SELECTIONS
FROM
OLD KERRY RECORDS,
Historical and Genealogical,
WITH
INTRODUCTORY MEMOIR, NOTES, AND APPENDIX.

BY
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SELECTIONS

FROM

OLD KERRY RECORDS.
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AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.

Egerton MSS.; Harleian MSS.; Lansdowne MSS.; Sloane MSS.; Add. MSS. British Museum; Carew MSS. Lambeth; Irish State Papers, Public Record Office. Pamphlets 1641-1692 King’s Library British Museum; Pacata Hibernia; Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica; Tours in Ireland between 1757 and 1760; Lord Mountmorres’ Hist. of the Irish Parliament and Reflections on the Present Crisis, British Museum; Annals of Four Masters; O’Donovan’s Translation of O’Dubhagain’s Topography of Ireland; Memoir of Mapped Surveys of Ireland by W. M. Hardinge M.R.I.A.; Transactions of R.I.A.; Journals of Kilkenny Archaeological Society; Gilbert’s History of the Irish Viceroy's; Annals of Loch Ce translated by W. M. Henessy; D’Alton’s Illustrations of King James’s Army List; Life and Times of Florence Mac Carthy Mor by D. F. Mac Carthy (Glas); Correspondence of Cecil and Carew edited (for the Camden Society) by Sir John Maclean F.S.A. K.C.B.
ERRATA.

Page 130, line 2, for "work" read "mark."

163, 4, for "only" read "the only."

163, 5, for "the blood" read "blood."
AMONGST the English adventurers, for the most part younger sons of noble and knightly families or gentlemen of slender fortunes, who flocked to Ireland to take their share of the "good things going" when the great rebel Gerrot, Earl of Desmond, fell by the hand of an Irish mercenary, were Robert Blennerhassett of Flimby in Cumberland and his "aged father Thomas." Their ancestors had long held an honourable position in the north of England. A Blennerhassett represented Carlisle in the reign of Richard II. and again in the reigns of Henry V., Henry VI., Elizabeth and James I., while in 29 Car. II., William Blennerhassett was High Sheriff of Cumberland. A William Blennerhassett was Mayor of Carlisle in 1382, and in 1430 as well as in 1614 and 1620, members of the family filled the same office. The name is said to have been derived from the township of Blennerhassett in the parish of Torpenhow in Allerdale, but the family seems to have had no property in that place and to have been chiefly settled in and about Carlisle and on the western coast of the county. In a list
BIOENTRY

CHALLENGE NUMBERS

The challenge numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are the main topics discussed in this section. They are presented in a clear and concise manner, with each number followed by a short explanation. The challenge numbers are essential for understanding the context and the purpose of the document. They are used to guide the reader through the content, ensuring that they can follow the progression of ideas and arguments. The numbers are well-organized, making it easy to navigate through the material.
given in Nicolson's "History of Cumberland" of gentlemen called out to serve on the Border against the Scots by Sir Thomas Wharton, Deputy Warden of the West Marches, and Captain of Carlisle Castle, 34 Henry VIII. appears the name of Thomas Blennerhassett of Gillesland bound to attend the Muster with companies of horse and foot. Early in the same reign John Blennerhassett acquired knights' fees in Cumberland through his marriage with one of the five daughters and heiresses of James De Martindale. The husbands of his wife's sisters were Cuthbert Radcliffe, Humphrey Dacre, Richard Dacre and Anthony Barker, and the five ladies conveyed to their husbands a joint inheritance in the Manor of Newton on the Sea and the Ville of Newton, to be held of the King in capite by knightly service, and also the Manor of Ormesby and other lands by like services. Nicolson further states that John Blennerhassett the husband of Janet de Martindale acquired by purchase the Manor of Flimby or Flemingsby.

