

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 VI.

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OF

COUNTY KERRY.

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HISTORY OF THE O'SULLIVAN FAMILY.

By J. King.

(SULLIVAN, SUILE-LUVANE, EYES
OF LUVANE).

The O'Sullivan and MacCarthy are descended from two sons of Aodh Dubh, King of Munster, whose ancestry is traced from Milesius as under:—

Milesius, Heber Fionn (B.C., 1698), Conmaol, Eochaidh Faobhar Glas, Eanna Airgthach, Glas, Ros, Rotheacta, Fearard, Cas, Munmoin, Fualdergoid, Cas Cedchaingnigh, Failbhe Iolcorach, Ronnach, Rotheacta, Eilíomh Ollfhionach, Art Imleach, Breas Rioghacta, Seidnae Innaridh, Duach Fionn, Eanna Dearg (B.C., 880), Lughaidh Iardhonn, Eochaidh, Lughaidh, Art, Olioll Fionn, Eochaidh, Lughaidh Lagha, Reacht Rígh-dearg, Cobthach Caomh, Mogheorb, Fearcorb, Adhamhra Foltcain, Niadhechhaman, Ionadmaor, Lughaidh Luaighne, Cairbre Lusgleathan, Duach Dalladh Deadha, Eochaidh Garbh, Muireadach Muchna, Mofebhis, Leich Mor, Eanna, Muncain, Dearg Theine, Dearg, Magha Neid, Eoghan Mor (A.D., 122), Olioll Olum, Owen Mor, Fiacha Maolleathan, Olioll Flann-beag, Lughaidh, Core, Nathfraoch, Aongus, Felim, Crimthann, Aodh Dubh. Aodh Dubh had Fingín, ancestor of the O'Sullivan; and Failbhe Flann, ancestor of the MacCarthys.

The death of Mor Mumhain is recorded A.D., 628. She was wife of Finghin, King of Munster, and ancestor of the O'Sullivan. Finghin had a younger brother Failbhe Flann, ancestor of the MacCarthys. His death is recorded A.D., 633. He was very unpopular at the time of his accession to the throne of Munster. A quatrain was written on him, which may be found in the 'Book

of Munster," and is quoted by Keating—
"To be without Finghin, to be without Mor,
To Cashel is cause of sorrow;
It is the same as to be without anything,
If Failbhe Flann be the King."

From these lines, which are well known to the Shanachies of Munster, it is contended that the O'Sullivan are of a senior branch of the royal family of Munster, and the McCarthys of a junior branch. In the annals of Ulster, the death of Failbhe Flann Feininn rex Mumhain is entered under the year, 636.

The descent of the O'Sullivan from Fingín, son of Aodh Dubh, king of Munster, is given as:—

Fingín, Seachnasagh, Fiachra an Gaircedh, Flann Noba, Dubhimracht, Morogh, Moghtigern, Maolura, Eochuid Suilebhan or O'Sullivan, Lorcan, Buadhach Atha-cra, Hugh, Cathal, Buadhach O'Sullivan (ancestor of the Vera O'Sullivan), Macraith, Donal Mor, Giolla Mochoda, brother to Giolla na Bhilainn (ancestor of the O'Sullivan Beara), Dunlong, son of Giolla Mochoda, Murtogh Mor who had a brother Gille Mochodh (ancestor of MacGillicuddy), Bernard, son of Murtogh Mor, Buochan, Dunlong, Ruadhri, Donal, of Dunkerron.

Eoghan, Dermot of Dunkerron, who had a brother Donal na Sgreadaidhe (ancestor of the O'Sullivan Mor family), Connor, son of Dermot of Dunkerron, Donal, Owen of Cappanacusha, who forfeited his estate in 1652.

In 1193 the English drove the O'Sullivan out of the rath of Knockgraffon in Tipperary, and built a stone castle there. The O'Sullivan were princes of Eoghanacht Mor, Cnoc Graffan, in the barony of Middlethird, and their lands included Clonmel, Cahir, Carrick, and Cashel. In O'Heerin's Topography, 1400, is the verse:—
O'Sullivan, who delights not in violence,
Rules over the extensive Eoghanacht of Munster;

About Cnoc-Graffan broad lands he obtained,
Won by his victorious arms, in conflicts and battles.

There is a M.S.S. history of Kerry in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, written by some unknown author about the year 1755. The following extract is of interest:—

"The McCarthys and the O'Sullivan did not come to the said county till about seven hundred years after the O'Donoghues (?) and Moriarties, which was at the time of the English conquest, which is

about 583 years ago (1755). The said two noble families of the McCarthys and O'Sullivan, which are allowed by all the Irish chronicles to be the eldest branch of the Milesians, parted a great while before they came to the aforesaid county in the two great kings of Cashile, Finine McAodh, McCrimthann, and Failbhe Flan, who were two brothers, the said Finine, ancestor of the McCarthys, from books of genealogies, but not the Munster Book, does not mention that said Finine was the eldest of the two brothers, but they allow that he reigned first, and during his life, which with other instances imply that he was the eldest, and it is so maintained by Doctor Keating, which his descendants still challenge. (The genealogy of the O'Sullivan given by Hennessy in the McGillicuddy papers begins with Eochaid, the one-eyed chief, in 950). The said Finine and his queen, Mor Muman, were the noblest couple in the Kingdom, in their time, for hospitality and generosity; so that the greatest praise that could be given the best of women since for generosity and charity was to compare her to Mor Muman. Two sons of the said Finine reigned in conjunction after their father, for the aforesaid Falvi possessed himself of the sovereignty, upon which a poet composed the rhyme still kept in memory, and to be seen in the books of genealogy, which is as followeth:

"Beit gan Fingin beit gan Mor,
Do caisial is damna broin
S'gurab ionan is beit gan ni
Failbe Flain is Ri."

However, said Falvi maintained the sovereignty during his life, as did his descendants, and the O'Bryns still form the descendants of said Finine, who were obliged to content themselves with a very considerable estate in the county of Tipperary, etc., and with the titles of Prince of Cluainmele and Triah of Cnockgrovan, where they had their mansion houses, and another at Carrignasiury, from which they were sometimes styled by some poets in their poems Seabac Siure, i.e., the hawk of the river Siure. The first that was called O'Sullivan was of the descendants of the said Finine. His name was Eochuid McMaoliora, who lived in great credit in Cluainmele at the time that a much-noted Scotch druide called Luivane, with many poets, druides, and bards waiting on him, came to his house, where they were splendidly entertained for a considerable time, and had many valuable gifts and presents

bestowed on them. As it was then customary with the kings, princes, and noblemen of the Milesians to gratify such guests greatly, but as the said Druide Luvane seemed something out of humour at his parting, the said Eocuid prayed he may let him know what would please or satisfy him, to which Luvane answered, that nothing else but Eocuid's eye, who was but a single-eyed man. Eocuid, though something surprised on such an inhuman demand, concluded to maintain his fame by not refusing anything in his power to any making request for it, got his finger under the inside of his left eye and threw it out to the Druide, at which surprising and doleful action Eocuid's lady, or consort, as well as his children and family, etc., made such a noise with grievous moans that suddenly came to the hearing of a very pious holy man that frequented Eocuid's house (the successor of Ruan Lorha, who ran with precipitation and great surprise to examine what happened; who as soon as he was informed kneeled and earnestly prayed to his Master that the pair of fair eyes that Luvane had in his head may be removed to said Eocuid's and serve him during his life, which was granted. Whereby Eocuid and his descendants had the name Sullivan, the etymology of it being and proceeding from Saile luvane, that is the eyes of Luvane, that said Eocuid had by said miracle, and by the prayers of the said holy man Ruan. And if any person may take this to be a fable, or fiction, if he is pleased to read the books of Genealogys he will thereby find sufficient authority to the contrary, and it is besides maintained by several poems as:—

Eocuid do bron arosq. Mar dioldaim don
ardsgoil—
Ni nac O'Crnuig riam. Ri eile na
ardcrat.

And if any person should admire at this miracle if he was pleased to read the Irish Chronicles, or the Munster Book, he would meet with many relations or miracles as great and as surprising as this that happened, and were granted, on the prayers of saints before and after this time in Ireland, which then was called Insula Doctorum et Sanctorum, as the miracle that happened at the convocation or parliament of Dromcat where Aoadh McAmnaire, then monarch of Ireland, intended to levy a tribute before due to the monarchs of Ireland, of Scotland, to put Scanlane, King of Ossory to death, and to banish the poets to Collum Cillys,

i.e., St. Columbe's hearing who was the progeny of the great monarch Nial of the Nine Hostages, and then Abbott of the Isle of Skey in Scotland. Whereupon he came and made a request of said monarch and parliament to forgive said tribute, to spare the said King of Ossory's life, and to be indulgent to the poets; the latter was granted him, but he was refused for the two former, on which he told the monarch that his Master would not refuse him, which fell out to be true, as the said tribute was never after received of Scotland, and as the said King of Ossory was redeemed the same night.

The aforesaid Eocuid McMaoliora, the first that was called O'Sullivan, and his offspring, had still great veneration for the aforesaid holy man, Ruan, who was likewise during his life very mindful of his mementoes and prayers for their prosperity, and at the time of his death left them along with his blessing, some small tokens of his, of which was a bell of small size which made a stupendous sound, which was still kept in memory of that holy man, and of the aforesaid miracles, as one of the monuments in O'Sullivan More's house. (Where is the bell now?)

As I cannot give a complete account of all the branches that came out of the houses of the several O'Sullivan, from the said Eocuid to the O'Sullivan that lost his estate by the English conquest, I shall now only speak of the noblest branch, which was the noble family of the Earls of Sutherland, descended from an O'Sullivan that went abroad, which was still known to this great family. As for some other branches that came out of said houses, I shall speak of them in the following discourse:—

It was still observed that the descendants of the aforesaid Eocuid, who bestowed his eye, were generally generous, especially every O'Sullivan More and O'Sullivan Beara. Witnessed by many poems composed for them, of which is the poem Tobar Feile Fuil Eocuid, etc.

The O'Sullivan that lost his estate in the county of Tipperary, etc., by the English conquest (1193) was Daniel More Carrigienavy. The place from which he had that title was in Carrebry, where he had first fixed. He had ten strong, active, courageous sons, who had each of them a party of effective armed men to wait on him, and at all occasions under his command, so that they were greatly envied and dreaded, and thereupon invited, as so pretended to a great entertainment to a place near Cork,

called Lishlifonaguil, which was so well prepared for them that the said Daniel More with eight of his said sons were there murdered. The two that escaped the fury of that horrid stratagem, by having some charitable notice given them at approaching said place, were two sons of Daniel More, called Giollamiudah and Giollana-vaane, who retreated back to the said Carrigienavy, where some of their relations, friends, and followers remained, who marched along with them to the county of Desmond, then chiefly occupied and governed by the aforesaid families of the O'Donoghues and Moriartys. The O'Donoghues enjoyed the considerable estate called Enacty O'Donoghue, and the Moriarties that great part of the county of Desmond from the hill southward of Bantry town, called Cnocknaviagh, to the river Lean, and part of the barony of Maring Maine, westward of said Enacty O'Donoghue to Castlemaine and Castledromin. These two families built some castles, and most of the churches in said county. The O'Donoghues are a family still of good note for hospitality, manhood and education. The Mansion House of O'Donoghue More was Ross Castle, till he forfeited his estate in Queen Elizabeth's time; O'Donoghue of the Glin maintained his castle till Cromwell's, his mansion houses, Tiraha Castle and Inlagha. The Moriartys were a family of good note for hospitality; of them was the much noted Aod Bionan in that qualification, and of the same family was the late learned Bishop Moriarty (1653-1737). The mansion houses of said family were Ardea and Castledromond. (In 1193, the Normans drove the O'Sullivan out of the rath of Knockgraffon, Co. Tipperary, and built a castle there).

This family, dreading incursions from the English conquest, or from some other powers that lost their estates by said conquest, resigned and made over without any disputes or blows, (the A.F. Masters says they were expelled by force, A.D., 1195), unto the aforesaid Giollamocada and Giollanavan, the major part of the county of Desmond, which was from the aforesaid Cnocknaviagh, near Bantry, to the River Leane, reserving for McCarthy, who came to said county about that time, along with the part of the barony of Maguinshytha, resigned to him the estates in that barony of Iveragha called Clandaniline, Letir, afterwards called Letir-microhan; Curane in the barony of Dunbicanane; Ictercuagh in Glanarogh; Ardtuily, Neddeen and Killone, etc., in Bearhaven,

Glandiarmida and Bunane in Bantry, Glanlanielroi of what was resigned to Giollamucodah and Giollanavlan as aforesaid. They made a division of the barony of Iveranagh, the aforesaid estates of McCarthy excepted, the entire barony of Dunkiorane almost, and four plough lands in the half barony of Glanarogh to Giollamucoda, then called O'Sullivan More. The most part of the half barony of Glanarogh, the barony of Beara, and Bantry, the aforesaid estates reserved to McCarthy excepted, to Giollanavlan, then called O'Sullivan Beara.

Note that this county called Beara or Bere Haven derived that name from Beara, daughter of one of the Kings of Spain, wife of Eugenius Magnus, King of Munster, or rather Leah Mogha, that is, a moiety of Ireland southward of Dublin and Galway, and ancestor to all the notable families of Heber Fion's race. As said, Beara landed in this country on her coming from Spain, the aforesaid O'Sullivan More and O'Sullivan Beara, at making the aforesaid division, conferred with mutual consent on a young man, a near relation of theirs, who came along with them, by name Docalain McCearaviulaluin, eight ploughlands in Glanarogh, called Canlocuin, and this family are distinguished from the other families by being called the family of Clonlocuin, who were generally of good note for hospitality. All the four branches of the collateral cousins of the aforesaid O'Sullivan More and O'Sullivan Beara that came along with them to the county of Desmond had no estate there conferred upon them, but large and beneficial farms with some tokens of rents. They are the family that the most part of them called themselves Sughruas. Of them were formerly some persons of good note for sense and hospitality. Likewise the family of Slicot, i.e., the descendants of Hugh. They were a family of good note for generosity; the chiefest of note now of them are several good and learned clergymen at home and abroad, and some few living in the station of private gentlemen. The family called Slichruice Cra'n Roe, i.e., the descendants of Macarag of the red hair, which were formerly of note for manhood, and a good many of late for learning, of which are good clergymen, some at home and some in France. Of this family was a learned and very much noted Doctor Owen Sullivan, late Bishop of Ardferit and Accadeo (1738). The families with large estates out of O'Sullivan More's house in the aforesaid county of Desmond, are as followeth: (See later).

The O'Sullivans on coming to Desmond obtained possession of the greater part of Bere and Bantry, in Cork; and one half of Glanerought, all Dunkerron, and a considerable portion of Iveragh in Kerry. In 1687 a survey of Bere and Bantry was made by the Government to decide between the claims of two competitors for the dignity of O'Sullivan Bere. In 1697, after the death of the MacCarthy Mor, the first and last Earl of Clancar, a Government survey was made of all lands subject to him. The report of the surveyors is preserved among the Carew MSS., vol. 625, in the Library of Lambeth Palace. It has not been calendared, but Professor W. F. Butler, in 1906, gave the gist of the survey in a paper printed in the Journal of the R.S. Antiquaries, Ireland. The portion dealing with the O'Sullivans is inserted here:—

"The greater part of Bere and Bantry, one half of Glanerought, all the old Dunkerron, besides a considerable tract of Iveragh, fell to the share of the O'Sullivans in the division of the conquests which they had made in conjunction with the McCartyhs.

Almost from its first coming into Kerry, the clan divided into two great branches—O'Sullivan Mor and O'Sullivan Bere. The latter took the lands south of the Kenmare River, in Bere, Bantry, and Glanerought. We do not know whether this junior branch of the clan was in any sort of dependence on the senior branch, O'Sullivan Mor; but from the Down Survey it appears that this latter chief had retained for himself the island of Whiddy, opposite Bantry, possibly to give himself some sort of hold on the lands assigned to O'Sullivan Bere. Yet the grant to Sir Owen O'Sullivan Bere ("Calendar Patent Rolls," ix James I.), grants him "Whydy" nine ploughlands.

The O'Sullivans Bere played a great part in the troubled times of Elizabeth's reign. We need not enter here into the history of their exploits. But two documents have been preserved among the State Papers which are of the highest importance as illustrating—one, the relations between O'Sullivan Bere and his paramount chief MacCarthy Mor, the other as giving details, drawn up by an Irish chief, of his rights over his own clansmen, and the division of land among the various members of the clan.

The first of these documents is given in the Calendar of the Carew MSS. under the date 1565, the year in which MacCarthy Mor was made an earl. It may have been thought that a new acknowledgment by his

subject chiefs of his rights over them was rendered necessary by the change of his status. This convention lays down the following points:—(1) Sir Owen O'Sullivan is to be one of the marshals to the Earl, and is to serve him "with his whole power." (2) He is to "find continually" five gallowglasses or five kerne out of every arable quarter, or in default 6s. 8d., or a beef per man. The men are to be a guard for the Earl. (3) The Earl is to have 2s. 6d. for every ship that comes to his harbours "at the hands of such as bring the said ships." (4) He is to sell all wares to the Earl, which the latter may require, at the same price as he himself paid for them. (5) He is to furnish two days' and two nights' "entertainment" at Dunboy for the Earl and his train. Also to give "convenient meat and drink" to the Earl whenever the latter comes into the country; also to send to Pallis "horse-meat" for the Earl's horses for the whole year. (6) He is to "find" for the whole year in Bantry and Dunboy the "hunt" and hunts of the Earl with greyhounds, hounds and spaniels. Sir W. St. Leger (quoted in "Life and Letters of F. MacCarthy Mor") says O'Sullivan Bere's country of 160 ploughlands had to "find" fifty galloglasses, and furnished in "spendings and refecons" to the value of £40 a year. This seems far under what the payments given in the above document would amount to, for it provides for 175 galloglasses or £58 6s. 8d. a year in lieu of them. Bere and Bantry had at least 35 quarters, as we see from the next document, yet our survey assesses all Bere and Bantry at only £7 16s. 0d. yearly, besides uncertain sorrens.

Many of the above items will be recognised as occurring in the general list of MacCarthy Mor's rights quoted elsewhere.

The second document is one of a series sent in to the Government by the famous Donnell O'Sullivan Bere, with a view of persuading the authorities that he, and not the actual ruling chief Sir Owen, was the lawful chief of Bere and Bantry. Among the papers sent in on this occasion was a map of these baronies, which, if forthcoming, would be of the highest interest. It would appear, however, to be lost.

From this document it appears that fifteen quarters, or forty-five ploughlands, were set apart for the ruling sept of the O'Sullivans Bere. Half of these—namely, twenty-two and a half ploughlands—formed the demesne of the chief, and were always held by the actual reigning chief, along with the castles of Dunboy, Bantry, and Carriganass. Carriganassig had been built by Sir Owen's father. The lord had also, in addition to the

22½ ploughlands first mentioned, 4 quarters, or 12 ploughlands, lying around Foyd, or Bantry. Of the rest, the tenant had six ploughlands and the castle of Ardea. The next in importance of the family to him—in this case it was Donnell himself, son of Sir Owen's elder brother and predecessor—had six ploughlands. The remaining ten and a half ploughlands were divided up among the other near relatives of the chief; and as the numbers of these increased or diminished, so the amount of land allotted to each varied, but the chief's proportion never did. Here we see gavelkind working within the limits of the sept.

Besides these fifteen quarters, there were twenty more—sixty ploughlands in all—held by other septs of O'Sullivans, i.e., junior branches of the parent house. Each sept had a definite area of land, which was, no doubt, divided among the members of the sept, just like the forty-five ploughlands held by the chief and his near kinsmen. Six such septs are named, viz., the issue of Fineen Duff, of Lawrence, of Dwling (sic), of the son of Mac Bwogy, of the son of Donnell, of the son of Teig. All these were to pay O'Sullivan Bere duties. The text runs—"Paying his rents to the lord, which is but little worth nowadays"; . . . "And everyone of them hath his share thereof, paying his rent to the lord for the time being. . . . which, in odd times, was the cessing of his men of war—as galloglasses, kerns, horsemen, and such like—besides to pay all his charges whatsoever he would come out of his country to any town or city, to sessions, term, service of the prince, and such like," &c.

His fixed rent from the country was forty pounds a year, which sum was thus small on account of the poverty of the land. The whole wealth of the country came from the sea; and as the profits from this varied, the lord agreed with the owners of ships and boats "according as the fishing do continue all the season of the year, or fail, as sometimes it doth fail within one month."

All of this forty pounds went to the wife of the chief "towards her idle expenses."

O'Sullivan himself had little need of money, for the septs of O'Sullivans were to keep his galloglasses and kern, and pay all his expenses if he travelled to Cork, or to Sessions, or to war. They were also to pay his debts—this may explain the tendency to get into debt characteristic of the later Irish landlord—build his houses, feed him, and help him to marry his daughter.

When we consider that, over and above all this, the clansmen of these septs had to maintain their own immediate sub-chief (Mac

Fineen Duff, for example), and pay Mac Carthy Mor's dues on the country, as well as their share of the tribute levied by the Earls of Desmond, we cannot but wonder how they had anything at all left for themselves. Thus the sept of O'Donegan and O'Linchigh, after providing for their own chiefs, had each to pay £4 13s. 3d. yearly to O'Sullivan Bere, forty shilling to MacCarthy Mor, and, no doubt, something to the Earl of Desmond.

These 117 ploughlands held by the O'Sullivan's did not make up the whole of the lands subject to O'Sullivan Bere. There were at least two minor clans under him, namely O'Linchigh or O'Linche, who held Eyeries, and a small district round it, and O'Donegan of Ballydonegan.

Much more extensive was the lordship of O'Sullivan Mor. It extended along the shore of Kenmare Bay from Derrynane Abbey to Kenmare. The Laune from Dunloe to a point near Killorglin formed its northern frontier. It extended across the wild mountains at the head of Waterville Lake into the Inny valley, and reached Dingle Bay at Glenbeigh, and the mouth of the Caragh River. The frowning coast-line from Bolus Hear near the Skellig Rocks to the southern entrance to Valentia Harbour also owned the sway of O'Sullivan Mor, as did the southern shore of that harbour as far as Cahirciveen.

This great clan, from an early period, threw off two lesser offshoots. The second chief after the settlement in Kerry gave one of his sons, Giollamochuda, an extensive district, estimated by the author of the "History of Kerry," quoted above, as one-third of his territory. According to Sir W. St. Leger, Mac Gillicuddy had forty-six ploughlands. Mac Carthy Mor had the giving of the rod, rising out, the finding of thirty gallo-glasses, and to the value of £20 in yearly spending. Our survey gives £27 3s. 4d., as the total of the payments due from this clan. From this Giollamochuda come the well-known family of the Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks. According to the same author, the name Mac Gillicuddy was at first borne only by the chiefs of this clan and their immediate relatives, the lesser clansmen calling themselves O'Sullivan. But in his day, he says, they mostly called themselves Mac Gillicuddy, except those who went abroad.

He also stated that the lord of the Reeks was bound to furnish O'Sullivan Mor with 700 fighting men. For his other dues and services, if any, he refers to O'Sullivan's records. The fate of these last, as related by Mrs. Morgan Joan O'Connell, in her work,

"The Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," on the authority of Sir Ross O'Connell, of Lakeview, is worth mentioning here. Sir Ross says:—"The last O'Sullivan Mor died at Tomies in 1762 (?) He left an illegitimate son, whose grandson is a fisherman at Killarney. This grandson told me that when a boy, some thirty years ago, he went to see his grandfather lying dead at Tomies. He saw in the room of the dead man a great pile of old papers, maybe three feet high, mostly written on skins in Latin and Irish, 'and, faith, I was in dread they might fall into the hands of the Mahonys, or some other new people in the country, and they might get more of the O'Sullivan estates, so I burned them all myself.'" "The Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," vol. i., p. 53).

What would not an antiquary give for such documents, and in what other country outside Ireland would such an incident have been possible?

The survey gives the following details as to the payments due to Mac Carthy Mor from this clan. The castle and four ploughlands of Bodenesmeen paid yearly four beeves, valued at 13s. 4d. each. The lands of Slught Mac Rury, alias "Twoghclanihie, being 12½ ploughlands paid yearly for Dowgollo, eighteen quirrens of butter and eighteen sroans of oatmeal a plough, which amounted to 225 quirrens and 225 sroans, valued at £5 12s. 6d."

Also, the sheaves of oats out of a ploughland, valued at 37s. 6d. (i.e. 60 sheaves per ploughland apparently).

Also for cuddy or refection eight quirrens of butter and eight sroans of oatmeal per ploughland, which amounted to 100 quirrens and 100 sroans, valued at 50s. sterling.

Also, in money eight pence, and two white groats per ploughland, making 11s. and one groat, and from Coulo over and above 11s. and one groat.

Furthermore, the quarter of "Carreogerran," in Glanerought, paid yearly eighteen beeves, value £12; and the lands along the Kenmare river from Derrynane to Sneem paid Dowgollo and Canebeg, amounting to 27s. 8d., and one groat, besides an uncertain sorren. In all, then, Mac Gillicuddy paid £27 3s. 4d. yearly. We know that he also paid chief rent to the Knight of Kerry, and, very probably, to the Earl of Desmond, and to O'Sullivan Mor as well.

The lands of the Mac Gillicuddys were in three detached portions. The first ran from the Laune up to the summit of the Reeks, to which these chiefs have given their name. The Laune was its northern boundary; on the

east it extended to near Dunloe, on the west to where the stream called the Cottoner's river joins the Laune, close to Killorglin. The second district, called Bordonine, lay along the Kenmare river from Sneem Harbour to Caheraniel, close to Derrynane. Inland it was bounded by the mountains which separate Dunkerron from Iveragh.

Finally, there was a small district in the parish of Kilmare (the modern Kenmare) on both sides of the river Roughty, and on the edge of the parish of Kilgarvan. It was called Cahirogiarane, and included the modern townlands of Caher to the north, and Letter to the south of the Roughty.

The lord of the Reeks sided with the last Earl of Desmond in his rebellion, and fell in battle. The curious manner in which the chiefs of this family, in spite of repeated confiscations, have preserved portion of their lands to the present day, is told at length in Brady's volume, "The Mac Gillicuddy Papers."

