against some officers, whose corrupt courses I trust to repress and redress to the great contentment of the country, for the people, generally the richer sort, are very subtle and fraudulent; the poor are very filthy and barbarous. I know not which will be more difficult unto me, to bring the subtler to sincerity, or the simpler to civility. I will by God's grace endeavour both. For foreign matters I can say little, for I have yet attained to very little advertisement, otherwise than such as my good neighbours, Mr. Denny, hath acquainted your honour with.

May 10. Donnell O'Sullivan's claim to Beare and Bantry, against Sir Owen O'Sullivan, who aided James Fitzmaurice and the Earl of Desmond.

May 11. Muster of 8 horsemen of Sir Edward Denny's at Cork.

May 25. Sir Valentine Browne. The Count, to Burghley, touching the Earl of Clancarr's title to the lands allotted to him.

June 13. Sir V. Browne replies to certain objections regarding MacCarthy More's lands in Desmond, especially portions of Teig MacCormack's, Odonecho More's, and John MacUlick's of Mallaheife.



June 24. Note of muster of Sir William Herbert's nine horsemen before Norreys, vice-president of Munster.

July 26. Edward Denny, Tralee, to Burghley. Fears he shall not be able to make his rent of Tralee, a very remote place, unless Her Majesty be pleased to abate it. Comnolough much better and less rent by £50 a year. Repines at Clancarty getting so much of Her Majesty. A follower of O'Sullivan More brought in question, for saying he knew no other queen, he had but O'Sullivan More, and adjudged to lose his ears. His nephew Darci will move his suits in England.

Aug. 6. Chief Justice J. Smythes to Burghley. The sessions in Kerry tended to the amendment of that country. No appearance could be procured in Desmond in the absence of McCarthy. Stubbornness of the jury, though several times instructed from the Bench, gently admonished and persuaded by the commissioners by the space of two whole days, and imprisoned in Castle Maigne with grievous fines. Prays that Desmond may be united to Kerry on account of the old malice between them.

Sept. 29. G. Fenton, Dublin, to Walsingham. Suit for Tarbart and Leisloughly for which lands he has procured tenants and cattle out of England. Mr. Hollyes has taken possession of the same.

Oct. 7. Petition of Teig McCarthy to Burghley that he may have Killorglin with other lands amounting to £40.

Oct. 10. Sir W. Herbert will further Mr. Conway by all means he may. Srah and mart, which were due to the Earl of Desmond, are very difficult to be levied for Her Majesty. Plan for a composition.

Oct. 10. Jenkyn Conway, Castle of Kyljorgan, to Walsingham. Requesting that the Undertakers institute him to be lieutenant of their horsemen. Also, if the Moriartaghs do make any complaint about a castle which I do of right to possess, called Castle Drom, which they challenge as theirs, whereas they have no right unto it, I request that the Commissioners decide. (See Moriarty History in my Vol. III).

Dec. 2. Commissioners on Munster submit Sir Wm. Herbert's claim to lands of Terberte and Lyslawgtee, already appointed to Denzil Holles, Esq. Herbert has already 24,000 acres.

1587. Dec. 10. Submissions by Dame Eleanor, Countess of Desmond, detailing her efforts to meet the Queen's wishes, and asking for relief and pardon.

1588. Feb. 14. Sir William Herbert, the Island, to Walsingham. Had intended to

found a college at Lislaughtea, and failing that at Tintarne, on the Wye, in Monmouth.

Mar. 9. Testimony of Richard Power, James Trant, etc., as to the conditions between the Earl of Clancar and Florence MacCarthy for his marriage with the Earl's daughter.

Mar. 15. Collection of Her Majesty's titles to the lands in Munster, beginning from Dermot MacCarthy, who was slain in the reign of Henry II., and extending to the 3 Hen. VII., who made a charter to Florence MacCarthy.

Mar. 20. Sir W. Herbert, Castle of the Island to Burghley. Requests favour to Patrick Fitzmaurice, Lord Lixnaw's son and heir, now in some restraint of liberty at Dublin, and who offers his son and heir as a pledge.

May 14. Sentleger points out trouble likely to result from marriage of Clancar's daughter to Florence MacCarthy.

June 29. Norreys arrests Florence MacCarthy for marrying the Earl of Clancarty's daughter.

June 30. Tracts on Munster, apparently by Sir Wm. Herbert. The people are natural inhabitants and English soldiers. The rents and services of the Earl of Desmond. 100 footmen to remain in Dingle Cush, under his command. The ward of Castlemaine is unprofitable and perilous. The position of Lord Fitzmaurice, Earl of Clancarr, O'Sullivan More; O'Donoghue More; Lord of Cosmaigne; Sleught Cormac; Gilecuddy; McFinnin; Clandonoroe; O'Donoghue Glan; Clandermonde; Clanlawras. The damesne lands of Ballinaskellig; Maygonnie; Euraught; Ballicarbery; Castle Lough; Abbey of Vriett (Muckrus). The marriage of Clancar's daughter to Florence MacCarthy was urged by O'Sullivan More, the Earl's seneschal and marshal, married to Florence's sister; McFinnin; Donnell M'Tybert, constable of Palace and chief officer of his lands, chief of the Mergies; Hugh M'Owen (? Ferris) captain of the Earl's galloglas.

Castlemaine should be razed, and Desmond and Kerry made one county. The present constable is married to Desmond's foster sister, and the vice-constable and some of the ward are Irishmen. Suggests the new county be called Mayne, instead of Desmond and Kerry. Desmond's exactions upon his tenants were, shraughe, marte, chiefry, coity, livery, kernety, sorren, galloglas, kerne, Bonnaught beg, Bonnaught mor, masteerroom, tax and tallage (southe), refection, coshery, cuddy, gillicree, and gillycon.

July 1. Norreys to Walsingham. How F.

MacCarthy married Clancar's daughter. His affinity to James Fitzmaurice. Arrest of Florence; Countess of Clancar; M'Finnin; Teig Merigagh, and others.

July 12. Sir Wm. Herbert, Castle of the Island. The Countess of Clancar should be liberated. Dispute with Sir Edward Denny about lands of Dermot Terrelagh and M'Gillicuddy, and Hayford's of Dingle Cush. Complains of disrespect from Denny's men to him as sheriff. Undertakes to save Her Majesty £4,000 yearly in Munster, if given bands from Wales.

Aug. 31. Pledges remaining within the castle of Dublin:—Patrick Fitzmaurice (afterwards 17th Lord of Kerry); Donough M'Cormuck McCarthy; Captain Robert Culum.

Sept. 3. John Gerald, alias Knight of Kerry; Richard More, alias M'Morris, of Cyaltady; Morris M'Eligott, alias M'Eligot, of Ballygrillaghe; and Hubert Hussey, of Castlegregory, in the county of Kerry, as well for themselves as for the rest of the gentlemen and freeholders of the said county, pray to be relieved from conye, livery, and other exactions and services not justly levied upon them. Answer—They cannot be relieved upon this Bill because they severally did not put in their petition.

Richard Moore, of Castle Moore, county Kerry, claims the lands of Killkowan Shan-kill, near Smerwick, and 20 acres in Balle-daiey. The plaintiff being called answered that he would not further proceed.

Richard Trant of Dangle, county Kerry, claims a stone house and garden in Dangle (Dingle) against one Thomas Hayford, who claims the same to the use of Her Majesty. The plaintiff said that he had lost his deed of feofment, and that he would not prosecute his title before the Commissioners in Munster for aryer claims.

Gerrat More, of Ballymore, county Kerry, claims the town and lands of Ballymore, which have been seized for Her Majesty. He did not prosecute his suit.

Note—Out of 82 cases, only one claimant obtained anything like success.

Sept. 8. Captain Pietro de Quibel informs President of Munster, of three Castilian ships driven by stress of weather; and Captain Pietro Rodriguez intreats good treatment and friendship. Dominick Ryesse, suffrein of Dingle Cush, reports Spaniards in the Sound of Blasgay (Blasquets); a Scotchman taken prisoner by them reports them sick, destitute of victual, and in great extremity for want of knowledge; a great galleas with 1,000 men. The Vice-President Tho. Nor-

reys writes to Walsingham enclosing above letters, and stating there is also a Spanish ship near Tralee, from which three men swam ashore, and confessed to be of the fleet encountered by the Lord Admiral Howard; the ship's company yielded themselves and their ship to Lady Denny; Norreys is going towards the Spaniards with 200 foot and 50 horse, from Shanden.

Sept. 9. Norreys is sorry for the execution done on the 24 Spaniards taken in the Bay of Tralee by Sir Edward Denny; encloses examination of other Spaniards, driven ashore by contrary winds.

Sept. 15. Examination of John Anthony of Genoa, mariner, son of the pilot of the Spanish ship, called Our Lady of Rosary, which struck on the rocks in the Sound of Biasquets, where 1,000 men were drowned from two ships, including the Prince of Asculo, base son to the King of Spain.

Sept. 18. The Lord Deputy encloses letter from James Traunte to Sir Edward Denny. Three great ships, one of 900 tons, being the Admiral's, whose name is Jehn Martines de Ricaldo, ride at anchor betwixt the Fereter's main island and the shore. The Principe d'Ascula, base son to the King of Spain, drowned with 500 tall men in the Santa Maria de la Rosaria. The Duke himself is in the galleon Saint Martin. 1588, Sept. 11, Dingle.

Sept. 30. Norreys writes that Mr. John FitzEdmondes, of Cloyne, entirely refused to deal or take part in compassing the marriage between the Earl of Clancar's daughter and Florence M'Carthy. (See life of latter by D. M'Carthy).

Sept. 30. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy. Warrant for a patent to the Countess of Desmond for a pension of £200 per annum.

Oct. 16. Sir Valentine Browne to Walsingham, from Dublin. Prays for a feofarm. Stands in doubt all the M'Carthy's will join against his three sons who are possessed of those lands which Florence M'Carthy did look to have upon the marriage of the Earl of Clancar's daughter. Donnell M'Carthy, the Earl's base son, is gone to the woods. The Earl's daughter resorts to Florence M'Carthy's prison with small restraint.

Oct. 20. Castle of the Island in Cullough-Herbert in the county of Kerry. Sir William Herbert to Burghley. Our pretence in the enterprise of plantation was to establish in these parts piety, justice, inhabitation and civility, with comfort and good example to the parts adjacent. Our drift now is, being



here possessed of land, to extort, make the state of things turbulent, and live by prey and by pay. Sir Edward Denny's letters patent to be recalled and Sir Valentine Browne's to be stayed. Disorder of the plantation in Munster. Incloses letter from Sir Valentine Browne to Sir William Herbert, thanking him for kindness to certain of his men; chides him from course he pursues. Aug. 15, Dublin.

Oct. 27. Sir Edward Denny to Walsyngham. None else has been so hardly dealt with as he. The Lord Deputy claims all that was taken of the Spaniards for Her Majesty.

Oct. 28. Sir Valentine Browne's certificate for 17 whole years' accounts, to be engrossed at £40 for each year.

Oct. 29. Privy Council direct Norreys to keep Florence M'Carthy in more safety than he is.

Nov. 5. Sir Thomas Williams gives his view of the undertakers' men in Kerry and Bantry.

Nov. 27. Sir V. Browne protests against Sir William Herbert's suggestion for making up his seignory in Kerry.

Nov. 28. Muster of the ward of Castlemaine.

Dec. 7. Sentleger advises that it were good if Florence M'Carthy were kept a prisoner for life.

Dec. 31. Patentees of attainted lands in Kerry:—Sir Edward Denny, Sir Valentine Browne, Conalough, Mr. Billingsley, Mr. William Trecherde.

1589. Jan. 6. Nich. Browne, Dublin, to Secretary Walsyngham. Prays to be restored to the allowance of 12 horsemen, or in lieu thereof to the pay of 20 footmen, or else to be made Sheriff of Desmond and Kerry for 4 or 5 years.

Jan. 7. Jenkyn Conway, Denyvale, to Sir Edward Denny. Sir William Herbert oppresses him. The Lady Denny and the young gentlemen are merry.

Jan. 9. Sir William Herbert, Castle of the Island, to Burghley. Commends the suits of the bearer. N. Kennam, the Bishop of Ardfer. Hopes to make Kerry and Desmond a little England after the example of Pembrokeshire in times past. Incloses:—Sir William Herbert to Sir V. Browne. Answers 14 objections brought against him. His disapproval of the marriage between Florence M'Carthy and Clancar's daughter. His abhorrence of being Italianated. Receipt of the rents of Corkydwiny. The reparations of Currains. Sends Her Majesty's speech to him at his leave taking extracted from the first book of his

Commentaries of Munster. The Limerick goods cast away at Cloghane. Browne's son too foolish to be ruled by Sir V. Browne's wisdom. The six objections by Sir Edward Denny.

Jan. 28. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam to Walsyngham. Sends Florence M'Carthy by the bearer, Chichester, from Dublin Castle. The young lady after being taken from Florence M'Carthy was delivered by her father to the keeping of certain of his own servants. William Hurlie, late in England, following some causes of Florence M'Carthy, his master has under colour of going into Ireland slipt into France.

Feb. 8. Sir Henry Wallop to Lord Burghley. Sir Valentine Browne departed this life, Feb. 8.

Feb. 9. Mr. Nicholas Browne, Dublin, to Walsyngham. His father, Sir V. Browne, expired on the 8th inst. Prays to be accepted by succession as one of Walsyngham's followers.

Feb. 18. Sir Warham Sentleger, Cork, to Walsyngham. On Friday week the Earl of Clancarthy's only daughter, being committed to the safe keeping of the gentleman porter at Cork, stole out of the town in disguise and a maid with her. What has become of her is not known with certainty, but a gentleman of Carbery says that a man of Florence M'Carthy's, called Brian Carthy, in English called Brian of the Cards, because he is cunning in playing at cards, received her outside the gates, and is her guide. If this be true Florence M'Carthy is acquainted with her departure, for this Brian is one that Florence M'Carthy reposed great trust in, the said Florence having saved him from the gallows. The day before her departure a messenger of the said Florence's came from Dublin to her either with letters or a secret message. She is kept marvelous close, and great cunning is used in her secret keeping to gain time, so that she may be of full years to give her consent to marriage irrevocable. The fear that if her father had her in his possession he might persuade her to be divorced, which might very well have been done if she had not been taken away. She was the less closely looked after for that the said Florence was bound in a recognizance in the sum of £400 that she should remain prisoner till delivered by Her Majesty's order. The forfeiture of this bond should not be let slip. He has in mortgage a castle belonging to the Earl of Clancarthy for £400 or £500 lent him in England. It is called Castle Lough, and stands in a great lough where there is

great store of Orient Pearl found. It is the strongest situation in the province, and with a little fortification would be impregnable. Her Majesty may now justly seize this. The province remains quiet.

Feb. 22. Mayor and Alderman of Limerick to the Privy Council. The bearer, Sir William Herbert, very diligent to advance the word of God, and due obedience of the rude people about his dwelling in Kerry.

Feb. 28. Table of all the undertakers in Munster, with the number of acres, people and rent.

Feb. 28. Note touching victual and kerne to be had out of Munster. Donnel M'Cartea had killed Donnel O'Falvea, a gentleman of Desmond, and is thereupon gone out with fourscore swords. Proposal to employ him in Her Majesty's service.

March 6. Milerus Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, to Sir Francis Walsyngham. Recommends Sir William Herbert. Has perused certain articles and orders which he has made his tenants in Kerry observe, and which are both godly, politic and wise. Prays that Herbert may have some charge touching ecclesiastical reformations.

Mar. 6. Sir Edward Denny's note of such Englishmen as have lands in Kerry.

At the Castle of the Island, one of the Earl's chief houses in the county Kerry, dwells Sir William Harbord (Herbert) who hath a seignory of 12,000 acres; the yearly rent is £200.

Mr. Charles Harbord, his kinsman, dwells at a castle of the Currans, who hath taken a seignory of 6,000 acres besides Sir William's own portion. The rent £100 yearly.

One Mr. Conway hath taken a place of the Earl's late escheated lands, of what value or quantity I know not. Whether any of Sir Valentine Browne's sons have any land I know not for certain in Kerry. I think there is some controversy between them and Sir William Herbert for some portion.

Mr. Stone, the Queen's footman, and Mr. Geford have taken land of Her Majesty in Kerry. Geford and his wife now dwelling there.

I myself dwell at Tralee, and after the rate of 4d the acre, do yield for 6000 acres £100 yearly.

Mr. Holles hath taken Tarbert and land thereabouts to the value of 3000 acres, after 4d an acre, £50 a year.

There is one Mr. Thomas Spring, the constable of Castel Mang (Castlemaine) that dwells in Kerry, but hath taken none of her land that I know.

These be all the English that I know dwelling in Kerry that have taken land of themselves.

Mar. 8. Norreys relates how the young Lady of Clancarty has abused the lenity that hath been used towards her.

Mar. 11. Justice Smythes reports that the nearest allies, fosterers, and friends of Clancarty's daughter have been examined and kept in durance a month, but they have not declared whether she has conveyed herself. Commends the bearer, Mr. Conway, who was sheriff of the county of Desmond last year.

Mar. 23. Examination of Florence M'Carthy. See life of, p. 68.

Mar. 24. Nicholas Browne to Sir Edward Denny. Safe return of the expedition into Kerry after much suffering of frost, cold, and hunger. He is discouraged at Sir William Herbert's likelihood to have Bally-macdanial.

Mar. 25. Petition of Eleanor, Countess of Desmond, to the Privy Council, that she may have payment of her pension out of the Exchequer in England.

Mar. 31. Lord Deputy is glad to hear that Florence M'Carthy is sent to the Tower of London.

April 10. Muster roll of Sir Edward Denny's soldiers, mustered by Mr. Staughton at Denny Vale: Mr. Arthur Denny, Gallor Page. Mr. Thomas Blennerhassett, entered for John Lewin, discharged. Mr. Anthony Randell, for Richard Smith, dead. John Russell, without sword, rapier. Wm. Adames, pike, horseman for Simon Rokes in England with Sir Edward Denny. Robert King, for Robert Prise. James Stanley, pike, for Jerome Halsey. Robert Curtesse, without flask and touch-box, for Thomas Ryder. John Hercules, musketeer, a good shot, a horseman for Hugh Baker, hurt at Dublin. John Harrowe, mason, ill shot, for John Spencer, gone to Dublin, at Easter. Francis Christian, good shot, for Robert Campe. Thomas Boundes, pikeman for John Ashe. Christopher Barton, musket, gunpowder-maker. John Phillips, halbert. Peter Kelly, halbert. Wm. Foundes, sick, bayly in Tralee. Wm. Fleete, sick, butcher in Tralee. John Prince, without sword, flask, and touch box, for John Bright. Anthony Fitzwilliams, halbert, a horseman before. Donnell O'Sullivan, shot, for Wm. Taylor. Harry Smith, alias Warren, shot. James Fitz-John, a birding piece. Thos. Symons, for Wm. Farthing. John Boye, for Robt. Stringer. This muster roll is delivered by Thomas Blennerhassett, the 10th



of April, 1589.

Apr. 11. Muster of the ward of Castlemaigne, viz., Thomas Springe the constable; John Burtoll the lieutenant, in place of Thomas Wolwarde; and sixteen private. Signed by John Stoughton.

April 13. Muster roll of Sir Edward Denny's men, viz., Capt., Sir Edward Denny. Lieut., John Pyne. Ensign, John Sadler. Sergeante, Rafe Roods. Phiffe, Robert King; Drums Thos. Bliss, Nicholas Cursye, Surgeon mumfrye, Bliss. And 71 men, whose names are given. Delivered upon the oath of William Brocket, and taken by Mr. Staughton, deputy muster master.

May 3. Sir William Herbert's answer for the Lady Denny. At a quarter sessions holden for the county of Kerry, immediately after Christmas, Sir Edward Denny, their high sheriff, but then absent; his sub-sheriff and bailiffs were commanded by Lady Denny that they should not serve nor come to the Sessions. Moreover she commanded that none of the inhabitants within Sir Edward's seignory, which containeth the one half of that county, should appear there on pain of £5, that none of them should obey any precept of mine, or answer any complaint made against them before me, then supplying the vice-president's place, and the attorney of the province being then with me, both of us being of that provincial council, and the hearing of many matters in that province referred to any two of the council being together. Moreover, a direction of mine in some poor men's causes in matters of justice, showed by one of the parties to my Lady Denny; she tore it in pieces. She was commanded to appear and answer for these things. Sir William protests he has done nothing but justly and gentlemanly, and he would have done neither more nor less to his own mother. The Lady Denny took it in very ill part, vouchsafed me no answer, and complained to the Lord Deputy. Sir Edward Denny hath here in England complained to Her Majesty. Her Majesty hath had in Ireland a poor servant that without respect of persons dares do justice, but so shall his course prosper as it shall be countenanced.

May 3. Petition of Denzil Hollis, Esquire, to the Privy Council. Complains that the castle of Tarbert is withheld from him by Sir William Herbert, and the Abbey of Lislaughtye by Sir Edward Denny.

May 3. Sir William Herbert's answer for Mr. Denzil Hollis, touching Tarbert and Lislaughtie on the Shannon. Sir William de-

sires to have a dwelling upon that river of Shenant.

May 10. Answer of Sir Edward Denny to the Articles delivered to him as an Undertaker. He has passed his patent for a seignory of 6000 acres. His patent is in Ireland. His tenants, stock, etc. Two of his tenants, Edward Gray and one Mayrisse, are better stocked than himself.

May 11. Phane Beecher writes:—The greatest man thereabouts now is Sir Owen MacCarthy, but the man most to be doubted in time to come is Florence McCarthy, for that if he may succeed his uncle, Sir Owen, in the country of Carbery by the custom of tanistry and be heir to my Lord of Clancarthy, whose daughter and heir he hath married, he shall then be of greater territories than ever the Lord of Desmond was.

May 12. Instructions for the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to examine the proceedings of the undertakers in Munster.

May 12. Answer of Sir William Herbert to the Articles. He has a seignory of 12,000 acres at 4d. per acre.

May 12. Answer of Charles Herbert, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Undertakers for lands in the county of Kerry, to the 13 Articles. He has undertaken to people a seignory of 4,000 acres in Kerry. The rent reserved in his patent is 4d. an acre. There are on his seignory about 50 English and 20 Irish; also 10 ploughs, viz., seven horse ploughs and three ploughs of oxen, 200 milch kine, 400 sheep, 500 swine, and he himself has had his part of 100 acres of wheat and rye, and his part of 300 acres of barley and oats, and 60 acres of peas and beans.