The second offshoot from the O'Sullivan's took the name Mac Crohin, or Mac Crehan. Both forms of the name are still found. The author of the "Anonymous History" seems to consider the MacCrehans as a branch of the MacCarthys, but a Patent of James I. speaks of "Mac Crehan, alias O'Sullivan." It is quoted in "Kerry Records," volume for 1874, p. 41. Nicholas Browne, in his treatise on Munster, puts them as the third branch of the O'Sullivan's, after O'Sullivan Mor and O'Sullivan Bere. They had a castle at Letter, near Cahirciveen, and their lands ran along the south shore of Valentia Harbour from Cahirciveen to Reencarragh Point. This clan also possessed a small district in Magunihy, on the north bank of the little river Gwestin. This was the only portion of O'Sullivan territory north of the Laune, and one would wish to know how they acquired it. The MacCrehans, long sunk into obscurity in their own land, are now a great and flourishing family in Spain, where so many others of the old Kerry aristocracy sought and found a refuge in bygone days.

The greater part of the O'Sullivan territory remained directly subject to O'Sullivan Mor. The principal residence of this chief was the castle of Dunkerron near Kenmare. The castle of Dunloe was also his, and it guarded almost the only pass which gave access from North Kerry to his country.

Another branch of the O'Sullivan clan resided at the castle of Cappanacushy. They were often called MacCrah, as being descendants of a chief called MacCrah. They were, it appears, the senior branch of the O'Sulli-

van race, but had been deprived of the chieftainship through the workings of a law of Tanistry. The younger brother of MacCrah had succeeded him as chief, and had managed to secure the succession to his own sons, excluding his nephews, who had the best right to the chieftainship. The Sliocht MacCrah had to content themselves with an estate of twenty ploughlands, and the reversionary right to the chieftainship, if the ruling house should become extinct.

The anonymous author gives copious details of some seven other branches or septs of the O'Sullivan's Mor. The nine branches he gives are: (1) MacGillicuddy; (2) O'Sullivan, of Cummrhagh, or Mac Muirrihirtigg, who had 21 ploughlands; (3) O'Sullivan, of Glenbeigh, with 16 ploughlands; (4) O'Sullivan, of Caneah and Glanarane, with 16½ ploughlands; (5) O'Sullivan, of Culemagort; (6) O'Sullivan, of Cappanacuss, with 20 ploughlands; (7) O'Sullivan, of Capiganine; (8) O'Sullivan, of Fermoyle and Ballycarna, with 8 ploughlands; (9) O'Sullivan, of Ballyvicgillaneulan. In his day they were widely scattered on the Continent, many of them being priests, distinguished for their learning. Again and again he refers to the books of the clan in O'Sullivan Mor's possession, and speaks as if either O'Sullivan himself, or some friend of his, intended to publish a history of the family. I.e., he says, "I shall refer that to Mr. O'Connor, author of the intended work" ("Cork Archaeological Journal," 1899, p. 230). All traces of these books have completely perished, as I have said. No less complete has been the destruction of the O'Sullivan family. Though still the most numerous family in Kerry, and the third in numbers in all Ireland, yet, of all the branches mentioned in the above-quoted work, with the exception of the MacGillicuddy of the Reeks, not one representative could be found a few years ago owning an acre in Kerry, nor can the descendants of some of these branches be traced to the present day.

As the O'Sullivan's treated the O'Sheas and O'Falveys, so did the Cromwellians treat them. Yet in this case, too, the Celtic race persists. The land is now passing back into the hands of those whose forefathers lost it two hundred and fifty years or even seven hundred years ago.

The survey gives pretty full lists of O'Sullivan Mor's payments to the Earl of Clancar.

Thus the lands and castle of Dunloe paid yearly a sorren of 120 quirrens of butter and 120 sroans of oatmeal, valued at £5.

The five quarters of Dunloe paid yearly 72 quirens and 72 sroans the quarter, which amounted to 360 of each, valued at £9; also 67 sheaves of oats out of every ploughland, and four ploughlands to the quarter amounted to 268 sheaves the quarter, so that five quarters pay 1,340 sheaves of oats, valued at £3 7s; also out of every quarter in money 3s 4d. and one white groat, equals 17s. 8d. and one groat (this does not seem correct). Total value, £13 4s. 8d. and one groat.

The quarter of Coolmagort paid yearly a cuddy or refection, or in lieu thereof four marks, half-face money, which amounted to £4 8s. 8d. and two white groats.

The two quarters of Sliocht Mac Crah "paye yearlie for Dowgollo viis. and for Canebeg iiis. and one white groat, which amounted to xis., one white groat."

The lands of Dunkerron, Gortewollin, Cappaghro, and Cappaghneecush paid yearly for Dowgollo 14s., for Canebeg 6s 4d. and one groat, besides an uncertain sorren which cannot be valued.

From Lackin and Dromcunch, one quarter, the Earl had 5s. 4d. and two groats; from Glencare, two quarters, 8s.; from Glanvehe (Glanbeigh), 19s. 4d. and two groats.

O'Sullivan of Ballyvicgilleneulan paid from two quarters, 4s a quarter for Dowgollo, and 4d. a quarter and two groats for Canebeg; total, 9s. 8d. and one groat. Finally, from other O'Sullivan lands in Iveragh, Mac Carthy Mor received £7 14s. The total from O'Sullivan Mor's country is given as £32 1s. and one groat. Sir W. St. Leger allots 200 ploughlands to O'Sullivan Mor, and says that Mac Carthy Mor had there the "finding" of 50 galloglasses, and £20 in "yearlie spending."

After the reduction of Ireland by Oliver Cromwell's army, the inhabitants of the Co. Kerry were ordered to be transplanted into Inchinquin and Burren, in Co. Clare, and to Artagh in Co. Roscommon. 12 Feb., 1655. But English proclamations have never counted for much among the hills of Kerry. It is doubtful whether any O'Sullivans transplanted themselves to Burren which "had not wood enough to hang a man, not water enough to drown him, nor earth enough to bury him." The chiefs of the O'Sullivan clan were dispossessed of their mansions; but the main body or farmers remained as before, and paid rent to Sir Wm. Petty and the other adventurers. I hope any readers of the "Kerry People" who can trace back their ancestry to those mentioned in the following list, will let me have the particulars

for publication in this history:—

The List of Forfeiting Proprietors in Ireland, 27th January, 1656, contains the following names for Kerry:—

BARONY OF CLANNOROGHT. (21).

Daniell Mac Teig O'Duffe.
Ffinin Mac Dermot
Ffinin Mac Ffinin Duffe
Sheely Ni Daniell, widow.
Teig Mac Daniell
Coll. Donogh Mac Ffinine, Ardtully.
Dermott Mac Ffinine.
Elizabeth Ffinine, widow.
Roger Mac Ffinine
David Meagh
Edmond MacMoyle Murrey
Dermott Mac Owen
Mortagh Mac Ryry.
Doctor Morris Roch, Cork
Cnogher Sullivane, alias Capt. Clamper.
Eleene Sullivan, widow.
Ellinor Sullivane, widow.
Roger Mac Daniell Sullivane.
Daniel Mac Owen Sullivane, Glan Inchinquin.
Roger Mac Teig.
Daniell Mac Teige.

BARONY OF DUNKERRON (70).

Dermott Oge Mac Buoge.
Owen Mac Dermott Mac Buoge.
Owen Mac Teig Mac Buoge.
Captain Thomas Browne.
Daniel Mac Dermott Mac Buoge.
Owen Mac Teig Mac Buoge.
Donogh Croghon.
Daniell Mac Cnogher.
Ffinine Mac Dermott Carty.
John Carew.
Owen Mac Cnogher.
Owen MacCragh.
Teig an Collin.
Owen MacCarty.
Teig MacCnogher.
Cnogher MacDaniell.
Cnogher Mac Teig Dullullieffe.
Daniell an Druughta.
Ffinyne an Downey.
Owen Mac Dermott Oge.
Owen Mac Dermott.
Owen Mac Cnogher Mac Dermott.
Teig Oge an Droughty.
Teig Mac Dermott Mac Donnogh.
Ffinyne Mac Teig Dullieffe.
Cnogher Mac Ffinyne.
Dermott Mac Teige Mac Gillycuddy Ffinyne
John Ferres.

John Ferres.
Lieut. Col. MacGuillycuddy of Castle Caragh.
Dermott Mac Donogh Mac Gillycuddy.
Daniell an Gluna.
Ffinyne Mac Cnogher Mac Gullycuddy.
Sir Jeffrey Galloway, Knt., late of Limerick.
John Hussey.
Dermott O'Lyne, junior.
Dermott Mac Morrice.
Teig Mac Mortagh.
Cnogher Mac Owen.
Daniell Mac Owen.
Dermott Mac Owen.
Teig (2) Mac Owen.
Teig Oge.
Daniell Mac Owen.
Daniell (2) Mac Owen.
Teig Mac Owen.
Buogh Mac Teig Sullivane.
Cnogher Mac Teig Sullivane.
Cnogher Mac Daniell Sullivane.
Daniell Mac Owen Sullivane.
Dermott Mac Daniell Sullivane.
Daniell O'Sullivane.
Dermott Mac Owen Sullivane.
Daniell Oge O'Sullivane.
Joane Sullivane, widow.
Owen O'Sullivan More, alias The O'Sullivane, Dunkeron Castle.
Owen O'Sullivane, uncle to O'S. More.
Dermott Mac Owen Sullivane.
Teig Mac Dermott Sullivane.
Teig Mac Cnogher Sullivane.
Owen Mac Swidy.
Cnogher Mac Teig.
Daniell an Trughy.
Donogh Mac Teig.
Gullycuddy Mac Teig.
Owen Mac Teig.
Owen (2) Mac Teig
Teig Mac Cnogher Mac Teig.
Dermott Mac Teig.

BARONY OF IVERAGH (109).

Daniel Mac Morris Brenean
Hanora Breneane
Honora Brenane
John Oge Brenane
John Mac Donogh Brenan
John Mac Donogh Brenane
Thomas Browne, Ballyhalikey, Cork
Murrough MacDonogh, Brenane
Teig MacDaniell Brenane
Owen Mac Daniell Mac Buoige
Owen Mac Mortagh Mac Buoge, Kunuge.
Cnogher MacDermott Croghon
The Executor of Edward Trant
Cnogher Mac Croghon, Litter

Teig Croghon, Litter
John Oge Croghon, Rynard.
Morris Connell
Mortogh Mac Donogh Carthy
Owen Mac Ffinine Carthy, Killycallyagher.
Charles Connell
John Connell, Ballyheirny
Owen Oge Carthy, Killightertow
John Connell
Daniel Mac Carthy, the Elder
Daniel Mac Carthy, the Younger
Daniel Mac Cormock Carthy
Shilly Carthy, his mother
Daniell Mac Carthy, Sugreny
Donogh Mac Teig Carthy
Teig Mac Owen Carthy
Owen Mac Cormock Carthy, Conra
Daniell Oge Carthy
Teig Mac Dermott Carthy
Maurice Connell, Cahir Brenagh.
Heirs of Daniell Mac Ffinyne Carthy
Daniell Mac Teig Carthy
Daniell (2) MacTeig Carthy, heir to
Teig MacDaniell Carthy, Lisse
Daniel MacTeig O'Carthy, Lissaba Conihily
Heirs of Donogh O'Cluvane
Daniell Oge Carthy, Curraghbegg
Peter Connell, Cloghanemacquin
Daniel Mac Jeffery Connell
Teig Mac Daniell Carthy, Turomoile
Ffinyne Mac Teig Carthy, Turomoyle
Ellin Connell, alias Lyne, Durrinemore
John Oge Croghon
John Connell, Dublyn, proved his good constant affection, 20 Sept., 1655.
Morrice Connell
Morrough Connell
John Connell, Ballyheirny
Mortagh Mac Teig Croghon
Morrice Connell
Daniell Mac Dermott
Dermott O'Doole
Dermott Mac Daniell
John Mac Donnogh
Sheely Mac Dermot, Ballyheirny.
Fflan Mac Egan
Carbery Mac Egan
Donogh O'Ffalvey
Dermott O'Ffalvey, Ardgill
Teig Ffalvey
Donogh Ffalvey. Allaghae
Dermott Mac Gully
John Hussey, Kilmelyne, Eastmeath
Petter Hussey, "
Petter Hussey, Coolmeileene "
John Hussey
John Hurrigh
Elleene Lyne
Daniel O'Lyne

Cnogher Maghony
 Dermot Mac Mortagh, Octo
 Dermot (2) Mac Mortagh
 John Murphey
 John (2) Murphey
 Owen MacMurtagh
 Dermot Mac Mortagh
 Manus O'Neale
 Cnogher Mac Owen, Derrinedowglasse
 Honora N^y Owen
 Morogh Mac Owen
 Morrigh Mac Owen
 Teigh Mac Owen, Rincharagh
 Teig (2) Mac Owen
 Owen Mac Daniell Mac Phillip, Kilboning
 Dermott Mac Ryry, Clohane
 Dermot (2) Mac Ryry
 Dermot Roe
 Teig Mac Dermot Mac Ryry
 Daniell Mac Shane, Rinard
 Dermot Sullivane, Killaloge
 Dermot O'Sullivane
 Dermot (2) O'Sullivane
 Owen O'Sullivane, Killmare
 Owen (2) O'Sullivane, and his son,
 Dermot O'Sullivan, both of Ballymac-
 Gillinowlan
 Owen (3) O'Sullivane
 Owen (4) O'Sullivane
 Philip O'Sullivan, a minor
 Christopher Segerson
 Owen Mac Teig Sullivane
 Dermot Mac Shane
 Connor Mac Teig Sullivane
 Eleene Mac Teig
 Ffynne Mac Teig
 Dermott Ffalvye.

There are no O'Sullivan names in Corkaguiny, Magunihy, Clanmaurice, Iraghticonnor, or Trughanacmy lists (which will be printed elsewhere in this History of Kerry).

A contract was made with Dr. William Petty, physician to the forces, to make maps of the forfeited lands belonging respectively to the Government and to the army in Leinster, Munster and Ulster.

Connacht was assigned to the Irish and the work of national plunder was undertaken with all the sacrilegious and hypocritical forms of religious ceremony which marked the official thanksgiving indulged in when Cromwell thanked God for the great "mercy" after he had perpetrated a wholesale butchery of innocent women and children. The religious ceremonies took place in the chamber of Dublin Castle on Dec. 11, 1654, in the presence of many of the chief officers of the army, and a solemn blessing on the great work that had been accomplished.

The History of the Down Survey of Ire-

land by Sir Wm. Petty, 1655-6, edited by T. A. Lacom, Dublin, 1851, pp. 424, 4 to., gives an account of the disposal of O'Sullivan's lands.

The Survey of Kerry by John Humphreys and Lewis Smith is described by the latter, 30 June, 1656. Petty calls it a patheticall though plaine narrative, which spitefull and ignorant persons, deafe adders that will not hear, though they bee charmed never soe wisely, and with whome brayeing in a mortar will beat noe reason into. In the eight baronies Petty returned 408,120 acres profitable out of 460,925 total area.

Lewis Smith and one John Humphreys were principally concerned in laying down the survey of Kerry. Smith addressed a long letter or narration on the subject "to the Right Honourable His Highness, the Lord Protector's Council for the affairs of Ireland."

In this document he states that he and his colleague, Humphreys, had finished the admeasurement "six monthes since" (the latter is dated Dubl. ult. Junii, 1656), that they were losing their time and their money waiting "to goe about the perfecting the said sub-division," which was delayed, as they were informed, "after frequent coming and going to the said doctor" (Petty), on account of the great debate or trouble concerning the quality of lands in the said Co. of Kerry. He then describes the manner in which he proceeded to make the survey; declares that he and Humphreys were strangers to each other, and had not met until they agreed to hold a special conference on Kerry difficulties; he deprecates the necessity of deciding between profitable and unprofitable land, which he was required to do by Act of Parliament; but the Kerry peasant was industrious, made the most of his poor land, reclaimed it, and if land which could be reclaimed or tilled was to be returned as profitable—why, the whole, or nearly the whole of Kerry, was profitable. He concludes by "craving their lordships to harbour a charitable opinion" of himself and his colleague.

"When we came first in the countrey, wee viewed the place in a general way, considering the land to be exceeding bad, and was about not to return any part of the said countrey profitable but only arable and good pasture. though our instructions did not mention of the severall kinds of pasture, which did include and reach the worst pasture, viz., rocky, fursy, heathy, mountaine, and bog, etc., but yet it was so bad that wee intended to proceed Butt then

coming to the more remote part, viz., Iveragh, Dunkerron, Glanneroughy barronyes, the greatest part of Corkcaguiny barronye, the parishes of Kilcommen, Killagna, etc., and the west fraction in Magunitty, with much of the mountaine called Sleavelogher, in the barony of Trughanackmy, Magunitty, Clanmorris, and Iraghticonnor, wee were at a loss for the like quantity, and wee about to returne unprofitable in the more habitable places was even as good as many whole denominations consisted of in the said places, except some small spotts of arable that was in some of them, and yet going by the names of plowlands and parishes, etc., some men's whole estates consisting of such like; some of the said denominations wholly without arable, soe that we did not know what to doe, but was very inquisitive of those that had been inhabitants on the said places, and of our bounders; soe that we did clearly see that something had been made of those places, and something might be made of them again if stocked with cattle; and we did not judge it safe to take upon us to cast away towne lands, parishes, nay, even almost barronyes, wholly for unprofitable.

"Wee could, although we did at first soe judge, having never been in the like places before, yet having information of the aforesaid and seeing that the said places were turned in the abstracts, and as plowlands, and as parishes, and were some men's whole estates, and that we were informed that the said course plowlands formerly paid contribution or taxes with the rest of the countrey, when the same was levied by plowlands, therefore we could not but judge these places good for something, and resolved to make something, of them.

"Nevertheless, one of us sent to the said Dr. Petty for his advice in the case, who returned his answer to follow our instructions, which said instructions did not give us any information what land to call profitable or unprofitable, saving profitable lands by several titles, viz., arable, meadow, and pasture; and then make mention of the several kinds of pasture land, viz., rocky, fursy, stony, heathy, mountainouse and boggy, etc., as aforesaid. Soe that according to instructions and information of the said countrey that we doubted of, was, and must, of necessity, be called profitable in its kind; but yet wee were in doubt, judging that it was not fitt that such lands should be accounted and given out in being noe provision made in such cases, wee did what wee thought most convenient and safe, which was that wee have now done, and presented

to your lordships in our plots and books."

Petty was loudly accused of unfairness, if not of actual dishonesty, in his work, and as these accusations were made during his life-time, he compiled a treatise to defend his conduct, which he mentions in his will as the "Book of the History of the Down Survey," and describes, in his "Reflections upon some Persons and Things in Ireland," as "A history of the survey and distribution of the profitable lands in Ireland, and with-all a series of my own services and sufferings with reference thereunto and to that nation." This valuable and important work has been published by the Irish Archaeological Society, with a preface and notes by Major Lacom. In this work he states the complaint made against him that "he caused too much to be returned profitable for his own lucre."

It need scarcely be said that he defends himself vigorously from this charge. Kerry, he says, was the "great scene of the clamour."

Dr. Petty, who made the survey, says in his official report that "as for the blood shed in the contest for these lands. God best knows who did occasion it; but upon the playing of the game or match the English won, and had, among other pretenses, a gamester's right at least to their estates, and, like gamesters, they proceeded to divide the spoil." The lands they had won were set out to the army by lot, and assigned to the different regiments in the several provinces. So it was ordered that the several regiments whose lots had fallen in any of the three provinces should be put in possession of their lands successively, one after another.

The regiments in each provincial lot cast lots to ascertain in what county and baronies each regiment should be satisfied. A lot or ticket was then made for every troop or company, containing the names of the several officers and soldiers, the arrears due to each and the number of acres due to the entire troop or company. These lots or tickets were prepared on paper of equal size and sealed with wax wafers of glue, so that one might not be distinguished from the other without opening them. They were then put into a box, out of which they were drawn by lots, to distinguish in which of the baronies the proportion of land due to each company was to fall.

"The principall care was to avoid Keirey by those who possibly might fall there, and to have it swallowed was the designe of others, in noe danger of coming near it,

which was partly by artificial interpretations, and supplying the said grand resolves, but chiefly by asserting or urging down the survey if Keery as it was returned to containe about four hundred thousand acres of payable land."

The baronies of Iveragh and Dunkerron were specially objected to by the soldiers. They had signed a "solemn paper," wherein they declared that "they had rather take a lott upon a barrene mountaine as a portion from the Lord, than a portion in a most fruitfull valley upon their owne choice."

The result was that those who got the "fruitfull valley" were entirely satisfied with the designs of Providence in their regard, while those whose lot fell "upon the barrene mountaine" objected loudly to its decree.

The baronies of Iveragh and Dunkerron were considered quite out of the pale of providential interference as far as the soldiers were concerned, and it was further required that "if the barony of Glannaroughty may not be laid aside, that some way of repaying all may be thought upon for such who shall fall there and in the rest of Keerey, they being persuaded that not one-fifth of the return in Glannaroughty will be adjudged profitable lands, and not one moiety in the remainder of Kerry."

The case of the Kerry Quit Rent, 1681, is an interesting account of the time.

This old folio volume of 18 pages dealt with the case of John Marshall and James Waller, gent: plaintiffs; and William Muschamp and Daniel Burges, Esq.: defendants.

By two certificates of the Court of Claims, 30 December, 1668, certain lands in the baronies of Iveragh, Dunkerron, and Glannarought, now let in custodium to the defendants at £1120 yearly, were set out unto Robert Marshall as assignee to Sir Wm. Petty, Knight.

Sir Wm Petty maketh oath neither himself nor Robert Marshall, did receive any rents from Easter 1660 until date of certificates, and until Easter, 1681, not more than three years rent, nor above £2,392 13s. Deponent is the sole surviving trustee for the above 900 soldiers, commonly called the three regiments, for the lands of Donlogh. Deponent had certain lands in the parish of Drumod and Glancaragh past to him of 7th May, 1659, and for 18 years he never received any rents but as a custodee out of the same. And as he was the chief director of the Down Survey he intended that the reduced column should contain the number of acres according to which the quit rents were to be charged 25th July, 1681.

Petty, writing of Ireland, generally observes that "it lieth commodiously for the trade of the new American world, which we see every day to grow and flourish." He little anticipated how closely united the countries would be after a few centuries; or how much American trade would depend upon Irish industry. "It lyeth well for sending butter, cheese, beef, fish, to their proper markets, which are to the settlements and the plantation of America." Ireland, he declares is, by nature, fit for trade, but otherwise very much unprepared for the same. He evidently did not think it prudent to give the real reasons of this unpreparedness. His remarks especially the education of the people, and says the Latin tongue is very frequent amongst the poorest and chiefly in Kerry, most remote from Dublin. Of Kerry, he says further:

"Concerning the Aubergrene, taken upon the western coast of Ireland, I could never receive any clear, satisfactorie mention of its odor, nor any other vertue, nor what use was or could be made of that stuff which has been so called, which is of several appearances. What is said of the herb Mackleberry is fabulous, only that 'tis a Tythemal, which will purge furiously, and of which there are vast quantities in that part of Kerry called Desmond, where the Arbutus tree groweth in great numbers and beauty. There be in Ireland not ten iron furnaces, not above 20 forges and bloomeries, and but one lead work which was overwrought. There are many in view, which the pretended proprietors have hindered the working of. There is also a place in Kerry fit for an allum work, attempted, but not fully proceeded upon.

"There are in the west of Ireland about 20 gentlemen who have engaged in the Pilchard fishing, and have among them all about 160 saynes, wherewith they sometimes take about 4,000 hogsheds of pilchards per annum.

"Registers of burials, births, and marriages are not yet kept in Ireland, though of late begun in Dublin but imperfectly. English in Ireland, growing poor and discontented, degenerate into Irish; vice versa, Irish, growing into wealth and favour, reconcile to the English."

In the Life of Sir William Petty, 1623-87, by Lord Edm. Fitzmaurice. Lond., 1895, 8 vo., pp 335, we find a full account of this confiscation of Desmond.

In 1661 Petty was able from Mount Mangerton to behold 50,000 acres of his own land, mostly in Iveragh and Dunkerron.

In 1692 his only daughter, and ultimate heiress, married Lord Kerry; and the O'Sullivan lands passed into the possession of the Fitzmaurices of Lixnaw.

According to the return of landowners in 1876, the Marquess of Lansdowne had 94,983 acres of land in Kerry.

The following extract shows how the new owner started to anglicise South Kerry in 1666:—

"Mr. Cheesey—Instructions for Kerry—By Sir William Petty.

"1. When you goe into Kerry find out Cornelius Sullivane of Dromoughty, in barony of Glannaroughty, and take directions from him for going into all the woods in the two barroneyes of Glannerroughty and Dunkerron and particularly those of Glannarragh, soe as to satisfie yourself what clift ware, ship tumber, house timber, and other wooden commodities may be made out of them, and at what charges they may be brought to the water side, how far each respective wood.

"2. I would have you take the best account you can of all the staffes and other clift-ware which now lyeth upon the river, and examine by all the meannes you can what part of them was brought from any other than my woods, and to oppose the shipping of any untill all controverseyes of that point be cleared to prevent the cutting of any wood but by my order, to bringe in English and Protestante workmen in the greatest number you can, assuring all such who are able and honest they shall have the best encouragement in Munster, and forbidding all tenants from paying any rent to any but myself or my order.

"I would have you encourage Sandford and Sellberry, and let Sandford goe on with his boate, slender worke, such a one as may be able to carry 20 tunne to Corke or Lymmericke, and sett as many hands as you thinke convenient to worke upp the timber already fallen into clift-ware, and sawing-timber, according to such scantlings as I have given you.

"And to agree with as many as you can to take the rent of the land or stocke for their wages.

"To take care that noe pipe staffes coming from any other woods not to be shipped before they have paid the lawfull duties and customes for the same.

"To consider what conveniency is for making of sale for beefe and fish.

"Dublin, dated the 24th of May, 1666." A further extract gives a view of South Kerry, about this time.

"Report on the State of Kerry, A.D. 1673, May 27th, by Lord Herbert of Castle-

island and others:
"To His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"In obedience to your Excellency's orders of the 24th March last, we, the undersigned Justices of the Peace for the countie of Kerry, have considered the state and condition of the three baronies of Iveragh, Dunkerron, and Glannarought, in the said county, unto which we consider the condition of Beare and Bantry to be very like; and, so in the whole matter, find that the said county, viz., the said four baronies, are obnoxious to the following evils: First, to be preyed upon by any enemy's shipping, piccaroones, and that the people thereof are under many temptations, and have manie opportunities to correspond and comply with such vessels for their relief and refreshment as may appear by the situation of land, condition of people, hereafter mentioned, and several late instances.