May 12. The answer of Sir Edward Denny. He hath undertaken to people 6,000 acres. He has assigned 1,000 acres to Mr. Edward Gray, son to Lord John Gray, and is to allot unto farmers copyholders, according to Her Majesty's plot, as followeth, viz.:—Freeholders—Thomas Blennerhassett, gent; Anthony Randall, gent. Farmers—Mr. Skipworth, Mr. Rycroft, William Adams. Copyholders—Simon Rookes, Walter Chapman, William Penred, Christopher Barton, John Harrowe, William Foundes, William Fleete, John Carpenter, Robert Preste als. Fletcher, Davies, Simon Dye, John Tredle. Cottagers—Thomas ryder, William Fardinge, John Dutchman, tailor; George Sawyer, Jerome Burton, Jesper, the millwright; George Natt, Hynton, weaver; Bandell, shoemaker; Thomas, fisherman; Frawdesome; and Henry Smyth. By way of further answer to the rents, I say that for the not levying them, the most part thereof is not liable to the

debt, in respect that there is neither manurance, people, nor cattle upon the land, and so "unpossible" to be levied or answered. Signed by Sir Edward Denny.

May 24. Sir William Herbert objects to maintain law and justice without pay or pension, nor to be tenant to any but to Her Majesty, as Sir Edward Denny wants chief rents out of his demesne lands. Those of the Irish nation who conform in religion and manners should be more favoured therefor. Piracies should be repressed in the ports and havens.

The under-sheriff and bailiffs did not come to the quarter sessions at Dingle Cush on 14th May, 1588. In January last the Lady Denny warned all her tenants not to answer any precept that came from me. In October last, divers goods coming upon these coasts upon the wreck of the Spanish ships, I directed the coroner of the country, the constable of Castlemayne, the suffragan of Dingle, and others, that such goods be kept by the best in every township to her Majesty's use. I had thereupon, by the constable of Castlemayne, a most bad letter written unto me. Mr. Nicholas Browne tore my precept and beat the bailiff sent by me to apprehend one of his tenants for robbing upon the highway. Sir Edward Denny, Mr. Spring, and Mr. Browne oppose me in all I endeavour. When I ordered that no mantles be worn in the county, their tenants were willed not to obey it. Sir Edward Denny has included in his patents, the head rents and customary rents (shraa and mart) levied by the Earl of Desmond. We shall thus be tenants to the Queen and to Sir Edward Denny, which we may not or mean not. Sir Edward Denny's soldiers in coming to Tralee do take, by the way, of the poor inhabitants meat, drink, and money, whereas they should pay 2d. a meal for themselves and their boys. Thomas Oge Fitzgerald was reformed by me in religion, manners, and habit, and was the means to reduce others living on my lands. Sir Edward Denny, to frustrate me, has had him committed to prison. Upon like ground he has imprisoned Dermond O'Sullivan, who is at variance with his elder brother, O'Sullivan More, one of the most dangerous men of Desmond, brother-in-law to Florence MacCarthy, and chief contriver of that marriage. Sir Edward has to the self same end borne a most hard hand towards the dean of Ard-arth (Ardfert), a papist, who conformed after showing him certain testimonies in the fathers. The dean was deprived of all his livings by Sir Edward, who preferred a bill of high treason against him at the last

Assizes; and Sir Edward's jailor took away from the poor dean, for his fees, a long black cloak, which I had bestowed upon him, which cost me £6. The pirates are too much favoured in Kerry. Sir Edward Denny has received Gascon wine which was robbed from Frenchmen, and Lady Denny has received goods which were taken from Brittaines. One Captain Mares of Youghal, a known negociator in these kinds of affairs, is shortly to remove to Tawlaght, a castle of Sir E. Denny's near Tralee, there to exercise that trade. Her Majesty, and not Sir Edward Denny, is entitled to have the wrecks of the Duke of Medina Sidonia's goods, worth £2,000 if not more. Sir Edward Denny has stretched his seignory from the ford on the river Feale to the west part of Litroverbea, about 30 miles in length, in breadth from Bealtee to Balecartea, 18 miles. He collects other Undertakers' rents, and buys up much ground that should be the Queen's.

May 25. Reasons which moved Sir W. Herbert to put the statute in execution against Irish habits. The mantle serving unto the Irish as to a hedgehog his skin, or to a snail her shell, for a garment by day and a house by night; it maketh them, with the continual use of it, more apt and able to live and lie out in bogs and woods, where their mantle serveth them for a mattress and a bush for a bedstead, and thereby they are less addicted to a loyal, dutiful, and civil life.

June 22. Sentleger, from Cork to Burghley. The Earl of Clancar has dispossessed and threatened to murder Alexander Clarke who holdeth 25 plough lands called Clan Donnell Roe, as an undertaker from Mr. Attorney General of England. Would to God the said wicked Earl had been kept in England when he was there, for he was never born to do good to this country. The said Earl's base son, Donnell McCartie, hath lately stabbed an honest subject in Desmond for resisting Irish extortions, and is gone out playing the Robin Hood with 20 swords. The wives of Patrick Fitzmaurice and Patrick Condon have stolen passage over to sue for the liberty of their husbands. Deal with Her Highness so that their suits may not take place as these are dangerous men.

June 25. Sir Charles Herbert from his castle of the Currins, to Sir William Herbert at St. Julian's. I received your letter of April 3 on May 28. The controversy between my brother and Mr. Proger still continueth. No Quarter Sessions have been held since your departure upon the murder lately committed by Donnell McCarthy. Mr. Vice-



President gave commission unto O'Sullivan More and M'Finnm to have certain Irish soldiers to cress there, to the intent to do service upon Donnell. They rather maintain than abridge him. Lieut. Bostock and 50 soldiers and kerns were at the Desmond, and there lived upon the country after their old custom, meat, drink, and money, pretending to seek Donnell, unless some of the country themselves should betray him to avoid the extortion. Donnel McCarthy and his company at Brasnagh robbed my man of £7 and his weapons while coming from the fair at Kilmallock, but will now return them by the next messenger. The roof of Sir William's Hall at the Island is set up; and he has a great harvest coming this year. I intend to obtain the lands of Bally M'Danyell by exchange or otherwise.

July 8. Instructions to Commissioners to inquire into progress made by the Undertakers in peopling Munster.

July 25. Sir Edward Denny, Dennyvale, to Walsingham. Now is the best time to plant Kerry with English. The inhabitants of Irish birth and nation should not be left wealthy, populous, or weaponed till they are first brought to the knowledge of God, and to obedience to the laws. No persuasion will ever win the Irish to God or to Her Majesty, but justice without mercy, must first tame and command them. Sir William Herbert and Beacon have appointed constables throughout the country, but such for the most part as if one rake hell, he shall scarce find worse, such as have been thieves, rebels, and murderers. A Welsh humour and a fat conceit hath fed him foolishly. He hath scornfully used Lady Denny in Sir Edward's absence. Denny desires Sir R. Bingham's place when vacant, and £500 to plant English in Kerry and Desmond.

July 31. Sir Wm. Herbert's collection out of letters written to him. The dislike between the Earl of Clancar and Mr. Nicholas Browne, Crimes of Donnel M'Cartie. Sir Edward Denny's soldiers pillage the country. Discontent at the Earl of Clancar's commission to bring home his tenants from all places.

Sept. 13. Sir W. Herbert, Tintarne, to Burghley. Mr. Stone, one of Her Majesty's footmen, and Champion, a man of Sir Walter Rawley's are unable through insufficient means to inhabit the lands they have undertaken in Kerry. These 8,000 acres might be given to Herbert's cousin, Winston. The land called Terbert, with a ruinous castle, is said to be given over by Mr. Holles. This would content his cousins, Minors.

Oct. 29. Of the Munster undertakers, Sir Edward Denny hath by patent 6,000 acres, the most inhabited with Irish, 30 English. Mr. Chas. Herbert, 4000 acres, 20 Irish tenants, 50 Englishmen. Sir Wm. Herbert Holles, Tarbert seignory, now desisteth disliking his rent.

1590. Feb. 17. Walsingham. The 50 horse which Sir Walter Rawley was to have to be made 100 foot, and Thomas Spring, captain of Castle Mayne, to have the leading of them.

1591. Jan. 11. Death of the Baron of Lixnaw. His heir, Patrick Fitzmaurice, a prisoner in Dublin Castle, asks to be released, and offers his loyalty and bonds.

1592. Feb. 18. Nicholas Kenan, Bishop of Kerry, resigned a living in England, value £80 yearly, to be bishop of Ardfert in Kerryshire, value 20 marks yearly, to which the Queen added livings worth £80 yearly. He never received the £80 from the livings, and offered to resign them and to have the Bishopric of Limerick, value £40 yearly. He prays the Queen to sign the appointment. John Garvey, Abp. of Armagh, supports the petition. Value of Limerick, £40; of Ardfert, £12 13s. 4d. yearly. Wa. Harold; Ric Colman.

Dec. 31. Names of undertakers:—Sir Edw Denny, 6,000 acres, £100; chief rents, £50. Sir Wm. Herbert, 13,276 acres; rent, £221 5s. 8d.; Mr. Chas. Herbert, 3,768 acres, £62 15s. 4d.; Mr. John Holles, 4,422 acres, £73 14s.; Captain Jenkin Conway, 526 acres, £8 18s. 8d.; John Champion, 1,434 acres, £23 18s. 0d.; Nicholas Brown, son to Sir Valentine Brown, hath Rossy Donough to pay after the Earl of Clancar's death, £180. The rent for Kerry and Desmond is 4d. per acre.

1593. Mar. 8. Bishop of Cork. The young child of Florence McCarty is used as a young Prince, carried about the country with three nurses and six horsemen and songs of rejoicing in the praise of his father, to be fostered with the best, month by month. Florence, in London, should be detained.

June 17. The Earl of Desmond, The Tower, to Sir Robert Cecil. He has never breathed out of prison since his infancy. Prays he will further his humble request to Her Majesty.

1594. Feb. 7. The partition between the O'Sullivan's is finished. Donnell hath all the lands in Beare, and Sir Owen O'Sullivan in Bantry.

July 4. Petition of Lady Florence Herbert, widow, and of Mary Herbert, daughter and sole heir of Sir Wm. Herbert, Knight, of St. Julians, deceased. A new survey and an

abatement of rent to be made for the Seignory of the Island of Kerry.

Dec. 4. Nicholas Brown, Sir V. Browne's son, to Burghley. Complaints of the favourable allowance obtained by the Earl of Clancarty for his claim to the lands granted by patent to Sir V. Browne. Clancarty's, base son, has cruelly murdered his men, spitefully killed horses and cattle, taken the prey of the town and laid divers malicious plots for Browne's life.

1596. Apr. 19. John Walshe, sovereign of Dingle Cush, to Norreys. News of a bark about 20 tons burden suspected as a spy.

Apr. 25. Thomas Springe, abbot of Killahogh, to Norreys. Certain Scots have entered the town of Ballineskillick, and murdered Mr. Bleake and all his men. Will gather the country against the Scots.

Aug. 17. Thomas Spring, Ballinkillegoe, to Norrey's. John Champion and others saw at Smerwick, four Spanish ships now gone northwards towards Galway.

Dec. 31. The Queen orders a new survey of the seignory of the island of Kerry, at the suit of the late Sir Wm. Herbert's widow and daughter; and to issue a new patent, including any escheated lands adjoining the seignory.

1597. Jan. 15. Norreys advises that lands should be granted to Florence MacCarthy, but without the title of MacCarthy More, or signory over the rest of the Clancarties of Muskerry and Dwally; a little portion of the lands being left for Donogh and Donnell MacCarthy, base uncle and son of the best reputation to the late Earl.

Feb. 12. Florence McCarthy sues for the demesne lands of his father-in-law the Earl of Clancarty, and the parcel of land mortgaged to Sir V. Browne. Note of followers of the Earls of Clancarty. The Bishop of Ardfert and others ask that Clancar's lands be divided among good subjects.

July 1. Queen Elizabeth to Lord Deputy Burgh. Displeased with conduct of Munster Undertakers, and desiring punishment of offenders. Directs a particular survey of the lands and seignories held by the late Earl of Clancarr in Desmond, including demesne lands, tributes, castles, havens, mortgages, dowers and services of Her Majesty. The Council may add such other articles as may seem good to them whereby the country may be distributed to English people.

1598. Jan. 24. The Countess of Desmond, Dublin, to Sir Robert Cecil. Finds it hard to live on her bare pension, and desires furtherance of her case.

Mar. 8. Sir G. Fenton to Burghley. De-

siring patent for escheated lands, called Tarbart. A custodiam was granted to him, but while engaged in service abroad, Sir V. Browne assigned the lands to Sir John Holles, who sold his goodwill to James Goold, a mere Irishman, who cannot have letters patent.

Mar. 29. Sir Thos. Norreys to Burghley. Forwards survey of Mr. Nicholas Browne's seignory, and recommends renewal of patent.

May 25. Sir R. Wilbraham, Solicitor General of Ireland, Gray's Inn, to Sir R. Cecil. Recommends that Donnell M'Carthy be given estate assigned by Earl of Clancarty, his father. The said seven quarters of land in Kerry and Desmond, to pay 20s. each, rent, composition, and charges of the Prince and country. Divers cautions to be inserted in the letters patent.

Aug. 29. James Goold, Second Justice of Munster, Kilmallock, to Sir R. Cecil. Touching his suit for the seignory of Tarbert.

Oct. 12. James Desmond son of Sir Thomas of Desmond, Carrigrove, to Earl of Ormonde. The Queen promised to consider my claim to be Earl of Desmond, before the death of the late Earl. I will now follow by all the means I can to maintain my right.

Oct. 20. All the English in Kerry have abandoned it; including the tenants of Sir Wm. Herbert, Mr. Williams, Mr. Nicholas Browne, and Sir Edw. Denny.

Oct. 21. James Sarsfield, Mayor of Cork, to Privy Council. The undertakers of Kerry have come to this city for their refuge, being rifled of all their goods.

Oct. 26. Wm. Laxey, Chief Justice of Munster. On Oct. 7, James Fitz Thomas was created Earl of Desmond at the hill of Balliagly. The most part of the castles are now in the hands of the Irish.

Oct. 31. Wm. Weever, taken prisoner at Ballingarric, relates the proceedings in Munster. O'Neill creates James Fitz Thomas Earl of Desmond. One Mr. Rory Oge would have no Spaniards into Ireland, which the Irish would keep from the English. The Pope would acknowledge O'Neill as King of Ireland, and send him a crown.

Oct. 31. M.S.S. History. In the county of Kerry and Desmond, the island of Kerry, the seignory of Sir William Herbert, after his death was forsaken by one Mr. Williams; Furryes (Fieries), of Nicolas Browne, his seignory; Trallie, a town of Sir Edward Denny's seignory. Generally, all the English in Kerry, ran away, when there was no rebel within forty miles of them. Castle-mayne was long defended by the ward without any means but their own shifts, which



cost John Middleton, a fine clerk, his life, not having his natural diet. They swore to James Desmond, the traitor, in parley, that they had victuals for half a year. Hereupon they yielded the castle, and saved their lives, whereas they had not one iota of any food.

Dec. 9. Norreys, Cork, to Privy Council. At first it was thought this disturbance grew through the ambition of James Fitz Thomas to be Earl of Desmond, and Derby M'Owen to be Earl of Clancarty. Religion is now pretended. In Desmond, Donnell McCarthy, base son to the Earl of Clancarty, opposeth himself against Derby M'Owen for the Earldom. O'Sullivan More doth as yet refuse to give the rod (according their ancient custom) to either of them, but how he will persevere, I do not yet know. The town of Dinglecush, not being walled nor otherwise defensible, has been surrendered by the townsmen, on condition that, by May Day next, they must either join the rebels or else abandon the place to be razed by them; and they are not to carry away with them any of their corn or cattle. Meanwhile, William FitzGerald, alias the Knight of Kerry, one of the principal traitors in those parts, whose father had sold to the merchants of Dinglecush the most of his lands, compelled them to surrender unto him all their estates. Norreys doubts he will not have means to relieve them by May Day conveniently; and, as the town is very important, and the townsmen have ever been reputed very dutiful and loyal subjects, prays that 500 foot and 50 horse may be sent there, with victuals and munition. Lord Fitz Morris, with his sons and followers, is joined to the traitors, and so are generally all the freeholders and inhabitants of Kerry.

Dec. 21. Norreys, Cork, has received news out of Kerry that the traitors there, as soon as they shall hear news of any forces to march down that way, purpose to break down the Abbey of Tralee, the castle of the Island, and to burn the town of Dinglecush, with all other buildings fit to receive any garrisons. The boat sent to relieve the ward at Castlemaine was taken by the traitors.

1599. Mar. 16. The state of the several petitions and claims of Florence McCarthy and Nicholas Browne, to all the inheritance of the late Earl of Clancarty. Heard at Court (London).

Mar. 16. Florence McCarthy to Sir R. Cecil. Cannot pay rent of £120 for his country. The undertakers were never able to pay it. Will pay as found by the survey

of Council of Munster. Desires provision of meal, butter, and flesh due to his father-in-law (Clancarty) from certain septis. Has consumed all his means during his 12 years' imprisonment in England. He wants provision from the Queen to put his 1,200 men in arms.

March 26. MSS. History. Patrick MacMorris, Lord of Lixnaw, in June 1598, excused himself from the general hosting. When in England was greatly graced by Her Majesty, made a pensioner, and employed in service of great trust. Was taken to Limerick, and escaped, for which the keeper and his wife were hanged together. Patrick was again taken to the Castle of Dublin. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, being Lord Deputy, had his hands oiled with the oil of angels, and away goeth Patrick. Last of all, this rebellion no sooner began, but he was as forward as the forwardest. Thomas Oge of the Island. Donnell McCarthy, base son of Clancarty, once in rebellion before and pardoned. Owen Oswlevan More, in Desmond, excused himself for not coming to the general hosting.

Mar. 31. Earl of Ormonde to Privy Council. Sent a Waterford bark to Dinglecush, where James Fitz Thomas seized the bark to convey Andrew Roche with letters to King of Spain. On putting to sea the Waterford merchants seized Roche and the letters. In the letter Desmond says he has drawn the sword first for the Catholic religion, and then to maintain his own right to the earldom of Desmond. His uncle, Gerald, was slain, and his country planted with Englishmen. He has now utterly rooted out those malapert boughs out of the orchard of his country. He wants cannons and powder to assail the towns. Asks for a supply, for which he will make satisfaction, and his forces will be ready to serve the King in any country. Asks for a competent force of soldiers.

Apr. 20. Florence McCarthy to Cecil. It is necessary to specify that all the Earl of Clancarty's rent and chiefteries may be reserved for Her Highness, except such as are due out of the lands of Desmond granted to the writer. From these he must pay about £120 a year.

Apr. 30. Cecil to Essex. The Queen desires to commit some trust to Florence MacCarthy, who has long endured want, and he offers to assist her service with all the means he and his friends can make. Essex is to give such grants to McCarthy as he considers wise.

Oct. 9. Wm. Lacey, chief justice of Mun-

ster, advises Essex that 800 foot and 50 horse should be sent to Kerry and Desmond, and be victualled by sea. Records good service of Sir Edward Denny.

Oct. 15. James FitzThomas, Earl of Desmond, informs Sentleger that he must prevent the victualling of Castlemaine, according to cessation terms with O'Neill. Dated at my house of Ilande (Castlemaine).

Nov. 4. James Desmond, Castlemaine, to Commissioners of Munster. The ward of Castlemaine have yielded in respect of famine and have been granted their lives, goods, and furnitures. Intends to keep Castlemaine.

Dec. 10. Sentleger to Cecil. Florence McCarthy should be graced with the title of McCarthy, now usurped by Donnell McCarthy, base son of Clancarty. 600 Connaught men now hold Desmond for the traitors.

Desmond 12. Florence McCarthy, Kinsale, to Cecil. Has no means to defend his country. James of Desmond and his Connaught bonnaughts stand by Castlemaine. My wife defends Castle Lough against her base brother. Relates his interview with James Desmond and Bishop McCrogh at Drishane, asks for the title of McCarthy, and arms and munition for 300. Is weary of the 12 years' imprisonment already.

Dec. 25. Sentleger to Privy Council. Regarding the loss of Castlemaine, not one bit of victuals was put into that house since Michaelmas last was twelvemonths, but what the poor warders had made shift for. Patrick Crosby can declare that £100 was spent and lost in seeking to victual it by water. Sir Edward Denny, the Constable, received the worth of £40 in munition, assuring us he would victual it for some time. When it pleaseth Her Majesty to recover Kerry, that house will soon be had.

Dec. 31. Queen Elizabeth directs O'Sullivan Bere, O'Sullivan More, and Florence McCarthy to act in Desmond against Donnell McCarthy and his confederates.

Dec. 31. Sir George Carew. The chieftains of Munster are linked together by affinity and consanguinity. O'Sullivan Bere married O'Sullivan More's sister. O'Sullivan More married to Florence McCarthy's sister. O'Sullivan's More's sister is mother to the Knight of Kerry. O'Sullivan's More's son and heir married Lord FitzMorris's daughter. The Lord FitzMorris married to Lord Roche's and the Lady Barry's sister; and his son and heir married to the Earl of Thomond's sister. O'Connor Kerry married O'Sullivan More's daughter. James

of Desmond and his brother, John, are brothers-in-law to McCarthy Keogh, cousins germain to Lord Roche, Ladies Barry and Fitz-Morris, to Lord FitzMorris, and to Florence McCarthy's mother.

1600. Feb. 15. Wm. Lyon, Bishop of Cork and Ross, to Sir R. Cecil. Florence McCarthy, about the first of the last January, went into Desmond with some 500 men, and there on a parley hill had a rod given him by O'Sullivan More, after the Irish custom, and so was made McCarthy More. Florence was sworn into James FitzThomas Desmond, the traitor, and they both received the sacrament. The rebels deal with the French ships for powder and munition, and exchange hides for a French crown. So the towns, having the soldiers' pay and the rebels' prey, cannot choose but grow in wealth.

Feb. 16. The Commissioners of Munster. Florence has taken the name of McCarthy More, received the rod from O'Sullivan, and written to O'Neill. But, if he fail of his duty we hold him an easier McCarthy to deal with than the other (Donnell). He desires two barrels of powder for the defence of his country. We are not so well persuaded of him that we shall grant that.

Feb. 26. The Commissioners of Munster. There is not any man of account in Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, but is either joined with the traitors, or patcheth with them except Lord Barry and John Fitz Edmonds.

Mar. 8. Proposals for killing James Fitz Thomas and his brother John.

Apr. 2. Florence McCarthy was deputed by O'Neill to be chief commander over the Irishry in Munster, and James Fitz Thomas over the English Irish rebels, now Irished altogether. Florence came near Cork to parley with Sir Charles Wilmot. He aims to be as great in the south, as O'Neill in the north. The Lord of Heats confound them both, I pray in charity. Wm. Lyon, Bishop of Cork.

Apr. 2. Donnell McCarthy Keogh was told in Kilbritton Castle, in the window next the sea, by Florence McCarthy, that if he got McCarthy More's country, it was a fast and safe place full of rocks, and mountains, and great fastnesses, where he should be safe and strong enough for the English. Bishop of Cork.

May 6. Sir George Carew to Cecil. The stay of Florence McCarthy from aiding James MacThomas, and the drawing in of the White Knight, doth in a manner free the county of Cork. Then my task lies only in Limerick and Kerry, in which counties I doubt not but



to raise up factions against Desmond and his brother, which will give a fair hope towards the finishing of this war. This bearer, Captain Browne, son to Sir Valentine, and a cashiered Captain, I may not forget to recommend to your Honour's good favour.

May 14. Florence McCarthy to Carew. Before I took the name of McCarthy More I could not get twenty of the country, men of war or common people, to come to me. Teig Ofaylce, a foster brother of my wife's, hath been nine years in Spain a student, and last year returned with the Bishop of Kerry, one Michael Walter, born at Limerick, now dead.

June 27. Carew, Kilmallock, to Cecil. Explains failure of scheme to capture James Fitz Thomas, Earl of Desmond, by Dermot O'Connor, chief of O'Neill's Connaught bonnaughts in Munster. Maurice Hurlie, whose wife is a foster sister to Dermot O'Connor's wife, helped in this action, and is commended. Of the taking of James Desmond alive, I am now hopeless.

July 3. Unsigned intelligence against Patrick Crosby or Crossan, suitor at Court. His treasons with the Moores and with chiefs in Munster. Driven out of his native Leix he lived with the traitor baron of Lixnaw. Captain Tyrell, etc. Denounced as an Irish spy against Essex.

July 18. Carew. O'Connor Kerry has surrendered Carrigfoyle castle. The Earl of Thomond has given him the use of a castle in Thomond with thirteen ploughlands. I sent a party of fifty soldiers by water, who have surprised and hold Liscahane castle, which was in possession of Edward Gray. Lord McMorris broke down his castle called Bewley (Beale). He is the most obstinate and malicious traitor within this province.

July 20. Dermot O'Connor with his 1400 bonnaughts have left Munster. Hugh Cuffe, Kilmallock.

Aug. 20. Carew to Mountjoy. James Fitzgerald, son to the late Earl of Desmond, is now at liberty, and is permitted to write himself Earl of Desmond.

Aug. 25. Carew reports taking of Lord Fitz Morris's house called Lixnaw, and Rath onyne castle belonging to the Bishop of Kerry. Sir Edward Denny's house in Tralee was utterly defaced, nothing being left unbroken but a few old vaults. The Island of Kerry, the ancient and chiefest house of the Earls of Desmond, and late belonging to Sir William Herbert as an undertaker, and almost all the castles in those parts, are razed to the ground by the rebels. Florence McCarthy tried to induce Morris Stacke, a ser-

vant of mine, to surrender Liscahane castle.

Aug. 25. Garrett Liston of Skehanaghe, Limerick, being in actual rebellion with James Fitz Thomas, attended him to a village in Kerry called Bollaghafenan (Ballafinnane), possessed before the rebellion by James Hussey. To this place, two miles from Castlemaine, came Florence McCarthy, guarded by 100 foot, under Morrogh ne Moe. Florence apologised for not joining his forces with James against the English army, but that he would hold out with Desmond and O'Neill. Those present were Liston, MacAulyff, Thomas Oge, Moriortagh McSheehy, and John Ulick. James went to Currane castle for the night, and Florence to Mollagh-heef, Nicholas Browne's house.

Aug. 30. Sir Geo. Carew, Cork. He has frustrated marriage of James Fitz Thomas with Cormack McDermott's sister, which was plotted by Florence McCarthy. Donnell McCarthy (base brother to Florence's wife), who was displaced by Tyrone, has submitted and is recommended for a grant of some of Clancar's lands. Florence has sent a priest, Owen Keggan, to Spain for aid. The Knight of Kerry has submitted to Sir Charles Wilmot. Suggests that the King of France be asked to prevent the merchants of St. Malo trading with Dingle, where Vicengrave has brought a vessel laden with wine and munition for the rebels. Advises that young Desmond be sent over from London.

Sept. 2. Sir Theo. Dillon informs Sir Robert Cecil that he has delivered O'Sullivan More and Donnell McCarthy to Dublin Castle.

Sept. 18. James, Earl of Desmond, to Sir R. Cecil, recommending Mr. John Crosby for the poor bishopric of Kerry, now void and of no value at present. Edward Hargrave is also named as Desmond's chaplain. The young Earl mentions he has not got his patent.

Sept. 30. Cecil's instructions for the Earl of Desmond, regarding marriage, servants, retinue, religion, Irish customs, estate, loyalty, etc.

Oct. 2. James, Earl of Desmond, from Bristol, to Cecil, requesting outfit of saddles, etc., for Irish journey.

Oct. 21. James, Earl of Desmond, from Mallow, to Cecil. Reports landing at Youghal, visiting Cork, and coming to Lord President at Mallow. Patrick Crosby also describes arrival of the young Earl. It is intended to capture Castlemaine and James FitzThomas.

Nov. 2. Sir G. Carew reports that Florence McCarthy submitted. To abate his

greatness the two O'Sullivan's, two O'Donnoughoes, MacFinnin, O'Crowley, and O'Mahowne Carreby, are put in pledges for their own loyalties. He is now gone to induce Thomas Oge, constable of Castlemaine, to surrender that fort. Advises general pardon for Munster. Total, 10,706.

Nov. 5. Sir Charles Wilmot, Tralee, to Sir Robert Cecil, praying for some money of old account due to him.

Dec. 2. Sir C. Wilmot to Sir G. Carew. The castle of Listowell yielded to-day, having been mined into the cellar. There were eighteen soldiers in the castle, besides women and prisoners. Of them I hanged nine, for at the siege I lost so many killed by them. I have taken thirty pieces, six swords, six targets, and six graven head-pieces. I have kept as pledge the eldest son of the constable, Gerrot Roe Stacke. I have also kept the priest a prisoner. I will leave a company of 150 men here. I enclose some papers found in the castle.

Dec. 5. Sir C. Wilmot reports having taken the eldest son of McMorris. The child was taken away by one of the women only wrapped in a sheet, and having his body besmeared with black and dirt. Next day, the Sheriff, James Oge, informed me. The priest after a promise of the child's safety, led me to a cave, eight miles from Listowel, where boy was found. The priest was Sir Dermott McBrady.

Dec. 15. Sir G. Carew. Castlemaine, has been delivered up unto the Earl of Desmond by Thomas Oge, and a constable placed therein by me.

Dec. 16. Sir Carew. Mary O'Shee, the Countess of Desmond's woman, brought letters to Lady Jean and Ellen Fitzgerald, regarding a marriage with Hugh O'Donnell and Joan.

Dec. 18. James, Earl of Desmond, recounts to Sir R. Cecil, the taking of Castlemaine, and the tracking of James FitzThomas in Arlagh. Also, how he informed Carew about his mother's servant, Mary Shea, bringing letters to his sister Joan. I am contemptible unto the country, without means. Otherwise let me have leave to come into England.

Dec. 20. Sir G. Carew has paid the Earl of Desmond, £540 12s. 10d., with allowances to his sisters, Lady Margaret and Lady Ellis.

Dec. 31. Patrick Crosby answers charges against him. He is named McY. Crossan, one of the mere Irishry, his mother being of the Moores, and his father's mother of the Kellys

of Clanmalirie. Crosby replies that his family name has been Crosby since 8 Edward IV., and that he is only of English blood.

Dec. 31. Spanish gold and silver is the coin that most aboundeth, and is chiefest reckoned on in that realm, specially in Connaught and Munster. Other ancient coins like Dominic groats, Galway pence, are not so much embased as English standard.

Dec. 31. Sir G. Carew. The only place to plant the Earl of Desmond is in Clancarris, Kerry, and Desmond. A sure man in this place is more needful than in any part of Ireland. Therefore make Desmond English, and keep him English, and all is well, for I am sure he will be strong enough of himself. If Florence (MacCarthy) be gone, it were necessary to place the Earl of Desmond presently in his country, and that he be master of the castles there, especially the Pallis, Castlelough, Rossideonogh (Ross), Killorgan, and Ballycarberry. For although these four be upon the edge of Loughlyne and the river of Lawne, and may stop all the passages into the fastness of Desmond, yet Ballycarberry is of far more importance. For it is upon the ocean sea, joining to the island of Valentia, which is a very good harbour for shipping, and thither will Florence come, if he bring any Spaniards with him; besides that the castle will command all the country on that side, which is between the fastness and the sea. The fastness of that country is incredible, for no man will believe it, but he that sees it. It were good that security were taken of O'Sullivan More, who is lord of the fastness, and brother-in-law to Florence, and of O'Sullivan Beare, who is brother-in-law to O'Sullivan More, and both will join with Florence. Endorsed by Sir R. Cecil.

1601. Jan. 4. James, Earl of Desmond, Kilmallock, to Sir R. Cecil. Sends, by Patrick Crosby, a request for better provision to maintain his position and rank in Munster.

1601. Mar. 19. The discovery of Owen McMorlerteigh as to a conspiracy sought by Florence McCarthy with James FitzThomas; the White Knight; Dermot McOwen McDonogh; O'Sullivan Beare; the Knight of Kerry; the Knight of the Valley; James FitzThomas and others. Carew states that Owen McMorlerteigh is Cormack McDermott's chiefest Counsellor, and the said Florence did practice this combination between his first and second protection.

Mar. 22. Carew and the Abn. of Cashel recommend Thomas Oge Gerald (who de-



livered (Castlemaine) to the favour of Sir R. Cecil.

1601. Mar. 23. Petition to Cecil by Joan, Ellen, Margaret, Katherine and Ellice, daughters of the late Earl of Desmond, that Her Majesty will relieve them either in portion or yearly annuity, as their mother is unable to do so.

Apr. 29. Dermot McMorris deposes having found McMorris and Gerrott Roe Stacke at Ballymote. McMorris said if any of his friends would procure him any favour, he would be glad to accept of it, and come home to his country. If not, he must be constrained to spend his life in seeking his own.

1601. Apr. 30. Cecil to Carew. I am very glad that the Earl of Desmond is here (London). He is well used, and shall have the same sum which grows by the lendings, but not by the apparel; at the least he shall not know so much, because he is every day looking for more than his allowance.

May 2. Sir Geo. Carew to Cecil as heir to Robt. FitzStephens (1176) he claims the lands of McMorris (Clanmaurice). He recommends the bearer, Patrick Crosby, who has been employed in Her Majesty's service nearly twenty years. His faithfulness and zeal. He has lost all his goods and the profits of his livings by this late rebellion. He is beloved of the better sort, and greatly hated of all the evil-affected, both for his religion and for that they know him a continual worker of means for their over-throw. His trustworthiness. I know no man of his coat with this kingdom that is better able and more unfeignedly willing to do Her Majesty's service than he is, not only in this province, but also in all other parts of the realm. Prays that Crosby may have some attained lands, when they are disposed of. He has a suit to Her Majesty concerning the brewers about London.

1601. May 29. Edmund FitzGibbon, the White Knight of Munster, from Kilmeheny, reports to Sir G. Carew, the capture of James FitzThomas in a cave by Slevgrott.

June 3. Carew reports arrival in Cork of James FitzThomas. Encloses statement of his case by James, who points out that three of his race are alive: his uncle Garrett's son, James, in London; his brother John, in Ulster; and his cousin, Maurice FitzJohn in Spain. Patrick Crosby took the despatches to London.

1601. June 18. Carew to Cecil. Florence MacCarthy is now Her Majesty's prisoner. With James FitzThomas I do propose to send him to England, and then have I sent you two Earls of their own making, and the most

powerful rebels that ever lived in Munster. I have paid the White Knight £400 for capture of James. Now will be a good time for Nicholas Browne to come into Desmond, and he will be a good stay in that wild country, whether he have a charge or no, for those parts are very quiet. Encloses a letter from the Spanish Archbishop of Dublin to Florence McCarthy, regretting they cannot meet before the bishop returns to Spain. Encloses letter from Thomas Shelton, by direction of the Archbishop of Dublin, to Florence McCarthy, that at the request of McDonogh, your agent here, I did write a letter to the King of Spain, preferring your service. Encloses letter from Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, to Florence McCarthy, stating his army will go into Munster, and the time of help is near.

1602. No papers printed.

1603. Mar. 26. Wilmore to Carew. No rebels are now stirring in Munster, except those in the castle of Ballingarrye in Clannorris, who are blockaded by Capt. Boys, with 800 foot by list. Within are M'Morris himself, Gerrot Roe Stacke, Donnell O'Swillivan More, Hussey the Scholar, and other principal rebels. The place is within a huge cliff in the sea, and no way to come in or out but by a bridge. The rock is 50 fathom down into the sea, so that no boat can relieve them. Their water Captain Boys hath taken from them; and there are within above 100 persons. He has sent boats down from Limerick. When these shall have been taken to mercy, then was this province never so clear of malicious traitors. (In the Pacata Hibernia, Oliver Hussie, a schoolmaster, is called a most pernicious member of this traitorous combination). Capt. Fleminge was forced to take the Queen's pinnace to Plymouth with sick men, hence the Kerry coast was open to the Spaniards, and to the O'Mayleys and O'Flaherties of Connaught. Report of Capt. Tho. Boys enclosed.

1603. June 21. Docquet Book. An annuity of £150 to the Lady Ellen McCarrie, daughter to the Earl of Clancarty, during life.

Aug. 29. Robert Atkinson relates having seen, at Kingston, a secular priest called Father Husie, well horsed and in company of the Irish knights with feathers in his hat, as gallantly attired as any knight in the Court. A warrant for his arrest was issued, but Husie escaped, and is thought to be returned to Ireland in Sir C. Plunket's company.

1603. Sept. 27. The King accepts a sur-

render from Dermot, son of Donel O'Sulyvan More, deceased, and the said Donel's younger brethren, Dough Daniell, and Cnoughar O'Sulyvan, so much of their late father's country and lands in the county of Kerry, held in tanistry, and such other lands as they are peaceably possessed of, viz: the town and lands of Formoyle, Solteke, Oughugadah, Cluhurragh, Cianimkin, Cily, Bohisil, Nullinraigne, Cludagh, Irhirack Dunloyhy, Nu-Cappuillh, Cappaigh, Aunynkyasse, Onoysee, Datalligh, Dromcunugy and Letter Cahir, Donill-Jerragh, containing one plough land Nugollaine, Kaypagh in Kuisse, Lyftyknougher, Durime, Aughyffe, Durryeletter, Coysh, Many Flanigh, Numyllech, the half of the Bracaharragh, the half of Carrubbee, Tyarrin, Nunarde, Bahighanne, Slyactun, Dullingh, and the two parts of Myanus, and the chief rent that the said Dermot has with that part of Myanus, with the rent due unto him yearly upon the lands called Pobble Sliactu, McCrahe, and Jurrahagh; and to re-grant said lands, with all their rights, to him, his brethren, and their heirs and assigns for ever; yielding to the King such rents and services as have been theretofore yielded for the same; to be held of the King by such tenure as heretofore they were held by.

1603. Oct. 1. The King's army in Kerry, under Sir Charles Wilmott, was 150 foot.

Oct. 26. The King causes a pardon to be passed under the great seal to Thomas Fitz-Morris Gerald, Baron of Lixnawe, for treasons committed by him, and to accept a surrender of all such lands as his father, late Baron of Lixnawe, was possessed of, and re-grant the same, on rendering the ancient rents and services. Thomas hath repaired to his Majesty and obtained his favour.

1603. Dec. 12. Undertakers in Munster, now resident in England, include the heirs of Sir Edward Denny, Knight, deceased; the heirs of Sir William Harberte, Knight, deceased; and Charles Harberte, Esq.

1604. July 30. Owen O'Sullivan More having surrendered his lands in Munster and his Irish title, to the King, for re-grant of lands by English tenure and title or baron, his request was ordered to be considered in the next Parliament held in Ireland.

Aug. 14. The President and Council of Munster offer a reward of £40 for the body of every Jesuit; £6 3s 4d for every seminary priest, and £5 for every missing priest.

1604. Sept. 25. The King accepts the surrenders of Dermot O'Sullivan and Tough, Daniel and Cnougher, his younger brethren, of so much of their late father's lands in Kerry as they are peaceably possessed of,

and to re-grant the same.

Sept. 25. Chief Justice Saxey, to Cecil, on the State of Munster. Nicholas Keenan, late deceased, a poor singing man, void of the knowledge of his grammar rules, was advanced to the bishoprick of Kerry, who hath now a successor, John Crosby, of like insufficiency. Denounces the Jesuits; and prays for some reward and consideration.

1605. Mar. 31. John FitzNicholas complains that Patrick Crosbie hat threatened to expel him from the possession of the town of Tirbroine, in the county of Kerry, which adjoins the said Crosbie's lands. The Irish Council are to hear his complaint and do him right.

May 1. Draft of commission appointing Sir Charles Wilmot to be Governor of the County of Kerry and Desmond, with the usual entertainments, and with powers to proceed against rebels, traitors, and offenders, and to parley with them; also to be a justice of assize and custos rotulorum, with power to hold courts of oyer and terminer; also empowering him, in case of his absence upon public service or by licence, to substitute a vice-governor.

1605. June 23. Privy Council allow Captain Delahoid, Captain Darcy, and Captain Fitzgerald (Maurice Garaldin) to recruit 200 voluntaries a piece into the Low Country warres. It is not meet that any men may be taken up by sound of drum or displaying of ensign. These were agents for King of Spain.

July 4. King James proclaims that all Romish clergy must leave Ireland before Dec. 10th next, unless such priests conform.

Sept. 19. Maelbrighde O'Heodhusa, Douai, to Father Robert Nugent, desires to go to Louvain to study divinity. Could have gone to Salamanca or Valladolid. Letter in Gaelic. (This Franciscan, Father Bonaventure O'Hosey (Hussey) was the author of the earliest printed catechism in the Irish language: there is a copy in British Museum).

1605. Oct. 5. Warrant for fiant for letters patent to appoint Sir Thomas Roper, Knt., Constable of Castlemayne in the county of Kerry, in place of Sir Charles Wilmot, Knt, who hath surrendered the constableness and the patent dated 8th Dec., 43 Elizabeth, appointing him thereto, on the same terms, viz., a fee of 3s per day for himself, 9d. a day for four horsemen, and 8d. a day for 13 footmen, to hold during good behaviour.

1605. Oct. 31. Privy Council to Lord



Deputy of Ireland. Prays him to be favourable to the three daughters of Gerald, late Earl of Desmond, now returning to Ireland, and to pay without delay their pensions. Jane, Ellen, and Elizabeth Fitz-Gerald, at £50 per ann., the piece, per diem 8s 2 11-24d.

Nov. 26. Rates for ferry from Kilrushe of Thormonde side of Shannon to Carrige-foyle of Munster side: for every horse, cowe, or garrion, sixpence; every 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 hogges, three half-pence; and every passenger, three pence; and any packe which any passenger carries himself to be free. Sir Dominic Sarsfield, Knt., Chief Justice of Munster.

1605. Dec. 31. Morris FitzJohn Desmond, the pretender for the earldom of Desmond, is now a pensioner in Spain.

1606. Jan. 16. Wilmot, governor of Kerry, deploras not getting his pay. He has been captain in the wars for 13 years, and has not £100 in the world and possessed of nothing. He reports how the coast is full of strangers during the fishing time, and that the Irish bear an infinite love for the Spaniards, while many are pensioners in Spain.

Jan. 15. Sir Charles Wilmott to have only 50 footmen in Kerrie: captain, 10s., lieutenant, 2s; ensign, 1s 6d.; one serjeant, a drum, and surgeon at 1s. 1e piece per diem and 50 footmen at 8d. in money and apparel.

1606. Jan. 15. Among the officers of Irish in pay with the King of Spain were:—Captain James (Fitz) Gerald; Teig O'Sullivan, son of Owen; Rory M'Swyne, ensign; Morrice M'Ruddery, the Knight of Kerry's brother; O'Donoghue Moore; Conogher M'Ownhy of Desmond; Redmond, Nicholas and Thomas Dalton, brethren; Thomas Eleyott; Owen M'Swyne.

Feb. 10. Sir Charles Willmot goes to London for redress. Permit from Chichester.

1606. Sept. 18. Justice Walshe to the Earl of Salisbury, relating the success of his last circuit in Munster, and showing the successful union of Desmond with Kerry.

1607. Jan. 1. Crown lands and tithes in lease from the King in County Kerry Mau. Cursey, assign of Jo. Newton, the town of Killahnie (Killahan) and Ballihenrie, late possessions of Shane M'Richard Cursey, attained:—Sir Th. Rooper, Knight, the seignories, etc., called Puffyns, late possessions of Gerald, late Earl Desmond, in co. Kerry and Desmond, attained:—Thomas Springe, the priory of Killagha:—Assigns of Jo. Bleke, lands of the late monastery of Ballinskilling:

Ja. Scott, the Abbey of Lislaughty:—Assigns of Jo. Champen, lands of the Abbey of Rathowth alias Arragaensis, of the order of St. Augustin, and of the late Abbey of Oderny, alias Ladies Abbey, of Keriolezen:—William Long and Thomas Chetham, the customs, etc., of Dinigenhuske. The total amount of rents, etc., in Kerry, £56 4s. 4d.

1607. Jan. 21. Wards. Sir Thomas Roper, Constable of Castlemaigne, himself at 2s. 3d., 4 horsemen at 6d. the piece, and 13 footmen at 6d. the piece.

Mar. 4. Thomas Younge desires a new survey to be made of Mr. Gould's seignory of Tarbert.

Apr. 20. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Request letters for planting Tarbert in Kerry (held by John Hollies, who was soon weary of it) with the Moores of Queens Co., and their followers, the Kellies, Lalors, Clannaclaughlins, Clandeboyes, Doran's and Dolins. They have been in rebellion eighteen times in the past sixty years. Patrick Crosby is their agent, and it is thought best to satisfy him with the parcel of land, called Tarbert, upon the mountains of Slewlongher, in Kerry, between O'Connors' country and the Knight of the Vallies'.

June 6. Sir Arthur Chichester to Salisbury. The Moores are sending an agent to England requesting permission for them to stay in Queen's County. Recommends refusal, and asks that grant of Tarbert to Mr. Crosbie be expedited.

June 10. Patrick Crosbie to Salisbury. Hopes his proposal to remove the Moores will be favourably considered, Dublin.

June 10. Petition of the Moores and the six other septs of Leax (Queen's County). Declaring how they are daily troubled by the English freeholders of that county, and specially by one Patrick Crosbie. They hold leases of land, and number 400. Pray not to be disturbed.

July 16. The King to Sir Arthur Chichester. Grants warrant to give Patrick Crosby in fee farm the lands of Tarbert at £5 rent per ann.; and approves remove of the O'Moores and other septs.