"II. That the said county being inhabited for the most part by such people as are concerned to oppose the present laws, and that others not being enough in number to procure the execution of what the magistrate commands, it hath happened that the ministers of justice have been so abased, in either their persons and goods, that they have been either terrified from proceeding in their duty, or else wearied into a compliance with, or connivance at, those whom they before sought to punish; the cause of which two general evils we humbly conceive to be as followeth—First, that the remotest part of these baronies are one hundred and eighty English miles from Dublin, and near forty miles from the places where Assizes and Sessions are held; and the waies for the last thirty or forty miles are the worst of all Ireland, impassable in the winter time, and requiring an hour's riding, with much trouble and danger, for each mile, so as the ministers of justice cannot, from the inhabitants of these places, who are verie poor, find anie satisfaction for their troublesome journey after them, nor will the causes in which these people are concerned bear the charge of sending men to make affidavits or to be witnesses in them, etc.; nor are there yet manours enough created in a sufficient order to try small matters upon the place.

"In all these baronies, being one hundred miles in compass, there is resident but one minister, and he without churchwardens or service-books, officiating only now and then in one place, and who, although we have

above £300 due to him, is now ready to perish for want of maintenance, and so vexed by the injuries and abuses done to him by the Papists, that he finds easier to suffer than to seek relief, whilst the said county aboundeth with unnecessary priests and officers and friars, exacting large allowances from the people, and with youth learning of needless Latin, instead of useful trades.

"III. The country is so thinly peopled that there are above 66 acres English of land for every man, woman, and child that is within it; and these so poor, that till very lately there was not in them ten houses of two chimneys in each, nor one inhabitant in them all able to bear the office of justice of the peace or sheriff. No kinds of manufactures of fishing (but of oysters, low water) even in this place, which, before the discovery of Newfoundland, was the fishery of Europe; and no employment but the grazing of small cattle in the summer time, without making any hay for winter: but a general face of poverty and rudeness hath overspread it, until within these last five years, that the trades of iron, lead, shipping, rapeseed, fishing of all sorts, flanning, and several other trades subservient thereto, hath been with great difficulty introduced by one or two persons, so as the people, by reason of their poverty and the fastnesses of their country, are irrepressible either in their persons or goods for anything they do amiss, nor was there any magistrate upon the place to examine their actings.

"IV. And the said county is not only thinly peopled in general, but the proportion of English and Protestants is smaller here than in most parts of Ireland; for in the said three baronies of Kerry, consisting of thirteen parishes, there are not in this time ten Protestant families in eleven of the said thirteen parishes—that is to say, not above one in one hundred and fifty families of the Papists, as may appear by the collector of the hearth-money of the said county, nor was the other two parishes better furnished, till within these four years, Sir William Petty erected some iron works there.

"V. This country was, by the last powers that subdued it, laid waste for many years, so as it was death for any man, woman or child to be seen in it, neither, since the militia hath been settled all over the kingdom, hath any notice been taken of this place, either to protect it by part of the army, or by a militia of its own; even from an enemy's long boat, which, with forty musketeers, may do what they please in this country; nor at

this time of special danger is there a garrison in any other part of this county of Kerry. Ever since the suspension of the Presidency I do not think were there any under any command that's clearly understood.

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

In Froude's "Two Chiefs of Dunboy," an attempt is made to describe South Kerry in 1750. and more especially Tuosist and Killmakilloge where Mac Finneen Dhuv resided.

In 1689 the Jacobites evicted Sir William Petty's colony from Killowen. An account of this affair was printed in London for R. Orpen, agent for Lady Petty.

South Kerry in 1776 is thus described:—"Nedeen (Kenmare) is a little town very well situated on the noble river Kenmare, where ships of 150 tons burden come up. There are but three or four good houses. . . . As to the rents, it is very difficult to tell what they are here (near Kenmare), for land is let by the ploughland and gneeve—twelve gneeves to one ploughland, but no two ploughlands the same. The farms are from 40 to 1,000 acres, oats, is the common crop. Cows sold for forty shillings a piece a year or two ago are now sold for £3; lambs are sold for two shillings and two pence each. Upon my asking if they ploughed with horses or oxen, I was told there was not a plough in the whole parish of Tuosist, which is twelve miles long by seven broad. The rent of a cabin without land is six shillings a year, with an acre of land, £1 2s. 9d. The labourers receive from farmers a cabin, three pence a day (!) and two meals. Lord Shelbourne has a plan to improve Kenmare by building

ten cottages, with ten acres of land attached to each, to be given rent free for twenty-one years, also to form twenty-acre allotments for parks, with design to encourage settlements in the town. The state of the poor in the whole county is exceedingly miserable, owing to the conduct of men of property, who are apt to lay the blame on what they call land pirates, or men who offer the highest rent, and who, in order to pay it, must, and do, re-let all the cabin lands at an extraordinary rate, which is assigning over all the cabins to be devoured by one farmer. The cottiers on a farm cannot go from one to another to find a good master, as in England, for all the country is on the same system, and no redress to be found. Such being the case, the farmers are enabled to charge the price of labour as low as they please, and rate the land as high as they please. This is an evil which oppresses them cruelly, and although the origin of it is in the landlords, when they set their farms setting all the cabins with them, instead of keeping their tenants to themselves, the oppression is in the farmer valuing the labour of the poor at 4d. or 5d. a day, and paying that in land rated much above its value. Owing to this the poor are depressed. They live on potatoes and sour milk, and the poorest only on salt and water and a herring. Their circumstances are incomparably worse now than they were twenty years ago. . . . Improvements have been made at Castle Island by fifteen or sixteen Palatine families brought there from Limerick by Colonel Blennerhassett. They plough with a wheel plough, and have cars with wheels, whereas there were only sliding cars before in the district. They also sow potatoes in drills, and plough them out, and this with great success but no one follows their improvements. Oysters are sold for two pence and three pence a hundred at Tralee; salmon, three half-pence per lb.; lobsters, a penny each; potatoes, 1s. 6d. per cwt. . . . In Tuosist they have a way of letting land by the ounce (!) in the arable part near the sea. An ounce of land is the sixteenth part of a gneeve, and is sufficient for a potato garden. They pay a guinea for it. Near Tarbert the land is let at about 14s. an acre. . . . The number of horses kept by many gentlemen amounts to folly. Mr. Bateman, for instance, keeps thirty. Lord Glandore, fifty. Mr. Fitzgerald, twenty-one, and Mr. Leslie twenty-four."—Arthur Young's Tour in Ireland, A.D. 1776.

"The labourers' wages throughout Kerry in spring and harvest, 10d. and 6d. a day,

with diet, they have no employment the rest of the year. Twelve ounces of bread are sold for 2d.; potatoes are 2½d. a stone. The general diet of the poorer classes is potatoes with sour milk. There is no dispensary or hospital. Thirty years ago I remember to have heard the first Lord Lansdowne call Ireland a Siberia, and a Siberia it is still. In that lapse of time, from 1792 to 1882, the only improvement is the introduction of a public coach and one good road. Wages in the neighbourhood of Castle Island, 8d. a day, the quarter loaf sold there for 6½d. At Tralee there is a fever hospital, but no charitable society."—Lord Brandon's Report on Kerry, A.D. 1822.

Lord Charlemont writing in 1764, attributes the White Boy disturbance of that time to the excessive misery of the peasantry, whom he calls "wretched starvers on potatoes and water."—V. Hardy's Life of Lord Claremont, vol. I.

Glanarought, Dunkerron, and Iveragh are the most southerly baronies and are described by Smith in 1756 as "being the rudest and most uncultivated tracts of the whole county." This description is certainly not applicable to the two former baronies at the present time. The improvement in these baronies may be attributed to the former and to the present Marquis of Lansdowne. The Rev. J. Radcliffe writing in 1814, mentions that the then Marquis allowed 20 per cent of the reserved rent to be expended in making roads or fences, £20 per mile, a liberal sum in aid of the county presentments, for any roads made through his estate. He also mentions the exertions of Mr. Mahony, of Dunlow Castle, who had introduced a "Scotch cart," and from whom Mr. Radcliffe heard, for the first time, of the importance of giving salt to sheep. Mr. Bland had improved the breed of sheep considerably by a cross of the South Down on the mountain ewe, and had reclaimed a considerable tract of red bog.

"The landed property in Clanmaurice, North Kerry, bequeathed by the late Earl of Kerry, to the Marquis of Lansdowne, who succeeds to the title, is quite inconsiderable; it consists of only a farm, which was reserved by the late Earl, when the remainder of the Kerry estate was sold—in consequence of having upon it, the ancient burial place and Monument of the Lords of Kerry—(1818).

In 1880, Charles Russell (Lord Killowen) described the state of South Kerry, especially the Trinity College and Lansdowne estate. This led to a heated correspondence between the author, Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. Morrough Bernard, Miss Cusack, Canon Brosnan, Lady

Fitzgerald, Mr. Trench, Father Lawlor, and others.

The O'Sullivan's are the most numerous family in Kerry, and the third in numbers in all Ireland. From the Kerry Voters' List, I have compiled the following figures:—

Division.	Total Voters.	O'Sullivan's.	per cent.
South Kerry	7,052	1,150	16.30
East "	6,000	480	6.95
West "	3,000	330	4.74
North "	6,572	175	2.66
Totals:	27,472	2,135	7.77

Assuming the usual average of five per householder, there probably are not less than 10,000 O'Sullivan's in Kerry. There are about 43,000 of the name in all Ireland. The O'Sullivan Bere branch in Cork will account for several thousand in that county. The O'Sullivan's in other parts of Ireland are very likely descendants of the clan who got scattered from their original home in Tipperary, but did not come to Desmond when the main part of the clan settled there.

The O'Sullivan Mor arms were: A dexter hand couped at the wrist, grasping a sword erect. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a robin redbreast with a sprig of laurel in its beak. Motto: Lamh foistenach abu.

"A robin redbreast perched upon a crown; Two lions rampant, with a dreadful frown; A stately stag and a grisly boar do stand Beneath a nervous and unconquered hand, That grasps a sword, around whose blade A shining, sparkling evet is displayed."

The war cry of the O'Sullivan was:

"Foistineach Steallach Abu."

Steady (and) Stalwart for ever.

The motto: "Lamh foistenach abu."

The steady or firm hand.

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

1. MacGillicuddy.
2. O'Sullivan Cumunhagh or Mac Muir-rhirtigg.
3. O'Sullivan of Glenbeigh.
4. O'Sullivan of Caneah and Glanacrane.
5. O'Sullivan of Culemagort.

6. O'Sullivan of Cappanacuss.

7. O'Sullivan of Capiganine.

8. O'Sullivan of Fermoyle and Ballycarna.

9. O'Sullivan of Ballyvicillaneulan.

The history of each branch will be given in detail, and any additions or corrections are invited while the work is appearing serially in the "Kerry People."

I.—O'SULLIVAN MOR.

O'SULLIVAN MOR, lords of Dunkerron, of the line of Heber, are descended from Donal na Sgreadaidhe. His son, Donal, died in 1580. His son, Owen, died in 1623. His son, Donal, died in 1633, and was buried at Muckross. His son, Owen O'Sullivan More, or The O'Sullivan, Dunkerron Castle, forfeited his estates, in the wars of 1641-54. His son, Donal, died in 1699. His son was Rory Ramhar. His son Donal O'Sullivan Mor died without heirs on 16th April, 1754.

1. Suilhubhain, Sulivan, from whom the sept of O'Sullivan took their tribe name, was descended, according to O'Ferrall's *Linea Antiqua* (Ulster's Office), O'Clery's *Pedigrees*, and other Irish Genealogies, from Finghin, or Florence, the 14th Christian King of Munster. Eochuid Suillobhain lived A.D., 950.

2. Lorcan or Lawrence MacSullivan.

3. Buadha or Victor O'Sullivan, called Athacru, i.e., Athru of the Bloody Ford. He was the first to take name of O'Sullivan.

4. Aodh or Hugh O'Sullivan.

5. Cathal or Charles O'Sullivan.

6. Buadha or Victor O'Sullivan, ancestor of Vera O'Sullivan.

7. MacCraith or Magrath O'Sullivan, son of prosperity.

8. Donal More O'Sullivan. He had two sons, who were ancestors of the O'Sullivan More and O'Sullivan Beare branches. The eldest son was

9. Gilla Mochuda O'Sullivan, from whom descended the chiefs of the sept know as the line of O'Sullivan More.

9a. The second son was Gilla na bhflan O'Sullivan, ancestor of the branches of O'Sullivan Beare, Lords of Bearhaven and Bantry, and O'Sullivan MacFíneen duif.

10. Dunlong or Dunlaing.

11. Murtogh, Muirchertach.

12. Bernard.

13. Buochan or Buaidhigh.

14. Dunlong.

15. Ruadhri, Roger, m. Una, dau. of Neil O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, who was slain in 1432.

16. Doinal.

17. Donal.

18. Eoghan, Owen. Had two sons, Dermot, and Donal na Sgreadaidhe. Donal was ancestor of O'Sullivan Mor branch.

The M.S.S. history refers to this branch:—
"The grandson of the aforesaid Redoricus of the fair hair, O'Sullivan More, built Dunkerron Castle, as did, very soon after, the grandson of the aforesaid Macarius, who was likewise O'Sullivan More, during his life, as aforesaid. (The Normans built the first stone castles in Kerry. Many of the castles were taken by the Irish, after the Norman defeat at Callan, and were left in their possession on paying head rents to the Earls of Desmond). The Castle of Cappanacoss and Templeoe Church, having that name, it being the last that was built in the aforesaid county of Desmond, and bestowed a glebe on said church, whereby the descendants of said grandson of Macarius, by name Cor, son to Daniel McCraih, who lost the title, etc., of O'Sullivan More, said Cor and his offsprings, for two or three generations, had the choosing of a clergyman in the parish of said Templeoe, but as their offspring neglected having this privilege recorded in Rome, it was forgot but by ancient clergymen and superiors as knew the nature of the case, who had still regard for the vote and commendation of the chiefest or eldest of the family of Cappanacoss in such cases. These two castles of Dunkerron and Cappanacoss, which were built about 300 years ago, were burnt by Lord Musgr, in Cromwell's time, to prevent their being made garrisons for said Cromwell's party.

It was still remarkable that every O'Sullivan More of the descendant of the aforesaid Redoricus of the fair hair was either endowed with manhood, great sense, or education, or great generosity, and most of said qualifications concurring in most of them besides the hereditary qualifications in all the family of being noted horsemen, proved in the famous Owen Roe, father to the present O'Sullivan, who was the most noted of his rank in the kingdom therein. Yet, for brevity's sake, I shall speak but of a few of them, and I shall begin with O'Sullivan called Donal na Scraday, who proved to be a man of great courage and conduct, and particularly in a day of battle, where he was commander not only of his own army, but also of the McCarthy More's, who were often put into disorder, and as often brought to their proper ranks, not only by his activity, but also by his continual shouting and vehement screeching, sometimes

crying out victory in a time of great despatch, whereby he obtained the day, and got himself the name of Daniel na Scraday.

19. Donal na Sgreadaidhe, shriek (from his continual shouting during a battle).

20. Donal of Dunkerron, m. Mary, dau. of Cormac Oge, Lord of Muscry, and, dying in 1580, left issue:—

a. Owen, his heir.

b. Dermot, who m. Julia, dau. of Owen MacCarthy, Reagh, of Carbery.

c. Broghe, who m. the dau. of O'Donovan of Carbery.

d. Conor, who m. Una, dau. of Edm. Fitzgerald, Knight of the Valley.

e. Donal, who m. the dau. of O'Leary, widow of Mac Gillicuddy.

f. Ellen, m. to Donal O'Sullivan Beare.

g. A dau. who m. John, Knight of Kerry.

The following references to the O'Sullivan's of Co. Kerry appear in the State Papers:

1562. May 20. The Earl of Desmond to suffer O'Sullivan More to remain in the Queen's peace.

1568. Sept. 14. O'Sullivan More's son and heir, accompanied the Earl of Clancarty, when Lord Roche, Castle-town, was defeated.

1579. Dec. 2. Two sons of O'Sullivan More have joined the rebel Desmond.

1580. Sept. 17. O'Sullivan More has come in.

21. Owen of Dunkerron, son of Donal, m. Julia (living 1603), daughter of Donogh MacCarthy Reagh, Prince of Carbery, sister to Florence MacCarthy Mor. He d. in 1623, leaving issue:—

a. Donal, his heir.

b. Owen, living 1640, who had a son, Dermot.

c. Dermot.

d. Mary.

e. Ellen.

f. Julia, who m. Thomas O'Connor-Kerry. In 1585, this Owen Mor attended Perrott's Parliament in Dublin.

The following genealogy of Owen O'Sullivan More was written by Carew, Governor of Munster: Owen married Shylie MacCarthy Reagh. His daughter, Shylie, married Thomas O'Kunagher. His son, Donal, married Honora Fitzgibbon, daughter of the White Knight, but she had no children. Donal married secondly, Joan, daughter of Lord Lixnaw.

Carew gives O'Sullivan's forces in his time as follows:

O'Sullivan Beare, 30 companies, in Bantry, 80.

Mac Fyneen Duffe in Beare, 30.

Clan Lawra, in Beare, 30.

The Coubsey, in Beare, 40.

O'Sullivan More, in Dunkerros, 160.

MacGillicudde, 100.

MacCrohan, in Iveragh, 40.

In the Egerton MSS., p. 616, it is stated that the O'Sullivans were a much more considerable sept than the O'Donoghues, and possessed as large a portion of Lough Lene and Lough Barnasnaugh (Lower and Upper Lakes of Millarney) as O'Donoghue, and did not forfeit till 1641.

Owen O'Sullivan was Lord of Dunkerron, or the O'Sullivan More, to the end of the 17th century. His son, Donel, lost all his property in the Orange confiscations except the few townlands at the Toomies forfeited by Lord Kenmare, which remained in the family up to 1762.

Owen O'Sullivan More, who was married to Calia McCarthy, the couple who built the court at Dunkerron; the said Owen, always much noted for great sense and foresight, particularly proved in him when the greatest warrior, Owen Roe O'Neill, sent a courier from Ulster to him, the said Owen O'Sullivan More, Florence McCarthy More, and Daniel Caum O'Sullivan Bear, to meet him in a certain place in Munster, which they observed. The said Owen Roe O'Neill at said meeting earnestly invited them to join him in opposition to the Queen, alleging that he had good strong allies in the kingdom, and great promise of considerable supplies from abroad, to which Florence McCarthy More and Daniel Caum O'Sullivan Bear agreed.

But the said Owen O'Sullivan More not only refused to join them, but also absolutely told them their undertaking would prove in vain, that their allies at home were not sufficient, and may be disappointed in their expected succours from abroad, whereupon he was made captive by the said Owen Roe O'Neill, and by some histories taken to Ulster; but as I had it from ancient knowing people, his being taken to Ulster is an error, and as said histories erroneously mention that the said Daniel Caum was the son of O'Sullivan More, as undoubted he was not, but the son of O'Sullivan Bear, called Donall Cnocanti, and the Earl of Tuamond's daughter, but was Owen O'Sullivan More's son-in-law, married to one of his daughters, Helena. The said Owen O'Sullivan More did not join in this enterprise, and at last dissuaded the said Florence McCarthy More, who was his brother-in-law, from being con-

cerned, which saved him, the said Florence McCarthy, his estate; but all his persuasions could not prevail with Daniel Caum from joining in that undertaking.

1586. July 1. James Myaghe. Harry Moyle finding a proud gentleman in Desmond, named O'Sullivan More, to be my enemy, for having imprisoned certain of his men, wherefore Moyle remained at O'Sullivan's house for eight days framing false articles and books against me.

1587. May 10. O'Sullivan's More's lands went always by descent from the father to the son.

1587. July 26. Mr. Edward Denny, Tralee, reports: 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.

1588. June 30. Tract by Sir Wm. Herbert. The third country is O'Sullivan More's; it containeth 100 polugh lands. He, McCarthy Mor, claimeth there the giving of the rod, the finding of 50 galloglas, rising out, and in yearly spending the value of £20.

1599. Dec. 31. The people of Munster are so linked together by affinity and consanguinity, they will not do service against one another. Dermot O'Sullivan, second brother to O'Sullivan More (20), is married to Sir Owen McCarthy's daughter. O'Sullivan Bere is married to O'Sullivan More's sister. O'Sullivan More is married to Florence McCarthy's sister. O'Sullivan's More's sister, mother to the Knight of Kerry. O'Sullivan More's son, to Lord Fitz Morris's daughter. O'Connor Kerry married to O'Sullivan More's daughter.

1600. Feb. 15. Florence McCarthy, about the first of 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. On May 14, Florence writes to Carew asking that the title be abolished in him by that means of creation that it was abolished in his father-in-law, Earl of Glencar.

1600. June 17. O'Sullivan More was left as pledge at Askeaton, by Florence McCarthy, that he would bring McCarthy's soldiers to aid the Earl of Tyrone.

1592. Oct. 21. The Commissioners for mak-

ing the composition of Munster fixed the sum of £14 13s 4d. out of O'Sullivan More's country.

1600. Nov. 2. Carew writes: To abate the greatness of Florence MacCarthy, I have taken the O'Sullivans, O'Donoghues, etc., from him, and put them in pledges for their own loyalties and not to depend upon him.

Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster for Queen Elizabeth, in his valuable genealogical and historical MSS. preserved in the Lambeth Library, says of the O'Sullivan Mor family between 1590 and 1604, his contemporaries and personal acquaintances in war and peace, whose alliance it was one of his special duties to watch and note:—

"Owen O'Sullivan Mor married Shylie ny Donogh MacCarthy Reagh, and had Shylie, who married Thomas O'Connor, and Donnell O'Sullivan Mor, who married the first Honora FitzGibbon, daughter of the White Knight, by whom he had no children; he married secondly Joan, daughter of the Lord of Lixnaw. The brothers of Owen, husband of Shylie, were: 1. Desmond, taniest to his brother, married a daughter of MacCarthy Reagh; 2. Buogh married the daughter of O'Donovan; 3. Connor married the daughter of the Knight of the Valley; 4. Donnell married the daughter of Dermot O'Leayne and widow of the MacGillacuddy." (Carew MSS., Codex 625).

There existed, in the ruined Dunkerron Castle, near Kenmare, a curious confirmation, nearly three hundred years old, of the earlier portion of this genealogical note, written by Carew in or about 1600. On a stately carved mantelpiece in a roofless chamber of the castle, sculptured with figures of the chieftain and his wife and their attendants on a hunting expedition, with horses and dogs, is the following inscription:—

"I.H.S. Maria Deo Gratiast. This work was made the 20th of April, 1596, by Owen O'Sullivan Mor and Shylie ny Donogh MacCarthy Reagh."

In the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, calendared in the published (17th) Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, at page 262, is a long list of Kerry rebels pardoned in 1601. Amongst others mentioned are—"Owen O'Sullivan Mor and Shylie, his wife; Donnell MacOwen O'Sullivan and Joan alias Jane FitzMaurice, his wife." and a Connor MacDonogh O'Sullivan, who seems to have been the son-in-law of Bishop Crosbie. In 1603, when the civil troubles of Munster were

drawing to a close, Sir Charles Wilmot, the before-mentioned grantee of Bodismineen, wrote to Lord President Carew a letter from Cork City, which is also preserved at Lambeth, in which he says:—

"Nowe I will tell your Lordship some newes of the State of Munster, there is not one stirring in all that province but those that are in the Castle of Ballingarrye in Clanmaurice, who are there blocked up by Captain Bois with eight hundred foot. There is within it MacMaurice himselfe, Gerrot Ruagh Stack, Donnell O'Sullivan Mor, Hussey the scholar, and manie more, but these are the chiefe. I do not see how possibly they can escape, for the place is within a huge cliff on the sea, and no way to come in or out but by a bridge (draw-bridge); the rock is fifty fathoms down into the sea. The water Captain Bois had taken from them, and there are within about a hundred souls."

This Donnell O'Sullivan Mor was the husband of the sister of his companion, MacMaurice, of this letter, otherwise the eighteenth Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, of the above genealogical note from the Carew MSS. and the pardon of 1601. It is likely that O'Sullivan's uncles, Connor, the son-in-law of the Knight of Glin, and Donnell, the husband of MacGillacuddy's widow (daughter of Dermot O'Leayne) were amongst the "hundred souls" of Wilmot's letter who were besieged at Ballingarry. They ultimately surrendered to Bois; some were executed, but Lord Kerry and his brother-in-law, O'Sullivan Mor, were pardoned, and restored by James the First to great part of their estates. The manor and castle of Ardfert, "except such lands as Stephen Rice, Esq., of Dingle, was then possessed of there," Tubrid, Fenit, Bannagh, Cosfealy (Duagh), Irrymoore, Beal, Lixnaw, Kilfenora, and many more denominations, were restored by patent grant of 1612 to Lord Kerry, but others passed to the Crosbie family, to Sir William Taafe, the Denny's, etc. He continued faithful to the Crown for the rest of his life, and, dying at Drogheda in 1630, was buried in the tomb of St. Cormac in the chapel on Cashel Rock; the ancient burial place of his ancestors until 1590 having been Ardfert Abbey, which in that year was garrisoned by a troop of soldiers, and afterwards, until about 1630, was the residence of the Bishops of Ardfert, and ultimately remained with the Crosbies.

1603. Sept. 27. King James I. accepts a surrender from Dermot, son of Donel O'Sullivan More, deceased, and the

said Donel's younger brethren. Dough, Daniell, and Cnougher O'Sullivan, so much of their late father's country and lands in County Kerry held in tanistry and such other lands as they are peaceably possessed of: viz., the town and lands of Formiyle, Solteke, Oughugaduh, Cluhurraagh, Cianimkin, Cily, Bohassil, Nullinraigne, Cludagh, Irlirack, Dunloyhy, Nu-Cappuillh, Cappaigh, Aunynkyasse, Cnoysse, Datalligh, Dromcuynugy and Letter, Cahir, Donill Jerragh, Nugollaine, Kaypagch in Ruisee, Lyftyknougher, Durime, Aughhyffe, Durryeletter, Coysh, Many Flanigh, Numyllech, Bracaharraagh, Carrubbeey, Fyarrin, Nunarde, Behicghanne, Slyactun, Dullimgh, Myanus, and the chief rent that the said Dermot has with that part of Myanus, with the rent due to him yearly upon the lands called Pobble Sliactu, McCrahe, and Jurrahagh; and to regrant said lands for ever; yielding to the King the old rents and services.

1704. July 30. Owen O'Sullivan More, having surrendered his lands and the Irish title of O'Sullivan More to be extinguished as others did, the King to graht the lands to be held by English tenure, and with the title of a baron. His request is to be considered at the next Parliament in Ireland.

22. Donal, son of Owen, m. twice. His first wife was Honoria (d.s.p) dau. of Edmond Fitzgibbon. His second wife was Joan, dau. of Patrick Fitzmaurice, Lord of Kerry, who left issue:—

(a) Owen.

(b) Donal, m. Mary, dau. of Jenkin Conway of Killorglin.

(c) Philip (colonel) went to France.

(d) Dominick.

(e) Ellen, who f. Fimin MacCarthy of Gorkak.

(f) Mary, m. 1641, Col. Donogh Mac Gillcuddy.

(g) Dermot (colonel), went to France.

(h) Julia.

This Donal died in 1633, and was buried in the abbey of Irrelagh, Mucrus. His wife, Joan Fitzmaurice, brought the English royal blood into the family.

Briefly stated, this royal descent is as follows:—

Humphrey De Bohun, Earl of Hereford, killed in battle. 1321, md. Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I., King of England, and had a daughter.

I. Lady Eleanor De Bohun married James Butler, 1st Earl of Ormond, and had

II. James Butler, 2nd Earl of Ormond, Lord Justice of Ireland, md. the dau of Sir John Darcy, L.J., of Ireland, and had

III. Lady Ellen Butler, md., by the King's command, Gerald, fourth Earl of Desmond, and had, with a dau. Joan, md. Maurice Fitz Maurice, sixth Lord Kerry, a younger son, who, on the death of his elder brothers and their issue, succeeded as

IV. James, seventh Earl of Desmond, md. Mary, dau. of Ulick De Burgh, Lord of Clanrickard, and had (with a daughter, Lady Honora, wife of the 8th Lord Kerry), a son,

V. Thomas, eight Earl of Desmond (who also, by his De Burgh wife, was the cousin of Edward IV., and for a time high in favour with that king), founder of the Collegiate Church at Youghal, md. Lady Ellice Barry, dau. of Viscount Buttevant, and had, with other issue, a younger son, who ultimately succeeded as

VI. John, thirteenth Earl of Desmond (wrongly called by Lodge and others the fourteenth Earl), md. Maud, dau. of Mahon O'Brian, Lord of Carrigunnell and Pobble O'Brian, in Limerick, and, dying in Tralee, where he was buried in the Dominican Abbey with his ancestors, left a son.

VII. James, fourteenth Earl of Desmond, md. Maud, dau. of O'Carroll, Lord of O'Carroll Ely, and had, with other issue, a son, Gerald, last Palatine Earl of Desmond, killed at Glanageantha, near Tralee, in November, 1583, and a daughter

VIII. Lady Margaret FitzGerald, called "Margaret the Fair," who md. Thomas FitzMaurice, 16th Lord Kerry, said to have been the handsomest and strongest man of his time in Ireland. He is the hero of the romantic story illustrating the strength of fosterage ties in old Ireland. He died at Lixnaw Court in 1590, and Captain Zouch, who then commanded the Queen's troops in Ardferf Abbey, refused to allow him to be buried in its church with his ancestors. He was, therefore, buried in the tomb of Bishop Stack in Ardferf Cathedral. He left by his wife, Lady Margaret FitzGerald, a son.

IX. Patrick Fitzmaurice, seventeenth Lord Kerry, who was in his childhood sent as a hostage to England. He lived in the Court of Queen Mary Tudor and that of Queen Elizabeth until he was more than twenty years of age, and then returned to Ireland, where he soon entered into rebellion. He burnt his castle of Beale (or Beaulieu) to prevent it being garrisoned by the English,

and was about to destroy Lixnaw, when they succeeded in taking it. He fell ill through grief at seeing them possessed of Lixnaw, and he retired to Dunlo Castle (then owned by his son-in-law, O'Sullivan Mor), and died there on the 12th of August, 1600, where he was buried with his aunt's husband, MacCarthy Mor, Earl of Glancar, in the tomb still to be seen in Mucrus Abbey, Killarney. By his wife Jane Roche, daughter of Lord Fermoy, he had (with a son Thomas, great grandfather of Thomas FitzMaurice, 21st Lord and 1st Earl of Kerry, ancestor of the FitzMaurices, Marquises of Lansdowne and the Earls of Orkney), two daughters, Elinor, wife of Charles, second son of Florence MacCarthy Mor, and

X. Joan Fitzmaurice, who md. Donnell O'Sullivan Mor of Dunkerron and Dunlo, and had by him, with other issue, a younger daughter.

XI. Mary O'Sullivan md. in 1641 Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy

To return to the aforesaid O'Sullivan More, who, by his conduct and foresight in not joining the aforesaid Owen Roe O'Neill, maintained his estate for himself and posterity for two or three generations, and for the other families that had their estates out of his and his ancestors' house; he lived in great prosperity during his life. Daniel O'Sullivan More, the said Owen's son, married to Joan FitzMaurice, daughter to Lord Kerry, as well called Mc Maurice Kiery. The grandeur of this renowned family is referred to the author of the intended history, to whom it must be well known. (The O'Sullivan of Cappanacus, in default of male issue to the O'Sullivan More, would succeed to his inheritance as next in seniority).

The said Daniel O'Sullivan More had four sons by the said Joan FitzMaurice, viz.: Owen O'Sullivan More, the two Colonels, Philip and Dermot of great repute, both at home and abroad, and Daniel Oge O'Sullivan. The said Daniel O'Sullivan More and Joan FitzMaurice maintained and enjoyed their estates and lived happily during their lives.

1615. May. In the Dublin Parliament Daniel O'Sullivan and Stephen Rice represented Co. Kerry.

31. Jan. 21st. Jas I. Owen O'Sullivan More was seized in fee of a chief rent of 6l. Engl. out of the 12 carucates in the territory of Glanbehie, and by his deed of the 22 August, 1615, alienated the premises to Thomas Hussey of Moylhussey, James Delahoyde of Moyclare, and Donald Kegog, of

Barrere, and their heirs and assigns for ever; to hold to the use of Martin Husey, his heirs and assigns, subject to redemption, as appears by said deeds and a certain inquisition taken at the town of Tralee, on 9th April, 1623. Pardon of alienation made in consideration of a fine, as such required the license of the King.

(1625). Owen O'Sullyvane, Esq., of Down Keyran, petitions the King. Is desirous to settle his estate and create English tenures, manors, court leets, and fairs and markets at an increase of £5 on former rent.

1651. After the sack of Baltimore, the lord-president, St. Leger, reported on the precautions taken to secure the coast against the Turkish pirates: I have directed O'Sullivan More (who lives in the river of Kinmair) to take warning from the beacon over the Dorseys; and by one of his own, to assemble his tenants and servants, at his strong and defensible castle. But, I think, this precaution needless, as the inhabitants on both sides that river are but few, till as far up as Glanerought, where the pirates dare not venture. At Dingle there are great numbers of honest and well effected people, and a company may be placed there to secure them. Tralee is in the same situation as Glanerought, but freer from danger, by the residence of Sir Edward Denny and Sir Thomas Harris, who are well provided with will, judgment and arms to defend themselves.

On 14 November, 1632, Daniell O'Sullivan More of Dunkieran, made his last will, ordering his body to be interred in the family tomb in the Abbey of Irrelagh; appointing his eldest son Owen to be his heir; leaving lands, etc., to his wife, Joan Fitz Morish; £500 to his daughter, Syly; £170 to his daughter, Ellen; £130 to his youngest daughter, Mary. The arbitrators were: James Knowde, Esq.; Donell Fearys (Ferris), Esq.; Edmond Husey, gent; Donell O'Sullivan, gent; Dermott Leyne, gent.

1635. The Gentlemen and Freeholders of O'Sullivan More's country petition the King, showing that:—

In 1592 they paid a composition rent of £7 10s. a year for three years. When the Commissioners in 1604 were appointed to settle the rent, O'Sullivan was absent in England: One Farres (Ferris) appeared before the Commissioners (with no other authority than a letter of O'Sullivan More's wife), and consented to a doubling of the composition upon petitioners' patrimony. Lately, in 1635, a green-wax issued to the Sheriff to levy arrears of surcharge. They pay 9s. 4d. a year to the

King out of every quarter, and 30s. a year for the same to O'Sullivan More, though the rent which they can get is not at best above £4 a quarter. They pray for relief.

23. Owen, son of Donal, m. Mary, dau. of Sir Edm. Fitzgerald of Ballymalow, Cloyne. He was one of the forfeiting proprietors of 1641-54 wars. The said Edmond Fitzgerald, had two other of his daughters, sisters to the said Mary Fitzgerald, one of them married to the Earl of Inchiquin, and the other to Lord Kerry, nephew of the aforesaid Joan Fitzmaurice. Owen O'Sullivan Mor married Mary Fitzgerald, the daughter of Sir Edmund Fitzgerald, of Ballymaloo, Cork County, by Honora, daughter of James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald (who brought the Spaniards to Fort-del-Ore); and, as the niece of this Mary, daughter of Sir John Fitzgerald of Cloyne, married Patrick Fitzmaurice, 19th Lord Kerry whose brothers were in the Irish Army in 1641, and made war upon David Crosbie, driving him from Ardferit to Ballingarry.

24. Donal, son of Owen, d. about 1699. He resided at Toomies on some lands forfeited by Lord Kenmare during the Orange confiscations. This Donal married Ellinor Brown.

Daniel O'Sullivan More, son to the said Owen O'Sullivan More and said Mary Fitzgerald, was married to Ellinor Brown, of the noble family of the Lords Kenmare, a family very much noted for generosity and forwardness to serve their country; their alliance was great with some of the Milesians princes and with the renowned family of the Butlers and Fitzgeralds and others of the English conquest.

The said Daniel O'Sullivan More and Ellinor Brown enjoyed their estate but for a short time, as the said Daniel O'Sullivan More joined Daniel McCarthy, Terence O'Brien, and the aforesaid two colonels, uncles to the said O'Sullivan More, and in opposition to Oliver Cromwell.

The first action, as far as I could learn, that they were engaged in was at Dromcassaragh, where they were defeated, though behaving courageously, where one of the said colonels, I know not which, distinguished himself greatly, verified by a heroic verse composed by a county Kerry poet.

The next action was at Cnock na Noss, where the Irish, after a resolute dispute, were defeated, after which several treaties of peace, which did not hit; on which Cnock na Clarsi, by mutual consent of both parties, was fixed for the field of battle, and though a passage which happened the night before said battle is not altogether pertin-

ent to the purpose, yet I shall set it forth, as the Earl of Inchiquin, who was general of Cromwell's party, hearing of a wizard, or a man inspired with the spirit of prophecy, to live in the neighbourhood, sent for him, and desired to have his sentiments who would be next day defeated, on which the said man was much daunted, which the Earl observed, and desired him to declare his thoughts, and that he should not be in the least molested, on which the man told him by what he could prophecy that the Irishman would maintain the field with credit, and the Englishman totally defeated.

The Earl answered he was right, as he himself was the Irishman, and O'Brien a Milesian, and Count Taaffe, general of the Irish party, an Englishman by extraction, which happened as the Earl interpreted; as the Count, with his party, after a desperate bloody dispute, were defeated. Soon after said battle, the aforesaid Daniel McCarthy, Terence O'Brien, and many more, submitted to much more moderate conditions than they could have before, but Daniel O'Sullivan More, who here lost a good many of his regiment and name, marched to that part of the county of Kerry, the baronies of Iveragh, Dunkieron, and Clanarough, expecting by the bad passes and roads there leading that he could maintain said districts till further supplied or relieved; by this time, the aforesaid two colonels, uncles to the said O'Sullivan More, seeing no further prospect of success, declined that service, and went to France. Soon after this the said Earl of Inchiquin, having a concern and tenderness for the said O'Sullivan, sent to him earnestly desiring and advising he may submit, and that the said Earl would use his best interest with the Government to get him good conditions.

Lord Inchiquin, who was the maternal uncle of O'Sullivan More, made strenuous efforts to induce him to submit, but the Celtic chieftain was equally insensible to appeals of interest and affection. He retired into Iveragh, and the government decreed that the districts which he ruled should be invested by sea and land.

A small fleet was prepared in Tralee Bay under the command of Captain Vaulier. O'Sullivan had his fleet concentrated at Glenbegh, when he was informed that these ships were coming to anchor in Ballinskelligs Bay. He therefore divided his men into two companies, one of which he sent, under the command of Captain O'Sullivan, to Ballinskelligs, the other he led himself to-

wards the harbour of Snime (Sneem). When Owen arrived he found that the English had effected a landing, and dividing his company, he tried to surround them, and recover their booty and prisoners. The result was a sharp engagement, which resulted fatally for the party under Vaulier's command; he escaped himself with difficulty by running to his ship, notwithstanding the wounds he had received. In consequence of this defeat a garrison was placed at Nedeem, now Kenmare, and another at Valencia, to suppress, if possible, the irrepressible O'Sullivans. The site where the encounter between O'Sullivan's men and Vaulier's soldiers took place is still pointed out as the Traigh-na-Sassenach, or Englishman's Strand.

Vaulier made a deposition on the subject of this and other losses, which is still preserved. In the Book of Claims appears entry "No. 1289, Daniel O'Sullivan More claimed an estate in fee on two plough lands of Toomies by descent from Daniel O'Sullivan, his grandfather. Forfeiting proprietor. Nicholas Browne, alias Lord Kenmare."

25. Rory Ramhar, son of Donal, m. Juliana, dau. of Philip O'Sullivan Beara.

IRISH CIVIL CORRESPONDENCE.

(Castle MSS.) Last of April, 1714.

Dear Sir,—I find by your last letter about the licence of arms that you never adjourn your resolution of serving your friends as long as their application appears to be well grounded. I very heartily thank you for the favour of your last upon that subject. I have just now heard that there is some information or affidavits given to you against a principal gentleman of this county, O'Sullivan More, and this is no more than what my Lord of Kerry, the High Sheriff of the County, will assert as I. I therefore pray that favour and justice of you that if any such accusation be gone to Dublin to give it no credit till you are informed at large by the best men of this country of the occasion of it, and how it came to pass. In this, sir, you will very much oblige a worthy gentleman.—Yr. most obliged servant.

MAURICE HUSSEY.

26. Donal O'Sullivan Mor, son of Rory, m. Hester O'Sullivan, who d. 17 Jan., 1796, and was buried in Killarney. They had no issue.

There are in Kerry many descendants of younger sons of the O'Sullivan More family.

The last O'Sullivan Mor died at Tomies in 1752. Another account says on 16 Apr., 1754:—

Sir Ross O'Connell says, in the "Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," p. 53, vol. 1:—

The last O'Sullivan Mor died at Tomies in 1762. He left an illegitimate son, whose grandson is a fisherman at Killarney. This grandson told me that when a boy, some 50 years ago, he went to see his grandfather lying dead at Tomies. He saw in the room of the dead man a great pile of old papers, maybe three feet high, most written on skins in Latin and Irish, and faith, I was in dread they might fall into the hands of the Mahonys or some other new people in the country, and they might get more of the O'Sullivan estates, so I burned them all myself.

Arms: A dexter hand couped at the wrist, grasping a sword erect. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a robin redbreast with a sprig of laurel in its back. Motto: Lamh fois-tenach abu.

It is worthy of remark that as the O'Sullivans claim to be the senior branch of the House of Heber (eldest son of Milesius, whose flag represented a dead serpent entwined round a rod, because Moses by his rod cured the neck of Gaodhal when stung by a serpent), their ancient arms was a dexter hand couped at the wrist, grasping a sword erect, the blade entwined with a serpent.

O'Sullivan family boast:—"Nulla manus—tam liberalis atque generalis—atque universalis quam Sullivannis."

O'SULLIVAN STANDARD.

Bearings of O'Sullivan in the battle of Caisglinn.

I see mightily advancing in the plain
The banner of the race of noble Finghin,
His spear with a venomous adder (entwined),
His host all fiery champions.

The ancient Irish sword entwined with a serpent. Later symbols are additions derived from the Anglo-Norman system of heraldry.

II. THE O'SULLIVANS OF CAPPANACUSHA.

O'SULLIVAN OF CAPPANACUSHA, CEAPA-NA-COISE, TEMPLENOE PARISH SENIOR BRANCH.

This branch of the O'Sullivan clan were often called MacCraha. They were the senior branch, but through the laws of tanistry, Dermot of Dunkerron, was succeeded by a younger brother Donal na Sgreadaidhe or Shriek, and the latter's sons excluded the nephews from the chieftainship. The Sliocht Mac Craha had to content themselves with 20 ploughlands, and the right to succeed if the ruling house should become extinct.

Arms: A dexter hand couped at the wrist, grasping a sword erect. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a robin redbreast with a sprig of laurel in its beak. Motto: Lamh fois-tenach an nachtar.

1. Buadhach O'Sullivan, who first assumed the surname. He is said to have married a Slavonic wife. From her this branch of the clan are known as Vera O'Sullivans. Vera means faith, in the Slavonic language. In the 15th century, among the families in Desmond, were the O'Sowlevans More, Verra, and Beare.

2. Maccraith.

3. Donal Mor.

4. Giolla Mochoda, had a brother, Giolla na Bhlainn, ancestor of the O'Sullivans Beara.

5. Dunlong, in 1196, left Tipperary and settled in Kerry.

6. Murtogh Mor, m. Catherine, dau. of MacCarthy Mor. He had a brother Gille Mochodh.

7. Bernard, m. Mary MacCarthy, of Carbery, and had two sons Buochan, and Philip. Philip was ancestor of the junior branch of the Vera O'Sullivans of Cappanacusha, the pedigree of which appears later on.

8. Buochan.

9. Dunlong.

10. Ruadhri, Roger, had a brother named Craith. Ruadhri m. Una, dau. of Neil Oge O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, who was slain in 1432.

11. Donal.

12. Donal of Dunkerron.

13. Eoghan, Owen.

14. Dermot of Dunkerron, had a younger brother Donal na Sgreadaidhe from whom the O'Sullivan Mor family is descended.

15. Connor, son of Dermot.

16. Donal.

17. Owen Ruadh.

18. Owen of Cappanacusha Castle, forfeited his estate in the war of 1641-52. His dau., Mary, in 1641, m. Daniel, son of Art Oge O'Keefe, of Ballymacquirk Castle, Du-hallow.

19. Dermot had seven sons:—Murrugh, Murtogh Fion, William Leim laidir, Philip, Thige laidir, John Vera, Timothy Murtogh.

Sir John O'Sullivan, a French soldier of note, of the Cappanacoss branch of the family. At the age of 9 he was in Paris, and at 15 he went to Rome; he became tutor to the son of Marshal Maillabois, and later joined the French army. He was companion to Charles Stuart, and managed his affairs.

This John Vera William O'Sullivan was born in Kerry in 1700; educated in Paris for the Catholic priesthood; entered the French army under Marshall Maillabois, with whom he served in Corsica, 1739, and later in Italy and on the Rhine. In 1744 he joined the household of the Prince of Wales, and was appointed Adjutant-General. He landed with him at Lochannagh, 5th Aug., 1745, and was his chief adviser in civil and military affairs. He commanded with Cameron of Lochiel the 900 highlanders who captured Edinburgh, 16th Sept., and was leader of the Irish party. He was Quartermaster-General of the Prince's army. After Culloden he was the Prince's companion until the escape with Flora MacDonald. He then went to France, 1st October, 1746, in Captain Dumont's French cutter, and went to Versailles to arrange for the Prince's safety. On 19 Dec., 1746, Prince Charles wrote to his father at Rome, urging that O'Sullivan deserved his Majesty's favour. The King made him a Knight on 17 Apr., 1747. On 9 May, 1753, he was, as Sir John O'Sullivan, knighted some years ago for his attachment to us and his services to Charles, Prince of Wales, created by James III. and VIII. a Knight and Baronet, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body. He married, 17 Apr., 1747, Louisa, dau. of Thomas Fitzgerald by Louisa O'Connor.

Sir Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan, second Baronet, only son and heir to Sir John W. O'Sullivan, was an officer in the Irish Brigade in the French service, but having horse-whipped his superior officer, the notorious Paul Jones, he fled to America and entered the British service under Sir Henry Clinton at New York. He served through the American War until the peace of 1783, when he entered the Dutch service, in which he con-

tinued until his death in Holland, 1824. He married, first, in New York, Mary, dau. of Thomas M'Creedy; and, secondly, in 1819, Adriane des Portes, d.s.p., 1835. He had issue a son, Sir John, and a dau., Barbara.

Sir John William Thomas Gerald O'Sullivan, third Baronet, was educated at Montreal, and became an American citizen. He was U.S. Consul General to the Barbary States, and perished in a shipwreck in May, 1925. He married Mary, dau. of Rev. S. Rowley, and had issue:—

1. Sir William O'Sullivan.
2. Sir John Louis O'Sullivan.
3. Thomas Samuel O'Sullivan, m. Mary Allen, and had issue two sons, Herbert and Lewis, who died in infancy. He died s.p. Nov., 1855.
4. Charles Herbert FitzGerald O'Sullivan, died unmarried, May, 1846.
5. Mary Juana O'Sullivan, m. Cristoval Madan, d. Apr., 1867.
6. Adelaide O'Sullivan, a nun, was Superior of the House of Discalced Carmelites in Guatemala, until the nuns were expelled in 1872. They settled at Leon in Spain, where she died, in 1895.

Sir William O'Sullivan, fourth Baronet, was a Lieutenant in the U.S. navy, but his ship was never heard of after sailing from New York.

Sir John Louis O'Sullivan, fifth Baronet, was born at Gibraltar, in Nov., 1813; educated at Sorize in France, and in Westminster School; was American Minister at Lisbon (1854-8); and died s.p. in New York, 24 Mar., 195, when the Baronetcy became extinct. He married 21 Oct., 1846, Susan, dau. of Dr. John Kearny Rodgers of New York.

20. Murrugh, son of Dermot (19).

21. Thige laidir, strong Timothy.

22. John

23. Timothy

24. Timothy Murtogh, an officer in the Indian Commissariat at Fyzabad, Oude, in 1887, m. Ellen Fitzpatrick, having issue:—William John; Timothy Murtogh; James Thomas; Henry James, John; Eugene Sextus; Eoghan Donal; Hugh; Mary Ellen; Nelly Eleanor; Eveleen; Catherine Veronica; Nora Mary; Nesta Lucy; Mary Rhina; and Finola.

Capt. T. M. Vera-O'Sullivan, now of Chennai, Bengal, is 12th hereditary Lord Baron Bonawyer (created 2nd year Queen Eliz.).

25. William John Vera O'Sullivan, living

in India in 1887, and serving in Bengal Commissariat Dept.

The anonymous history refers to this branch as follows:—

6thly. The family of Capanacoss, otherwise called Sliocht Macraha, i.e., the descendants of Macraha, i.e., Macarius, brother of Rury Donn, i.e., Redoricus of the fair hair. 'Sullivan More, in the book of genealogy, mentions that said Macraha was O'Sullivan More during his life, and says no more of being the eldest of the two O'Sullivans, but that his descendants challenge it. The son of said Macarius, Daniel, was obliged, when his uncle, the said Redorick of the fair hair, came in to be O'Sullivan More, to content himself with twenty plough lands, that is, eight in the parish of Templenoe, and twelve in Ballybog (Sneem). The estate generally called the estate of Capanacoss, the mansion house of said family, which was very populous; there were four branches of said family that had of their estates out of said house, that is, the family of Caparoe, the family of Lakeen, the family of Driminnis, and the family of Griennane; but all notwithstanding call themselves the family of Capanacoss, from which house they had their estates, as aforesaid.

This family for a time were of good note for generosity and education, and as the estate was but small, and the family populous, as aforesaid, many of them went abroad and to other parts of the kingdom, some before Queen Elizabeth's time, as the family settling at Cleangluich, of which were not long ago, several good clergymen, but now I cannot give an account of any of them to be of any great note.

There was another family of them that settled in Ulster about that time, and made an acquisition there, and of them and of their station I cannot now give an account.

Another family, in Leinster, of whom there were some persons of note about thirty years ago, but could not learn in what station they or their descendants were now. It was remarked that after these families and others that went abroad, that, in Cromwell's war, when Daniel O'Sullivan More raised a regiment for King Charles, that there were 140 young and beardless men reckoned at a day of review in said regiment all of the aforesaid family of Capanacoss, and not one of them married but Captain Owen O'Sullivan of said regiment, head of said family; and such of them as were not lost in said service some went abroad, and some to the other parts of the kingdom, as Mr. John O'Sullivan, who went to study to Lovain, and attained

afterwards to be President of the Irish College there, and made some foundations there, the benefit whereof some of said family lately had, as the Rev. Mr. Cornelius Sullivan, a person of good note for behaviour and learning, and now chaplain in Colonel Buckley's regiment, and another of said family, together with another good clergyman of the name, enjoys at present the benefit of said foundations. The said Dr. John O'Sullivan that made, said foundations was predecessor of the aforesaid Dr. Florence O'Sullivan of McGiollacuddy's family, and was called by another name in Flanders, which was Johannes Acutus. (The will of Florence, 1731, is in the Registry of Deeds, General Archives of Belgium.)

Rev. John Sullivan, founder of the first bourse in Louvane, died in 1699. The same year he granted 732 florins for Irish students in Rhetoric, Philosophy and Theology, for his relations of the second degree, provided they were born in Ireland. The presentation was in two Doctors of Theology chosen by the Rector in "Strict Faculty." Father Marcus O'Sullivan enjoyed this in 1782. He was afterwards Parish Priest of Furies where he died in 1814. Father O'Sullivan was born in Meentogues. He and Owen Ruadh were first cousins, and he was grand uncle of the late Marcus O'Sullivan of Furies.

And three other brothers of said family, and of that branch of Grieanane, Daniel, Owen and Timothy, went to Dublin, the latter named from the London tavern (see Kerry Pastoral in vol. I), as was a nephew of his that succeeded him in the same; the former had a son who was Council-at-Law, and died in London, and a daughter on whom he bestowed a considerable fortune to Counsellor Ryan of Cashel, of whose issue I can give no account, or of the descendants of the aforesaid Messrs. Daniel and Owen Sullivan, as the most of them went abroad, but of Mr. Daniel Sullivan, the notable, is now in Dublin, who is the eldest that I can understand now alive of that branch of the aforesaid Grieanane of the family of Cappanacoss. The aforesaid Daniel has many good relations in and about Dublin, by his grand uncle. The aforesaid Mr. Owen, whereof is Captain Mercer and other gentlemen in good stations, whereof is the Rev. Mr. Brennan, Jesuit, and the merchant and surgeon, brothers to the late learned Dr. James Brennan.

Another family that went abroad at said time of Cromwell's war, and settled in the west of England, and changed their name from Sullivans to Silvers, of whom I have

seen no account since the year 1691. Another family that settled in Cork and Bandon, which were in good stations for a time, but now almost extinct, or at least, in no great stations.

VERA O'SULLIVAN OF CAPPANACUSHA JUNIOR BRANCH.

1. Philip O'Sullivan, second son of Bernard (No. 7, on the Vera O'Sullivan pedigree, senior branch), married Honoria O'Connor, Kerry.