Aug. 25. The King to Chichester. Refers to him the petition of Arthur Denny, son of the late Sir Edward Denny, Knt., requesting arrears as undertaker may be relieved; that he be granted the rents due to the late Earl of Desmond from the burgesses of Tralee, 18 marks half face by the year; and that he might receive his fifteen patents, and take the lands not seignory, at one half-penny per acre yearly. The Irish Justices report Mr

Denny is in arrears of rent to the King, £402; for relief £127 on death of his father; a heriot due, being his best horse or beast; that the yearly rent is £127 15s. 6d.; if distresses be taken, the tenants would quit their farms and leave them waste; against granting arrears of the rent of the burgages of Tralee, but thin kthe growing rents might be granted; think he might surrender and have new grant at the old rents and service.

Sept. 19. Earl of Thomond to Salisbury. Mentions a report of the intended release of Florence McCarthy, and similar intelligence as to the return of O'Sullivan Beare out of Spain into England. Represents his treacherous character.

Nov. 10. Papers relating to the Munster Undertakers, from Sir Valentine Browne, etc.

Dec. 31. Petition of Florence McCarthy to the Privy Council, as to his lands at Carrigenass and Rinrion.

1608. Jan. 6. Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Denny, to Salisbury, for remission of arrears of rent on the seignory in Kerry.

Jan. 14. Papers seized in the possession of Francis Tillotson, the priest, being shipwrecked, at Dingle Cush. He was going to England to the Spanish Ambassador, and was a priest of the diocese of York. Died, 5th March.

Mar. 29. Chichester to Salisbury. Has tried to remove the Moores and other septs from Queen's County by means of Patrick Crosby. They refused to go unless they were made freeholders at Tarbert for £40, Crosby only giving £5. Later some agreed to go with Crosby, some to Tarbert, and others farther into his land in Kerry. Crosby now bargains to have some of them in His Majesty's entertainment. 289 members of the septs signed the agreement, six of each sept. were: The Moores (102); Kedagh M'James; Mortough M'Rourie; Patrick McConnell, Donell M'Connell; Pierce M'Kedaghe; Lisaghe M'Murtoughe; Owen M'Shane.

The Kellies (39): Tirlaghe O'Kellie; Cahill M'Euryn; Hugh M'Rorie; Teig M'Brassil; Gerrott M'Brien; Gerrald M'Brien.

The Lalours (87): Hugh M'Shane O'Lalour; Donnell M'Shane; Donogh M'Diermot; Hughe M'Diermot; Donell M'Teig; Donogh M'Donell.

The Dorans (13): Teig M'Diermot O'Doran; Diermot M'Edmond Mortough; William; Laghlin.

The Clandeboys (43): Geffrev M'Eboi; Thomas M'Mulrony; Teig M'David; Laghlin, Donell M'ovle.

The Dowlins (5): Donell M'Edmond O'Dow-

lin; Donogh M'William; Teig.

The septs agreed to be directed by Patrick Crosbie and his Piens, and to pay rents fixed by the Lord Bishop of Kerry.

June 27. The Lord President proposed to put new wards in Munster at Dunkerrin (O'Sullivan More's); Castle Lough (Doneff M'Cartie More's); Artully (M'Fymmen's); M'Awley's castle; and other ports and passages of importance against foreign invasion or inland rebellion.

Nov. 30. Patrick Crosbie to Salisbury. Knows a gentleman the likeliest to break the knot of the rebels in Spain, who is very willing and ready. Wishes directions. It is dangerous to commit matters of weight to paper.

Dec. 22. Petition of Florence MacCartie, prisoner in the Tower, to Salisbury. Desires to be removed to some other prison in hope that his life may be preserved. His eldest son is dead here, and his three young sons are kept close with him.

Dec. 30. The King directs remission of arrears of rent due by Arthur Denny. He can have new grant of lands, not seignory, at the ancient rents and tenure.

1609. Feb. 1. Sir Thomas Roper, Island of Kerry, thanks Salisbury for the addition of 50 to his company.

June 17. Chichester to Salisbury. By persuasion and force the seven septs are departed from Queen's County; some into Thormonde, more into Connaught, and most into Kerry, with Mr. Crosbie. Some young children of the septs still remain, and it is desired that they be taken into England to be put to occupations.

Dec. 18. Edmund Fitzgerald, Knight of the Valley, protests against the castle of Glyn being put into the possession of Patrick Crosby.

1610. Jan. 15. Dermot Carty, Bordeaux, writes to Richard O'Connell and Thadeus Hwollaghan, that the Pope's Nuncio will arrive soon in Ireland.

Apr. 25. The King directs that Thomas Fitz-Morris Gerald, Baron of Lixnaw be regranted the lands of his father Patrick, late Baron. Patrick Crosby to surrender his patent. The rent of £160 and 120 cows to the Earl of Desmond to be discharged.

May 31. Lords of Council to Chichester. John O'Connor has petitioned the King to be restored to the castle of Carrigfoyle. It may be delivered upon good bonds.

June 3. Bishop of Limerick reports landing of priests in Ireland. Teig O'Holahan, doctor of divinity, and of St. Francis's order,



no came out of Spain a year past.

June 27. Intelligences. Thomas Geraldine is Tyrone's agent in Ireland; Reccard O'Connell is Daniel O'Swollyvane's agent; Teig Ohwollaghan, Franciscan Friar, is Morris Fitz John Desmond's agent in Ireland. The Catholics have a complete organisation in Ireland.

June 23. Lady Ellen M'Cartie to Salisbury. Is now in great want. Requests license for transporting of certain tuns of beer into the low countries.

Aug. 31. Lords of Council direct regrant to William, son of Capt. Robert Cullum, of lands in Kerry.

Sir Thomas Roper, Knight, farmer of divers customs and chief rents of the Earl of Desmond, at £10 yearly, paid 100s.

1611. May 31. Lord of Council permit Sir Thomas Roper to export 120,000 pipe staves which he had prepared previous to the late prohibition, and had lying at the ports of Youghal and Dingle-I-Coush, ready for transportation.

Dec. 31. Docquet Book. The Exchequer is to pay Florence McCarthy, prisoner in the King's Bench, the sum of £3 weekly during His Majesty's pleasure.

Dec. 31. Act to rebuild churches. In Ardferf in Kerry, at Dingly Chase (Dingle).

Dec. 31. Undertakers Lands in Kerry. The seignior of the Island of Kerry was granted to Sir William Harbert. The King's now tenant, Sir Thomas Roper. Knt. Demesnes, 400 acres. Fee farms, 550 acres. Leases, 8; 1100 acres. Small tenures, 5. Evicted divers lands, whereof the certainty is referred to an inquisition taken before Sir Humfrey Winch and other Commissioners in August, 1610. Rent reserved, £292 16s. 5½d. Rent abated upon a new survey, £252 16s. 5½d. Rent payable, £40. Divers mere Irish are under-tenants within this seignior. Muster of horse, 4; foot, 17.

A part of a seignior called Bally M'Donnell granted to John Champion and George Stone. The tenant now is Sir Richard Boyle. Demesnes, 250 acres; fee farms, 250 acres; leases, 900 acres; small tenures, 14; rent reserved and payable, £36 0s. 6½d. Some Irish under-tenants are dwelling in this seignior. Mustered, 6 horse, and 13 foot.

The half seignior of both Coshmaines granted to Sir Nicholas Browne. The King's now tenant, Valentine Browne, Esq., a ward. Demesnes, 1200 acres; fee farms, 1200 acres; leases, 5; 1100 acres. Rent reserved and paid, £113 6s. 8d. No copyholders nor mean tenants in this seignior, by reason of the

heir's minority. Some Irish under-tenants do dwell in it. Mustered, 5 horse and 15 foot.

1611. The half seignior of Trawley granted to Sir Edward Denny. The King's now tenant, Arthur Denny. Demesne, 900 acres; fee farms, 910 acres; leases, 3; 1,200 acres; small tenures, 17. Rent reserved, beside a chief rent, £100. Rent abated, £66 13s. 4d. The chief rent is £373 11s. 2d., and 185 cows. Rent payable, £406 17s. 10d. and 185 cows. Breaches of the articles of plantation found by inquisition: divers under tenants of the mere Irish are dwelling in this seignior. Muster for the half seignior: 7 horse and 22 foot.

A part of a seignior called Learmachell granted to Charles Harbert. The King's now tenant, Giles Harbert. Demesnes, 150 acres; fee farms, 200 acres. Leases, 1600 acres, small tenures, 3. Rent reserved, £83 13s. 8d. Rent abated, £35 13s. 8d. Rent payable, £48. Muster: horse, 4, foot 19.

A part of a seignior called Killorglin granted to Jenkin Conway. Tenant now, Jenkin Conway, the son. Demesnes, 400 acres. Leases, 5; 126 acres. Rent reserved, £8 18s. 8d. Rent payable, £8 18s. 8d. Mustered: horse, 3; foot, 6.

The manor or seignior of Tarbart, first in the possession of Capt. John Hollies, at the rent of £89 7s. 6d.; after, upon a new grant made to Patricke Crosbye, there was only reserved £5 rent.

1612. Mar. 7. The King to Sir Arthur Chichester. Valentine Browne of Molahiffe has petitioned for an abatement of the rent reserved on lands in Kerry, as he cannot inhabit and fulfil the conditions of the plantation. The rents are to be drawn down in the same proportion as paid in Cork.

Nov. 23. The Lord Deputy to the Attorney General. Order to draw forth a fiat of incorporation to Arthur Denny, Rt. Blennerhassett, Edm. Roe, Hum. Pethick, Edw. Vawclese, John Hampton, Fra. Adames, Tho. Brampton, John Brampton, Giles Kings, John Curlesse, by the name of Provost and Burgesses of the town of Tralye, co. Kerry, enabling them to send burgesses to Parliament, and to enjoy other privileges.

1613. April 1. Counties and Boroughs sending burgesses to Parliament. Kierye. Dinglecush, old: Tralye, new. Bishop of Kerrye. The Baron of Lixnawe.

May 6. Order by Lord Deputy to re-form an Act of Parliament penned by Morrishe Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald for the restoration of his blood; in order that the same may be

recommended into England.

May 27. A discourse tracing the right of the Crown of England to Deasie and Desmond, granted by King John to Thomas Fitz Anthony, and down to the attainer of Garrett, late Earl of Desmond.

May 31. Petition to the King against abuses in elections. For county of Kiery, Daniel O'Sowlevan and Stephen Rice.

Aug. 26. The King to Lord Chichester. Sir Charles Wilmot, Knight, had by letters patent the government of the county of Kerry, with 10s. Irish per diem. He is restored to that post, and granted leave of absence for 12 months.

1614. May 31. Lords of the Council admit the just claim of Florence McCarthy, prisoner in the Tower, to lands leased by H. Pelham.

June 15. The King directs that Sir Charles Wilmot be granted land value £200 in fee-simple, in lieu of surrenders.

July 9. Suetetics that Florence M'Carthy shall not depart out of the realm of England, without the King's license, nor travel above one day's journey from the city of London without license. Florence M'Cartie, £2000. Earl of Thomond, £500; Earl of Clanricard, £500; Lord Delvin, £500; Lord Bryen, £250; Sir Randolph M'Donnell, £250; Sir Patrick Barnewall, £500; Dermott M'Carthy, £250; David Condon, £250. Total, £5,000. Florence sues for release on Oct. 15.

Dec. 31. Lord Chichester to Sir John Davys. Order to draw forth a fiat to grant licenses to Gilbert and Roger Rise (Rice), of Askeaton, to keep taverns within the county of Lymbricke, and to make and sell aqua vitae and usquebaugh within the said county.

1615. Feb. 8. Sir Th. Roper, Knt., was constable of Castlemaigne.

1616. June 30. Return of fines for Kerry, £14 13s. 4d.

1617. Mar. 27. State papers relating to Florence M'Carte. In 1594 he had correspondence with Sir William Stanley. His servant Patrick Cullin was executed. In 1594 Sir Nich. Browne wrote: "I know him to be suspicious and subtle, a great briber to his power, friended by some great men of Ireland, who have procured him favourable countenance with some of great calling in England, an importunate suitor, and indeed the only dangerous man in Munster, having been brought up with and in league with James Fitzmorris, Dr. Saunders, Sir Wm. Stanley, and Jaques." In 1595 Sir Geffery Fenton advises that he be imprisoned.

In 1601 O'Neil wrote to him that he would take his army to Munster. In 1609 M'Carte's agent made proffer of his service to the King of Spain. He was combined with Desmond in his rebellion. He married the daughter of the Earl of Clincart. There passed couriers between him and Jaques. He pretends to come lineally from the Kings of Munster, and to be both M'Carte More and M'Carte Reo. Tieg Hurly of Carby, his servant related several articles against him. Tieg went, 27 years ago, as Florence's foot boy into England, but after 3 months went into Spain and Germany for 16 years. Coming to London he found Florence in the Marshalea. At this time one Rickard O'Connell, a seminary priest by birth of Ivrahagh in Desmonde (his ancestors being constables of Ballicarby, the principal seat of M'Carty More), came out of Spain into France, and from thence into England, where he, disguised like a Frenchman, did lodge with Florence's men, Cornelius, alias Cnoghor O'Rorke, and Dermot M'Finn O'Hangelin, in the house over against the Marshalea door, being the sign of the Crown, at one Mr. Goodchilde's, and every day for the space of a fortnight or three weeks came in that habit of a poor Frenchman into the Marshalea to Florence, where he would continue sometimes from morning to night in private conference. Florence promised to send Tieg Hurly into Spain after Ricard O'Connell, but altered his mind and sent O'Hangelin instead. He also sent O'Rourke to Brussels to confer with Lieut. Jaques. The messenger to Spain brought back no money from O'Connell nor O'Sullivan Beare, to enable Florence to escape. Teig returned to the service of Sir Tho. Beadle, and later went to the wars in Flanders, taking a script from Florence in the tower to Colonel Jaques in Brussels, who got him into the King's list and pay, serving in Capt. Driscoll's company for four years. Tieg came back to London, and visited Florence in the Marshalea, and later advised the Lord Courey and Valentine Browne against Florence. Donogh M'Fynnym Carthy and Donogh M'Donnell M'Carthy told Florence. Tieg came to Ireland with Valentine Browne for four years. Tieg was converted from Papacy and married an English woman, so Browne cast him away. Tieg went to Carby to his brethren, and after two months to Wiltshire. Later he went to London, and tried to convert Florence in Aug., 1616, who was then enlarged. At Florence's house he met John O'Voleghane, Cnoghor O'Voleghane



and Tieg M'Cormock, all Desmond men, and one a brother of the Franciscan friar Tieg O'Voleghane. The friar and John Entlea were staying with Florence at the Boar's Head within Ludgate. Tieg got a pass from the four ministers of the Custom House for Tieg Hurly and John Entlea. Hurly saw the friar Teig O'Voleghane, in Ireland, collecting monies within the counties of Cork and Kerry under pretence of mending an abbey called Ireelagh (Muckcross), having some masons working of a few stones only. He got a good purse of money and came to England. After the receipt of the pass out of the Custom House, they went to the friar's lodgings in Thames Street, being the sign of the Sugar Loaf, where he saw the friar with Donell and Cormock, Florence's two sons, the friar's brother, John, and his kinsman, Cnogher. From Billingsgate they went to Gravesend, and there the friar took ship to Flushing, the searcher and justice not allowing him to ship to Dunkirk.

And ever since the said Florence M'Carthy doth run into the score, having his three sons with him; his servant Donogh-ne-buille of Carby, a good linguist; also Donogh M'Tieg Duffe of Carby, gone to Spain; and Cormock M'Calloghane, a Desmond man, gone to the Low Countries. Tieg Hurly swore the above allegations were true, on 27th March, 1617.

1617. Apr. 10. Privy Council to Lord Deputy. Give order for the examination of Florence M'Carthy's complaint concerning divers lands and detained from him.

Nov. 20. The Lord Deputy issues warrant to prepare a fiat containing licenses for the retailing wines and making and selling aqua vitae or usquebaugh by Thomas and Jane Peys in Dincanacoush, Traffie, Ballvskillig, and Castlemaine, co. Kerry—Desmond.

Dec. 31. Petition of Florence M'Carthy to the Privy Council. The late Earl of Clancarty being in England about 30 years past, before Florence married Clancarty's daughter, he mortgaged to Florence for £190, the lands of Twoh Trilagh and Dromhumfrey, afterwards mortgaged to Mr. Harbert Pelham. When Florence was sent to England the Earl of Tyrone delivered those lands to Dannell, that untruly alleges himself to be the late Earl of Clancarty's base son. Donnell still holds those lands. Other tenants also hold as they allege by mortgage to the late Earl lands worth £30 a year, called Anaghrilly, Lahharde, Culenoe or Ballyahir, Eaglais, Ballytrasty, Turpin Fahagh, and Ceapagh.

Florence desires to clear any mortgages due and to get the lands restored by the Chief Justice of Munster.

1618. Nov. 30. Petition of Patrick Fitzmorris to the Privy Council against his father, Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, who refuses to execute an assurance of £150 per annum according to agreement.

1619. June 24. Florence M'Carthy to Lord Zouch. Complains that Mr. Browne, who holds the best part of his lands, got an information made that Florence had intercourse with a friar, thereby persuaded Secretary Naunton to commit Florence. He protests that he never saw or spoke to any priest or friar; and is now restrained at the request of Browne. Requests that he may be restored to that liberty granted by the King upon sureties. He is ill with an ague, and has nothing wherewith to support his children.

1620. June 30. Privy Council to the Lord Deputy. To send for the Lord of Kerry, to expostulate with him, to allow fit maintenance to his son, Patrick Morris. The master in Chancery took surety of £2000 from Lord Kerry to appear in London.

1621. Jan. 4. Sir Chas. Wilmott raised to the rank of Viscount Wilmott of Athlone.

Feb. 27. James Tobin sends to Lord Carew, a book printed in Bordeaux, the author, Derby M'Carthy. The book discovers the number of priests made in the college in Bordeaux. A bull was obtained for erecting a college there. The following names Kerry appear in the book:—

Pere Thomas Ly Jacobin reforme, Ardferten  
P. Maurice Oconnel au dit ordre „  
P. Richard Oconnel, prestre theologien „  
P. Jacques Valteria, prestre theologien „  
P. Gelatius O'Kemaghta, „ casuiste „  
P. Gerard Dillon, theologien „  
F. Richard David „  
F. Bernard O'Connor „  
P. Daniel Macteige, prestre „  
F. Maurice Macteige, „  
F. Daniel Ohualachan, „  
F. Charles Carty, „  
F. Alanus Lein „  
F. Philip O'Suillivan „  
F. Gerard Geraldin „  
F. Jean O'Daly „  
P. Edward Ryse, prestre casuiste, „  
F. Dermituis Falvey „  
F. Gerard Boulon, „  
F. Charles Cartaeus, „

1622. Feb. 28. Sir Ric. Aldworth proposes the transfer of some part of the county

of Cork to county Kerry.

Mar. 5. Grant to Sir Fran. Annesley, Bart., Principal Secretary for Ireland, of the dignity of Viscount of Valentia, in reversion after the death of Sir Hen. Power, the present Viscount, without issue male.

June 2. Order in Council in the case between Lord Lixnaw and Kerry and his son Patrick Fitz Morris.

Sept. 23. Lord Kerry, from the Flete, asks for a copy of order touching his restraint.

1622. Oct. 7. George Fielding created Baron Fielding of Lecagh, Viscount Callan, and Earl of Desmond, the earldom only to be enjoyed on death of the present Earl of Desmond, Richard Preston, without heirs male.

The King directs the Lord Deputy to grant to Richard (Preston) Viscount Dingwall, Earl of Desmond, without fine in fee farm, such lordships as were parcel of the lands of Gerot Fitzgerald, late Earl of Desmond, his adherents or accomplices attainted of high treason, and come to the Crown by Act of Parliament, the composition royal established in that kingdom to be preserved, to be held of the castle of Dublin in free and common soccage.

1623. Apr. 1. Sir Th. Roper, Constable of Castlemaine.

Aug. 6. The King to Lord Deputy to favour Sir Fred Hamilton in his grant of the island of Valentia.

1624. July 28. Florence M'Carthy of Desmond is released out of the Tower and confined to the city of London. Sureties as before.

Sept. 30. Lord Deputy to Privy Council Has failed to compose the differences between the Lord of Kerry and his son. The father has gone to England.

1625. Mar. 12. Florence MacCarthy to Conway. He has been under restraint for 24 years. He is now removed to the Gatehouse, and kept in a little narrow close room, without sight of the air, where his life, that is above 70 years of age, after his long restraint, is much endangered.

Mar. 12. Petition to the King by Owen O'Sulyvane, Esq., of Down Keyran, Co. Kerrye. That petitioner and his ancestors have long been seized in fee simple of divers ploughlands, some fishings, etc., in Kerry, held of His Majesty by knights service in capite. Desires to surrender his lands, etc., with power to create one or more manors with court leets and court barons, fairs and markets, etc., to be held of His Majesty at an increase of five pounds more than the

former rent.

Mar. 12. The names of those who bought goods of the pirate Campana at Lymecon, in the west of Ireland:—Mr. Jenkin Conoway, near Kilmaire, had two coverings for beds with canopies which came out of ship from the Canary Islands.

Sept. 1. Chief men reckoned dangerous in Munster:—Lord Kerry, a Papist and fights with his son. Florence M'Carthy brought the Spaniards to Kinsale; should be secured.

1626. May 17. Lord Falkland, Dublin Castle, writes:—Two days ago I had word that Captain Campana (pirate) is at Dingle "Icough." Mr. Stockdale yesterday started to meet him, and I hope his mission may be successful.

June 13. Lord Herbert, Baron of Castleisland in Kerry, complains that having made a lease of the castle and seignory of Mount Eagle Loyal and other lands in Munster for three lives to Sir Thomas Roper, knt., for a small fine and 6d. yearly, the castle has been let to go to ruin, and the woods cut down by the under tenants, and that some dwellers thereabout have wrongfully entered into lands of the estate in the time of Tyrone's rebellion. The Irish Commissioners recommend that a commission be sent to settle the matter on the spot. The waste committed by Sir Thomas Roper should be tried by Irish Law Courts, even though he be a Privy Councillor.

Mar. 29. Loyal address of the Irish peers and gentry protesting their devotion to the King in spite of difference of religion, and repudiating the rules of any foreign prince, prelate, or potentate. For Munster, Daniel M'Carthy Riogh, David Counton, Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, and Conor MacGillicuddy. The latter is chief of that sect, and possessed of a great territory of mountainous land lying upon the south sea in the county of Kerry.

Sept. 1. Patrick Fitzmorris has for nine years sought justice and the execution of his marriage covenant at his father's hands and has never secured it. He refutes various points in his father's petition.

1627. Apr. 23. Sir Valentine Browne, knight and baronet, deputy vice-admiral of Kerry, from Molahiff to Lord Deputy. Describes his arrest of the crew of the man-of-war "St. John" of St. Malo, while on shore at Valentia. He has overpowered the ship, and has got her sails and rudder. Sends all he can find out about the ship's cargo and commission. The ship is worth £1,000.