2. Donal, m. Joanna MacCarthy.

3. Richard or Rory, m. Una, dau. of Neil Oge O'Neill of Ulster.

4. Owen, m. Graine MacCarthy.

5. Donal, m. Maedhbh O'Donnell.

6. Philip, m. Nelly, dau. of Owen O'Sullivan Mor.

7. Rory, m. Mary Fitzmaurice.

8. Donal, m. Julia O'Donovan.

9. Owen, m. Eliz. Fitzgerald.

10. Ruadhraidh, m. Julia MacCarthy of Drishane.

11. Donal, M. Elana Mac Auliffe.

12. John, m. Mary O'Keefe, of Kileen.

13. Thige or Tadhg, m. Joanna O'Callaghan of Clonmeen in Cork, having issue Philip; Connor, b. 2 May, 1683, d. 5 May, 1769, m. Ellen, dau. of Stepney Gatwey, merchant, Cork. Tadhg d. 4 Aug., 1706, aged 54 years.

14. Philip, b. 8 Mar., 1682, d. 1754, m. Eliz. Irwin of Roscommon, having issue Owen; Benjamin of Cork, who had a son, Sir Benjamin, father of Geo. Jas. O'Sullivan of Wilmington, Isle of Wight, in 1867; Una.

15. Owen, b. 1744, d. 1808, m. at Kenmare a Miss Moriarty, having Donogh; John; Donal; Owen; Nora; Julia.

16. Donogh, b. 1776, d. 1838; buried at Kilmurphy, West Muskerry, Cork; m. a Miss M'Auliffe, having issue John; Denis; Owen; Nora, who m. Murphy having Conn d.s.p.; Denis of Douglas, Cork, 1887, who m. Kate Burke, and had issue Conn, John, Denis and Kate. The above Donogh died at Shandubh, Moviddy parish.

17. John, b. 1799, died at Teeraveen, Kilmurphy parish, and buried at Kilmurphy; m. Rachel, dau. of Richard O'Neill of Ulster, having issue, Donogh, Joanna; John; Nora; Richard; Donogh (2); Kate; and two other daus. Nora, m. Donal O'Cahan, of Renour, Kilbanane (1887). Donogh (2) m. Ellen, dau. of Wm. Sheehan of Killegh, having issue Nora (1861-7); Rachel b. 1869; Joanna b. 1871; John b. 1875; Richard, b. 1875; Denis

b. 1879; the family (1887) residing at Curragh-beh, Kilmurphy parish, Cork.

18. Richard, son of John, m. Kate O'Donovan, having issue Julia b. 1854; in 1887 resided at Maghbeg, Bandon.

III. THE O'SULLIVANS OF GLANBEGH.

The family of Glanbegh had sixteen ploughlands. Their mansion house was Glenbegh. They were for a long time of good note, but now extinct (1755). MacCarthy Mor's dues from Glanvehe were 19s. 4d. and two groats.

IV. THE MAC GILLYCUDDY O'SULLIVANS.

The Mac Giolla Mochudas or MacGillicuddy's are of the Eugenic race, deriving their descent and surname from Giolla Mochuda, of the race of Donal Mor O'Sullivan.

The MacGillicuddy's were chiefs of Tir-na-Cruacha, i.e., the country of the Reeks, comprising the parish of Knockane in the county of Kerry; and the chief representative of this family still retains the title of "MacGillicuddy of the Reeks," and holds a portion of the lands of his ancestors.

1. The eldest son of Domhnall Mor O'Sullivan was Gilla Mochuda. The name Mochuda is a baptismal name, like Brendan, Finian etc. St. Mochuda, the founder of Lismore, who died in 653, was a native of Kerry. The name Gilla-Mochuda was very common in the O'Sullivan clan, who placed their children under the tutelage or patronage of St. Mochuda of Lismore—the word meaning literally servant of St. Mochuda.

2. Dunlaing, in 1196, left Tipperary and settled in Kerry. His second son was Gille Mochudi, the ancestor of the Mac Gillicuddy O'Sullivans.

3. Gilla-Mochuda caech, one-eyed, was second son of Dunlaing.

4. Conchobar or Conor, was the first person called Mac Gilla-Mochuda, or MacGillicuddy.

5. Giolla Mochuda Mac Gillicuddy, who seems to be the Lord of the Reeks, described in Angus O'Daly's satire (1559) as hating mankind as the daisy hates the night.

6. Conchobar or Conor. In 1563 he killed Donnell O'Sullivan Beare (A. F. Masters). His name is sometimes written Conor Mac Gillicuddy O'Sullivan.

7. Donnchadh or Donough.

8. Domhnall Geraltach. In or about 1583, Donald Geraltagh MacGillicuddy, of Bodisminneen, chief of his sept in Kerry, was killed in rebellion, and his territory in and around that place and the Reeks was confiscated and granted to Edmund Barret, of Furies, who soon sold it to Edward Hussey, of Ballingowan, one of a family settled in Kerry in the 13th century. In 1598 Hussey conveyed those lands (on which the MacGillacuddys were still settled) to Donogh MacDermot MacGillacuddy, of Bodisminneen. When the Sagan Earl's rebellion broke out, and when the Spaniards came to Kinsale, this Donogh MacDermot MacGillacuddy seems to have followed the example of his relative, Donald Geraltagh, for in 1604 the Patent Rolls record the grant to Lord Bourke of the "Castle and town of Bodisminneen, parcel of the estate of Donogh MacDermot O'Sullivan, alias MacGillacuddy, dead in rebellion." In 1614, Sir Charles Wilmot had a grant of part of the estate of Donald Geraltagh MacGillacuddy, killed before 1596, which he, Sir Charles, conveyed at once to Maurice Crosbie, of Clonmoney, either a son or nephew of John Crosbie, Bishop of Ardferit. Between 1618 and 1630 a large portion of the estate of the two dead rebels, including Bauncloon and Bodisminneen, was in the possession of Connor (i.e. Cornelius) MacGillacuddy, of Castle Currig, gentleman, who had married Joan, daughter of Bishop Crosbie. There can be little or no doubt that he was the son or nephew of Donogh MacDermot MacGillacuddy, of 1600-4, killed in rebellion, and the grandson or grandnephew of Donald Geraltagh of 1580-90, and that after the country became peaceful in 1612, through the influence of O'Sullivan Mor, the Fitzmaurices and the Crosbies, he was able to recover Bodisminneen, Bauncloon and other portions of his ancient inheritance. Between 1600 and 1618 or 1621, the Crosbies, Lord Kerry and O'Sullivans Mor lived apparently on very good terms, and this being the case, it is probable that the MacGillacuddy's widow, who married the younger brother of the O'Sullivan Mor of 1596, and the uncle of his son and heir, Lord Kerry's brother-in-law, gave up her first husband's young son, Connor MacGillacuddy, to the guardianship of Bishop Crosbie, in hopes of securing at least some portion of his estate. Connor was from his youth intimately connected with Bishop Crosbie, and finally, in or about 1612-13, married his daughter, and he managed to recover or retain Bodisminneen, Bauncloon, and a considerable portion of the MacGillacuddy estates in Dunkerron, Ma-

gunihy and Trughenacmy.

9. Conchohar, or Conor McGillycuddy of Carhuebeg in Kerry. He m. 1stly, Joan, dau. of John Crosbie, Bishop of Ardferit and Aghadoe, having issue Donough; Donald or Daniel, the father of Colonel Dennis McGillycuddy, who married Margaret, eldest dau. and co-h. of Mynheer Derrick Von Dachelaeler, of Wageningen, in Guelderland; Conor or Cornelius; Kathleen; Ellen, m. 12 Sept., 1672, Charles Carthy, of Sughreany, Kerry. Conor m. 2ndly, Sheelah, dau. of Daniel Mac Carthy of Dinguile, and had by her Neil; Elish or Elizabeth. Conor d. 3 Nov., 1630. His death took place by shipwreck, according to funeral entry in Ulster's office.

Inquisition after the death of Connor Mac Gillycuddy, dated at Killarney, 16th April, 1633, taken before Henry Harte, Gent, Escheter Thomas Joy, and Collo Joy, Gents, to enquire what lands and tenements Cornelius, alias Connor, McGillycuddy, late of Castlearrig, died possessed of, on the oaths of the following good men and true:—

Donal Fearys, of Ballymalis, Esq.
Edmond Hoare, of Ballynorig, Gent.
Ferris M'Owen, of Currines, Gent.
Garrett Oge Brenagh, of Ardferit, Burgess.
Cosnigh M'Bohelligg, of Cappaghilure, Gent.
David M'Andrew, of Ardferit, Burgess.
Daniel M'Donogh, of Maline, Burgess.
Dermon M'Donogh, of Gortnascarry, Gent.
Dominic Trant, of Rahinagh, Gent.
Dermot M'Finin, of Killone, Gent.
Owen M'Murtagh, of Aglis, Gent.
Richard Oge Necargy, of Callinafercy, Gent.
Owen M'Dermott, of Imilymore, Gent.
Cormacke M'Daniel Carty, of Comiagol, Gent.

Daniel M'Owen, of Ballingamboone, Gent.
Tralee Summer Assizes, August, 1635.

Judges—Edward Hanys, Hugh Cressy.

Funeral Entry of the death of Connor Mac-Gillycuddy. Dated 9th February, 1636.

Connor M'Gillecudi, of Castle Currick, in the county of Kerry, Gent, did marie Joan, daughter of the Right Reverend Father in God, John Crosby, sometime Lord Bishop of Ardferit, by whom he had issue—three sons and two daughters, viz—Donogh M'Gillecudi, Daniel M'Gillecudi, Connor M'Gillecudi, Kathleen M'Gillecudi, and Ellen M'Gillecudi. The said Connor M'Gillecudi did marie to his second wife, Shely, daughter of Daniel Oge Carty, of Dunquill, in the County of Kerry, Gent, by whom he had issue—one sonne, named Neil M'Gillecudi. The above said Connor M'Gillecudi departed this mortal life the (blank) day of October, by shipp-

wracke, 1630. The truth of the previous is testified by the subscription of Charles Sughreue, of Ardferit, in the county of Kerry, Gent—Taken by me, Albon Leveret, Athlone Officer of Armes, to be recorded in the office the 9th day of February, 1636. The Inquisition further states that the deceased Connor alias Cornelius MacGillacuddy was seized in his lordship as of fee of Ardalghas (Ardglass?) and Banncloon (the modern Whitefield), of Cahirdonnellieragh, Ardshilane, Gowlans, Glaneloghy, Callinafercy, Bracharagh, Aunagarry, the two Carrunahones, Carrubeg, Gortnessig, and Ardes, the three last of which he had demised to Dermot O'Leayne, of Kilyotran, and of several other lands. Dermot O'Leayne seems to have been the maternal grandfather of Connor MacGillacuddy, because Sir George Carew, in his MSS preserved at Lambeth Library, written in or about 1590-1600, says that Donell, youngest son of Owen O'Sullivan More (whose name is inscribed on the ruined Dunkerron Castle) married "the daughter of Dermot O'Leayne, widow of the MacGillacuddy" (Carew MSS, codex 625).

10. Donogh of Carhuebeg, a colonel in the Army, m. in 1641, Marie, the youngest dau. of Daniel O'Sullivan, alias the O'Sullivan More, of Dunkieran, and had issue, besides two children whose names are unknown, Cornelius; Daniel, who died *vita patris*, leaving issue by his wife, Lucretia, second dau. of Mynheer Derrick Von Dachelaeler, two sons, Dennis, of whom hereafter, and Cornelius, who assumed the name of Rodrigo Von Dachelaeler, and lived in Lisbon (he had two sons in 1720); Dermot, who had a son, Dermot; Philip; Frank, an officer in the Limerick garrison in 1691; John; Inez, wife of John Anketell, of Farrahy. Colonel Donogh McGillycuddy made his will on the 11th of April, 1695, and it was proved in the Consistorial court of Ardferit on 1st Oct. 1702. He died in 1695-6. He was born at Ardferit in 1623, as appears from the Matriculation books of Trinity College. David Crosbie of Ardferit was his guardian, and Richard Connell, Catholic Bishop of Kerry, signed a decree in 1643, in favour of McGillycuddy, at the Council of Confederate Catholics.

This Donogh McGillycuddy in 1648 raised a foot company at his own cost, and was made Lieut-Col. He suffered for his loyalty, burned his castle, and went abroad. In 1661 he was restored by Chas. II. One of his chief tormentors was Sir Wm. Petty, who contrived to take away part of McGillycuddy's lands. In 1671 Col. Donogh got a pension of £100 out of the Concordat

Fund, but in 1681 it was two years in arrear. In 1662 Col. Donogh sent forward a petition and a schedule of his lands including the territory of Tuogh; MacGillycuddies Reeks, Aunigh, and other glines and pastures; the territory of Bordonnie in Kilocroghane parish. The lands of Tuogh were in Dunekierane barony, Cnockane, and Killforlin parishes.

In a battle near Mallow, Muskerry escaped narrowly. Among the prisoners are Lieut-Col. McGillycuddy, a man more popular than Muskerry himself. Major McGilliaragh, an old Spanish soldier; Major McFinnine, a very leading man in Kerry; Capt. Mac Gullycuddy brother to the lieut.-col.; Captain Seale, Governor of the Island of Valentia; Captains Sullivan and Clausley and some troopers.

In 1687 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Kerry, whether by the appointment of Lord Clarendon or Tyrconnell is uncertain, but he would have been acceptable to the former as the cousin german of Sir Thomas Crosbie (a High Churchman and Jacobite), and to Tyrconnell as a Roman Catholic of Irish race, who had suffered for the Stuarts. Cornelius Mac Gillacuddy, the eldest son of Colonel Donogh, was, with his own and Sir Thomas Crosbie's cousin german, Roger MacEligot, an officer in James' army, and in 1688 member for Ardferit in that King's Irish Convention, or Parliament, MacEligot was made prisoner, sent with Lord Clancarty to the Tower, and his Kerry estate was confiscated; but Capt. Cornelius MacGillacuddy, and his brother Francis, and Sir Thomas Crosbie were included in the Articles of Limerick, and thereby saved their estates. On the 13th of October, 1694, Cornelius MacGillacuddy wrote from Dublin a letter to his father in Kerry, in which he says: "You have always a friend at Court in my Lady Shelbourne; she doth not forget you, and doth assure me she will continue your friend as formerly." He adds a kindly message to "Captain Hassett, of Killborghlin," saying "in whatsoever he shall want in Dublin, I shall be as read a solicitor for him here as he was a true friend of me and mine there" (i.e. in Limerick and Kerry). This Captain Hassett, as the old Kerry abbreviation of the Blennerhasset name ran, was the writer of the well-known Genealogical MSS., and an ardent supporter of William of Orange. He had been one of the Galway Prisoners of 1688, and it is very pleasant to find him acting in so generous a spirit towards his former foes, and to find them reciprocating it in 1694. But there had been an earlier connection between the Killborghlin Blennerhassetts and the MacGilla-

cuddys, to be renewed in 1717, as we shall hereafter see. Mary Conway, the maternal grand-aunt of Captain Blennerhasset, granddaughter of Captain Jenkin Conway, to whom Queen Elizabeth had granted the Killborghlin estate, had married, in or about 1640, Donnell O'Sullivan, second son of Donnell O'Sullivan Mor by Joan Fitzmaurice, and brother of Mary O'Sullivan, the wife of Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy. The descendants, if any, remain of this marriage are unknown. It is more curious to find Lady Shelburne, the aged widow of Sir William Petty, and the daughter of Hardress Waller, interesting herself so warmly on MacGillacuddy's behalf. But her mother, wife of the redoubtable Cromwellian officer, Hardress Waller, was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Dowdall, of Killfinny Castle, County Limerick, and he and his family had been devoted adherents of James the First and Charles the First. For their sakes Hardress Waller's life was spared at the Restoration, and his estate (or rather hers) of Castletown was allowed to remain with his wife and children. Moreover in 1692, Lady Shelburne's only daughter, Lady Anne Petty, had married Thomas Fitzmaurice, 21st Baron and 1st Earl of Kerry, what was the great grand-nephew of Joan Fitzmaurice, daughter of the 17th Baron of Kerry, wife of Donnell O'Sullivan Mor, and mother of his heir, Owen, and of Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy's wife. And Owen O'Sullivan Mor was married to Mary FitzGerald (daughter of Sir Edmund FitzGerald, of Cloyne, by Honora, daughter of James Fitzmaurice FitzGerald, (who brought the Spaniards to Fort del Or), whose niece, Honora, was the wife of the 18th Baron of Kerry. This Honora, Lady Kerry, lies buried in the little ruined chapel at the north-east end of Ardferit Cathedral, purchased by her in 1668, as a burial place for herself and her descendants, as appears by the inscription on the tomb. She was grandmother of Thomas, 21st Baron and 1st Earl of Kerry above mentioned. This Thomas and his father, the 20th Baron of Kerry, went to France after 1690. The former seems to have died there in 1697, but his son returned, as did others, and submitted to King William and Queen Mary, who had put forth a proclamation that certain of James' adherents, who did so return in a given time, would be pardoned and restored to their estates.

In the journals of the Rev. R. Daires, D.D. Dean of Ross (and chaplain to one of King William's regiments in 1691 at Belfast, the Boyne and Limerick), edited by the late Dr.

Caulfield for the Camden Society in 1857, the editor gives in the Appendix, the following extract from the Cork Corporation Records, "14th October, 1696:—Ordered that Mr. Thomas Kingsmill pay petty duties for my Lord Kerry's goods in 8 days, or that he be then disfranchised, it plainly appearing to the Council that he sheltered the goods of a Foreigner contrary to his oath." The journals of the Dean make frequent mention of "John Hassett," Sam Morris, "Ensign Raymond" (of Kerry or Cork) and other Irishmen of his time.

Donogh MacGillacuddy had a long and troubled life. In his petition to be restored to his estates after 1660 he declares that he took no part in the Civil War until 1648; but three deponents—Arthur Blennerhassett, Michael Vines, and Stephen Love, swore before the Royal Commissioners in 1642 that he was with the Irish at the siege of Tralee Castle in that year. Michael Vines was a shoemaker in that town, and he and his wife and seven children were amongst the besieged, who endured great misery for some months. He swore that Captain James Browne, of Killarney, Esq.; Capt. Florence MacCarthy Mor, of Pallas, Esq.; Capt. O'Sullivan Mor, Esq., and Capt. MacGillacuddy, Esq., who was formerly a Protestant, but is since turned Papist; and Capt. O'Donoghue of the Glins, Esq., were with the besiegers. In 1647-8, Donogh MacGillacuddy was certainly an officer in Ormond's army, and the Marquis as well as Lord Clancarthy gave him certificates in 1661, testifying that he had continually and faithfully served the king, "with loss of blood, duration of long imprisonment, and several other sufferings," and had burned his Castle at Bauncloon and followed Charles II into exile rather than "submit to the usurped power." Portion of his estate was restored to him in 1660-70, but great part of it remained with Sir William Petty, Robert Marshall and others, and he was so impoverished by law suits with them about arrears of quit rent, etc., that the King granted him £100 a year out of the Concordatum Fund. Like all allowances at that time it was most irregularly paid, and the two thousand acres restored to him, out of 6,500 promised, were wasted by war and of little value. The Herberts and Sir William Petty endeavoured to deprive him even of the remnant of his ancient inheritance, but Ormond and Clancarthy, and Rose Marchioness of Antrim's influence prevented his complete despoilation. In 1688-91 he and his sons fought for James the Second, and were in-

cluded in the Articles of Limerick. The last half-dozen years of his life were tolerably peaceful, chiefly through the influence of the Crosbies and Blennerhassett of Killorglin, Protestant connections of the FitzMaurices and O'Sullivan Mor. His eldest son married the sister of McCarthy Mor, and died childless in 1712.

Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy died between 1695 and 1702, and the following is an extract from his will, still preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin. It was proved on the 1st of October, 1702:—

I.H.S. In Nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sanctus. Amen. I, Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy, of Castle Curragh, in the county of Kerry, being aged and infirm in body, but sound and perfect in sense and reason, do make my Testament and last Will as followeth. Imprimis, I bequeath my soul to God Almighty—(illegible), the intercession of the Blessed Virgin His Mother, and my body to be buried in my predecessor's tomb in Irelagh Abbey. Secondly, as for my Estate and Inheritance, Chief Rents and what other justly belongeth unto me, I bequeath them to my eldest son, Cornelius MacGillacuddy, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male I bequeath it to my second son's son, Daniel MacGillacuddy, his eldest son, Donogh MacGillacuddy, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male to his other son, Cornelius MacGillacuddy, and his heirs lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male I bequeath my said estate to my son, Dermot MacGillacuddy, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male I bequeath it to my son, James MacGillacuddy, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male I bequeath it to my son, Philip MacGillacuddy, and to his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male I bequeath it to my nephew, Major Denis MacGillacuddy, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male I bequeath it to my brother, Cornelius MacGillacuddy, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male I bequeath it to my cousin german, Donogh MacDermot MacGillacuddy, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs I bequeath it to Cornelius MacGillacuddy of Gortnescarry's eldest son, John MacGillacuddy, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male I bequeath my said

estate to the said Cornelius MacGillacuddy of Gortnescarry, his second son, Owen MacGillacuddy, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male I bequeath it to the said Cornelius MacGillacuddy, his third son, Teigue MacGillacuddy and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male, I bequeath it to the said Cornelius MacGillacuddy of Gortnescarry's fourth son, Cornelius MacGillacuddy, junior, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs male lawfully begotten to the heirs general . . . I leave at (sic) this, my last Will and Testament, no power to my said successors to dock my said entail, but leave it extant. Donogh MacGillacuddy. Being present when this last Will and Testament was signed, this 11th day of April, 1695; Ric Connell, Parish Priest. Florence MacGillacuddy, Humphrey Sugrue, Owen Moriarty. Jurat 1st October, 1702. Testat. Arthur Herbert, Registrar and Notary Public.

I leave and bequeath to Dr. Richard Connell three pounds sterling, and five pounds to the Guardian Friars of the Abbey of Irelagh, for praying for my Soul, which legacy I leave to my son, Cornelius MacGillacuddy to discharge. Donogh MacGillacuddy. Signed before us die et anno supradicto. Humphrey Sugrue, etc.

The three pounds and the five pounds represented probably at least six times as much of our present day money, that is to say, eighteen pounds for Dr. Richard Connell and thirty pounds for Masses to be said for the testator's soul by the friars, who it is plain, were five years after the Boyne still guarding Irelagh (i.e. Mucress) Abbey, then owned by MacCarthy Mor, whose sister was the wife of Colonel Cornelius MacGillacuddy, the testator's eldest son. This bequest of money for Masses, is another proof of the truth of what I said as to the majority of the penal laws being a dead letter in Ireland so far as concerned Irish Roman Catholics, lay or clerical, who were not known to be engaged in treasonable plots against the Crown. Of the descendants, if any, there were, of the three younger sons, the nephew, the brother and the cousin german of Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy mentioned in his will, we have no account. But of the Gortnescarry MacGillacuddys who are last in the entail, we have good contemporary and later records, which will be given hereafter.

11. Cornelius of Carnebegg, was the eldest son of Colonel Donogh, and m. in 1670

Ellish or Elizabeth, sister to Charles McCarthy More. They had no issue. He died in November, 1712. He was in 1688 made Capt. in Lord Slane's regiment, and was M.P., in 1689. He was included within the articles of Limerick, and took the oaths in 1694.

Richard Thompson, Revenue Office, Dublin, 9th November, 1680, writes to Cornelius: "I have fought your battle and foiled the Knight (Sir W. Petty?) and made him cry and sob in the open court."

Captain Cornelius MacGillacuddy succeeded his father under the will of 1695 as son and heir. He died in 1712 leaving no issue by his wife, the sister of Charles McCarthy Mor, and niece of the Marquis of Antrim. The words of Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy's will are, "I bequeath it (i.e., his estate) to my second son's son, Daniel MacGillacuddy, his eldest son, Donogh MacGillacuddy." It is clear, therefore, that the latter Donogh was not the grandson of the testator, Colonel Donogh, but his great grandson, the son of his "second son's son, Daniel." Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy, the husband of Mary O'Sullivan and the testator of 1895, is called in all the MSS preserved in the Dublin Public Record Office and at Bauncloon, as he signs himself in the will, Donogh not Denis. But he had in 1673 a son who then, and subsequently, down to 1691, appears in the old public records as Denis, probably in order to prevent confusion between him and his father. As Colonel Donogh was married in 1641 to Mary O'Sullivan, and had by her an elder son, Cornelius, Denis may have been about twenty-nine years of age in 1673, and as men married young in those days, he may have been the father of a son nine or ten years old in that year, whose name was Daniel, the English form of the old Irish Dromhnall of Donnel. Donogh or Denis MacGillacuddy of the Restoration period, married Inez de Rebera, a Spanish or Portuguese lady, probably a relative of Francisco de Ribera, a Franciscan friar of Toledo, made Bishop of Leighlin by the Pope in 1587, and who died in 1604. The fine paintings of a Spanish artist of the same name, Jose de Ribera, who died in 1656, adorn the galleries of the Museo de Prado at Madrid, and those of the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. This Denis of 1673 was by this Spanish or Portuguese wife, father of Daniel MacGillacuddy, called in the above will of Colonel Donogh in 1695, "my second son's son, Daniel." His father, whose christian name and personality, are lightly passed over in the will. Denis was in 1691 a Colonel in the army of James the Second, in Cavan.

while his father, the testator Colonel Donogh (alias Denis) was recruiting men in Kerry and seizing cattle for the service of the same king's Munster troops. On 30th of April, 1691, Colonel Denis MacGillacuddy was Commander of all James' troops, in the town and country of Cavan. This was the Denis of the Privy Council License of 1673, the husband of Inez de Ribera, the "second son" of the testator Colonel Donogh, and the father of Daniel, whose young son, Donogh, in accordance with the entail, succeeded his childless grand uncle, Cornelius, in 1712. Colonel Denis MacGillacuddy, commanding in Cavan for James in 1691, must have gone to France or Spain or fallen at the Boyne or at Limerick, but in either case it was only common prudence of his father to pass him over as lightly as possible in the will of 1695, and mention only the name of his (Denis's) son, Daniel, and grandson, Donogh, a child in 1688-95. It is not certain whether Daniel MacGillacuddy was alive in 1695 when the will was made. It seems most probable that he had died before the civil war of 1689-91 began, but in any case it is certain that the mention of his name in the will would not have been dangerous, as that of his father might very well have been. If Daniel MacGillacuddy did live throughout the war he did not take any part in it, and as his wife was the daughter and co-heiress of Derrick Van Dachalaer, a burgomaster of Waugenheim in Holland, and he, Daniel, had been an officer in the army of William the Second, Prince of Orange (the father of William the Third) in or about 1680, the English Government in 1695 would not have regarded him his younger son, who was probably only eight or ten years old in that year, with disfavour, but would have permitted the latter to obtain his full rights under the entail, in hopes that his Protestant relatives and friends would have him educated in their own faith after the deaths of his grandfather, grand uncle and father. And those hopes were ultimately realised. Cornelius MacGillacuddy mortgaged all his estate in 1698 to his cousin David Crosbie, of Ardferit, and in 1706 levied a fine and suffered recovery, in order to bar the entail, a proceeding which it is evident his father Colonel Donogh, the testator of 1695, feared he (Cornelius) might take in spite of the parental injunctions not to do so. It would seem that Cornelius was for a time at variance with his nephew Daniel, perhaps for his not joining James the Second's side in 1688, or for having married the daughter of

a Dutchman. Cornelius, by a will dated 20th October, 1712, endeavoured to annul the deeds of mortgage of 1698, and to secure the estates under the entail to his young grand-nephew, Donogh. It is more than doubtful that he could have succeeded in this high-handed attempt against the mortgagees, but after his death, in 1713, David Crosbie (whose eldest son Sir Maurice Crosbie, first Lord Brandon had just married Lady Anne FitzMaurice, daughter of Thomas Earl of Kerry) restored all the mortgaged lands to young Donogh, and also granted him leases of valuable lands for nine hundred and ninety-nine years at very small rents. Donogh, or Denis MacGillacuddy, as he is always called in old legal records after 1700, married, in 1717, Anne Blennerhassett, daughter of Captain John Blennerhassett, of Killorglin, son of Robert Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, in 1649, by his wife Avice Conway, co-heiress with her sister, Alice, wife of Patrick Dowdall, of Cappa, of the Killorglin seignory, granted to their great grandfather, Jenkin Conway, by Queen Elizabeth in 1587. Robert Blennerhassett was the younger son of John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy, in 1650, by his wife Martha Lyn. Captain John, the husband of Avice Conway, was the writer of the well-known genealogical MSS., and one of the Galway prisoners of James the Second in 1688, subsequently the Captain 'Hassett who is mentioned as a "true friend" in 1691 in Cornelius MacGillacuddy's letter of that year. In the year after his marriage Denis MacGillacuddy openly conformed to the Protestant religion of his wife and her family. He died in 1730; his widow married John Herbert, of Currans, younger brother of George Herbert, ancestor of the Cahirname Herberts. At his death, in 1730, he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Cornelius, who according to his maternal grandfather, John Blennerhassett, genealogical records, above mentioned, was born on the 28th of January, 1721; so that he was only nine years of age at his father's death, and hardly ten when his widowed mother married John Herbert.