July 15. List of Commissioners to the Counties of Ireland for raising the money



for the Army. Co. Kerry and Desmond, £E.700 Lord President; Earl of Cork; Lord Baron of Kerry; Patrick Fitzmorris; Sir Thomas Roper; Sir Valentine Browne; Sir Edward Denney; Sir Thomas Harryes; Walter Springe, Esq; Jenkin Conway, Esq; John Rice of Dinglecush, Esq.; Francis Kendall, Esq.; Walter Crosby, Esq.; William Fitzgerald, Esq.

July 17. The King to Sir William St. Leger. Ordering that Daniel McCarthy shall be put in possession of the Castle in Co. Kerry, and the plough lands belonging thereto, of which he had been unlawfully deprived.

July 31. Petition to the Privy Council of Griffith Meare, a poor man born in England. He lately dwelt at Kilmeare in Munster, and kept an inn and a clothing shop, but a fire in July, 1627 destroyed all his property. Has since lost 46 cattle, and is reduced to misery. He can get no redress from the King, and prays for a pass which will enable him to return to Ireland without expense.

Dec. 2. Examination of Michael de Nobilizia, captain of the "St. George" of St. Sebastian in Spain, surprised and taken in the harbour of Dingle, by Sir Valentine Browne. He had orders to view the French and English ships. He was driven into Valentia. He seized two of a number of men who come aboard and kept them until the people on shore sent him out two sheep and promised him a firkin of aqua vitae; but he having released the hostages, they did not send him the aqua vitae. He kidnapped another gentleman whom, by treats of carrying him off to Spain, he induced to approach the shore in a boat, and beg his friends in his own language to send out some provisions. It was agreed that a boat should be sent ashore for them at night, but when it was sent with six men and the hostage, it found not provisions but a number of armed Irish, who rescued their countrymen, took two of the crew prisoners, drowned the rest and kept the boat. Witness then tried to put to sea, but was wind-driven into Dingle, where he yielded to the mercy of a strong man-of-war. He has no cargo on board: his arms, two pieces, two dozen half pikes, thirty swords and 50lbs. of gunpowder, worth £120.

1628. Mar. 25. Jenkin Conway, Castle Conway in Kerry, to Lord Conway. I hope you will excuse the letter of a stranger who is a forgotten relative, and accept my offer of devoted service. I live here in a distant place and remote from that more eminent

sphere in which your lordship is a lucent star. I pray you to favour my petition with the King which has long lain dead for want of a friend at Court.

July 21. The King to the Lord Deputy for making William Steers, sometime Dean of Ardferit, Bishop of Ardferit and Aghadoe, with the right to hold in his hand commendams to the value of £100 a year.

Nov. 14. Sir Thomas Harris, Traly, to the Lord Deputy. On the 8th a Hamburg ship with pipestaves, timber, and tar came into the harbour of this town, and bound for Argamout in Portugal. As all the ships of the Hans towns which carried prohibited goods (including pipestaves) were seizable, I took the ship with great difficulty. She is old and leaky. I hope for instructions. Encloses commission of the Senate of Hamburg to George Oleffsen, captain of the ship "Ab imagine Salvatoris nominatam."

Dec. 3. Lord Deputy, in the case between Sir Patrick Fitzwilliams and Thomas Lord Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, orders that plaintiff be established in such lands set forth in order of Council of 20th July, 1620.

1629. Sept. 1. Daniel McCarthy, son of Florence, petitions against Sir Valentine Browne holding his lands

1630. Apr. 22. Sir Valentine Browne, Ross, to Lord Dorchester. I understand my petition to the King has been referred to the Council of Ireland, where the matter has dropped through the machinations of my old enemy Florence McCarthy. He is a disloyal and false man, and deserves no attention. His friends here threaten to divide up my lands amongst themselves, but, with your lordship on my side, I do not fear them. My grandfather and father held these lands before me. Sir Wm. Jones decided that McCarthy have the lands on paying the sums stipulated for.

Sept. 20. William Conway, Killyvallig, to Lord Conway Jr. I wish to obtain some ploughlands called Kilballyrighie, whereunto the King has just right by the attainder of Cnogher McCarthy.

1633. Petition to the King of the gentlemen and freeholders of O'Sullivan's More's country in Co. Kerry. In 1592 they paid to Queen Elizabeth a composition rent of £7 10s. a year for three years. In 1604 Commissioners sat in Limerick to settle for a renewal of this rent. O'Sullivan was absent in England at the time. One Farres appeared with a letter of O'Sullivan's More's wife, and consented to a doubling of the composition. No advantage was taken of it, and the old rate was paid. Lately, in 1633,

a greenwax issued to the Sheriff of Co. Kerry ordering him to collect and levy the arrears of the surcharge. The petitioners protest that Farres had no right to bind them, and pray relief. They pay 9s. 4d. to the King and 30s. to O'Sullivan More, yearly per quarter, though the rent they can get is not at best above £4 a quarter.

1634. July 14. Parliament holden in Dublin.

From Kerry attended:—

Patrick FitzMorris, Lord Kerry and Lixnaw.

Sir Valentine Browne, Bart., Co. Kerry.

Sir Thomas Harris, Kt. Co. Kerry.

Dominick Rice, gent. (sick), Dingle-i-couch

James Rice, gent. Dingle-i-couch.

Sir Beverley Newcomen, Kt. and Bart.

Tralee.

David Crosby, Esq., Ardferit.

Pierce Fitz James Pierce, Ardferit.

July 22. Jenkin Conway, Castle Conway, to Lord Conway. Has got into difficulties with the resident clergy about tithe. They are complaining to the Bishop. Hopes that Lord Conway will support him by speaking to the Bishop.

1634. Aug. 6. Sir Richard Plumleigh to the Earl of Portland. Reports detention of a Spanish ship, the "Misericordia St. Ano," at Kilmarr, while loading pipe staves. Richard Isaac, of Ballinskelligs, deposed she was the ship which had robbed him of £300. between Dungarvan and Bristol, last year, while on board the "White Hart" of Bristol. Six weeks later the Spaniards crew landed in shallops at Inish island, in the river of Kilmarr, and took 19 sheep. John Wille deposed that Vicente Fita, the present Spanish captain, robbed Mr. Isaac of money and plate, and deponent of clothes. John Touchstill, aged 36, constable of Glenarough, relates arrest of Captain Fita. Thomas Dight, merchant, John Williams and John McOwen, of Glenarough and Kilmarr, give evidence regarding the Spaniards. Several of the Galway freighters and the crew also made depositions.

1634. Nov. 11. Edmund Spiring of Malahide, to the Lords of the Admiralty. He bought woods in Cork and Kerry, for supplying the East India Company with ship timber at Plymouth. There was a lot of useless wood in them, which he could use for working iron stone which he has discovered there. The Irish lord of the manor has offered it to him for a small sum. He prays for a lease of the foreshore to erect works and an English plantation.

1637. July 4. Mahon O'Kelly was ar-

rested on 22nd March last, by Lord Baron Kerry, on the accusation of Teilagh Mac Berein Roe against whom he had a suit for lands illegally withheld. Having nobody to plead for him, O'Kelly escaped from the constable's ward in Kerry, and thereby incurred the penalty of death. He prays the King that the Judges of Assize for Kerry may be ordered to waive the penalty, and proceed to try the original cause.

1641. Mar. 9. The King to the Lords Justices. Ordering that the dispute between the Earl of Thomond and the Lord Kerry be settled finally by the Justices.

1645. Jan. 12. The Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland paid to Gerald Fitzmorris, for Co. Kerry, £479 6s. 8d.

1650. Feb. 25. Petition to the Marquis of Ormond of Peter Peterson Boon, master of the "Fortune" of Flushing. His ship on a voyage to Cape Verde, lost a mainmast in a storm, and put into the bay of Dingle I-couch. She was at once boarded by Major Dom. Piense Ferriter and many of his retinue in boats. Lord Inchiquin directs that Major Ferriter, who saved the men and goods from perishing, will return on board the sixty pieces of eight, and procure a mainmast, yards, etc., from his father, to fit the ship, taking a bill of exchange upon Peter Felings, Burgomaster van Flushing. Donogh McFeemin, Esq., Receiver of the Co. Kerry, will allow out of your receipts and put the same in account on me.

1659. Apr. 23. List of garrisons. Valentia and Dingle 60. Ross 40. Listowel 40. Carrig Hovle 40.

1661. Mar. 23. The King to the Lords Justices for Dr. William Petty. Certain lands in the Co. Kerry were set out to Petty, amounting in all to 3,559 acres odd, of which 898 acres odd lie in Kilmore, and Tevcista in Gleneroghtv. They were set out in payment of £889 odd soldiers arrears by an order of assignment. Our pleasure is that in respect of the early endeavours of the said Doctor for our restoration, he be given in addition all such land as lies within any of the townlands where the 3,559 acres lies, and is not let at 5d. or more a year. These lands shall be settled upon him as other lands are settled on the soldiers for their arrears and shall be surveyed for that purpose by the Surveyor General.

1661. Apr. 13. The King directs that Sir Wm. Petty, who is a man of integrity and prudence and has been knighted, shall be deemed to have been in our army up to 30 Nov., 1660. He and John Petty and



James Naper shall receive a pardon under our Broad Seal.

Apr. 18. The King directs that Colonel Donough MacGillicuddy shall be restored to all the lands taken from him by the late usurped power. The Marquis of Ormond and Lords Moore and Kingston report testifying to his loyalty. He adhered to the peace of 1648, and raised a foot company under Lord Inchiquin. Later, when our cause declined in Ireland, he brought together five or six companies of his kinsmen and friends and commanded them as a regiment under the Earl of Clancarty. When Clancarty had to surrender on terms, Col. MacGillicuddy went abroad and remained there till our Restoration. Clauses for execution, eviction of leases from usurped power, and cancelling any charges upon the premises.

1661. Apr. 25. The King's general pardon to Sir William Petty; Sir Arthur Denny; Capt. Geo. Dillon of Ardtully; John Blennerhassett, jun., of Ballycarthy; Cornet Gerald Rives, of Carrignafeely; Thomas Crosby of Kerry.

July 10. Patrick Archer, Irish merchant at Amsterdam, petition the King. In 1652 he freighted his own ship, the St. Ann, with arms, etc., at his own expense, to the value of £500, for the relief of the king's garrison at Ross, then held by the Earl of Clancarty. When the ship came to the river at Kilmare, the master heard that the garrison had yielded. He put to sea again, and was beaten into the coats of Brittany at Roscoff. The Admiral of France seized the ship. Archer now requests compensation. The King directs that Archer be favoured.

1662. May 30. The King directs that the officers and soldiers of the Earl of Orrery's

troop who were granted lands in Glencoughty, but not satisfied, be given satisfaction out of the barony of Dunkerron, not given to adventurers or soldiers.

Aug. 4. The Lord Lieutenant directs collectors to pay in their accounts. For the first double poll money, Sir Arthur Denny for Co. Kerry. For the second poll money, same.

1665. June 24. Petition of Edward, Lord Herbert, Baron of Chirbury and Castle Island. The seignory of the island of Kerry was granted in 1589 to Sir Wm. Herbert. During Tyrone's rebellion he was forced to come to England. His only daughter was heir. In 1605 Sir Thomas Roper was tenant of the seignory under petitioner's grandfather, who married the aforesaid daughter. The seignory was surveyed in 1605, and the rent fixed at £40 a year. It was laid waste for 20 years during the late rebellion. He desires to proceed with a new plantation, and petitions for a new grant from the King, at the rent of £40. He has been impoverished through serving the King in the late wars. The petition was examined and granted.

1666. Sept. 4. A troop of militia was raised in Kerry by Sir Arthur Denny.

1667. Feb. 11. For payment of the subsidy in wheat and oats, a magazine in Limerick was to be supplied from Co. Kerry with 438 barrels.

Sept. 27. The King appoints Francis March, D.D., Dean of Armagh, to the vacancy caused by translation of Bishop Fuller to Lincoln, from the See of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.

1668. Dec. 28. The Archdeacon of Kerry, Mr. Clarke, "an honest man," income £100.

## LANDOWNERS IN KERRY.

1876

1. Aldwell, Mary, Kenmare, 294 acres.
2. Barry, Col. Jas., Mallow, 740 acres.
3. Barry, John, Caherciveen, 1,964 acres.
4. Bateman, John, Dublin, 2,406 acres.
5. Bateman Rowland, Tralee, 1,259 acres.
6. Bernard, Edw., M. Sheheree, 7,136 acres.
7. Blacker, St. John Thos. Armagh 8,159 acres.
8. Blackwood, Sir Henry, London, 1,940 acres.
9. Bland, Ven. Archdeacon, Knockane, 2,960 acres.
10. Bland, Francis C., Derryquin, 25,576 acres.
1. Blennerhassett, Arthur, Ballyseedy, 1,552 acres.
2. Blennerhassett, John, Ballymacelligott, 8,390 acres.
3. Blennerhassett, Sir Rowland, Beaufort, 6,234 acres.
4. Blennerhassett, Rowland, P. Kells, 5,995 acres.
5. Blennerhassett, Thos., Shanavally, 940 acres.
6. Bourke, Maj-Gen. Thos., Cork, 835 acres.
7. Bowen, Robt. Kenmare, 2,200 acres.
8. Brennan, Daniel, Dromhall, 1,477 acres.
9. Browne, Rev. Geo. Nottingham, 432 acres.
20. Browne, John, Geneva, 2,065 acres.
1. Browne, J.P., Crotta, 206 acres.
2. T. Beale, Tavbert, 704 acres.
3. Busted, Isabella, Dublin, 1,685 acres.
4. Busted, Mary, Dublin, 790 acres.
5. Butler, Arabella, Waterville, 1,417 acres.
6. Butler, James, Waterville, 1,052 acres.
7. Butterly, Laurence, Listowel, 211 acres.
8. Church Representative Body, Dublin, 1,500 acres.
9. Church Temporalities Body, Dublin, 1,606 acres.
30. Chute, Algernon, Dublin, 1,141 acres.
1. Chute Charles, Tralee, 10,328 acres.
2. Chute, Francis B., Chute Hall, 5,094 acres.
3. Chute, Rev. G. T., Shropshire, 433 acres.
4. Chute, Richd. B., Tralee, 406 acres.
5. Chute, Capt., R.R. Tralee, 248 acres.
6. Chute, Capt. Thos., Glenville Camp, 3,598 acres.
7. Collis, S. E., Tieraclea, 2,016 acres.
8. Coltsmann, Catherine, Dublin, 10,316 acres.
9. Coltsmann, Daniel, Glenflesk Castle, 11,531 acres.
40. Cork, Earl of, Somerset, 6,439 acres.
1. Corkery, D. O'B., Kenmare, 394 acres.
2. Creagh, Francis and John, Tarmons, 829 acres.
3. Creagh, William, Mallow, 13,422 acres.
4. Crosbie, Major, Jas., Ballyheigue, Ca., 848 acres.
5. Crosbie, Margaret, Glandahalin, 9,913 acres.
6. Crosbie, W.T., Ardfert Abbey, 588 acres.
7. Crumpe, Francis, M.D., Tralee, 1,165 acres.
8. Curtayne, J.D., Belleville, 619 acres.
9. Curtin, John, Mullaghfive, 3,407 acres.
50. Cuthbert, Thos., England, 663 acres.
1. Darley, Henry, Dublin, 309 acres.
2. Day, Catherine, Dublin, 138 acres.
3. Day, Very Rev. Dean G., Monkstown, 1,704 acres.
4. Day, Francis, Milltown, 2,264 acres.
5. Day, Rev. John F., Beaufort, 1,753 acres.
6. Deane, Jas. Cork, 312 acres.
7. De Courcy, Wm., Tarbert, 477 acres.
8. De Moleyns, Wm. Killorglin, 1,574 acres.
9. Dennehy, Mary, Killarney, 3,550 acres.
60. Dennis, M.C., Baltinglass, 271 acres.
1. Denny, Ven. Archd., Kilgobbin, 701 acres.
2. Denny, Collingwood, England, 21,479 acres.
3. Denny, Sir Edw., Bart., London, 163 acres.
4. Denny, Maynard, Dublin, 1,000 acres.
5. Dodd, W. H. Killorglin, 1,295 acres.
6. Donovan, Nicholas, Tralee, 785 acres.
7. Donovan, Patrick, 1,805 acres.
8. Downing, F. H., Killarney, 601 acres.
9. Downing, McCarthy, Skibbereen, 677 acres.
70. Drew, Rev. B., Castlemaine, 498 acres.
1. Drew, Sarah, Castlemaine, 172 acres.
2. Drew, Sarah, Waterford, 1,546 acres.
3. Driscoll, John, Valentia, 29,780 acres.
4. Drummond, Robt., London, 418 acres.
5. Duckett, Thomas M., Dublin, 1,005 acres.
6. Dunraven, Earl of, Adare, 1,003 acres.
7. Eagar, Rev. E., Tralee, 6,404 acres.
8. Eagar, F. M'G. Cara Castle, 157 acres.
9. Eagar, F. J. Dublin, 348 acres.
80. Eagar, J. H. Tralee, 360 acres.
1. Eagar, Oliver S., 349 acres.
2. Eagar, Rev. Thos., Ashton, Lanc., 435 acres.
3. Elliott, Alex. Tarbert, 557 acres.
4. Elliott, Mary, Listowel, 840 acres.
6. Fagan, Capt. W. A., Cork, 840 acres.



7. Fitzgerald, Jas., Goulanbeg, Dingle, 502 acres.  
 8. Fitzgerald, John, Camp, 195 acres.  
 9. Fitzgerald, J. F., Caherciveen, 836 acres.  
 90. Fitzgerald, J. G., Limerick, 41 acres.  
 1. Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, Glanleam, 5,372 acres.  
 2. Fitzgerald, Rev. Richard, Tarbert, 1,349 acres.  
 3. Fitzmaurice, W. M. F., Clare, 2,400 acres.  
 4. Fitzmaurice, O., Dublin, 2,170 acres.  
 5. Foley, E. H., Ballyard, 1,604 acres.  
 6. Foley, Jas., Killorglin, 1,603 acres.  
 7. Fosbery, Mr., Limerick, 1,437 acres.  
 8. Gallwey, M., Dingle, 605 acres.  
 9. Gallwey, Edw., Queen's County, 1,571 acres.  
 160. Gentleman, G., Ballyhorgan, 741 acres.  
 1. Godfrey, Sir J. F., Kilcoleman Abbey, 5,986 acres.  
 2. Goff, Jos., Salisbury, 2,625 acres.  
 3. Gough, Jos., Eng., 799 acres.  
 4. Gun, T. G., Rattoo, 453 acres.  
 5. Gun, W., Rattoo, 11,819 acres.  
 6. Harenc, H. B., London, 5,879 acres.  
 7. Harman, T., Kenmare, 32 acres.  
 8. Harnett, Wm., England, 1,489 acres.  
 9. Harnett, Wm., Listowel, 815 acres.  
 110. Harte, Mahony, Tralee, 1,682 acres.  
 1. Hartopp, E. B., Leicester, 24,222 acres.  
 2. Headley, Lord, Aghadoe, 12,769 acres.  
 3. Herbert, A. E., Killinterna, 118 acres.  
 4. Herbert, Rev. E., Killarney, 1 acre.  
 5. Herbert, Henry, Cahirnaue, 3,016 acres.  
 6. Herbert, A., Muckross, 47,238 acres.  
 7. Hewson, Rev. F., Killarney, 1,772 acres.  
 8. Hewson, Geo., Ennismore, 1,208 acres.  
 9. Hewson, G. M., Tralee, 690 acres.  
 120. Hewson, Miss, Killarney, 845 acres.  
 1. Hewson, Rev. R., Killarney, 547 acres.  
 2. Hickie, Wm. C., Killelton, 3,368 acres.  
 3. Hickson, Capt., R.M., Tralee, 413 acres.  
 4. Hickson, R.A., London, 2,031 acres.  
 5. Hickson, R.C., Fermoy, 13,443 acres.  
 6. Hickson, R.C.E., Barrow, 199 acres.  
 7. Hickson, Rg., Killarney, 1,183 acres.  
 8. Hickson, Wm., England, 590 acres.  
 9. Hilliard, H., Ardfer, 242 acres.  
 130. Hilliard, J., Causeway, 254 acres.  
 1. Hilliard, B.H., Tralee, 211 acres.  
 2. Hilliard, G., Tralee, 211 acres.  
 3. Hudson, E., Tralee, 456 acres.  
 4. Huggard, Stephen, Lismore, 609 acres.  
 5. Hurley, Conway, Tralee, 2,559 acres.  
 6. Hurley, John, Fenit, 9,675 acres.  
 7. Hussey, Edw., Grove, Dingle, 3,954 acres.  
 8. Hussey, Sam M., Edenburn, 3,526 acres.  
 9. Julian, Sam Cheltenham, 3,711 acres.  
 140. Kenmare, Earl of, Killarney, 91,080 acres.  
 1. King, Nicholas, M.D., Dublin, 1,058 acres.  
 2. Kitson, G.L., Dublin, 1,040 acres.  
 3. Lansdowne, Marquess of, London, 94,985 acres.  
 4. Lawlor, D. Shine, Grenagh, 1,374 acres.  
 5. Lawlor, Martin, Killarney, 1,075 acres.  
 6. Leahy, Col., Arthur, Flesk Lodge, 1,068 acres.  
 7. Leahy, John White, South Hill, 5,511 acres.  
 8. Leonard, Dan, Listowel, 377 acres.  
 9. Leonard, Rev. S. B., Banteer, 1212 acres.  
 150. Leslie R., Tarbert House, 1,747 acres.  
 1. Leyne, Jerh. Limerick, 109 acres.  
 2. Listowel, Earl of, Mallow, 25,964 acres.  
 3. Lombard, D., Dublin, 420 acres.  
 4. McCarthy, Alex, Cork, 2,979 acres.  
 5. McCarthy, Dan, Srugreana, 1,033 acres.  
 6. McCarthy, Dan, Headfort, 2,203 acres.  
 7. McElhigott, Wm. Ballyoneen, 46 acres.  
 8. McGillycuddy, The, White field, 15,518 acres.  
 9. Magill, Capt. Jas., Beaufort, 1658.  
 160. Mahony, David, Wiltslane, 1,370 acres.  
 1. Mahony, Edw., Dublin, 11,668 acres.  
 2. Mahony, Eliza, Killorglin, 523 acres.  
 3. Mahony, Geo. P. Gun, Kilmorna, 5,020 acres.  
 4. Mahony, John, Dunloe Castle, 8,229 acres.  
 5. Mahony, John H., Kenmare, 1,723 acres.  
 6. Mahony, Kean, Dublin, 1,024 acres.  
 7. Mahony, Kean, Beaufort, 3,104 acres.  
 8. Mahony, Richd. Dromore Castle, 26,173 acres.  
 9. Mahony, T. McD., Killarney, 7,322 acres.  
 170. Marshall, R. J., Callinafercy, 5,955 acres.  
 1. Mason, J. Gortbrack, 116 acres.  
 2. Mason, Susan, Gortbrack, 173 acres.  
 3. Mason, W. B., Gortbrack, 62 acres.  
 4. Mayberry, Geo., M.D., Kenmare, 3,160 acres.  
 5. Maybury, J. K., Kenmare, 355 acres.  
 6. Maybury, Thos., Clahane, 606 acres.  
 7. Maybury, Wm., Kenmare, 12 acres.  
 8. Meredith, R. Dicks Grove, 1839 acres.  
 179. Monteagle, Lord, Limerick, 2,310 acres.  
 180. Moriarty, Anne, Killarney, 206 acres.  
 1. Morphy, Edw., Tralee, 664 acres.  
 2. Morrough, W., Cork, 318 acres.  
 3. Mulchinock, Edw. Rathmines, Dublin, 606 acres.  
 4. Mundy, Maj. Gen., London, 5,894 acres.