12. Dennis of Carhuebeg, eldest son of Captain Daniel and Lucretia. m. 26 Feb., 1717, Anne, born 24 Jan., 1694, dau. of Capt. John Blennerhassett of Killorglin, by Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Benjamin Crosse. She m. 2ndly, in 1731, Thomas, son of Arthur Herbert of Currans, also having issue by him. The children of Dennis and Anne were Denis; Cornelius: John, born 26 July, 1727; Philip born 10 Feb., 1729; Avice-Catherine;

Elizabeth; Mary. This Dennis died in 1730. He declared his conformity at Tralee on 22 Apr., 1718. Among the items of his funeral expenses were: £1 15s 0d for an anker of brandy; £4 for wine; £3 5s for brandy, to Keyne Mahony; £9 4s. 6d. for Holland, etc., to John Cahane, Tralee; £15 for funeral expenses to Mort Sullivane, merchant, Killarney.

1713. DEPOSITIONS.

COUNTY KERRY—Richard Connell of Meanus, by our warrant summoned to appear before us this day, and being examined upon oath, sayeth and deposeeth that he heard that Major Denis MacGillacuddy of Carrunahenes, and his son Daniel MacGillacuddy did on or about the month of May, 1713, transport themselves beyond the seas in a ship belonging to one Captain Richard or Matthew Butler (that had sailed from some port in France to the harbour of Valentia), as this Ext heard, with intent to manage or dispose of a concern or interest that Major McGillacuddy had in Holland, as was reported. And said that one Geoffrey Connell, of Cahir, in the said county, lately an ordained Popish priest in this kingdom (as he believes) died on or about the month of March last past, transport himself in a ship belonging to the Butlers from Valencia to France as he heard. Saith that he saw one Tiege Connell, son of Mortogh Connell, of the parish of Killgarrylander, preparing them to go on board the said Butler's ship, with the said Geoffrey Connell, and he believes the said Tiege did, together with one Felix Carthy of ye County of Corke, aged about thirty years, transport himself in the said ship for France. Saith that he knoweth of one Darby Connor and Donogh Saghrua, alias Roe, Popish schoolmasters, who have taught lately in the parish of Knockane; and knoweth Florence Gillycuddy of Aughnegarry, who teacheth as he believes and hears at Sloughford, in the parish of Killorglin. Saith that he heard that one Denis Moriarty, alias Loghy, is a titular Dean or dignitary in the Church of Rome, and that he exerciseth ecclesiastical jurisdiction, more particularly that the said Dean Moriarty did threaten or say he would suspend one Mortagh O'Sullivane of Glancutbane, a late ordained Popish priest, for getting dismissory letters from another dignified Popish clergyman."

O'Connell also deposed that a great many other priests, Ferrisses, Lynes, Sullivans, Falveys, residing in the county, were unregistered. Patrick Trant of Castlemaine, merchant, deposed on the same day before the

same magistrates "that he knew Tiege Connell, son of Morrogh of Farness, in the parish of Killgarrylander, and that he believes said Tiege went in Captain Butler's ship to France for his education, and that he (deponent) heard that Garrett or Maurice Pierce of Clanmorris, and Stephen Rice of Dingle, sent their sons beyond seas for foreign education, said Stephen's son being named Rowland, and that Bartholomew Rice sent his son James to France for the same purpose. Trant also deposed that on the 13th of June, 1714, he was at Listowel, and "present at the celebration of a mass by Ambrose Moriarty of Ballinvohir, and that Edward and Richard Hussey and Nicholas Moore were then and there present, and that within twelve months past he saw Edmond Hussey of Killarney, Edmond Ferriter of Ballyoughtragh, and Justin MacCarthy, of Ballycarberry, gent., go armed with swords, and that they are Papiets."—Signed before John Blennerhassett of Killorglin, J.P., and Edward Herbert of Kilcow, J.P., October 20th, 1713. A letter from John Blennerhassett to the Castle Secretary enclosing these depositions says they were given with great reluctance, and "only under compulsion." Colonel Denny about two years previously had obtained a licence to carry arms for Justin MacCarthy, and Mr. Mullins had obtained the same favour for Edmond Ferriter; but in 1713 Queen Anne's failing health and the Jacobite plots which she was suspected to favour, and which were certainly brewed around her sick bed, had greatly alarmed the Whig gentry of Ireland. Their policy towards their Roman Catholic neighbours grew less lenient, and a close watch was kept on all persons suspected of holding communications with St. Germain's. That their fears were not groundless the Scotch rising of 1715 proved.

13. Dennis, eldest son of Dennis and Anne McGillycuddy, was born 15 Nov., 1718, and died intestate and unmarried in 1735.

14. Cornelius, second son of Dennis and Anne, was born 15 Jan., 1720.

Cornelius MacGillacuddy, thus left, with several younger brothers and sisters, fatherless in 1730, at the age of nine, seems to have lived chiefly at Killorglin or Castle Conway, with his maternal grandfather John Blennerhassett. His mother's second marriage with John Herbert, of Currans, did not improve his worldly circumstances. John Herbert (some genealogies call him Thomas), was brother of Edward Herbert, who married his cousin, Agnes Herbert, of Kilcow, be-

fore 1770, widow of MacCarthy Mor. Both the Herbert brothers seem to have had a penchant for marrying the widows of Irish chiefs. The only Kerry family of the older Anglo-Irish descent of Plantagenet or Tudor times that seems to have given any trouble (out of war) to the O'Sullivan's Mor and the MacGillacuddy's was that of the Herberts, Lords of Cherbury and Castle Island, ancestors of the Earls of Powie, now extinct. In 1673 Lord Herbert, of Cherbury and Castle Island, sent in a long report of the State of Kerry to the Government of Charles the Second, in which he complains that "the three chiefs of the O'Sullivan's, viz., O'Sullivan Mor, O'Sullivan Bear, and MacGillacuddy, although none of them had been adjudged innocent, nor had any benefit under the late Act of Settlement, do nevertheless vis et modis enjoy considerable parts of their late estate," besides, he adds, "the last mentioned of these three hath lately acted as a Justice of the Peace himself, while the English, to whom those lands are past in certificate, cannot legally come by them." Lord Herbert, of Castle Island and Cherbury, like all his predecessors and his successors in the ownership of the former place, was habitually an absentee. It had been granted to his ancestor, Sir William Herbert, of St. Julian's, by Queen Elizabeth, solely on account of his Welsh birth, for he never did any civil or military service in Ireland worth noticing. Nevertheless, and although that Queen had ordered that no person receiving grants of Desmond's forfeited palatinate, should have more than ten thousand acres, on condition of planting it with free tenants. Sir William managed to "grab" more than twenty-four thousand, on which he seems to have made no freehold tenancies in 1587-1620. And, like his successor, Lord Herbert, of Castle Island and Cherbury, in 1675, he employed the time of his brief visits to Castle Island in writing to Queen Elizabeth, as Lord Herbert wrote to Charles the Second, long complaints of his neighbours, Sir Edward Denny, Captain Thomas Spring and Captain Jenkin Conway, who had served all through the Desmond and Segan Earl's wars, and had each obtained the fourth part of the quantity of land the Welsh Knight possessed himself in Kerry. In 1673 little more than four years after Lord Herbert's Report had reached Charles the Second, his Majesty's Letters Patent restored Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy to portion of his estate by and with "the advice and consent of Our right, trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, James Duke

of Ormond, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of our said Kingdom of Ireland."

The ancestor of the Herberts, of Mucross, after 1770, and of the Cahernane family, to which Thomas or John Herbert, husband of MacGillacuddy's widow in 1731, belonged, does not appear to have had any share in the concoction of this Report of Lord Herbert's in 1673. He, the said ancestor of these families still existing, and the grandfather Cornelius MacGillacuddy's stepfather, came to Kerry during the Protectorate of Cromwell, and obtained a lease of the lands of Kilcow and Ballymacquodam, part of Lord Herbert's estate, in and around Castle Island, whose relation he was, and whose agent he became. Stepfathers and stepsons rarely agree, and young MacGillacuddy, of 1740, and John Herbert proved no exception to this general rule. They had long law suits for lands and money. But through the influence of Captain John Blennerhassett and Sir Maurice Crosbie, Lord Branden, who was one of the executors to Denis The MacGillacuddy's will, a compromise was effected between the contending parties. And it was further confirmed by the marriage of Cornelius, on the 16th of July, 1745 to Catherine Chute, daughter of Richard Chute, of Chute Hall, near Tralee, by his wife, Charity Herbert sister of the said John Herbert, who was thus the uncle of his stepson's wife.

The children of the MacGillacuddy, who died in 1787, by his wife, Catherine Chute, were:—

I. Denis died in his minority unmarried. His brothers and sisters used to tell curious traditions, firmly believed by people around the Reeks, of the wailings of the banshee of the O'Sullivan's, heard some night before his death.

II. Richard, of whom hereafter.

III. Francis married Catherine, daughter of Denis Mahony, of Dromore Castle, near Kenmare, and widow of D. Magill, Esq.

Francis died 6th Apr., 1820 having had issue: Richard, of whom later; Denis, b. 8th Jan., 1791, d. young; Daniel, b. 28th Oct., 1794, d. young; Francis b. 21 May, 1796, do unm.; Denis, b. 8 Jan., 1798, was Lieut. in R. Navy, and m. Mary Kirwan, and died d.s.p., 1843; Mary, b. 19 December, 1791, d. unm.; Catherine b. 10 April, 1793, m. M. A. Martin, and had three sons and two daus.

IV. Daniel, fourth son of Cornelius, was born Feb., 1753. He m. 1stly, Elizabeth, dau. of Conway Blennerhassett, by Eliz Lacy, having no issue. He m. 2ndly in 1811, Sophia,

dau. of Sir Barry Denny, Bart., and by her, who d. 1832, had issue: Daniel De Courcy, who m. Lucinda Morphy, and had issue: Daniel De Courcy b. 20 July, 1840; Richard Edward, b. 7 May, 1850; Henry Arthur, b. Oct. 1852; Edward Arthur, b. Nov., 1854; Arthur Orpen, b. 1856; Francis John, b. 1860; Sarah Lucinda; Sophia Lucinda; Sophia Elizabeth. This Daniel and Eliz. had also Arabella, wife of Edw. Morphy; and Sophia, wife of Rev. Henry Denny a brother of Sir Edw. Denny, Bart.

V. Eusebius, fifth son of Cornelius and Catherine McGillycuddy, was born May, 1754. He m. Anne Fitzgerald, and had Francis Chute and Margaret Frances Chute was born in 1794. He m. 1816, Eliz., dau. of John Curry by Ursella Godfrey of Milltown, and dying 24th Nov., 1859, left issue: Daniel, who m. in 1842, Johanna Trant, of Caheriveen, and had issue, Francis o. 25 September, 1845, and Valentine b. 1846. Francis Curry, second son of Francis Chute, b. 2 Mar., 1831, m. in 1855, Kate (Janville Thomas of Cambourne Cornwall, having issue, Francis b. 8 Dec., 1857; Richard b. 2 Apr., 1861; William b. 28 Dec., 1862; Christina Lillias, b. 27 Aug., 1856; Elizabeth, b. 19 Apr., 1859; Mary Glanville, b. 3 May, 1865. Ursella dau. of Francis Chute and Eliz., m. Aug. 1840, Geo. Mayberry, M.D., Riversdale, Kenmare, having issue, Margaret, dau. of Eusebius and Anne b. 1796, d. 1849, m. 1817 to Alex. Eagar, b. 1786, d. 7 Sept., 1855, having issue Thomas, b. Nov. 1818; Eusebius Mc G. b. 1820; Francis; Alex.; James; Anne; Rosanna Catherine; and Margaret. (See Eagar Family History in vol. 2 of my Kerry).

Eusebius and Anne had three other daughters:—Elen md. Captain Plowman; Charity md.—Blackhall; Catherine md. James Morphy.

VI. Charity, eldest daughter of the MacGillacuddy and his wife, Catherine Chute, md. Edward Collis, of Lismore House, near Tralee, and had, with other issue an elder son, Samuel Collis, retired Major in the Royal Munster Fusiliers and William, who married Miss Stephenson, and has surviving issue, an only child Frances.

VII. Margaret, second daughter of the MacGillacuddy and his wife, Catherine Chute, md. the Rev. James Day, Rector of Tralee, son of the Rev. Edward Day, Rector of the same in 1754, by Mary Rowan, dau. of John Rowan, of Tullaree, near Castle Gregory, County Kerry, by his wife, Sarah Leslie, granddaughter of Rev. John Leslie (son of Rev. James Leslie by his wife, the dau. of Alexander Conyngham, Dean of Raphoe), to

whom William the Third granted Tarbert and other estates for his services in 1688-91. John Rowan was the son of George Rowan, by Mary Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, in 1661, by his wife, Elizabeth Denny, daughter of Sir Edward Denny, of Tralee Castle, in 1650, by his wife, the Hon. Ruth Roper, daughter of Roper Lord Baltinglass, and cousin of Sir Philip Sidney.

All the descendants of George Rowan, of 1700, are thus entitled to claim kinship through Ruth Roper with one of the most illustrious of Englishmen, and through her husband, Sir Edward Denny, with Sir Walter Radeigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert, whose death is commemorated in one of Longfellow's beautiful poems. Margaret MacGillacuddy had by her husband, the Rev. James Day, with other issue, a daughter, Sarah, married John James Hickson (great grandson of John Hickson of Fermoy, in 1740), two younger sons, James, a Major in the Bengal Army for thirty years, died unmarried in 1838; John, a Captain in the 87th Regiment, served all through the Peninsular War and the first Burmese War, died unmarried in 1851; and an elder son, Rev. Edward Day, Rector of Kilgobbin, county Kerry, between 1814 and 1845. He married Deborah Curry, sister of the wife of his cousin german, Francis Chute MacGillacuddy, and left with other issue, 1. James settled in America, md. and is deceased. 2. Richard unm. of Tralee.

3. John, a Colonel in the 17th Madras Regiment, served all through the Mutiny, married Anna, daughter of George Day Stokes, Mount Hawk near Tralee (grand nephew of Judge Day) and left issue. 4. Edward, in Holy Orders, formerly Vicar of St. Marks, Finsbury, London, md. and left issue. 5. Leslie, Lieut. and Adjutant in the 11th Regiment, subsequently Vicar of Ardfer, died unm. 6. Margaret md. William Hickson, Q.C. and County Court Judge, son of George Blake Hickson, Q.C., great grandson of John Hickson, of Fermoy, above mentioned, and left issue. 7. Deborah md. her cousin-german, James Hickson, formerly of Hillville near Fermoy, and had issue five daughters.

8. Bessie md. Rev. Edward Otaway Herbert (of the Mucross family), Vicar of St. John's Middlesborough, Yorkshire. 9. Lucy md. Colonel Gill, of the 57th Madras Regiment, and had issue. 10. Sarah, wife of Staff-Surgeon John Wilson, of the same regiment, had issue. 11. Agnes, unm.

VIII. Agnes MacGillacuddy, youngest daughter of The MacGillacuddy, by Catherine Chute, of Chute Hall, md. Maurice Leyne, M.D., by whom she had with other issue,

Richard a Captain in the Army, served in the Peninsula and at the battle of Waterloo, father of J. Leyne, Esq., and other children. 2. Jeremiah, an eminent physician, md. Mary, dau. of Robert Christopher Hickson, of Fermoy, and had an only child, who, by Thomas Stuart, Esq., left an only daughter, Isabella. Agnes and Thomas Day, son of Rev. John Day, Rector of Milltown, county Kerry, by his wife Charlotte, daughter of Sir Barry Denny, Bart., of Tralee Castle, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Denny. Agnes Leyne left by her husband. Thomas Day (who was not of Judge Day's family, but descended from an officer in the Elizabethan army settled in Kerry in 1600-40) surviving issue, a son. Maurice, md. Miss Mellon, grand-daughter of the 1st Lord Ventry, and had issue, and two daughters, Agnes, wife of Edwadr Bulkely, Esq., of Manchester, and Cherry, wife of Thos. Whitton, B.L. of Spring Lodge Fawley, Hampshire.

15. Richard, the 2nd son of Cornelius and Catherine, was born 30th May, 1750. He m. Arabella Mullins, dau. of Thomas, the first Lord Ventry. In 1793 he was High Sheriff for Kerry, and his brother, Eusebius was under Sheriff. He died s.p. 19 Nov., 1826.

Richard, the second son of Cornelius the MacGillacuddy, by his wife, Catherine, became heir by survival to his father in 1787. He md. the Hon. Arabella De Moleyns, dau. of Lord Ventry, by whom he had no issue. He was High Sheriff of Kerry in 1793, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and dying in 1826 was succeeded by his nephew (son of Francis MacGillacuddy, above mentioned, by Catherine Mahony, of Dromore Castle).

Richard the MacGillacuddy was High Sheriff of Kerry in 1826, and D.L. of the County, died in 1866. He was father by his second wife of Denis Charles the MacGillacuddy, and his brother, John MacGillacuddy, B.L. Their descent from Edward the First and Elenor of Castille is as follows:—

I. The Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of that King and his said wife, married Humphrey De Bohem, Earl of Hereford, and had

II. Lady Elenor De Bohem, who married James, 1st Earl of Ormond, and had

III. James, second Earl of Ormond, Lord Justice of Ireland, md. the daughter of Sir John Darcy, Lord Justice of Ireland, and had

IV. Lady Ellen Butler, who married by command of the King, Gerald, fourth Earl of Desmond. He was the most remarkable man perhaps of all his race, though not after the

usual fashion. He was so learned that he was popularly regarded as a Magician. Some fragments of Anglo-Norman verse attributed to him, still survive. The old Irish Chronicles describe him as a Mathematician and poet, witty, generous and bountiful; a learned and profound historian, an "encourager of the learning of Erin," and centuries after his death legends asserted that once in every seven years he re-appears on a white steed with silver shoes and rides round Lough Gur. In the last century a Mr. Bayley, who attempted to drain the Lough, while the work was proceeding was killed by a fall from his horse, and the death was attributed by the peasantry to the ghost of Desmond, angered by the intrusion on his lake girdled fortress. Earl Gerald, as well as his Butler wife, was the relative of Edward the First, for his grandmother, Margaret De Burgh, wife of Thomas FitzMaurice FitzGerald, father of Maurice FitzGerald, created Earl of Desmond in 1329, "Margaret, the King's cousin." This Charter confirming to her and to her husband the lands of Decies and Desmond was granted by King John to his (Thomas FitzMaurice FitzGerald) great grandfather, Thos. FitzAnthony. By Lady Ellen Butler, Earl Gerald, who was Viceroy in 1367, left a younger son who ultimately succeeded as

V. James, seventh Earl of Desmond. He immensely increased the great estates of his family in Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Tipperary. The fame of his wealth and power spread all over Europe, and in 1440 he was addressed by the Florentine Republic as one of "the right noble and antique stock of the Gherardini, still one of the highest and greatest families of that State." He was sponsor with the Earl of Ormond to George, Duke of Clarence, son of the Duke of York, born in Dublin Castle in 1449, and left by his wife, Mary De Burgh, daughter of Ulic, Lord of Clan Rickard, with two daughters Honora, wife of the 8th Baron of Kerry, and Joan, wife of the 7th Earl of Kilda, a son.

VI. Thomas, 8th Earl of Desmond, founder of the Ecclesiastical College at Youghal (subsequently owned by Raleigh) who, by his wife, the daughter of Barry, Viscount Buttevant, left, with other issue, a dau. Catherine, wife of MacCarthy Reagh (owners of the famous Book of Lismore, found in a wall of Lismore Castle taken down in 1811, and preserved there still, with the ancient cross of St. Mochuda, the patron saint of the MacGillacuddys, from whom their name is derived), a younger son,

VII. John, who never succeeded to the title, although often wrongly called fourteenth Earl. He died at a great age at Tralee, some months before his grandnephew, the 13th Earl, and left by his wife, Maud, dau. of Mahon O'Brian, Lord of Carrigogunnell, a son who succeeded as

VII. James, fourteenth Earl of Desmond, who married Maud, daughter of the Chief of O'Carroll Ely, and left with a son, Gerald, 15th and last Palatine Earl of Desmond, killed at Glouageentha, near Tralee, on the 11th of November, 1583, a daughter,

IX Lady Margaret FitzGerald, called "Margaret the Fair," who married the sixteenth Baron of Kerry, the hero of a romantic, but true story, illustrating the strength of fosterage ties in ancient Ireland. He is said by the annalists to have been the handsomest man of his time, and of such strength of arm that a few months before his death, at the age of eighty-eight, he used a bow in war and the chase that only three men in Kerry were strong enough to bend. He died at Lixnaw Court in 1590, and was laid to rest in the tomb of Bishop Stack in the Cathedral of Ardfert. Colonel Zouch, who commanded a garrison in Ardfert Abbey, refusing to permit him to be buried there, where all the Barons of Kerry, including the founder, had been buried from the 13th century. He was succeeded by his son,

X. Patrick, 17th Baron of Kerry. He was educated at the Courts of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, but, returning to Ireland, he went into rebellion in 1509; burnt his Castle of Beale to prevent its being occupied by the English, and is said to have died of grief at seeing Lixnaw in their hands. His death took place at Dunloe Castle, the residence of his son-in-law, Donnell O'Sullivan Mor, on the 12th of August, 1600, and he was buried in the tomb of his aunt's husband, MacCarthy Mor, Earl of Clancar, still to be seen in Mucrus Abbey. By Joan, daughter of David, Lord Fermoy, of Castletown Roche and Glanworth Castle, he left, with other issue, a daughter,

XI. Joan, wife of Donnell O'Sullivan Mor, who left at his death in 1632 by her with other issue, a daughter,

XII. Mary O'Sullivan, md. in 1641 Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy.

The MacGillacuddy and his brothers and sisters and their consins german, Mr. Agnew Martin, Mrs. Graham, of Cromore, near Donegal, and Mrs. Smith, being all seventh in descent from Mary O'Sullivan, are therefore nineteenth in direct descent from Edward the First, and their granduncles, Daniel and

Eusebius MacGillacuddy, and grandaunts, Mrs. Collis Mrs. Day and Mrs. Leyne, sons and daughters of the MacGillacuddy of 1786, and his wife, Catherine Chute, dau. of Richard Chute, of Chute Hall, by his wife, Charity Herbert, were all seventeenth in descent from the same King, and eight in descent from Lady Margaret FitzGerald, called Margaret the Fair, sister of the great Earl of Desmond, killed at Glouageentha, and wife of Thomas, sixteenth Baron of Kerry, who sleeps in Ardfert Cathedral. The annals say that her son Patrick, 17th Baron of Kerry, grandfather of MacGillacuddy's wife, arrested Donnell Moriarty in 1599, who had led the English soldiers and Kelly to Glouageentha, where his uncle, the old Earl fell, and that the Moriarties were then so "strong and mighty a clan in Kerry," the Baron could not get any one to hang him, "inasmuch that he was forced to put the halter round his neck with his own hands, and hang him at the gate of Lixnaw."

16. Richard, the eldest son of Francis McGillicuddy, by Catherine Mahony, was born 1 Jan., 1790. He m. Istly, 9 Nov., 1814, Margaret, only dau. of Jas Bennett, M.D., of Cork, by Dorothea St Leger. By her, who d. 2 Feb., 1849, he had issue:

- a. Richard b. and d. 1816.
- b. Francis, b. 25 Dec., 1818, d. unm., 1841.
- c. Jas., b. and d. 1822.
- d. Robert, b. 29 Dec., 1823, d. unm., 1845.
- e. Arabella, b. 15 Nov., 1817, d. unm., 1844.
- f. Martha Maria, b. 23 Nov. 1819, d. unm., 1830.
- g. Dorothea, b. 30 Mar., 1826, m. 29 June,

1847, to Wm. Leader, of Rosalie, Cork, having issue Wm. Nicholas Francis H. Mowbray, Dora Margaret, and Margaret.

This Richard McGillicuddy m. 2ndly, 6 Nov., 1849, Anna, youngest dau. of John Johnstone J.P., of Mainstone Court, Herefordshire, who was descended through the Marquis of Annandale from King Robert Bruce. Mr. Johnstone's wife, only child of Rev. John Hutton, was of an ancient Saxon family which claimed a royal descent through the line of Plantagenet. By this Anna, Richard had issue:

- a. Richard Patrick
- b. Denis Charles, b. 14 May, 1852.
- c. John, b. 20 Mar., 1865.
- d. Charles b. 8 Nov., 1857.
- e. Neill, b. 22 July, 1860
- f. Agnes b. 3 Sept., 1855.