5. Nash, C. F., Tralee, 1531 acres.  
 6. Neligan, J. C. Tralee, 357 acres.  
 7. Neligan, W. J. Tralee, 1087 acres.  
 8. O'Brien, J. Cork, 748 acres.  
 9. O'Callaghan, G., Listowel, 432 acres.  
 190. O'Connell, C. D., Bantry, 9807 acres.  
 1. O'Connell, Dan, Derrynane Abbey, 17,394 acres.  
 2. O'Connell, D. J. Grenagh, 605 acres.  
 3. O'Connell, Sir M. J., Lakeview, 18,752 acres.  
 4. O'Connell, M. J., Cashel, 496 acres.  
 5. O'Connell, Thos., Deerpark, 611 acres.  
 6. O'Connor, Francis, Germany, 290 acres.  
 7. O'Connor, Gerard, Tralee, 451 acres.  
 8. O'Connor, Mrs. H., Ankaill, 520 acres.  
 9. O'Connor, John, M.D., Causeway, 778 acres.  
 200. O'Connor, Rev. M., Tralee, 383 acres.  
 1. O'Connor, Thos., Beal, 366 acres.  
 2. O'Donoghue, The, Summerhill, 9,463 acres.  
 3. Oliver, Major, Cork, 1369 acres.  
 4. Oliver, R. S., London, 4804 acres.  
 5. Orkney, Earl of, England, 1,642 acres.  
 6. Ormathwaite, Lord, Berks, 8907 acres.  
 7. O'Rorke, C. D., Galway, 1,047 acres.  
 8. Orpen, Sir Richd., Dublin, 12,873 acres.  
 9. Orpen, R. H., Killaha, 4,548 acres.  
 210. O'Sullivan, Danl., Droaghs, Killorglin, 2,160 acres.  
 1. Palmer, Caleb, Dublin, 348 acres.  
 2. Palmer, E. Orpen, Killowen, 258 acres.  
 3. Palmer, John, Tralee, 1,427 acres.  
 4. Palmer, R. S., London, 2,104 acres.  
 5. Paul, Sir R., Waterford, 708 acres.  
 6. Peet, Francis, Tralee, 636 acres.  
 7. Pope, W., France, 821 acres.  
 8. Quill, Eliz., Tralee, 812 acres.  
 9. Rae, Edw., Keel House, 564 acres.  
 220. Rae, Langford, Keel House, 5870 acres.  
 1. Rae, Wm. L., Ardara, 835 acres.  
 2. Railway, G. S. and W., 496 acres.  
 3. Raymond, Anne, Dublin, 314 acres.  
 4. Raymond, Geo., Dublin, 1,756 acres.  
 5. Raymond, Jas., Listowel, 272 acres.  
 6. Rice, J., Ballyburn, 284 acres.  
 7. Rice, Justice D., Bushmount, 1,235 acres.  
 8. Roche, Catherine, Charleville, 1,007 acres.  
 9. Roche, Redmond, Castleisland, 1,255 acres.  
 230. Roche, Redmond, junr., Maglass, 252 acres.  
 1. Roche, Stephen, Dublin, 1,007 acres.  
 2. Rowan, Major W., Belmont, 1,550 acres.  
 3. Ryan, Jas., M.D., Germany, 623 acres.  
 4. Rynd, W. R., Italy, 548 acres.  
 5. Sandes, C., Dublin, 827 acres.  
 6. Sandes, Geo., Listowel, 803 acres.  
 7. Sandes, M. F. Oakpark, 11,172 acres.  
 8. Sandes, Thos., Sallowglin, 7,147 acres.  
 9. Sandes, W. G., Listowel, 449 acres.  
 240. Saunders, A. L., Cloughjordan, 2,221 acres.  
 1. Saunders, Rev. W. H., Cork, 754 acres.  
 2. Scanlan, Maria, Tralee, 13 acres.  
 3. Sealy, Deborah, Tralee, 94 acres.  
 4. Simpson, R. A., Dublin, 631 acres.  
 5. Simpson, S., Dublin, 4,609 acres.  
 6. Southwell, Viscount, Rathkeale, 329 acres.  
 7. Spotswood, Mce., M.D., Caherciveen, 295 acres.  
 8. Spring, Edw., Farranfore, 77 acres.  
 9. Stack, Maj. Gen. N. M., Caragh, 1205 acres.  
 250. Stokes, E. D., Tralee, 826 acres.  
 1. Stokes, G. D., Tralee, 2,747 acres.  
 2. Stokes, J. D., Cork, 420 acres.  
 3. Stokes, Capt. Oliver D., Torquay, 901 acres.  
 4. Stokes, Col. Oliver R., Cork, 59 acres.  
 5. Stokes, R.B., Derry, 484 acres.  
 6. Stokes, Wm. England, 211 acres.  
 7. Stoughton, C.W., London, 2,495 acres.  
 8. Stoughton, T.A., Ballyhorgan, 11,710 acres.  
 259. Strange, Miss B., Kenmare, 1387 acres.  
 260. Studdert, T., Bunratty, 656 acres.  
 1. Sugrue, Chas., Cork, 4,622 acres.  
 2. Sugrue, Sugrue, Jas. Coolmagort, 640 acres.  
 3. Sullivan, John, Dromcahan, Kenmare, 69 acres.  
 4. Sullivan, T.K., Bandon, 2,303 acres.  
 5. Supple, E.K., Dundalk, 909 acres.  
 6. Tuohill, R., M.D., Dublin, 1,164 acres.  
 7. Twiss, E., Dingle, 77 acres.  
 8. Twiss, Francis, Tralee 301 acres.  
 9. Twiss, J. R., Ballahantouragh, 358 acres.  
 270. Twiss, R., M.D., Killarney, 250 acres.  
 1. Twiss, Wm., Tralee, 102 acres.  
 2. Usburne, T.M., Cork, 2,560 acres.  
 3. Ventry, Lord, Burnham, 93,629 acres.  
 4. White, Geo. P., London, 984 acres.  
 5. Williams, F.E., Waterville, 3,804 acres.  
 6. Winn, Hon. Roland, Rossbehy, 13,913 acres.  
 7. Wise, Francis, Cork, 9636 acres.  
 8. Wren, Leslie, Tralee, 2,466 acres.  
 9. Yielding, Samuel, Kinsale, 434 acres.  
 Grand Total for 1166 owners in the County Kerry, 1,153,373 acres Or. 10p.; valuation. £283,198 10s. Estimated extent of waste lands in the county.



£5,550.

The Earl of Derby, in Feb., 1872, asked in the House of Lords, whether the Government would ascertain the number of proprietors of land and houses in the United Kingdom. The L.G. Board prepared the Irish return from the valuation and rate books of the clerks of the unions. Owners were to include lessees for terms exceeding 99 years.

It would be interesting to have a record of the estates which have been sold to tenants since 1876, and the number of years' purchase paid.

### RATTOO ABBEY

The first church at Rattoo was founded by Bishop Lughdach of the clan Ui Ferba, which gave the name to the cantred of Offerba or Farbowe in North Kerry.

The round tower, ruins of church and abbey, are here. The round tower is in a good state of preservation. There is a Protestant church in the graveyard.

The tower is described in Petrie's *Eccl. Archit. of Ireland*, page 394.

1200. Oct. 28. Meyler Fitz Henry was granted two cantreds of land in Kerry (Akun. Kerry and Huerba, in Clanmaurice), and a third cantred belonging to Humriedac (O'Moriarty) in Yoghenaicht Lohkelen (in Magunihiy barony).

1205. Sept. 10. The (Augustinian) abbey of Connell (in Kildare) was granted ten caracutes of land in Kerry, and took over the friaries or monasteries in northern Kerry.

Before Norman times the following religious orders existed in Ireland—the rules of S.S. Colomb, Albaeus, Declan, Congall, Carthage, Molua, Moctaeus, Finian, Patrick, Columbanus, Kieran, Brendan, and Bridget.

The chief mediaeval orders introduced by the Normans were the Augustinian, Arroasian, St. Victor's, Premonstratentian, and Gilbertine—these were all practically Augustinian. Meiler Fitz Miler introduced the Augustinians at Rattoo in A.D. 1205, from Great Connell, Kildare, and Lanthony in Monmouth.

In Kerry, the Augustinian monasteries (1291) were those of St. Michaels Mount or Ballinaskelligs, Killagh, Rathtoy, Aghamore, and Innisfallen. The latter was originally founded by St. Finian, Cam., of the Order of St. Brendan, and was afterwards a priory of Regular Canons of St. Augustine.

The Fitzgeralds founded a Dominican monastery at Tralee in A.D. 1243. The Fitzmaurices introduced the Franciscans at Ard-

fert in 1253, this order getting Lislaughtin from O'Connor and Muckross, from MacCarthy Mor later on.

The Monastery of Rattoo, of Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine of Aroacia, dedicated to S.S. Peter and Paul, was founded by Brother William, by charter of Meiler Fitz Miler granted to the hospital of St. John the Baptist, and by charter of Sabinus f Canaan. Witnesses, David, Bishop of Ardfert, Hely of Flanders.

As David O Duibditrib was bishop of Iar Muan, Ardfert, 1193-1207, Rattoo Monastery was then founded. The Knights Hospitallers followed the Monastic rules of St. Augustine.

1276. 16 May. The king assents to election of Brother Christian to be Canon of the conventual church of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Rattoo.

1282. Nov. 14. The king grants leave to elect an abbot, instead of John resigned, to the Abbey of Rattoo, of the Augustinian Order, in the diocese of Ardfert.

1287. June 27. Donat, the Abbot of Rathoy paid 40s. to have an attainat.

1304. Sept. 23. Donatus, canon of Rathoid, has licence to elect an abbot, vice Christian resigned.

1336. Pardon granted to the abbot and convent of Rathoith, for having harboured Maurice Fitz Nicholas and his accomplices, who levied war in Kerry.

1330. June 31. The Abbot of Rathuoyn-dhi was deputed to ascertain the rents of churches in Clare and Galway.

1403. Sep. 15. Papal mandatory to abbot of Rathoy.

1410. The abbots of Rathuoy and Otona were directed to collate Maurice Fitzmoris to the deanery of Ardfert.

1415. -Feb. 12. Mandate to abbot of Rathuoy, to assign to Philip Odwynchayn the vicarage of Kylthome.

1422. Apr. 15. Mandate to abbots of St. Mary's O'Donrey, and St. Mary's Rathucygh, to assign to John Fytzmoris the rectory of Kyllury.

1427. Apr. 16. Mandate to Abbot of Raythuayd to assign to Thady Okymelyd, the vicarage of Athmalyn.

The abbot of Rattoo was entitled to a seat in the Irish House of Lords.

1573, March 14. Gerott, Earl of Desmond had a lease for years of the Abbeys of Odorney and Rathowe. In 1676 Desmond was granted a lease for 21 years of the site of the Abbey of Rathowe or Arragatensis, at the rent of £3 16s. 8d., and maintaining one English horseman. In 1579 Desmond was proclaimed a traitor.

1578. Patrick Fitzmaurice asks for fee farm of the abbeys of Rathoe and Kierielezon also for a pension.

1581. July 15. Captain John Zouche was granted a lease of the site of the abbey of Rathmore, on same terms as Desmond.

1588. Feb. 22. A lease was granted to John Champen of the site of the Abbey of Rathetowe for 40 years, at rent of £20 3s., but no rent was paid, and the lease was forfeited in 1603.

1587. March 21. The possession of the Abbeys of Odorney and Ratooth was allotted to Sir Francis Walsingham, Edward Denny and their associates.

1590. April. Anthony Stoughton states that the Queen is seized of the late Abbey of Ratua.

1593. June 15. The rectory of Kilnaughton was claimed by the Solicitor-General as part of the possessions of the Abbey of Ratua. Nicholas Kenan, bishop of Ardfert, and Maurice McDonnell McKeureghe of Kilnaughton, claimed the profits of £5 yearly. Tadens Plancie was rector, but was deprived of the cure, and Maurice was Sergeant to collect the tithes for the bishop and rector.

1595. June 15. The Queen is seized of the abbey of Ritua, value £20 yearly, but the following kerns have intruded, viz.:-

Richard MacDennell,  
Dermott O'Downy,  
John Connor,  
Maurice McKerr.

An inquisition to be held.  
1596. Sept. 27. Geo. Isham, of Brianstowae, Wexford, was granted the

rectories of Disert,  
Listowell,  
Murher,  
Knockenure,  
Kilnaughtin;

part of tithes of Killeheny,  
Ratowe,  
Ballicorney;

Advowsons of Vicarages of Listowell,  
Murher,  
Knockenure,  
Disert,  
Aghevalin,  
Galie,  
Liseltin;

Abbey of Ratowe.  
1597. May 7. The Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, were granted:-  
Gortnelvny,  
Ratowe burgage,  
Ratowe common pasture, 12th,  
Cloneys, half,

Kilcowliekille,  
Plohiriske,  
Leveg,  
Levore,

possessions of the abbey of Ratow, alias Arragatensis.

1600. Michl. Dall, of Rattoo, harper, is to submit to the President of Munster, and gave sureties to keep the peace.

1600 when Sir Charles Wilmot captured Listowel, he marched to Ratho abbey, which was fired by the enemy that lodged there.  
1610.

James I. granted to Jas. Fullerton, the scite, circuit, and precincts of the late abbey of Rathowe, containing one church and buildings,

Lisselton rectory,	
Rattoo	12 acres
Ballydun	8 "
Adergowell	20 "
Tirrelaghagh	20 "
Ardcullen	20 "
Lisselton rectory, moiety,	
Galie	" "
Aghevalin	" "

1615. Derricoe parsonage was held by Mr. Stoughton, in right of Rathoe Abbey, but challenged by Bishop Crosbie as belonging to the Chantership of Ardfert.

1620. Sept. 5. Anthony Stoughton willed to his wife some horses out of his "studde in the abbey of Rathoe."

1635. Feb. 12. Arthur and Anthony Stoughton, of Dublin, leased to Nicholas Piers of Toreragh, all the villages and fields of:-

Killycullyki	3 acres
Powriske	7 "

1660. The Down Surveyors found that Maurice McDaniell of Rathwee, Papist, held the lands of:-

Cnockerduffe,  
Tyrenewhy,  
Clowneighbeg,  
Gurtneumucke,  
Gurtermonee,  
Rallysheane,  
Rattoo.

Total 520 acres, of which 240 were arable, 140 pasture 140 unprofitable, value in 1640 equal £60.

1693. Nov. 5. 1713. May 8. Henry Stoughton, of Ratow, and Anthony Stoughton, mortgaged to Sir Thomas Crosbie of Ardfert, and Major Edmond Power, of Tipperary, the lands of Rathowe abbey.

Ballydun,  
Ardcullen; tithes of



Liseltin,  
Galey,  
Aghavallin,  
Dysert,  
Listowel,  
Murhar,  
Killehenry,  
Ballyhanrigain,  
Lacka,  
Knoppogue.

1745. May 18. Counsellor S Bradstreet gives opinion on proposal to enclose commons of Rattoo:—

James I. 1607, granted Rathoe to Anthony Stoughton.

Charles II. granted Rathoe, 502 acres, forfeited by Maurice MacDanell, to Lord Coot, who in 1669 demised same to William Gun for 999 years.

The lands of Croto, Faranedmond, and Cavo Patrick, forfeited by Garott MacShane and Garott Piersse, were granted to Trinity College.

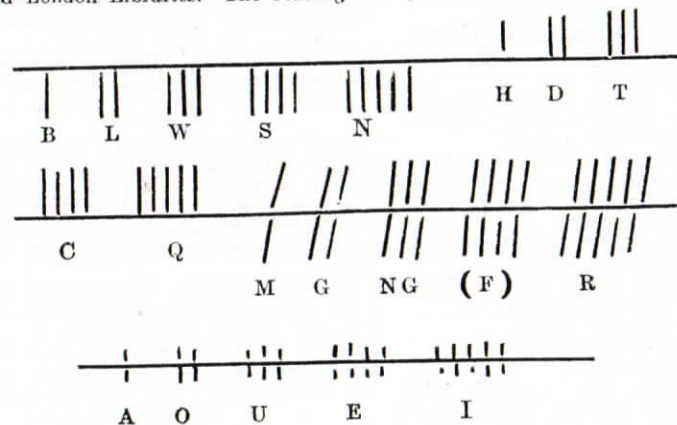
Stoughton, Gun, and the College had the right to graze the commons of Rattoo, 300 acres.

1748. Sep. 15. Townsend Gun, of Rattoo, and Anthony Stoughton, of Ballyhorgan, agreed to partition the commons of Rattoo, and to defray any expenses of lawsuits.

### THE OGHAM STONES OF KERRY.

Ogham was an occult manner of writing on stone and wood, used by the ancient Irish. It is not unlike the modern shorthand systems. It is said that 150 kinds of Ogham writing have been used, and many examples are found in old Irish MSS. in Dublin and London Libraries. The reading of Oghams is a special study in itself, and lies beyond the scope of this article on Kerry Ogham stones.

The following key, or alphabet, may be used for reading the inscribed stones of Kerry:—



Kerry is particularly rich in Ogham stones. At least 111 examples have been investigated:—

Corkaguiny	Barony, ...	57	oghams
Trughanackmy	"	7	"
Magunihy	"	9	"
Iraghticonnor	"	2	"
Clanmaurice	"	1	"
Iveragh	"	5	"
Dunkerron North	"	22	"
" South	"	4	"
Glanarought	"	4	"

Very probably, there are many more Ogham stones in forts and raths, which may be brought to light and examined later on.

Many learned antiquarians have devoted much time to the study of the inscriptions on the Ogham stones discovered in Kerry. Among those may be mentioned:—MacCurtin, Windele, Coffey, Ferguson, Stokes, Petrie, Graves, Brash, Barry, Gaidoz, Dunraven, Hardiman, Borlase, Lynch and Macalister.

I hope the practice of removing the Ogham stones of Kerry to Dublin or British Museums, or to private collections in or outside the county, will be discontinued; and it should be no longer necessary to protest against such ancient tombstones being used

as road metal, gate posts and hearth stones. The Ogham stones were preserved in Kerry for many centuries; and no one now desires to desecrate tombstones when there are so many quarries in the county.

The Ogham stones are in most cases tombstones recording the name of the chieftain or clergyman buried beneath. It is noticed that clan names have frequently been defaced. There are a few ogham stones found in the churchyards, as for example, that on the burying place of the Ferris of Ballymalis family, in Kilbonane old church. The gallans or standing stones, not inscribed, were in some cases landmarks to show the boundaries of clan lands; or to record battles, as the Gates of Glory (Gol-Tan) pillars near Ventry. They are also the remains of alignments in connection with rude stone monuments, and when formed in connection with a rath—generally at the centre—they mark the burial place of some great hero or chieftain such as the rath and standing stone above Ardferf, known as Ardconail—the site of one of the royal seats of the Kings of Cashel.

The meanings of the following words which frequently occur on Ogham inscribed



stones are:—

Maqi, son of, old form of Mac.  
Ingina, daughter of  
Avi, grandfather of  
Maqi maqi, son of Mac.  
Muco, descendant of.  
Ann., resting place or grave of.  
Niotta, nephew of.

I have inserted some notes on dolmens, cromleacs, gallans, and similar ancient remains, without Ogham inscriptions.

AGHADOE PARISH, Aghadoe Oghams.

1. The partial inscription on a broken stone was deciphered as

ggttcc.

This stone was removed from Aghadoe church to Lord Headley's garden.

2. Another fragment, broken at each end is lying on the top of the south wall of the chancel of Aghadoe church. It is marked

Brruanann.

AGHAVALLEN PARISH, Ballyline West has a dolmen or giant's grave.

ANNAGH Parish. There are two Ogham stones at Camp. One is marked:

Connnett maqi Conuri.

It is also inscribed in Gaelic:

Fect Cunuri,

the grave of Curi. This stone is lying prostrate in a field on Camp townland, not far from Caherconree, the fort of Curoi, Mac Daire, king of Iar Mumhan or West Munster.

The second stone is marked:

Maqi Nalggeri maqi Tabirrass avo Qettias.

This Ogham stone was removed by the Rev. Mr. Day, to Beaufort House, near Killarney.

At Derrymore West townland in Annagh parish, is Caherconree Cromlech.

At Annagh townland, near a caher or stone fort, are eight stones forming a grave.

ARDFERT PARISH. The Ardferth Ogham is in a field opposite the Protestant Church. The inscriptions are much injured.

Ictadon maq Loga

Loga is the genitive of the hero name, Lugh.

Fortwilliam Ogham is now in Trinity College library, Dublin. It is marked:

Ann Vedlliggoi maqi Seddeuni.

BALLINVOHER PARISH, Ballynahunt ogham is marked:

Dugennaggi maqi Reddos.

The Ballinvoher Ogham is in the Dublin Museum. The inscription runs:

Coimagni maqi Vitalin.

Coman is mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal and the Annals of the Four Masters.

At Dromavally is Cuchullin's bed and

grave, and three cairns.

The Rathduff ogham reads:

Sidani Maqi Dallo.

The Rathmalode ogham, now in Dublin, is inscribed:

Curci maqi mucoi.

BALLYNACOURTY PARISH. The Ema. lough, or Aunascaul, ogham was over Mrs. Florence McCarthy's dairy; and later over the outhouse door of a cottage near Ema. lough station. The inscription runs:

Ercavicca maqi C.

The Ballintarmon ogham was occasionally used as a centre of popular devotion. It was marked:

Voanacunas.

The Brackloon Ogham was over the kitchen hearth of Robert MacMahon, who removed it from the crypt of a rath in Parkalassa. The house, later occupied by Thomas Lyne, was demolished, and the ogham stone was broken up and destroyed by some ignorant person.

CAHER PARISH. There are several dolmens between Caherciveen and Derrynane, at Lohar, Sneem, and Valencia.