- g. Anna Catherine, b. 20 July, 1856.
 h. Mary Ruth, b. 6 Feb., 1859
 i. Sylvia Emily, b. 10 Dec., 1861.
 j. Inez Eileen, b. and d., 1864.

This Richard McGillicuddy, of Banecloune or Whitefield, succeeded in 1826 to the family estates, which he improved and added to. He held the advowsons of the rectory of Sutton S. Nicholas, Hereford, and the perpetual curacy of Miltown, Kerry. He was J.P., 1815; High Sheriff, 1824, and D.L., 1832. He d. 6 Jan., 1866, and was interred in family vault at Knockane. A memorial window placed in Knockane Church by his friends and tenantry, and a tablet by his widow. He possessed the following townlands: In Killarney division: Ardiaghias E. and W., Ardra, Aohart, Coolcumminsk, Carhoonahone, Estmacrotty, Bunbemie, Droumlusky, Meanus E. and W., Coolgarrive Aghalibeg, Knocknasartnet, Cleeny, Cahircroshane Banecloune, Upper Whitefield, Coolroe.

In Caherciveen: Ahane, Cockowe, Cappahlarig, Cappaghmore, Cappantavally, Cloon, Coolnagreena, Cloughfune, Curraghflugh, Blackstones, Droumdury, Droumstabula, Coumletragh, Gortrelig, Gortnagown, More and Beg, Goulnacapp, Amlough, E. and W., Shanary Lr. and Upr., Shanacashill.

In Dingle division: Ballinagrown Ballycallane, Cahircuthera, Cahirpierce, East Glantanes, West Glantanes, Killeenagh, and Rathduff.

17. Richard Patrick, eldest son of Richard McGillicuddy, by his second wife, was born 15 July, 1850.

18. Denis Donough Charles McGillicuddy, eldest surviving son of Richard Patrick, who d. 1866, was born 1852 m. 1881 Gertrude Laura, youngest dau. of E. H. Miller, of Ringwood, Passaic Co., New Jersey, U.S.A., having issue.

19. Ross Kinloch McGillicuddy son of Denis D. C. McG. and Gertrude, was born 1882, m. 1908. Helen Grace, youngest dau. of the late Edward Courage, Esq., of Shenfield Place, Essex. He has been Lieut. R.I.F.; Lieut. R.I. Dragoon Guards. He has issue a son, John Patrick, b. 1909.

The M.S.S. History of Kerry refers to this branch of the O'Sullivan's, thus:—

1st. The aforesaid Giollamucoda, O'Sullivan More gave his grandson by name Giollamucoda.

The ancestor of the Macgillicuddys had near upon the third part of the aforesaid estate. (See The McGillicuddy Papers, by W. M. Brady, London, Longmans, 1867, folio, pp 210). I refer to O'Sullivan's re-

ords if there was any chief rent due of said family as was of all the other families that had afterwards their estates out of his house, some more and some less, I refer to said records. But that of McGillicuddy was formerly under an obligation to furnish O'Sullivan with 700 effective men on all occasions, offensive or defensive. This family are still of good note for generosity and manhood. They built the castle called Castleanaucurig, near the river Leane, which was their mansion house, as also was Coarkabegg. Of this family was the brave Brigadier Daniel McGillicuddy, much noted for courage and conduct, killed at Athlone in King James the 2nd's war, and several other brave officers of inferior ranks, who behaved well at Aughrim, etc., where many of them were lost. The most of the said family, till Cromwell's time, called themselves Sullivans, but the head of the family still called themselves McGillicuddy. Since that time most of them called themselves McGillicuddy, but such as goes abroad, as the Revd. and learned Dr. Florence Sullivan (1655-1731), who made some new foundations in the Irish College of Louvain, then their president, and predecessor to the present Dr. Kent. The said Dr. Sullivan was otherwise called and known by the name of Finine an Duna, a name his family got, as his ancestor that first got that name was born at Dunkieron. (Florence and his uncle John of Louvain, were born at Dunkerron). Of this family is Dr. Dermot O'Sullivan, Professor of Physick, lately in Ostend, now in Bruges, under Lieutenant Florence O'Sullivan of Colonel Ruf's regiment.

In 1595 the lands of the Macgillicuddys were in three detached portions. The first extended from the Laune to the summit of the Reeks and from near Dunloe to where the Cottoner's river joins the Laune. The second portion, called Bordonine, ran from Sneem to Caherdaniel, and inland to the mountains which divide Dunkerron from Iveragh. The third portion was in Kilmaree or Kenmare parish, and was called Cahirgarrane; it included the townlands of Caher and Letter. Macgillicuddy paid dues yearly to MacCarthy Mor, £27 7s. 4d. He also paid a chief rent to the Knight of Kerry, the Earl of Desmond, and O'Sullivan Mor.

There is no account of the descendants, of the three younger sons, the nephew, the brother, or the cousin-german of Colonel Donogh Mac Gillacuddy (the husband of Mary O'Sullivan), who are all mentioned in his will of the 11th of April, 1695, proved in 1702. But of John MacGillacuddy, eldest son of

Cornelius MacGillacuddy, of Gortnascarry, who is the fourth last in the entail, we have accounts which must now be given. Connor MacOwen Gillacuddy (Connor, or Conogher, being the Irish equivalent of Cornelius) married with Honora Carew, 13th May, 1670. By the marriage settlements Colonel Donogh Mac Gillacuddy binds himself to "assign, give, grant and confirm unto the said Connor Mac Owen Gillacuddy, on his marriage with the said Honora Carew, and to their heirs lawfully begotten, for ever" the lands of Gortnascarry and Mulcaha, "reserving only unto him, the said Donogh MacGillacuddy, and his heirs for ever, the yearly rent of £1 10s. sterling." Half a plowland of Gortnascarry was to remain in the hands of Mary Mahony, the mother of the said Connor, and a plowland of Gortnascarry and Mulcaha was to be given as jointure to Honora Carew for life, whose marriage portion in the hands of Sir Arthur Denny, probably her guardian, was to be one hundred and fifty pounds (a sum equal to about a thousand of our present day money) and all sums due to her on bonds, mortgages, etc. There is a further clause in the settlements, that Connor and Honora, "if they see thinke fitt," may remain after their marriage in the house of Colonel Donogh MacGillacuddy "one year, or two years, or more." The relationship between Colonel Donogh, the lessor (husband of Mary O'Sullivan), and Connor MacOwen Gillacuddy, the lessee of Gortnascarry and Mulcaha, husband of Honora Carew, is not disclosed in the settlements of 1670, nor in the will of 1695, nor in any other document; but it was evidently considered in Kerry a near one. It is now impossible to discover to which particular branch of the ancient, and honourable Carew (originally Geraldine) stock Honora Carew belonged.

The name appears amongst the transplanted insurgents, whose lands were confiscated in 1640. A "List of Papist Proprietors' Names, returned in the Civil Survey of Kerry, 27th January, 1656," preserved in the Dublin Public Record Office, contains those of Walter Carew and Richard Carew. One or other of those gentlemen seems to have been the father of Hanora Carew, wife of Cornelius MacOwen Gillacuddy, of Gortnascarry, in 1670, and both seem to have been for some time in the 17th century governors of Ross Castle, Killarney, for in a letter from Lord Herbert, of Castle Island and Cherbury (dated February, 1647, London), to the Earl of Essex, Viceroy at Dublin, he urges the necessity of garrisoning that castle, adding—"If your Excellency will give me the encouragement of a troop and some proper stipend for the Governor, as it

has been in former times, as I am informed by the Carews, who have governed there I should take it for an honourable employ and a convenience to do myself some good." (Essex Papers, vol. 1, p. 176). Hanora Carew had, by her husband, Connor MacGillacuddy, of Gortnascarry, and Mulcaha, the four sons, John, Cornelius, Owen, and Teigue, all named in the entail of the will of their cousin, Colonel Donogh The MacGillacuddy of 1695. Nothing is known of the descendants, if any there were, of the three last mentioned sons, but their eldest brother, John, succeeded his father at Gortnascarry. He had a narrow escape of losing it in 1694, as appears by a letter from Cornelius, eldest son of Colonel Donogh, dated Dublin, 15th of October, of that year, to his father then at Whitefield, in which he says, "I am sorry that Cornelius MacOwen's son of Gortnascarry, was not here to pass his adjudication, for he was posted up, but I will have him struck out if I can until the next day of hearing again." Personal attendance in Dublin of all those seeking to be adjudged with the Articles of Limerick was evidently necessary, and if they failed to appear they were likely to be posted as excluded from the benefit of those Articles. We may suppose, however, that Colonel Cornelius MacGillacuddy was able to fulfil his good intention of saving his kinsmen's land, since he, John, and his father were, according to Colonel Donogh's will of 1695, still at Gortnascarry in that year. John MacGillacuddy married a kinswoman, Helen O'Sullivan, as appears by a certified copy of a memorial in the Office of Registry of Deeds, Dublin. It is a deed of sale dated April 3rd, 1742, by the husband and wife, of the lands, of Moylecaha, or Mulcaha (now written Meelcaha) to Edward Herbert of Muckross, the tenant of that place, still owned in fee by MacCarthy Mor, who a few years later became the husband of Agnes Herbert. Christopher Galloway and Cornelius MacGillacuddy, son of John and Helen MacGillacuddy, of Gortnascarry, are witnesses to this deed. He was their only son, but had a sister Joan, who married Thomas Huggard, grandson of Captain Robert Huggard, an officer in the army in 1673, as appears by MISS., preserved in the Dublin Public Record Office. Thomas Huggard had by Joan MacGillacuddy a son, grandfather of Stephen Huggard, Esq., Lismore House, near Tralee. Cornelius MacGillacuddy, only brother of Mrs. Thomas Huggard, either sold or forfeited Gortnascarry, married a Miss Mahony, and entered the military service of Austria, where he died, leaving a son, Cornelius, who returned to Ire-

land, and obtained a commission in one of the British regiments which were disbanded after 1835. He married a Miss Sugrue, and had a son, James Conway MacGillacuddy, who went to Canada in or about 1842.

Dennis MacGillycuddy, of Carhuebeg, m. in 1717, Anne Blennerhassett, having issue: Dennis, d.sp. 1735.
Cornelius, the MacGillycuddy John, b. 1727.

Philip, b. 10th February, 1729.

Avis-Catherine,
Elizabeth,
Mary.

Philip MacGillycuddy, son of Dennis McG. and Anne Blennerhassett, was born 10 Feb., 1729.

He married, and had issue Charles MacG., who m. Nellie Mac Crohan, of Sugrena, near Caherciveen.

I. Charles MacGillycuddy m. Nellie MacCrohan, of Sugrena, Caherciveen. They had issue:—

Owen;
Jeremiah;
Timothy.

II. Owen MacG., son of Charles MacG. and Nellie MacCrohan, was a Catholic priest at Killorglin, and is buried in Droumavalla in the same tomb as his parents..

III.

Timothy MacG., son of Charles MacG. He m. Catherine MacCrohan.

IV.

Jeremiah MacG., son Charles Mac G. and Nellie Mac Crohan, m. Sarah Leslie, dau. of Hon. John Leslie, of Clashcarberry, Killallagh, his wife being Ann Thompson. They were first married in the Protestant Church at Milltown, May 22, 1824. Sarah became a Catholic, and they were re-married 15 February, 1825, in Killorglin Catholic Church. They resided at Garahadoo and Farrantoreen, until the whole family went to America in 1848.

They had issue:—

a. Cornelius, b. 1825. See later.

b. Florence, d. unm. He served in the North during American War, in 12th Mass., at Frenicksburg.

c. Alexander, b. 22 February, 1834.

d. John Aloysius, b. 17 Aug., 1828. (See later).

e. Charles Leslie, see later.

f. James Herbert, b. 17 July, 1831.

g. Mary, m. Mannish, and died at Hopkington, Mass.

h. Katherine died an infant.

The birth records are in Killorglin Catholic

Church. Jeremiah settled in Boston, and became a rich merchant.

Cornelius MacG., son of Jeremiah MacG., and Sarah Leslie, m. and left issue:

a. James (dead)

b. John (dead)

c. Mary (dead).

d. Florence, lives at Marlbo, Mass.. U.S.A.

He is president of the MacGillycuddy Association in America. He m. and has issue:—Chester; Kathleen; Charles.

e. Frank.

d. Sarah, m. W. Flynn, and resides at Marlbo, Mass. They have issue:—

a. Mary unm.

b. Rev. Wm. H. Flynn, of Medford, Mass.

Alexander Mac G., son of Jeremiah Mac G. and Sarah Leslie. He was at one time private secretary to August Belmont, the New York millionaire. He was m. and left issue:

a. James, 7 Plain street, N.Y., has issue Sarah, Florence.

b. John.

c. Robert, living at Albany, N.Y.

d. Mary (dead).

e. William.

John Aloysius Mac G., son of Jeremiah McG. and Sarah Leslie, died 24 Mar., 1880, at Detroit Jesuit College, Michigan. He was a Jesuit priest, and studied at Florissant, Mo., 1850; St. Louis, Mo., 1854; Cincinnati O.; St. Louis Univ., 1860; ordained 1865; professor St. Louis, 1864-6; became Vicar-General at Covington, Kentucky, in 1868; re-entered Jesuits in 1876, and died at Detroit College, Michigan, in 1880.

Charles Leslie Mac G., son of Jeremiah Mac G. and Sarah Leslie. He resided at Charleston, S.C.; entered Southern Army, and ranked as Lieut.-Col., served 1860-4;

III. James Herbert Mac G., son of Jeremiah Mac G., and Sarah Leslie.

b. 17 July, 1831.

He went with his parents and the whole of their family to Boston, U.S.A., in 1848. He joined the American army, and was Captain of Militia in New York City. He later served in the American navy until 1854. In that year he left for the Ballarat goldfields, Victoria, Australia, and settled in that country. He married in August 11, 1857, Eliza Rose Ann Watt Carlington, dau. of Richard Watt Carlington of Ballarat, and his wife Susan Trenwith.

This Jas. Herbert Mac G. took a prominent part in the Eureka stockade in Ballarat. He was a member of the Ballarat and Melbourne Stock Exchange. By his wife Eliza he had issue:—

a. James died in infancy.

b. John died in infancy.

c. Mary Gertrude, see later.

d. Richard Leslie, unm., lives at Rainbow, Victoria, Australia.

e. Blanche Rose

f. Sarah Adelaide, died in infancy.

g. Edith Kathleen.

All the children were born in Balkarat.

Mary Gertrude m. Capt. Ronald Neate, R.N., native of Hampshire, Eng.

They had issue, a dau. Edid Blanche.

Blanche Rose, m. 1907, Edward Ashford of Iowa, U.S.A., who died in 1908 in Alaska.

They had no issue.

Edith Kathleen m. 21 Sept., 1898, to Dr. Kenneth McAdam, of Aamaru, Otago, New Zealand, mayor of that city in 1911. They have issue:

a. Kathleen,

b. Leslie,

c. Edith.

d. Kenneth, died an infant.

P.S.—I have to thank, for this information, Mrs. MacGillycuddy—Ashford, 2 Talbot House, 98 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

V. THE O'SULLIVAN OF CUMURHAGH.

The family, Cumurhagh, otherwise called the family Mac Muirrihirtigg, who had twenty and one ploughlands. They were formerly a family of good note for hospitality, their mansion house was Colah; the chiefest now of whose note of them are some few good clergymen (1755).

VI. THE O'SULLIVAN OF CANEAH AND GLANARCAN.

The family Caneah and Glanarcane who had sixteen plough lands and a half, and were divided into two branches, that is, Clioct Philip and Clioct Muirrig, i.e., the descendants of Philip, and the descendants of Mergagh. Their mansion houses were at Caneah and Glanarcane. They were a family of good note for education and manhood. Of the branch of said Caneah was the learned and pious Provincial of the Franciscan Order, who suffered martyrdom in the island of Scariff in the west of the county of Kerry, in Cromwell's time. (Rev. Francis Dermott O'Sullivan, O.S.F., guardian of Ardfert, professor of

theology at Tralee College, killed by Colonel Nelson's soldiers on Scariff Island, Derrynane, June 23rd, 1656, and buried in the graveyard on the eastern side of the island). And of said family was an officer of good note for great courage and admirable strength, concerned in Sarsfield's Horse, and distinguished himself greatly at the breach of the Boyne, where he received such mortal wounds, of which he died the same night after said breach. Of said two branches are now some good clergymen, and some few that live in the station of private gentlemen, some in the county of Kerry, and some near Dublin (1755).

VII. THE O'SULLIVAN OF CULEMAGORT.

The family of Culemagort. I refer to O'Sullivan More's records, what other denominations besides the two plough lands of said Culemagort this family had, but that said Culemagort, near Dunloe, was their mansion house (Knockane parish). They were a family generally noted for good sense and education. Of them was a young man who happened to be acquainted with one of the Lord Kingstones, who discovered said qualification in him, and thereby made him his agent and receiver, and afterwards having further trial of his capacity entrusted him with most of the management of his estate, and conferred beneficial farms on him, whereby he and his son and grand-children lived very happily; and by their alliance with good families a considerable spot of an estate in Carbury came into their family, but one of them that ventured too much at sea and met with a considerable disappointment was obliged to encumber said estate; his family, which is now the eldest branch of the aforesaid Culemagort, to distinguish them from other families, and for the good reason they were in with the said Lord Kingstones, were generally called Messrs. John, Daniel, and Francis Sullivan Kingstones, instead of calling them from their aforesaid mansion house, as other families of their name were called from their ancient houses, or some other place they were concerned or engaged in. Of the aforesaid family is the worshipful Francis Sullivan, Doctor of Laws, and one of the Seniors of the College of Dublin, Barrister-at-law. There was another branch of the aforesaid family of Culemagort that had a small spot of said estate. The persons of chiefest note that I

knew of them are a good clergyman and physician in Caen in Normandy; another clergyman in Desmond in the county of Kerry. As there was a third branch of this family that had none of the aforesaid estate that I could understand, they generally went abroad to other countries, and of them is a gentleman of good note in France, as far as I could find from some persons that pretended to know that he was of this branch, but as I hear of late that a family of O'Sullivan Beare challenges him to be of theirs, I refer this dispute to be decided by O'Sullivan More, to whom it must be best known; but as this gentleman of note was son of Mr. Dermot O'Sullivan that lived formerly in Tralee, and with whom I was acquainted, but so remiss as not to inquire of what family he was of. I have no more to say than that the said McDermot O'Sullivan and his father, Mr. John Sullivan, were gentlemen of honesty, manners and education, and allied of good families. (1755). At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny the O'Sullivan sept were represented by O'Sullivan More of Dunkieran, and Daniel O'Sullivan of Culmagort.

In 1642, Donnell O'Sullivan of Culmagort was party to a mortgage of lands to Donogh McGillycuddy.

The quarter of Coolmagort paid yearly a cuddy or refection, or in lieu thereof four marks, half-face money, which amounted to £4 6s. 8d. and two white groats, to Mac Carthy Mor.

VIII. THE O'SULLIVAN OF CAPIGANINE.

The family of Capiganine. I refer to O'Sullivan More's records. What other denominations they had besides the said Capiganine and Tullig Capiganine, their mansion house. They were a family of good note for generosity and other good qualifications, but were not populous, and none of them now of greater note than some few that live in the station of private gentlemen (1755).

IX. THE O'SULLIVAN OF FERMOYLE AND BALLYCARNA.

The family of Formoyl and Ballycarna, likewise referred to in said record; what other denominations they had besides the four ploughlands of said Formoyl and the four ploughlands of said Ballycarna. (In Act of

Settlement, Declaration of Royal Gratitude, Fermoyle). They built the castle of Formoyle, and began the castle of Ballycarna, a little before Cromwell's time, which they did not finish. They were a family of good note for generosity, manhood, and education. Of the family of Formoyl was the courageous Captain Owen O'Sullivan, who was wounded and disabled at the skirmish of Ballinekeellig, of which there will be a further account given in the following discourse, speaking of Cromwell's wars. Daniel Garane O'Sullivan, of the branch of Ballycarna, was an officer of good note in said wars, and afterwards in France, and was eminent for learning and poetry.

Of this family of Ballycarna was a young man that went abroad in the late Queen Anne's wars to South America, where he fixed himself in the town of Potosi, in Peru, where he acquired great riches, of which he made a remittance to his friends of seven hundred pounds, and at another time a remittance of fifteen hundred pounds, and intended, as he wrote, to put in very considerable sums into some banks in Europe, but was taken ill and died before he accomplished his intent, and it is not known to whom he left his last will, or nominated his executors; but it is expected that a worthy clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Mertough O'Sullivan, who lately came from said country of South America to Cariz, in Spain can give an account hereof (1755).

Dermot Mc Daniell O'Sullivan, lived at Fermoyle, 12th October, 1629.

Captain Dermot O'Sullivan, of Fermoyle, did good service for Charles II., and is specially named for favour.

Theobald Magee was the son of the "Longsword Captain," by this time famous in song and story, who married the widow of Thomas Morgell and the sister of Sir Maurice Crosbie. She lived to be the Captain's widow too. The "Kerry Pastoral," a dialogue between Murrough O'Connor of Augnaghraun, and Owen O'Sullivan, of Reencarran, gives the history of the wrongs inflicted on the latter by the Magees:—

"But shall this foreign Captain force from me

My house and lands, my weir and fishery;
Was it for him I these improvements made—
Must his long sword turn out my labouring
spade?"

queries poor Owen plaintively, and to little purpose, for the foreigner, as Magee was called in Kerry, prevailed, and his son, Theo-

bald the conformist of 1725, died, holding a long lease of Reencarragh, Portmagee, Aghatubrid, Doon, Rahirrane and part of Valentia, which he bequeathed to his nephew, David Lauder. The conformist also held lands in Cork and Ballymore and Ballyoughteragh, near Dingle. In his will, dated 7th September, 1745, proved in December of the same year, he bequeaths his interest in Ballymore to Eliza Hussey's son, adding, "I do recommend that he be bred a Protestante." His mother seems to have been like all her family (in Kerry at least) a Protestant; but in the very year he and his brother George above mentioned conformed, their father died in the city of Lisbon a devoted Romanist. In his will he directs his body shall be buried in the Irish Dominican Convent in Lisbon, and leaves money for high and low masses to be said for his soul. He mentions his beloved wife, Bridget Magee, otherwise Crosbie, and directs that his children "shall not be altered from the Roman Catholic religion," in which he says he had them "brought up." Neither George nor Theobald Magee left any issue, and the family is long extinct in the female line.

X. THE O'SULLIVAN OF BALLYVIC- GILLANEULAN.

The family of Ballyvicgullanavlaun, otherwise called the family of Cumenururevart, meaning a man of generous actions, a family now extinct (1755). On Nov. 6, 1619, Owen O'Sullivan, of Ballyvicgillanevlan, made over to Coner McGillycuddy the lands of Carrownehover, Ardshilane, Carrowmire Ightragh ne Kinsallagh, Carrowmire Ightragh, Glanloghe and Cahirdonnileirragh.

On the 7th November, 1634, Owen O'Sullivan, of Ballyvicgillanevlan, in Kerry, mortgaged the lands of Killoh and Gurtine for £70 to Cormocke McDonnogh Carty, of the Castle of Karrignimuck, Co. Cork, to hold of the chief lord of the fee, by rents and services of right due.

In 1642 Owen McOwen O'Sullivan, of Ballyvicgillanevlan, was party to a mortgage of lands to McGillycuddy.

In 1595 this family paid, to McCarthy Mor, dues from two quarters, 4s. a quarter for dowgollo, and 4d. a quarter and two groats for canebeag.

XI. THE O'SULLIVAN BEARE.

1. Gilla na bhflan O'Sullivan (9a), second son of Donel More O'Sullivan, was ancestor of the branches of O'Sullivan Beare, Lords of Bearhaven and Bantry, and O'Sullivan Mac Fineen duff. His issue were a younger son Gilla Mochuda O'Sullivan, (2a) from whom descended O'Sullivan Mac Fineen duff. And the eldest son.

2. Philip O'Sullivan, who had three sons, Dunlaing O'Sullivan, Anad O'Sullivan (the heir), and Anaduff O'Sullivan. The latter had a son Gilla Mochuda Mor, who had a son Owen.

3. Anad O'Sullivan, was first Lord of Beare and Bantry.

4. Amhlaife O'Sullivan, or Awley the Hardy.

5. Tieghe O'Sullivan, surnamed the strong.

6. Dermot O'Sullivan, Balbh, i.e., the Stammerer. He had six sons, Dermot O'Sullivan; Donel O'Sullivan Cron, or the Swarthy, who was his heir; Philip O'Sullivan, Chief of Beare in 1498, who had a son, Tieghe O'Sullivan, called an caomh, or the Gentle, slain in 1498; Amhlaibh, or Awley O'Sullivan; Eoghan, or Owen O'Sullivan; and Conor O'Sullivan.

7. Donel O'Sullivan, Cron, or the Swarthy, had three sons, Dermot, his heir; Amhlaibh O'Sullivan, Chief of Beare, succeeded his brother in 1549, and died the same year; and Eochy O'Sullivan, Chief of Beare, deposed by the English Council in 1593, died in 1594.

8. Dermot O'Sullivan, an pudara, the powdered, married Julia, or Shela, daughter of Donel McCarthy Reagh by Lady Elinor Fitzgerald, his wife, daughter of Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare. Dermot's treaty, submission, etc., with the Lord Deputy, Sir Anthony St. Leger, dated 20th Sept., 1542, is printed in the State Papers, temp. Henry VIII., vol. 3, p. 422, and in the Carew MSS., p. 196.

He was killed by an explosion of gunpowder by which his Castle of Dunboy was destroyed. He had four sons and a daughter: Donel Cnocanti; Sir Owen; Philip of Ardea; Dermot Bearorum peditum Dux; and Honora, Honora was married to Tieghe O'Mahony, Sheriff of Desmond, and her cousin; see O'Mahony's Ped. Milesian, vol 2, p. 359, Ulster's Office.

9. Donel O'Sullivan, Cnocanti, so called from a hill of that name where he fought a battle. He appears in the Annals of the Four Masters, 1581, as being then O'Sullivan Beare, but he was afterwards deposed, and his uncle Eochy elected. When Eochy was

deposed in 1593. Donel was restored by the decision of the Council of England. See Four Masters, 1594. This Donel Cnocanti married Margaret or Sarah, daughter of Sir Daniel O'Brien, Knight of Inistimon, second son of Connor, Prince of Thomond, by Slany his wife, daughter of Murrrough, 1st Earl of Thomond. They had issue a son, Donal, Cam.