Letter West ogham stands in a half defaced burial ground or ceallurach, about a mile from Caherciveen. The inscription is:

Anmateglan.

At Cloghanecarhan an ogham was discovered in 1909 (see description by Mr. P. J. Lynch in Journal R.S.A.I., vol. 39). The inscription is:

Eqq Aggni Maqi Maqi Carathian Bric.

In Killogrone townland is an old graveyard. Within the rude circular wall of the cashel are the usual early Christian buildings; four are oblong, and two circular. A space in the middle is used for children's graves. There were two Ogham Stones here, which were removed to Dublin, but one was brought back as several cattle died on the farm at the time.

In Aghatubrid townland is an old burial ground, Kilpeacon, on the tail or spur of Rehill mountain. There are remains of two oblong buildings; and a stone pillar 10 feet high, with an inscribed cross.

CLOGHANE PARISH. The Arraglen Ogham is inscribed:

Qrimtir Ronann maq Comogann.

Qrimtir means presbyter.

Ballyneesteenig ogham, now at Burnham, has a ninth century inscription:

Moinea maqi Olocon.

At Ballyquin is Dermot and Grania's Bed. The Brandon ogham fell into the sea in 1849, from a cliff on the Littoragh side of Brandon mountain.

CURRANS PARISH. The Cragg ogham, near Farranfore, is marked:

Velitas Lugutti.

Velitas means bard or seer.

The Gurrane ogham was found in a rath cave, and taken by John MacQuinn to Gort. atlea. It reads:

Dumeli maqi Glasiconas niotta Cobranoras.

DINGLE PARISH. The Ballyeightragh ogham found in a stream was preserved by Mr. Murphy, near Kildrum graveyard. The inscription reads:

Maqi Liag, Maqi Erca.

At Ballymacadoyle is a giant's grave within the rampart of the cliff fortress of Doon.

The Ballymoreigh ogham is marked:

Qeniloci maqi Maqi-Ainia mucoi.

The Burnham ogham, in Lord Ventry's collection, is inscribed:

Maqqi Erceia Maqqi Mucoi Dovinia.

The Dingle ogham, in the parish school-house is a fragment only, bearing the scribes:

etorigas.

The Emalough oghams are marked:

Talagni maqi and

Bruscos maqi Caliaci.

The latter stone is lying below high water mark.

DROMOD PARISH. At Ballybrack is a large cromlech.

The Dromkeare ogham, standing in the ancient burial ground, reads:

Denoval maq Damlalinn.

At Templenakilla, the church of the cemetery, are four massive pillar stones marking the grave of Sgene Davilsir or Dulsain, wife of Aimergin Gluingil, who died here when the fleet of the sons of Milidh occupied Errin at Imbher Sgene, on Thursday, the Kalends of May, on the 17th of the moon, a.m. 3500. Erennan, the youngest of Milidh's sons died here, and his grave was placed on the other side of the Imbher, at Kildreelig in Prior parish. In Duan Eireannach we find:—

At Imbher Scene they landed,

The story is not concealed,

The rapid great stream in which bathed,

Fial, wife of Lughadh.

Imbher Scene is the river Currane. Fial was the daughter of Milesius and wife of Lughadh, son of Ith. See poem on Fial in the Leabhar Gabhala. Lough Currane was L. Lugh dhean.

DUNQUIN PARISH. In Ballinvicar is a dolmen, near Tigh Mhoire.

The Cumeenole ogham is on Dunmore head. It is inscribed:

Erc maqi Maqi-Ercias nme Dovinia,

the stone of Erc, son of Mac Ercias, of the race of Duben. Corkaguiney, Corco Duibhne was formerly the tribe land of the race of Duben, who was grand-daughter of Conaire the Great, High King of Ireland in the first century A.D.

The Inievickillane ogham is used as a lintel for the restored ancient cella in the graveyard of Inis na Cillain, or island of the little church. The inscription reads:

Vindiami maqi.

DUNURLIN PARISH. At Ballyferriter is a stone circle, cromlech, and holy well.

At Smerwick is Dermot and Grania's Bed.

GARFINNY PARISH. A collection of Ogham stones has been made into the ancient cemetery of Ballintaggart. The inscriptions are:

1. Akevritt
2. Maqqi-Iariki maqqi mucoi Dovvinias.
3. Doveti maqqi Cattini.
4. Suvallos maqqi Ducovaras.
5. Maqi-Deceoda maqi Glasiconas.
6. Curcitti tria maqa Mailagni.
7. Inissionas.
8. Cuna maqqi avi Corbbi.
9. Netta-Laminacca koi maqqi mucoi Dovinia.

Kenmare Parish.—The Droumatouk ogham stands on the top of a low hill, east of the town. It reads:

Luguni loc id maqi Alloto,

the grave of Lugunis, son of Allot.

At Reenagoppul is a dolmen encircled, in Parknagullane.

KILBONANE PARISH.—In the old church of Kilbonane there is an ogham stone covering the grave of the Ferris family of Ballymalis Castle. The inscriptions have not been deciphered satisfactorily:

1. B . . . . . agni maqi Addiloma.
2. Inagene muco Bidani.
3. Mir . . . . . Muidagni essiconiddala.
4. Amitbaidagni.

This stone contains the largest number of Ogham letters on any known monument.

The Ferris property was confiscated in 1656, but the grave is still used by the family.

The Rockfield oghams were found in the rath cave, and removed to Laharan, to build a cottage, and thence to Lord Dunraven's collection at Adare. The inscriptions are:

1. Maqi-Ritte maqi Colabot maqi muco Qerai
2. Coilabotas maqi Corbbi maqi mucoi Qerai
3. Corbagni maqi Biviti.
4. vngolam.
5. Corbagn maqi mucoi c.

KILCOLEMAN PARISH.—The Brackhill



ogham was used as a lintel to a rath cave, the site of which has been ploughed up.

**KILCONLY PARISH** and townland.—Here is the site of Dermot and Grania's Bed.

**KILCROHANE PARISH**—Near Sneem, is a large cromlech.

At Coomatloukane is the Boardean dolmen, having a vault and covered gallery.

Staugue fort is described in vol. I., p. 52.

**KILCUMMIN PARISH**.—Gortnagane dolmen is near the circular fort of Caher Grovdeag, and the famous holy well.

**KILDRUM PARISH**.—Kilfountain ogham has also a cross and an Irish inscription:

1. Ginten.
2. Isini.

Geinten occurs in Martyrology of Donegal. Finten refers to townland name.

**KILGARRYLANDER PARISH**.—The Corkaboy ogham was found as a lintel in a rath cave. It is now near the police barrack at Keel, and reads:

Cattuvirr maqi Rittavvecas mucoi Allato  
**KILGARVAN PARISH**.—The Lemanagh ogham is inscribed:

Ottinn maqi Vecrec.

Vecrec is the genitive of Fiachra.

**KILGOBBAN PARISH**.—At Maumnahaltora, near Caherconree and Glounteenasig, is a cromlech of four uprights and a covering stone.

**KILLAHA PARISH**.—The Mangerton ogham, at Adare Manor, is marked:

Beneggni.

At Foiladuaneinch is a natural hollow called Labbyowen.

This Owen was betrayed and beheaded by Reardane na cean.

**KILLARNEY PARISH**.—At Lissyviggeen is a Druid's circle, consisting of seven low upright gallans, or pillar stones, each about four feet high. The diameter of the circle is fourteen feet; and that of the surrounding earthen circle, thirty-four feet. There are two gallans outside the rath.

**KILLEENTIerna PARISH**.—At Bawnaglanna an ogham was discovered in 1908. (See description by Mr. P. J. Lynch in Journal R.S.A.I., vol. 38). The stone had been broken, the portion preserved reads: Qotismqtroni.

**KILLINANE PARISH**.—At Caherlehillan are some ancient remains, examined by P. J. Lynch, in 1906. "The caher at the bend o' reilbow" is a massive circular stone fort, like Staugue, Caherdaniel, and Cahergal. The cealluragh or disused burial ground has a large grave mound, beside which are two

stones with inscribed crosses, like the Saint Patrick's cross worn by children on March 17th. The inscription stone has been damaged by bonfires. At Gortnagulla townland, the field of the weeping or lamentation, are two cromleacs. On Been hill is a large rock boulder, with archaic sculpturings supposed to show the position of the raths and cahers of the district, Caherlehillan, Cahernaman (the fort of the women), and Caherighterrush (the caher of the lower wood).

**KILLINEY PARISH**.—The Martramane ogham, now in the Dublin Museum, came from the Magharae islands, and reads:

Qenilocgni maqi D.

At Kilballylahiff is Dermot and Grania's bed.

**KILNANARE PARISH**.—The Ardywanig ogham was damaged by fire. The marks were deciphered as:

Covtet.

**KILNAUGHTIN PARISH**.—The Cockhill ogham was found in Kilnaughtin churchyard, and is now in the Pitt-Rivers museum at Oxford. The inscription is:

Maqi Broci.

**KILLORGLIN PARISH**.—The Kilcoolaght oghams are in the old burial ground, and read:

1. Cedattoqa maqi D . . . anni tigrin maq-  
Ritmaqi Teledmevvi.
2. Veev maqi Longrit.
3. ddamucoi.
4. aggo mabi Agill.
5. . . . n . . . . adubil . . .
6. Rittuvvecc maqi Voddonos
7. (This stone is broken).

The Tinnehally oghams, in the R.I. Academy, Dublin, are inscribed:

1. Ann Vuroddrann maqi Doligenn
2. Ann Tegann mac Deglann.

**KILMALKEDAR PARISH**.—The Kilmalkedar ogham is marked:

Ann Maile-Inbiri maci Brocanuni.

**KINARD PARISH**.—The Aghacarrible oghams, used in supporting an artificial cave, read:

1. Laddigni maqi mucoi Anado.
2. Laidann maqi Macorbi.
3. Luvuvve mocco maqi meqo . . .

The Kinard east oghams are inscribed:

1. Mariani
2. Acurcитаиводуvangac.

**KNOCKANE PARISH**.—The Coolmagort oghams are in an artificial cave near Dunloe castle. The readings are:—

1. Dego maqi moco'i Toicaki.
2. Maqi Riteas maqi Maqi-Ddumileas mucoi Toicaci.

3. Cuunacena.  
i.e. of Conchenn, doghead; compare the derivation of Magunihy barony, Magh Geonchinne, and Kilachaidconchinne or Aghadoc.

4. Maqi Ttal maqi Vergos maqi mucoi Toicac.

5. Niottvraec maqi Covatagni.

6. Maqi Deceda Maqi.

7. (Illegible).

Kilgobnet obhams, one of which is lost, one destroyed, and a third is in the village near the ruined oratory where people pay rounds on Good Friday. The inscription is:

Annveni teggerni.

i.e., of Annven, the chief.

The Lough Carragh ogham, now in R. I. Academy, Dublin, reads:—

Galeotos.

The Knockhane ogham, also in R.I.A., is inscribed:

Maqi Recta.

The Whitefield oghams, exhibited by The MacGillicuddy, at the Dublin Exhibition in 1853, are inscribed:—

1. Alatto celi Battigni.
2. Nocati maqi maqi Reqi.
3. Gosocteasmosacmakini.
4. Lagobbe Muco Tucaac.

**MARHIN PARISH**.—The Ballinrannig oghams have all been removed, except one in the seashore which is exhumed for visitors; four are at Burnham, and two at Chute Hall. The inscriptions read:

1. Carricai maqi Tenaci.
2. Maqi Qettia maqi Cunitti.
3. Gravicas maqi mucoi.
4. Broinionas.
5. Gebbais maqi Tannais.
6. Ceicamini maqi Cattini.
7. Cuna maqi Corbbi maqi.

i.e., of Conn, great grandson of Corb.

The Ballyneanig ogham, now in the Dublin museum, reads:

Luguqrit maqi Qritti.

The Ballywiheen ogham stands on Cathair-na-gcat; but a local treasure hunter smashed the stone with a sledge hammer. It is marked:

Togittacc maqi Sagaretto.

The Maumanorig ogham has been deciphered as:

Ann Colombagan ailtir.

i.e., the resting place of Colomban the pilgrim, or. of Lir, son of Colomb.

**MINARD PARISH**.—Of the two Aghish oghams, one reads:

. . . h . liovivud.

The second stone, in Dublin museum:

Loggodika maqi maqo.

The Gortnagullenagh ogham, now in Dub-

lin museum, is marked:

Maqi-Decedda maqi Catuvyqqa.

The Lughnagappul oghams, in a low tumulus, read:

1. Gossucttias.
2. Gamicunas.

3. cogatta. This fragment is on the top of a jamb of a gate.

4. Not deciphered, as it is buried in the great lios or fort.

**PRIOR PARISH**.—At Kildreelig, or Kilerelig, the church of the cemetery, is a stone fort built by the early monks. The fifth century monastic settlements within a caher consisted of a great house, a kitchen, a church, a refectory, a guest house, and a graveyard. The remains of these five structures can be traced within the enclosure of Kildreelig. The Christian character of the place is still maintained by two stones with inscribed crosses of an archaic pattern. There is a cromlech near the caher. In a gap in the mountain is a stone fort commanding the pass from the coast into Coom; and near the fort is a fallen pillar stone. There are four standing stones higher up the mountain, marking the grave of Erennan, the youngest of Milfidh's sons (see Chronicon Scotorum, p. 13).

Leabaleaha townland, leaba leithe, the grave of the grey woman. Here is a gallaun a table stone, a large circle and some smaller ones.

In Meelagulleen townland is a cromlech called Labbydermott.

Ballinskelligs Abbey, the town of the skellig, is also in Prior parish, the parish of the prior. When the abbey was removed from great Skelligs island is uncertain, probably early in the 13th century.

In Kinard townland was Reglaish church, now a complete wreck.

Mr. P. J. Lynch described these antiquities in J.R.S.A.I., 1902.

**TEMPLENOE PARISH**.—The Derrygurane ogham, smashed up for road metal some years ago, read:

Ann Crunan maq Luqin.

The name of Cronan, son of Luchain, is found in the book of Lecan pedigrees.

The Parknasilla ogham, in the hotel gardens, brought there by Bishop Graves, is inscribed:

Ann Vinnagitleati.

The Gortmaccaree ogham, now at Adare, is marked:

Noarra maqi Varodran.

The Derrygariff ogham, now at Parknasilla hotel reads:

Isari avi Ggatteci.



TUOSIST PARISH.—The Derreen ogham, now lost, was seen in cilleen for unbaptized children, in 1840, by Mr. Gahan, tutor in Mac Sweeney family.

At Lohart is a circle of standing stones, with a small cromlech.

The Dromlusk ogham, in line with two other standing stones, reads:

Catvuirr maqi Luvuvveca.

VALENCIA PARISH.—The Coole east ogham stands in Cillin Draigheana, the old blackthorn graveyard. The inscription has been deciphered:

Logitti maqi Erpean.

A second ogham stands in a field opposite the cillia. The tribal name has been defaced on this stone, as in most oghams:

Qengga maqi Sav mucoi Q . . . . .

Kildreenagh cashel has the usual. Early

Christian buildings: four oblongs and four circulars. Near by are many gallauns and a fine cromlech.

VENTRY PARISH.—In Caherard town land in a dolmen called Leaba an fhir Mhuimhuig, the Munsterman's Bed. It is described by J. Windele in *Iar Muman Mss.* in R. I. Academy, and also in Ordnance Survey Letters for Kerry, 14 D II, p. 81, in R.I.A.

The Glenfahan ogham, found in cathair Glenfahan, reads:

Lmcbdv.

Any corrections or additions to this list of Kerry Oghams will be welcomed for publication in the "Kerry People." I would again appeal to readers to impress on my fellow countymen their duty in preserving these old monuments in Kerry.

## HISTORY OF THE TRANT FAMILY.

The family name of Traut is found in Co. Kerry documents since A.D. 1272. The name was spelled variously Trowent, Treawnt, Trante, Traunte, Trant. Before dealing with the genealogy of the family, it will be convenient to arrange in chronological order various references to persons of the name of Trant in Co. Kerry:—

1272. Philip Trant.

1507. Richard Trowent.

1524. William Trant.

1598. Patrick Treawnt detained the rectory of Fyndtrahig, Ventry, from William Stak (see Papal Registers).

1403. Gerald Trawnt, layman, was patron of the parish church of Fyntray. Mandate to assign same to Thomas Trawnt, clerk, if found fit in Latin.

1485. Richard, and Philip Fitz Garrett Fitz David Traunte, were jurors at the Dingle assizes.

1570. Pardon granted to Nicholas Fitz Garrett Trant, of Dingle, merchant.

1572. James Traunte, merchant, of the Dingle, was interpreter at the French Court, between James Fitz Maurice's man, Gylly Duffe, and Monsieur de la Roche.

1574. Pardons to Gerald, Richard, James, William and Nicholas Trant.

1580. Garrett Trant was "a merchant of the best reckoning" in Dingle. On Sept. 15, he reported to the Earl of Clancarr the arrival of four ships of the Pope's army.

1584. After the death of the Earl of Desmond an inquisition into his estates was held at Dingle. Among those who gave evidence were the following merchants named Trante—Richard, Nicholas, Thomas, William, Gerald, Edmund.

1585. James and Thomas Trant, Esq., were members of the Irish Parliament, for Dingle.

1585. Dec. 14. The Dingle Charter was granted; Richard Trant, Provost, being the first Sovereign.

1586. Pardons to Garrett, Richard, Nicholas, James, William, and Garrett Fitz Nicholas Traunt, all of Dingle. Also to James Trant Fitz Morrice.

1588. Mar. 9. Testimony of James Trant as to the conditions of marriage between Florence MacCarthy and the Earl of Clancarr's daughter.

1588. Richard Trant of Danglev claimed a stone house and garden in Dingle against

Thomas Layford.

1588. James Traunte informs Sir Edw. Denny, of the arrival of three great Spanish ships at Downequenyn.

1597. Pardon to James Fitz Richard Traunte of Dingle.

1601. Philip Trant in Dingle.

1601. Pardons to Nicholas Fitz Garrett, Garrett Fitz Nicholas, Garrett Fitz Dominick, Richard, Patrick, James Fitz Morrice, Garrett Fitz James John, James Fitz Richard, Richard, Richard, James, Dominick, Nicholas Oge Trant, all merchants of Dingle, and Christian Trant of Ballemolin.

1602. James Trant was concerned in the walling of Tralee.

1605. Richard Rice of Dingle had the wardship of Maurice, son of James Trant.

1606. John Mac Philip Trant.

1611. The Earl of Cork leased lands to James and William Trant.

1611. Garrett Trant of Fenit was a juror at an Exchequer Inquisition taken at Tralee.

1613. Thomas Fitz Richard Trant, Burgess, was M.P. for Dingle.

1621. James Trant, of Dingle, died. He had held lands from the King for military service; left a widow, Elicia, and eldest son (Garrett, then aged 40, and married).

1622. Thomas Trant of Dingle was on the Tralee jury. Nicholas Trant of Ventry.

1633. Dominick Trant of Rahinagh.

1638. Richard Prendeville was seized in fee of Killiganane and the short castle of Tralee, also the lands of Gortinvogher and Gortola; all of which he had demised to William Trant Fitz Edmund of Dingle, whose son was Garrett Trant (decd. 27 Mar. 1621). William Trant was the direct or collateral descendant of Philip Teraunt, the Plantagenet settler.

1657. Among the forfeiting proprietors of Corkaguiney were the following Trants:—Morriss, Christian, alias Skiddy, Christian, David Fitz William Dominick, Garrett Fitz Thomas, James Fitz John, James Fitz Richard, James (dead), Morris Fitz James, James Fitz Patrick, James Fitz Nicholas, James Oge and heirs, Morris Fitz Richard, Merrish, Richard (in France past 18 years), heirs of Richard the elder, Thomas Fitz Gilbert, Thomas and son (Garrett, Garrett Fitz James (dead) and son, James, James (dead) and son, Garrett, and Dominick Fitz Stephen. Christian Trant was enrolled as Innocent.

1657. The Transplanters' Certificates included: David Trant Fitzwilliam, Dingle,



merchant, 15 persons.

Edward Trant, Dingle, 31 persons.

John Trant, Dingle, 69 persons.

James Fitz John Trant.

1661. Edward Trant of Ballinvoher.

From the latter part of the 17th, and during the whole of the 18th centuries there were many Trants in the W. Indies.

1684. Will of Richard Trant, late of Barbados. His near and dear kinsmon Patrick Trant, Esq., of London (? afterwards Sir P.) to be Executor and Guardian of his only son John. Thomas Trant and others, of Barbados, to be overseers. In January, 1699, Patrick being dead, com. issued to Thomas to finish the Admon.; in 1701 Thomas having died, admn. devolved on his widow Ann. See below 1705.

1699. Garrett Trant was in Montserrat.

1716. Edward Trant was in Antigua.

1730. Dominick Trant, Esq., Counsellor, named in Montserrat census.

There is an estate in St. Kitt's still known as Trant's estate and another in Montserrat. Much information about the West Indian Trants will be found in Vere L. Oliver's History of Antigua.

1691. Sir Patrick Trant attainted as a Jacobite. He had been High Sheriff of Kildare, and M.P. for Queen's County, in James II. Parliament.

1697. Maurice Trant, 'a rebel,' was given up at Folkestone.

1706. Mrs. Ann Trant had Colonel John Rice arrested for £1452 due on Army debentures. There are some interesting papers in the British Museum Library, relating to this case. At the surrender of Limerick Col. Rice induced his regiment of horse not to go to France, but join the English army. The Lord Justices broke up his regiment on 31st January, 1691, and seized his horses and accoutrements. He spent 15 years trying to get his accounts paid. Being in financial difficulties he got £1500 from Ann Trant, widow, of London, to be invested for herself and her six small children. Her husband was Thomas Trant of Richmond, late of Barbados. The money, being debts due to him in Ireland, had just been collected with much difficulty. See above 1684.

1714. Patrick Trant of Castlemaine stated that the young Connells, Pierces, and Rices were being sent beyond seas for their education, and that Ambrose Moriarty, an unregistered Priest of Ballinvoher celebrated Mass at Listowel on June 15.

1718-77. The following Trants were in

the Spanish army:—

Don Tyrrell, 1718, captain, Ultonia regt.

Don Juan, 1724, lieutenant Waterford "

Don Juan, 1725, cadet, Ultonia "

Don Diego, 1768, lieutenant, Hibernia "

Don Eduardo, 1777, cadet & lieut. , , "

1720. Dr. James Trant of Ardferit contributed to a Latin Medical Work printed in Paris. His title is given, Baccalaureus Medicus A.R.S.H.

1748. Dominick Trant of Dingle signed the convert roll. Other converts were, in Dublin, Peter 1750, James 1750, James 1761. in Cork, James Philip 1776.