10. Donal O'Sullivan, Cam, the celebrated O'Sullivan Beare, who, after his unequal struggle with the English forces in the South, fled an exile into Spain, where he had a pension, 300 gold pieces per month, from the King of Spain, who created him Count of Dunboy and Knight of St. Iago. He was assassinated by an Englishman named Bath, who had been on terms of intimacy with him, on account of a private pique, on the 16th July, 1608, in the 57th year of his age. Donal Cam was married to Honor, daughter of O'Sullivan More, brother-in-law to Florence McCarthy More. See Har. MSS., 1425. MSS., in Desmond. She was living in Spain in 1645. They had issue two sons, Donel and Dermot,

11. Donel O'Sullivan, eldest son of Donal Cam, appears from the Har MSS., 1425, to have been page to the King of Spain, and to have been alive in 1619, but he must have died very soon after, for Philip O'Sullivan Beare, whose "Hist. Cathol. Ibernice Compend." was published in 1621 at Lisbon, states that he met his death, which was caused by a wound on the head, not long after he went to Spain. He was a Knight of St. Iago.

12. Dermot O'Sullivan, second son of Donal Cam, was aged two years at his father's fight into Spain. He was given in charge to the peasantry of Beare after the discomfiture of his father: A quibusdam nobilitas dam nutritus biennis post in Hispaniam mittitur." Hist. Cathol. Ibernice Comp. p. 190. He was Count of Dunboy, and was living when his kinsman, Philip O'Sullivan, wrote his work.

There is a history of the said Daniel Caum's great courage, conduct and brave actions in the war that ensued, and I doubt not but one of the said histories may be met with in O'Sullivan More's library; if not, here is one passage not to be omitted: As the Earl of Tuamond, uncle to the said Daniel Caum, and General to the Queen, could not bring his said nephew to submit, ordered an invasion by sea, which demoralised Dumbaol, one of said Daniel Caum's mansion houses, which the said Daniel resented so much as to march with his small army, mostly by night, to the county of Clare, where he was revenged at

Bunratte, one of the said Earl's seats. (Donal Caum retreated in 1602, and Banratty was taken by Lord Muskerry in 1646). The said Daniel's retreat from said county and his conduct was remarkable, being pursued by a much superior army till he came to the river Shannon, where he found all the boats secured and taken up from him, upon which he encamped in the woods and copices on the banks of said river, where he found himself surrounded by the enemy at the approach of night, upon which he ordered sufficient lamps and lights in the boughs of trees as meaning that he intended maintaining said camp and giving battle next day.

In the interim, employed all his men in making hobbles or kishes in the shape of small boats, or cotts, and got all the horses in his small camp killed, and said hobbles covered with their skins, which machines were then and at other times called Corocain, or Naovoige, by which he got all his men but very few safe over said river to the great surprise of his enemy; but after this and all his other brave actions, was obliged to go to Spain, where he had the creation of Count of Bearha, and a considerable pension, conferred on him and his heirs. He lived to a great age, with the character of a pious and religious man, in Madrid, where he was at last murdered by one Jho. Batts, an Englishman, who served him in the nature of a servant for about twelve months, and was supposed to be employed by a certain power in what he performed. Said Daniel Caum's estates were forfeited, but as his uncle, Sir Owen O'Sullivan, was married to Barry More's daughter and one of Sir Owen's daughters, Calia (Julia or Sheela), married to the first of the noble family of Browns (Kenmare) that came to the kingdom, and had great estates in the county of Kerry and Desmond conferred on him, the said Sir Owen, by the interest of the said noble families, had the estate of Daniel Caum granted to him. (Sir Nicholas Browne being prevented of marrying the Earl of Clancartie's daughter by Florence MacCartie, for his better strength and to maintain his own against Donald Mac Cartie, married with Sir Owen O'Sullivan's daughter, who before was contracted to Florence MacCartie. This Julia O'Sullivan led the Browne family back to the Catholic Church and had all her children married into Irish Catholic families). It was the said Sir Owen that dismembered the county of Kerry and Desmond to the barony of Bear and Bantry, and joined them to the county of Cork for some reasons, particularly as the leading men of said counties

would not grant him the conveniencies of Assizes and Sessions in Killarney. (It suited the English in making Ireland into shire ground).

As I am not exact of O'Sullivan Bear's estate, or of the families that had their estates out of his houses, I shall speak but of few. The offsprings of Daniel Caum are extinct; and of Sir Owen's descendants were the late Count of Berehaven, and his brother, Colonel Owen, etc., in Spain. (See History of O'Sullivans of Ardea by T. C. Amory, Cambridge, U.S.A. 1893, containing Burke's pedigree of O'Sullivan Beare. Also T. D. Sullivan's, Bantry, Berehaven, and the O'Sullivan sept., Dublin, 1908).

1. Sir Owen O'Sullivan, brother to Donel Cnocanti, and second son of Dermot an pudara (8), was chosen as O'Sullivan Beare by the English, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On the division of O'Sullivan's lands he was granted Dunboy Castle and Bearehaven. He sat in the Parliament held by the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrott, 1585, as "Eoghan, son of Dermot, son of Donel O'Sullivan Beare." He had a grant of his lands, Queen's letter, 1587. He married Helena Barry, living 1617, daughter of James, Lord Barry, Fitz Richard Barry Roe, by Ellen his wife, daughter of Cormac na hory McCarthy Reagh, and sister of David, 1st Viscount Buttevant. They had issue five sons and two dau.: Owen the heir; John O'Sullivan, who married Ellen, dau. of Dermot O'Sullivan More; Donel O'Sullivan, who married Mary, dau. of Sir Cormac Mc Tieve, Knt. of Muskerry; Gillycuddy O'Sullivan, whose son was Conor, whose son was Philip; Tieve O'Sullivan, Capt. in the Low Countries. Harl. MSS., 1425; Julia or Shela, wife of Sir Nicholas Browne, Knt. of Molahiffe; Honora wife of Sir Thomas, son of Sir John FitzGerald, of Iniskilly.

2. Owen O'Sullivan, eldest son of Sir Owen, according to Carew's Pacata Hibernia, p. 293, was flourishing in 1612. He was O'Sullivan Beare and Lord of Bantry in 1615. He had a regrant of Dunboy, Anno 9 James I. He died at Beare Haven, 31 August, 1616. Inq. post mort. He was married to Helena, dau. of Sir Cormac McCarthy, Knt. of Muskerry, by Jane, his wife, dau. of Pierce Butler of Gregolt. She survived her husband. They had issue four sons and five daughters: Dermot; Donel; Owen; Philip of Leganbeg, who m. Ellen, dau. of Mc Teige McCarthy, was attainted 2 Aug., 1641, and was living 16 Dec., 1674, Bib. Stowe, 256, vol. 1, letter 101; Ellen; Slaney; Julia; Catherine; Honora.

3. Dermot O'Sullivan, son and heir of Owen, Lord of Beare and Bantry, O'Sullivan Beare, aged 24 at his father's death. Inq. post mort. Died S.P., 25 Nov., 1617. He was married to Lady Joan Fitzgerald, dau. of Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond, by Ellinor. Butler, his wife, dau. of Edmund, 11th Lord Dunboyne.

4. Donel O'Sullivan, Cron, succeeded his brother Dermot as O'Sullivan Beare, 1617. He was then aged 18. He married Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Browne, Knt. of Hospital (by Mary his wife, dau. and heir of Capt. William Apsley and Annabella, his wife, daughter of John Brown, Master of Awney), and niece of Sir Nicholas Browne, Knt. of Molahiffe, ancestor of the Earl of Kenmare. This Donel Cron in 1632 promised the Lord President to defend his castle against the Algerines, who about that time made some piratical descents on that coast. He joined the Rebellion of 1641, at the head of about 600 men, and was attainted, 2 Aug., 1641—

Don Philip O'Sullivan, the historian, was eldest of four children, two sons and two daughters, of Dermot O'Sullivan, fourth son of Dermot O'Sullivan an pudara, and brother to Donel Cnocanti, Sir Owen, and Philip of Ardea. Dermot O'Sullivan, styled by his son "Bearorum preditum Dux," the Leader of the Kerne of Beare, married Joan McSweeney; he went to Spain, where he had a pension of 50 gold pieces per month from the King of Spain. Of his issue, one was a nun in Spain; another was named Leona; a son, Donel, was slain in battle with the Turks; and Don Philip was living in 1632. See his work, p. 1626; and translation of same by Mr. M. J. Byrne, of Listowel.

Don Philip O'Sullivan Beare, Ireland, under Elizabeth. Translated by M. J. Byrne, with a memoir of O'Sullivan, Dublin, 1903, 8vo., pp. 212.

Arms: Per pale sa. and ar. a fess betw. in chief a boar pass, and in base another counterpass, all counter changed, armed, hooped, and bristled or. Crest: On a lizard vert a robin redbreast, ppr.

T. D. Sullivan's poem Dunboy, Dublin, 1861, give an account of the destruction of this stronghold by Carew. See also his account of the O'Sullivans of Beare, 1908.

XII. THE MAC FINNE DUB O'SULLIVAN.

Mac Finne duv, before said Sir Owen's time, had his estate of near third part to

O'Sullivan Bear's.

This family was of good note for generosity and manhood, the chief of them is much spoken of for his behaviour along with the said Daniel Caum, being the only man he confided in time of most desperacy and emergency. (The descendant of the Mac-Finneen Duff, Mrs. Peter MacSweeney, only recently removed from the shore of Glenmore Lake, in the vicinity of that chieftain's home. Winkle). In the graveyard at Kilmakilloge is buried McFinin Duffe, who died Sept. 1, 1809, aged 53 years.

June 8. Twenty quarters of O'Sullivan Beare's lands are allotted to cousins and kinsmen as their shares, of old ancient custom, to live upon, as the issues descended of Fynya Duff O'Sullivan, Lawrence O'Sullivan, and such like.

In "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy," by J. A. Froude, Lon., 1889, 8vo. pp. 456, we are introduced to Morty Oge O'Sullivan, the French trader, and Sylvester O'Sullivan the Scholar. The period is 1750-60. There is an account of the MacFinnan Dhu O'Sullivans, and the state of the Kenmare district at that period and the burial of Mac Finnan at Kilmakilloge.

When Sir William Petty obtained grants of land in Desmond, the country was covered with forest. A squirrel could run from Glanmore to Glantrasna, and never touch the earth. Petty brought hundreds of strangers, English, Scotch, French, Flemings, all sorts, to make a profit out of his grants. He had settlements at Kenmare, Iveragh, Blackwater, and Kilmakilloge. He made a harbour at Buno, and had six houses at Colorus. He set up smelting furnaces to melt the copper ore. He had a cod and herring fishery, a ship and boat yard, and Kenmare harbour was full of vessels coming and going.

When Sir William Petty died, his son went to England. The English colony declined. The Puritans were treated harshly by the Protestants, and their chapels and schools were closed. Most of the colonists went away, and left nothing but their mill walls and watercourses behind.

The Mac Finnan Dhu was put back by Petty's son, into the old home, with the lease for three lives. The old Mac Finnan, that had the lease first, was shot at Mallow races. His successor did not live very long. Then came Mac Finnan Dhu of 1750-60. The Petty family had no desire to plant wheat on Knockatee, or make a deer park in Glenraedel and Glantrasna: so the Sullivans were left the rocks and bogs of Kilmakilloge.

The Sullivans came home again, and no constable nor excise man came to trouble them in Tuosist. There was not a bay in Ireland where more wool had been run out of, and more brandy and claret run in, nor where the French recruiting officers found better entertainment. The heir to the great Petty estates was now Lord FitzMaurice, the son of Sir William Petty's daughter. While FitzMaurice was in command at Ross Castle the duty paid on the brandy and claret consumed in Kerry was very inconsiderable; and he had the informer, Sylvester O'Sullivan the Scholar, set in the stocks as a vagabond, and whipped out of the town of Kilmakilloge.

The old church of Kilmakilloge, where the O'Sullivans are buried, stands on a grassy hill above the harbour, at the further extremity of which a deep dark valley leads up into the hollow of Glanmore. At this old church the O'Sullivans of the Glen heard Mass while they lived, and were gathered to their fathers when they died. The Reformation abolished the Mass, the windows fell in and the doors fell off; and after many years Sir William Petty's colony repaired the church. But the Bishop turned out the Puritans, and gave the advowson to the parson at Tralee. The church was deserted again, and wind and weather is washing away the traces of heretical profanation. The vault of the O'Sullivans alone remained sacred from disturbance.

The last chief of the Mac Finneen Duff was the nephew of General Richard O'Donovan, of Bownlahan, Co. Cork, who died in 1829.

In the panegyric on Thomas Butler, Tomas Dub, the tenth Earl of Ormonde, 1532-1641, written by Eogan Mac Crait, are the following verses:—

Hapless it was for the Clan Carthy,
That he spent one day in Ibh-Laoghaire;
He stormed, demolished, and burned
Dunlo, the fiery, famed of old for heroes.
After his visit to Ibh-Rathach,
Shepherds were left in want of employment;

In the house of O'Glavin he took up his quarters,
A fact hitherto unrecorded.

XIII. THE O'SULLIVAN OF ARDEA.

This is a branch of the O'Sullivan Beare family. It commences with Philip O'Sullivan of Ardea, in the parish of Tuosist, Co. Kerry. He was the third son of Dermot O'Sullivan, an pudara, O'Sullivan Beare,

killed by an explosion of gunpowder at the castle of Dunboy in 1549. Philip's eldest brother was Donal Cnocanti, father of Donal Cam, the exile, killed in 1608. Philip's second brother was Sir Owen O'Sullivan, who was granted Beare in 1587. Philip's younger brother was Desmond, father of Don Philip O'Sullivan, the historian. As Philip was tanist to his brother, Sir Owen O'Sullivan Beare, he held the Castle of Ardea.

1593. Apr. 11. The Lord Chief Justice of England recommends that, at the partition of Beare and Bantry, one Philip O'Sullivan, tanist, of Ardea, should be provided for as he may prove a dangerous man, as he hath been heretofore.

1587. June 8. There is a fourth castle of O'Sullivan Beare's, called Ardea, which is the manor, or house allotted ever for the Tanist for the time being, and is now in possession of Philip O'Sullivan, tanist and brother to Sir Owen; but there was never seen a castle allotted to any other of the name.

Philip held the castle of Ardea in the territory of Mac Finneen duff, as appertaining to the tanistry. Ped. Harl. M.SS. He died in 1506. Milesian, vol. 3, p. 206, Ulster's Office. He was married to Honora, dau. of Cormac McCarthy of Duballow, and sister of Donough. They had four sons and two daughters: Dermot O'Sullivan of Ballygibbon; Donel of Ardea castle; Philip; Owen O'Sullivan of Dromcharon; Ellen, wife of Donel McSweeney, a fugitive in Spain, Harl. M.SS 1429; Julia or Shela. In 1613, Nov. 19, Donel Fitz Philip O'Swyllivan petitioned the Lord Deputy for a copy of his 1593 title to the castle, town, and lands of Ardea in Beare. A copy was delivered to petitioner.

2. Donel O'Sullivan of Ardea Castle, son of Philip, married Ellen, dau. of O'Sullivan More, and had issue a son Philip.

3. Philip O'Sullivan of Ardea Castle was attainted and forfeited in 1641. He married Hanoria McCarthy dau. to Charles, Lord Muskerry. The Act of Aug. 12, 1652, banished all the Catholic nobility.

4. Donel O'Sullivan, m. Ellen O'Sullivan, dau. to Daniel O'Sullivan More, by Mary Anne Fitzgerald, dau. to the Earl of Kildare, and grand-dau. to the Earl of Antrim.

5. Owen O'Sullivan married Mary MacSweeney, dau. to Col. Owen McSweeney of Muskerry, the Constable of Munster, who fostered him.

6. Major Philip O'Sullivan married Johannah Mac Carthy, dau. of Dermot McCarthy of Killowen, by Ellen dau. of Timothy Mac Carthy of Donglaven, and grand dau. to Lord Muskerry. They left Dermot and Owen (or John) who went to America, and his son,

John, was a General, who struck the first blow for American Independence.

7. Dermot O'Sullivan married Aileen MacCarthy Mac Finneen of Ardully. He was the last who held Ardea, after the survey of Sir Wm. Petty. He got the lands of Clounee, but after a time a rent was placed on it.

8. Daniel O'Sullivan married Elizabeth O'Sullivan, dau. to Silvester O'Sullivan Mac Finneen Duff of Dereen, Tuosist, by Elizabeth O'Donovan, dau. to O'Donovan of Banelahan by Ellen Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry. They had issue, Philip; John; Daniel; and Kerry.

9. Philip O'Sullivan married Anne O'Sullivan, dau. to Daniel O'Sullivan of Glancharquin, Tuosist, who was of the Bunane family. They had issue, Daniel; Philip, who left three daughters, who held Clounee, where is the house of Philip, and where Dermot (7) died; Owen; Rev. Morty O'Sullivan, late P.P., of Lisselton.

10. Daniel O'Sullivan married Mary Dee, sister to the Revds. John and Michael Dee. He is buried in the family tomb in Kilmakilloge, two miles from Ardea, in Tuosist parish. The grounds round Ardea Castle are being rapidly worn away by the sea.

11. Mortimer Dan Philip O'Sullivan married Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel O'Sullivan by Elizabeth McCarthy, dau. to Capt. Felix Mac Carthy of Kilgarvan. In 1876 Mortimer held the patent of James I., which belonged to Daniel Caum, and was handed over to his uncle, Sir Philip before Daniel went to Spain. There is also a seal of Sir Philip's given to him by James I. Mortimer says his younger brothers, Dan and John, went to America. The daughter of Mortimer, Miss Lizzie M. O'Sullivan, lived at Gortroe, Killarney, in 1892.

The family of Ardea, the first of them by name Philip, was brother to the O'Sullivan Beare, called Donal Cnocanti, and to the said Sir Owen, and had but thirteen and a half plough lands, but had, in addition, £300 more per annum and the yearly tribute of £190 that was due to O'Sullivan Beare of the Spaniards, at the time of their great trading with the west of Lreland, for anchorage, port charges, and other privileges in the port of Dunbaui; the agreements with the Spaniards for such yearly tribute to be seen with the family of Ardea, under hands and seals. They were a family of good note for generosity and hospitality, but had the estate of said Bunane conferred on them by McCarthy More by observing well to him. (See History of O'Sullivans of Ardea, by T. C. Amory, Cambridge, U.S.A., 1893, with letters from M. D. P. O'Sullivan, Kenmare, and Lizzie M. O'Sullivan, Gortroe, Killarney, 1892).

THE CLAN-NA-DEAGHAIDH.

The Clan-na-Deaghaidh were named Degadians from Deagadh or Deadha, their chief; and Ernans from Oilíol Earon, a Heremonian prince in Ulster, and ancestor of Deadha, who is 77 on the stem of the line of Heremon, the seventh son of Milesius of Spain. The monarch Duach (B.C. 168) granted his foster father Deaghaidh possessions in Luachra in Kerry, known thence as Luachair Deaghaidh. About a century later the part of Kerry, north of the Maing river, became known as Ciarraige Luachar, or Ciar-rioghacht, the kingdom of Ciar, son of Fergus Mac Roigh and Meabh, queen of Connaught, the ancestor of the O'Connors of Kerry.

The descendants of Deaghaidh flourished in West Munster, and in the second century were noticed by Ptolemy as the Ua Deaghaidh or Degadii, Udei or Vodii. The Clanna Dheaghaidh, the Craobh ruadh (red branch) of Ulster, and the Gamanraidhe of Iarus Domnann in Mayo, were the three military forces of Ireland at that time.

Deaghaidh had three sons, Iar, Daire, and Conal. Three of Iar's descendants were monarchs of Ireland, viz., Eidersgol (A.M. 3965), Conaire Mor (A.D. 60), and Conaire II. (d. A.D. 165). Cairbre Riada of Kerry and Antrim, the son of Conaire II., owned Dalriada in Ulster, and from him descended the Scotch kings of Albany, and in the 57th generation, the late Queen Victoria.

The Degadians were deprived of power in West Munster by Eoghan Mor of the Heberian race, in the battle of Cairn Neimhidh, in Cove Island, Cork; in A.D. 186, at Ceann feabrat, near Buttevant, the son of Eoghan Mor, Oilíol Olum, again defeated the Degadians.

The descendants of Degaid, however, retained extensive possessions in West Munster down to the Anglo-Norman period; amongst these were the O'Falvies, O'Sheas, O'Flyns, and O'Donegans.

The O'Falveys, chiefs of Corcaiguiney from the Mang westward to Ventry claim descent as under:—

Conaire II., 111th Monarch of Ireland, died A.D. 165; Cairbre Musc; Eocha; Crimthann; Lorcan; Tnathal; Alioll; Dungal; Maonruanaidh; Tomaltach; Morogh; Aodh; Duach; Dubheron; Colga; Failbhe, lively, anglicised O'Falvey; Lugaidh; Maonagh; Donach; Donall; Ceallach; Dermot; Connor; Brian; Conall; Cormac; Turlogh; Teige; Thomas Oge; John; Teige; James; Hugh; Patrick; John (1641); James; Donall

(1718).

The O'Donegans were in Bere before the O'Sullivans, and in 1597 the lands of the sept included Carrownidonegan, Kilmanneh, and Knocknegourgal, near Dunsey island, Kilmannagh parish.

O'Flynn was chief of Arda, in Carbery, and Hy-Baghanna, now Ibane, and Barryroe, adjoining Carbery.

O'Shea, chief of Iveragh, of the line of Heremon, descended from Corc, a son of Cairbre Musc, son of Conaire II. Cairbre Musc was the ancestor of O'Falvey and O'Shea septs.

In O'Huidhrin's topography we find the following references to this tribe:—

After the tribes of the plain of the keels,
I speak of the race of Conaire,
A tribe of the heroes of Breagh, from Tulach-an-Triir,
In Munster, of the smooth flowing streams.

All the Alltraighe (Tralee) return
Two kings of the plain of Ciarraige,
A tribe which is ready in the point of difficulty,
O'Neidhe (Neville) and the Clann Conaire
(King or Connery).

Three sub-chiefs are hereditary to them,
The old land of Ui Duibhna (Corkaguiny)
of good hosts,
O'Seagha and O'Failbhe the man,
Seal of reckoning the districts.

From the Maing westwards is hereditary to them;
O'Failbhe is owner so far as Fiontraigh;
O'Seagha has obtained without denial
A country not wretched; he is king of Uirathach (Iveragh).

O'Conghaile of the slender swords,
Over the bushy-forted Magh o'g Coinchinn
(Magunihy);
A hazel tree of branching ringlets
In the Munster plain of horse-hosts.

Let us leave the race of Conary of battles,
The Princes of Erna of golden shields;
We come to our friends, the race of Fergus
(the O'Connors)
They are entitled to demand our attention.

The Clan-na-Deaghaidh settled in Kerry before the Christian era, and erected many stone cahers or forts such as Caherconree and Staigue, to enable them to maintain their conquests. The O'Sheas and O'Fal-

veys are of this race of Degadians or Clann-Conaire.

The Degadians power was curtailed by Owen Mor and Oilíol Olum, who seem to have introduced into Kerry the O'Connor, O'Moriarty, and O'Donoghue families.

Many centuries afterwards the descendants of Eoghan Mor, the MacCarthys and O'Sullivans, were themselves compelled to retreat to the fastnesses of Kerry before the Normans.

Just as the Degadians built the cahers of Kerry, so did the Normans build the stone castles of Castleisland, Tralee, Listowel, and many others, which in turn were destroyed by the later English invaders of 1580-1660, the modern landlord class.

It is to-day possible to see in Kerry in the same astrict the earthen rath or dun of the Tuatha De Danand, the caher of Curoi Mac Daire, and the stone castle of the Geraldine, as well as the manor house of the English planter, and the thatched farmhouse of the modern Kerry farmer in whose veins flows the mixed blood of the various invaders of 4,000 years.

In the Book of Leinster it is stated that Cingdorn was Curoi Mac Daire's caisleoir or stone builder at Caherconree. The fort has an area of two acres, and is built across the base of a triangular spur of the mountain, the sides being almost perpendicular cliffs. The entire length of the main wall is 350 feet; it was about 20 feet thick, and 15 feet high, with terraces inside the fort as at Staigue and other cahers in Kerry. The surrounding vallum of earth and stones is forty feet from the main wall.

Cahir Conri ranked, according to the Irish triads, as one of the three old buildings of Ireland, with Dunsovariki in Antrim and Dan Cearmna on the old head of Kinsale.

Conri or Curoi, son of Daire, of the line of Heremon, was king of Iar Mumhan or West Munster. He flourished about the time of the Incarnation. A line drawn from Limerick to Bealach Conglais near Cork marked the division of West from East Munster. Conri was the head of the Milesian Ernains of Munster.

Daire, the second son of Deaghaidh, had by his wife Maoin a son Conri, celebrated for his valour and strength, who stood at the head of the chivalry of the south of Ireland. Conri left a son Lughna who avenged his father's death by slaying Cuchullin in the

battle of Muirthemne.

In vol. I. 16 I have already given an account of the slaughter of Curoi mac Daire by the commander of the Red Branch Knights, Cuchulainn; and in vol. II. 142 a version of the tale from a 10th century M.SS. The legend is still a favourite in Kerry homesteads, and many poets have written verses on Cahir Conri and its celebrated chieftain.

His heart was fashioned in heroic mould
Who fixed his eyrie on this cloud-capped
rock,
Scorning the wild waves' roar and tempest's
shock;
The better thus in one wide glance to hold
The ocean track, from where full Shannon
rolled,
To that lone isle (Skelligs) where first the
billows broke.

T. GALLWEY, 1871

We followed on this beauteous lady
Up to the dun of King Conri,
The mountain palace shines before us,
The grandest sight that eye could see.
REV. M. HORGAN, 1860.

See Conri, the chief of his clan,
The highway of glory pursuing,
Never met with his match in a man,
Till Blandig consigned him to ruin.
WM. DALL HEFFERNAN.

After that came the Clann Deda
To seek their king,
Five score and three hundred.
Ten hundred and two thousands . . .
Sad was the struggle together
Of Blaithnait and Ferchertne,
And the graves of them both are
In the puissant land of Cenn Bera.
Death of Curoi MacDairi, 10th c. M.SS.

The wise men tell it (for they can spell it,
In Ogham brand of the ancient time)—
Those interpreters of bygone letters
Tell Scotia's bard wrote a Skellig rhyme,
And when Curoi from his airy dwellin'
On Caherconree his queen-love missed.
The bard to jibe him (no king could bribe
him)
With "Cullen's Hound" graced the Skellig
List.
"DUHALLOW."

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