1740-1784 Rev. William Trant, Rector of Anstey, Herts. Rev. Edmund Trant was Curate there 1772-1785, afterwards Vicar of Bown, Cambridge, and Long Stow Hants. 1769-1839. General Sir Nicholas Trant, was in the Portuguese army.

1775. The oath of allegiance subscribed by Roman Catholics in Cork was signed by James Philip, William and Ignatius Trant, merchants.

1776-1785. Dominick Trant, of Dunkettle, was M.P. for St. Canice, Kilkenny.

1782. Patrick Trant was a juror at Assizes in Tralee.

1787. Dominick Trant, Esq., published a book entitled "Considerations on the present disturbances in the province of Munster." It related to the tithes war. He was a B.L., and M.P., and ancestor of the Trants of Dovea.

1828. William Henry Trant was M.P. for Dover, and for Okehampton in 1824 and 1831.

1845. Gray's Elegy in a country churchyard, was given in Italian verse by Giuseppe Torelli, with literal prose translation in Italian by Cav. Domenico Trant, Livorno, 1843.

1846. Ellen Trant, John St., Dingle. Patrick Trant, Main St., Dingle. Bridget Trant, Main St., Dingle.

1910. Trants in Corkaguiney:—Maurice of Gowlane; and Catherine of Foheraghmore.

#### THE TRANTS OF CAHIRATRANT.

There is an old story at Ventry about the building of Rahonain castle by the Knight of Kerry. The workmen were lodged in the people's houses about Ventry, and some of them killed the cow of the nurse of Trants at Kilvicadowny. Trant clipped the ears of the workmen, and tails and ears of their horses, in reprisal. The next Sunday after Mass at Ventry, the Knight of Kerry killed Trant outside the chapel in the graveyard.

Trant's son, an infant, was then stolen by the fairies, but was recovered by the nurse. The boy grew up, and was trained by his grandfather to revenge the death of the father, by slaying the Knight of Kerry's people in Ventry Church.

#### TRANT ARMS.

TRANT OF DOVEA. Per pale az and gu., two swords in saltire, hilts in base ppr., between three roses, one in chief and two in fesse arg.

Crest: A demi eagle displayed ppr.

Motto: Aquila non capit muscas.

TRANT, Queen's Co., Bart., attainted 1690. Patrick Trant, son of a London merchant was created a Bart. of Ireland, 1686, forfeited for his adhesion to James II. Arms: crest a demi eagle or., holding in the beak a rose or slipped vert.

TRANT, RATHMILE, CO. ROSCOMMON —Confirmed 1816 to Henry Trant, Esq., of Rathmille, and the descendants of his grandfather Dominick Trant, Esq. Arms: crest out of a dual coronet or. an eagle rising ppr., holding in the beak a sprig of laurel vert. Motto: Non Capit Muscas.

#### 1. TRANT OF FENIT.

Mrs. O'Connell in "The last Colonel of the Irish Brigade" gives the Trants of Fenit thus:—

DOMINICK TRANT, of Fenit, near Tralee, County Kerry, was sent to Spain 1583 by the 16th Earl of Desmond, to seek arms, etc. He m. Honora, dau. of James Fitzgerald, of Ballymacadam, and had a son.

GARRETT TRANT, of Fenit, m. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Trant, of Cahir Trant, M.P., Dingle, 1615. (Her sister, Helena, m. Stephen Rice, M.P., Dingle), and had a son.

EDMOND TRANT, of Fenit, m. Barbara, dau. of Rowland Rice of Baliagolin, Kerry, and had 24 sons.

I. Edward Trant, of Fenit, m. Ellen, dau. of Richard Trant, of Glensherune, Kerry, by his wife Catherine, dau. Timothy O'Connor, of the O'Connor Kerrys, and his mother was dau. of Cornelius O'Sullivan, 2nd son of O'Sullivan Beare. Edward had a dau., Catherine (or Anne) m. Thomas Fitzmaurice, d. before 1688, and left a dau. Elinor, m.

Owen Mahony, of Knockavoola, who had 2 sons, Bartholomew O'Mahony, d. in Paris, and Michael who had a son Bartholomew, Count Mahony, Chevalier de Malte.

II. Edmond and Barbara had 23 other sons, 4 of whom were Colonels in Spain. From one of these 23 descended Sir Patrick Trant.

#### 2. SIR PATRICK TRANT.

The best known member of the family was Sir Patrick Trant, Commissioner for Revenue, Ireland. Created Bart, 1686, who went with James II. to France, and was in consequence attainted 1691, and his vast estates, comprising 23,744 acres in Kerry, besides lands in Meath, Limerick, Kildare, etc. were confiscated and sold at Chichester House, 1701-3. The "Kerry Evening Post," Dec. 5, 1874, gives a list of lands purchased by the Hollow Sword Blade Co., all of which had belonged to Sir Patrick Trant. Sir Patrick's petition to be allowed to return to Ireland was refused, and he d. at St. Germain's (? Circa, 1697). His widow, Lady Helen Trant, d. in London, Sept. 11, 1724, aged 82. Their son, Sir John, was murdered in London 1702. Another son, James, was killed at the Siege of Cork. Sir Lawrence survived his parents. There were also 3 daus. Helen, Lord Slane, had a dau., Helen. Oliva m. Prince d'Auvergne; and Frances. (Miss Hickson says Sir Patrick had 3 sons, Richard, Charles and Lawrence, and a grandson, John. Mrs. O'Connell says he had a grandson Richard). It seems impossible to trace any descendants.

CAPTAIN TRANT (? Garrett). Governor of Barbados, was a brother of Sir Patrick. He m. a sister of Sir Richard Steele, and their dau. Margaret m. Richard 4th, Earl of Cavan.

Another brother of Sir Patrick was DOMINICK TRANT, probably the Counsellor who was in Montserrat. 1730. He m. a sister of Sir Stephen Rice, Chief Baron, and had a son.

DOMINICK TRANT m. Catherine, dau. Henry Dillon, of Brackloon, sister of John Dillon (Will 1790), and had a son.

DOMINICK TRANT m. Mary Ann Bellew, and left 3 sons and 3 daus.:—

I. James Trant, of Montserrat and the Isle of Wight. Will, 1804, m. Mary, only dau. W. Barrett, of Jamaica, and left with a dau. Eliza and other younger children, a



son Dominick, who m. dau. of P. L. Stery, and had a son Dominick and a dau.

II. Dominick Trant left 2 sons. Henry, whose dau. Miss Ida Dillon Trant, d. 1810, and Dominick.

III. Henry Dillon Trant; Will 1857; of Rathmilt, Roscommon, Dublin, and Hastings. (See Trant Arms).

IV. Frances m. General Henry Dillon, son of Henry 11th Viscount Dillon (and brother of Count Arthur Dillon who perished in the French Revolution) and left a son Charles, and a dau., Maria m. Prince de Crov.

V. Elizabeth.

The following appear to belong to this family:—

Dominick Trant, of Montserrat and London. Will 1762. Was probably a grandson of Sir Patrick's brother Dominick.

In his will he mentions his brothers and sisters, William, John, Katherine and Elizabeth; and a nephew Edmond Murphy. He left 2 children.

I. James d. 1762, leaving an only child, Dominick Henry Trant.

II. Sarah, m. 1742 Martin Blake of St. Kitts, one of the Blakes of Galway. He d. the next year, but she was living in Paris in 1760.

(These appear to have been cousins of Counsellor Dominick Trant).

In the Library at the British Museum, can be seen the original Book of Claims on the Estates forfeited by Sir Patrick Trant and others. Printed in Dublin, 1701. from which the following notes are taken:—

No. 1019. Thomas Trant claimed a debt of £714 from Sir Patrick Trant.

No. 1789. John Trant, only son of Richard Trant, claimed a debt of £875, remainder of £2,000, due on the whole estate in various counties, by will of claimant's father, to Sir Patrick Trant, in trust, for claimant, by lease dated 21 May. 4th James II. Not allowed.

No. 383. Thomas Trant also claimed a mortgage in fee for £40 on various lands by lease, 15th Dec. 1687, from Nicholas Skiddy. Witnesses, Maurice and Garrett Trant. Allowed.

No. 620. Peter Trant claimed a mortgage of 99 years for £200 on the lands of Rynvarke and Kilfanoge, by deed 27th Sept., 1681, from Nicholas Skiddy to Dominick Trant, to whom claimant is administrator. Allowed.

No. 1017 and others. Sir Stephen Rice

claimed various estates for Ellen, dau. Lord Slane (grand-daughter of Sir Patrick) from Sir Patrick and Garrett Trant.

### 3. WILLIAM TRANT OF CORK.

William Trant, City of Cork. Will 1725. Left a widow Phillis; sons, William, Ignatius, Edward and David; a dau. Mary, and 4 younger children. He gave directions to be buried in Christ Church with his children, and left £100 to Barbara Trant, which her uncle, Garrett Trant, had lodged with him for her use. Executors, his beloved brothers, Stephen Woulfe of Firmaclane, Co. Clare, and James Power, City of Cork, merchant.

### 4. HENRY TRANT.

Henry Trant of Dingle. Will 1729. He left 2 sons and 6 daus.

1. James Trant, of Dublin. Will 1775; m. Susanna—and had a dau. Johanna Maria, who m. 1730. Sir Richard Fitzgerald, and (see note at end) left 3 children, Sir James Trant Fitzgerald, Helena and Susanna.

II. Philip Trant, (of Cork. Will 1755; m. 1745. Anastasia Creedon (who d. 1794), had 2 sons, 1. Henry, d.s.p. before 1746, and 2. James Philip, m. 1779 Margaret Hegarty, and had a son, Lieut. Philip Henry Trant, R.N.; born in Cork 1786; m. 1810 the widow of Dr. Power, and a dau., Maria Anastasia; m. 1806. Richard Martin, of Ballysheadane, Cork.

Of Henry Trant's daus. 1. Phillis m. William Hickey, of Tralee. 2. Elizabeth m. James Trant, of Castleisland. 3. Catherine m. 1st about 1716 John Gould, of Dingle, and 2nd about 1730, Dominick Trant of Dingle. 4. Barbara m. Lawrence Gierane. 5. Bridget m. Stephen Rice. 6. Mary. 7. Clara. One of whom m. Patrick Trant.

Note—Burke's Extinct Peerage says Sir James Trant Fitzgerald, M.P., and William Henry Trant, M.P., were descended from two brothers nearly related to Sir Patrick.

### 5. RICHARD TRANT.

Richard Trant, of Dingle. Will 1748; appears to have been a nephew or cousin of John Trant. See No. 6. He had

an only child, Eleanor, m. Matthew Moriarty, of Dingle, and had 3 sons:—Blaise, Alexander, d.s.p. before 1748, and Constantine (see Moriarty pedigree). The will mentions his nephew Stephen Rice, who had a son Thomas; also his nephew, Francis Barry, who had a son Richard, and appointed his cousin Dominick Trant, John (i.e. son of John Trant) to be one of his executors.

### 6. JOHN TRANT. TRANT OF DOVEA.

John Trant, about whom nothing is known, appears to have been related to both Henry and Richard Trant. He had several sons, and at least one dau., Ellen, who was almost certainly the 1st wife of Thomas Moriarty, of Dingle, who d. about 1723.

I. One son, Dominick Trant, Will dated 1755, d. 15 July, 1758, was a schoolmaster in Dingle. He m. 1st Catherine, dau. of Henry Trant, widow of John Gould of Dingle. 2nd, Helen, widow of Theobald Magee, dau. of Justin, and sister of Randal McCarthy, of Begnis, Kerry. Both wives brought property from their former husbands, about which much may be learned from Exchequer Bills in the Dublin Record Office. All actions by "Protestant Discoverers" claiming the lands because the holders were Papists. He m. his 1st wife about 1730, and by her, who d. 1748, he had 2 sons:—

1. James, who with his half brother George Gould, was serving abroad, probably in the Irish Brigade, and was, therefore, excluded from inheriting any property in Ireland. He however returned to Kerry and m. Rose Anne, dau. of Francis Eagar, and is believed to have had 5 or 6 daus., but they cannot be traced.

2. Dominick Trant, Counsellor. Will 1790. Of Dunkettle, Cork, afterwards of Dovea and Dublin. A very popular and successful Barrister, who may be said to have founded the Protestant Branch of the family. He was M.P. for St. Canice, Killkenny, 1776-1783, and at the time of his death Advocate-General of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland. He m. 1st Mary, only child of Edward, eldest son of Sir Stephen Rice, widow of both Col. Degge and Judge Arthur Blennerhassett. She d. 1774, and in 1776 he m. Ellinor Fitzgibbon, sister of 1st Lord Clare, Lord Chancellor. By her, who d. at Brighton 1830, he had, with a dau. Maria, m. Lord Dunalley, M.P., 2

sons, John Frederic and William Henry.

I. John Frederic Trant, of Dovea, b. Circa, 1780, d. 1838, J.P., D.L. Capt. 10th Royal Hussars; m. Caroline, dau. Francis Brook, and had, with 3 daus.:—Caroline m. James Hans Hamilton, M.P. Louisa Anne, Selina m. A. Beresford Crane, an only son.

John Trant of Dovea; b. 1819; d. 1887; J.P., D.L.; High-Sheriff, 1847; m. 1842 Sarah, dau. Sir Robert Carden, and left 4 sons:—Fitzgibbon, Frederic Ian, John Francis, Hans Arthur and 7 daus.:—Caroline, Sarah m. Francis Wise, Eleanor m. Rev. R. W. Nash, Alice, Florence m. T. B. Rutledge Arabella, Mabel.

Fitzgibbon Trant, now of Dovea, J.P. D.L., High-Sheriff 1889; Lieut. Col., Royal Irish, m. Georgina, dau. Philip J. Newton, and has 2 sons:—Lawrence Dominick, John Philip, and 3 daus., Irene, Hope Minnie and Ruth Mary.

II. William Henry, 2nd son of Counsellor Dominick Trant, was in the East India Company's Service, 1798-1824; and afterwards M.P. for Okehampton and Dover. He m. Charlotte Lumsden, and had one son, Henry, d.s.p., and a dau., Madeline, m. Mr. Edmundson and had 2 sons.

II. Another son of John Trant was Michael of Castlemain, d. 19th July, 1758.

III. Patrick Trant, of Castlemain. Will 1761.

IV. Thomas Trant, of Listowel. Will 1763; m. Clara. Will, 1790; had 3 sons and 3 daus:—

1. Thomas Trant, held some official position in India, but returned to Ireland, and d. at Cork, 20 July 1815.
2. Garrett Trant of Gransha. Will 1798. He had 2 sons James and Nicholas, and 2 daus., Margaret m. 1788 Richard Annesley Simpson; and Catherine.
3. James Trant, of Castlemaine. Will 1792; m. a dau. of John Hickson and left 2 daus., Mary and Joan.
4. Bridget m. — O'Grady.
5. Ellen m. Thomas Piersce, and had 3 sons, Thomas, Richard and Garrett.
6. Elizabeth.

### 7. DOMINICK FITZWILLIAM TRANT SIR NICHOLAS TRANT.

Dominick Trant, of Ballintlea, Ventry, was the son of William Trant. He m. Ellen, dau. Pierce Ferriter, of Ballyferrier,



and had at least 4 sons and 4 daus.:—

I. James Trant, of Castleisland, who m. Elizabeth, dau. Henry Trant. If this was the James Trant, will 1776, he must have m. afterwards Anna Harriet, sister of Thomas Pierse, and had a son Patrick, who appears to have been the Captain Patrick Trant of Waterview, who m. Clara, dau. Charles Geoffrey O'Connell, of Ballinablown, and d. Dec. 1818, leaving a son Patrick and several daus., one of whom, Catherine, m. 1830, Charles McCarthy, of Springmount, Cork, and another, Eleanor, m. Daniel McCarthy of Sugrena.

II. Thomas Trant, of Cork, another son m. (?) the eldest dau. of Edmund Hussey. (She d. 1795) and had at least 6 sons, and a dau., Clarissa, m. 1783 Andrew O'Shea and had a son, Henry.

1. Peter Trant, of Cork, m. 1783, Miss Delany; and d. 1832, aged 78.
  2. Major-General Sir Nicholas Trant, Kt. Comr. of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; (K.T.S.); distinguished himself in the Peninsula War. Governor of Oporto, etc. He m. 1799 Miss Hersington; and d. 1839, aged 70. His only son Captain Thomas Abercrombie Trant, 28th Regt., b. 1805, d. 1832. His only dau., Clarissa, m. 1832, Rev. John Bramston, Rector of Great Baddow, Essex; afterwards Dean of Winchester and d. 1845 leaving a son, Rev. John Trant, Bramston, chaplain of Winchester College, and a dau. Clarissa, m. Rev. B. G. Luard, and d. 1907.
  3. Patrick Trant Sovereign of Dingle, d. 1819. He m. Sarah, dau. John Eagar of Coomduff. (She d. 1838, aged 65), and left 2 daus. and 2 sons:—I. Mary m. 1829, Col. Edward Day of the Bengal Army. II. Ellinor m. Captain Sylvester Richmond, and had 2 sons, General Henry Richmond, of Blackheath, and Col. R. O. Richmond. III. William, b. 1808, went to Ceylon, IV. Thomas of Dingle, m. 1831, Mary Anne, dau. Pierce Chute of O'Brennan, and left a dau. Sarah and several other children, some of whom went to U.S.A.
  4. James Trant, living in 1832, had a son William m. to Clara.
  5. Dominick.
  6. Philip. Both living in 1780.
- III. Peter Trant left an only child, Ellen, living single in 1782.

IV. Dominick.

V. Joan, m. Blaise Moriarty, of Dingle, had a son Dominick, and 4 daus., m.:—Ellen to John Hickson, had a son John; Mary to Edmund Fitzgerald, of Murrogane; Elizabeth to John Marshall; Catherine to David Moriarty, of Derrivrin, grandfather of Bishop David Moriarty.

VI. Catherine (or Helena) m. Stephen Fagan, of Cork, and left 2 sons and a dau.: 1. James m. 1799 Ellen, dau. Ignatius Trant (? said to have been a lineal descendant of Sir Patrick). 2. Patrick m. a sister of Peter Bodkin Hussey, of Dingle, and was killed by a fall from his horse. 3. Eiza m. Alexander McCarthy, of Cork.

VII. Ellen m. 1743, John Hickson, ancestor of Miss Mary Agnes Hickson, authoress of Kerry Records, etc.

VIII. a dau. m. Patrick Creagh, whose dau. m. 1781 Daniel Mahony, of Dunloe.

#### TRANT OF N. KERRY.

The Trants of N. Kerry claim descent from the Dingle family. Two brothers left Dingle and obtained from the Knight of Kerry, grants of land on both sides of the River Feale, from Ennismore to Listowel on one side, and from Finuge to the Bridge Listowel on the other side. One brother lived at Ennismore, and the other at Finuge, and and from them the present N. Kerry Trants have sprung.

#### 8. TRANT OF LISANERLA.

James Trant, of Lisanerla, b. 1776, m. Honora Broderick, and left 5 sons and 4 daus.:—

- I. John Trant m. Hanoria Slattery, and had a dau. Margaret m. O'Brien.
- II. Patrick Trant, of Listelick, m. Catherine Buckley, and left 4 sons:—1. John m. Ellen Fitzgerald, and had 2 sons and 2 daus. 2. Thomas. 3. Maurice.
4. Patrick, the two latter in U.S.A.
- III. Maurice Trant, of Lisanerla, b. 1811, m. Mary Sullivan, and had 4 sons and 3 daus.:—
1. James, of Ballingawn, m. Johanna Carmody, and has 5 sons and 3 daus.
2. Patrick died young.
3. Thomas M. of Lisanerla, m. 1st Bridget Brosnan, and 2nd, Kate Skattery, and has 2 sons and 3 daus.
4. John, in U.S.A., m. Nora Tonce-

5. Hanora, m. Patrick Fitzgerald, and has 3 sons and 6 daus.
6. Mary, m. Edmund Finnerty, and has 5 sons and 3 daus.
7. Johanna, m. Thomas Healy, and has 2 sons and 2 daus.

IV. Thomas Trant, b. 1816, m. Ellen E. Banna, and left 4 sons and 3 daus.:—

1. James, now of Lisanerla, m. Bridget Regan, and has 3 sons and 4 daus.
2. John. 3. Patrick. 4. Maurice. 5. Norah. 6. Mary. 7. Ellen.

V. James Trant, b. 1818, m. Mary Flynn, and had a son James in U.S.A.

VI. Margaret, m. Daniel Leahy, and had 4 sons and daus.

VII. Ellen, m. James Broderick, and left 4 sons and 4 daus.

VIII. Johanna, m. Patrick Slattery, and left 1 son and 2 daus.

IX. Ellen, m. John Barry, and went to U.S.A.

#### 9. TRANT OF LISTOWEL.

Patrick Trant m. Miss Hackett and left 1 dau. and 1 son.

I. Ellen Trant m. Matthias Hannan, one of their sons is now Dean Hannan, of Burlington, Wisconsin U.S.A.

II. John Trant, m. Mary Burns, whose mother was named King and left three sons and three daus.

I. Patrick Trant m. Hanoria Danaher, and left 6 sons and 3 daus.:—

1. John m. Anne McCarthy, d.s.p. 1910,
2. Rev. Timothy, of Listowel.
3. Patrick, J.P., of Fournageehy, m. Alice McDonnell and has 2 sons and 2 daus.:— Patrick, David, Mary, Hanoria.
4. James, M.D., of Waterville.

5. Gerald, and 6. Maurice died young.
7. Mary m. Thomas Naughlin, in U.S.A.; has four sons and 3 daus.
8. Kate. 9. Julia.

II. James Trant, Ballinagar, m. Hanna, dau. Cornelius O'Sullivan, and has 7 sons and 6 daus.:—Michael, John, Patrick, Francis, James Thomas, Maurice, Mary, Kate, Julia, Nora, Hanna and Nellie.

III. John, d. while training for the priesthood.

IV. Julia, m. Wm. Harty in U.S.A.

V. Catherine, m. Jeremiah Behan.

VI. Mary.

The following belong to the same family: John Trant, of Listowel, had a son Richard, who had a son John, who had a son John Trant, now of Lissahane.

Also—Maurice Trant left 2 sons, Richard, d.s.p., and Thomas m. Betty Regan, and had 3 sons and a dau.:—

1. Maurice m. Mary Kirby.
2. John, m. Bridget Casey, and has 6 sons and 2 daus. whom Patrick and John are in Ireland, and the rest in U.S.A.
3. Thomas m. Miss Dennihan.
4. Julia, m. John Griffin.

Any corrections or additions to the above will be gladly received.

I am indebted to Miss L. E. Moriarty, of Manor Park, Lee, Kent, for most of the above. The greater part of it is from her own original research in the Dublin Record Office, British Museum, Somerset House, Files of old Irish Newspapers, etc. She has been in communication with the Trants of Dovea, and S. Trant McCarthy, of Sugrena, has also given her his valuable assistance.

6:12:1910.

J. KING.



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