The Register of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary of Holm Cultram is still preserved and from it we learn that Flimby had been granted to the monks of that house by Cospatrick son of Orme and confirmed to them by Henry II. and Richard I. In the reign of Edward I. Robert de Haverington "quitted claim" to Gervase Abbot of St. Mary of Holm Cultram of "the Manor of Flimby, except three hundred acres," and the Abbot and the Convent, we are told, "took him and his heirs into their prayers." At the Dissolution of the Monasteries Henry VIII. granted to John Dalston nine messuages in Flimby, the woods and lands called Flimby Park and a fishery
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In less than a year after Dalston had received the royal gift he alienated it to John Blennerhassett, with whose descendants it continued until 1722 when it was sold by William Blennerhassett Esq. to Sir James Lowther Bart. This is Nicolson's account which agrees in substance with the traditions of the family still lingering in Allonby (another portion of the Blennerhassett estates in Cumberland) as they have been transmitted to me by the kind courtesy of the vicar of that place. Hutcheson in his "History of Cumberland" states, that the probable derivation of the name of Allonby is from the river Elne and the Danish word "by." The tradition is, however, that the place takes its name from Alan, Lord of Allerdale, who gave the lands to one of his kindred whose heiress conveyed them in marriage to the family of De Flimby. In a few generations according to Hutcheson these lands also vested in an heiress Margaret De Flimby, who brought Allonby to her husband William Blennerhassett and their descendants sold it in the beginning of the eighteenth century to the Thomlinsons of Blencogo in Cumberland. The Blennerhassett family being now extinct in that county it is impossible to obtain any authentic information beyond what I have here stated, but the probability is that the discrepancy between these accounts is more apparent than real, and that the three hundred acres retained by Robert de Haverington in the reign of Edward I. when he resigned the rest of the Manor of Flimby to the monks, may have been inherited in the female line by a family taking its name from the place whose heiress married a Blennerhassett. The latter thus owning part of the old estate of Gos-
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patrick, may have been found the fittest and readiest purchaser of the rest by John Dalston when the edict of Henry VIII. barred out once and for ever the claims of the ecclesiastical possessors. The Cumberland Blennerhassets seem to have adopted the Reformed faith which so many of the northern gentry rejected. In the great Civil War they were however with the "Spears of the North that encircled the Crown" (v. Rokeby Canto v.), and William Blennerhasset of Flimby was one of the Cumbrian gentlemen who sent in provisions to Carlisle when it was besieged by the Scotch army.

A branch of the family had been settled in Norfolk as early as the fourteenth century bearing the same arms as their Cumberland kinsmen with the addition of an annulet. Bloomfield in his valuable History of Norfolk says that—"Joan de Lowdham heiress of the Manor of Frense in that county married at the age of fourteen Thomas De Heveningham, and secondly, at his death, Ralph Blennerhassett Esq. of a very ancient family in Cumberland." Joan Blennerhassett lived to the age of ninety-seven, and left a son and heir who was seventy-seven years old at the time of his mother's death. An ancient MS. account of the Churches in Norfolk quoted by Bloomfield gives the following inscriptions on old brasses and monuments in the church of St. Andrew at Frense:

"Hic Jacet venerabilis Sir Radulphus Blennerhassett,
Armiger, qui obiit VIII. die mensis Novembris,
A.D. 1400.
Cuis anime propietur Deus. Amen."
"Here lyeth the Venerable Gentleman John Blennerhassett, Esqre., who died March xxviiith, 1514."

"Maria filiæ et hæridi unicae Georgii Blennerhassett, militis, inaurati Euptæ primo Thomæ Culpepper, armigero Qui hic postea Francisco Bacon, armigero, Qui Petistiræ in comitat: Suffolk tumulatur sine prole, Defunctæ vii. Sep. 1587. Ætatis suæ 70. Viduae, Pia, Castæ, Hospitale, Benignæ, Johannes Cornwaleis et Joannes Blenerhassett Memoriæ et amoris ergo posuerunt."

Margaret Blenerhassett, aunt of Sir Ralph who died in 1400, was Prioress of the convent of Campsey Ash in Suffolk. Her nephew John Blenerhassett married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Cornwallis, ancestor of the Marquis Cornwallis. In the will of Sir John Cornwallis Knt., dated 10th April 1584, he bequeaths to "his daughter 'Hassett" his wife's gown of black satin and to "my Lady 'Hassett " his gilt cup that had "two eares" with an "antick boy and a child in his hand on it," and he constitutes Thomas his son and heir, with Lady 'Hassett, and John Blenerhassett his son-in-law his executors. (Collins' Peerage, pp. 306, 309.)
manor of Frense was in the possession of the Kemp family when Bloomfield wrote his history and the name of Blenerhassett is I believe no longer to be found in Norfolk.

About a century after the parent-stock had obtained Flimby by marriage or by purchase, Thomas and Robert Blenerhassett arrived in Munster. As their names do not appear in the list of undertakers given in the Records or the Carew MSS. it is probable that they did not come in that capacity, but were rather amongst the colonists of British blood, whom Sir Edward Denny was bound by the terms of his grant to place on his Kerry estate. Eager as had been the flight of English adventurers to Ireland "scenting the prey afar off" when the great Earl had fallen and Munster was after a fashion, "pacified" the wretched condition of the Palatinate wasted for years by fire and sword, and the repressed but inextinguishable hatred of the native septs made many of the new comers hesitate to remain there. Some of the undertakers themselves sold or exchanged their grants and returned to England, or moved eastward into the safer districts of the old Pale, and others were murdered before they had time to follow their associates' example. Those that remained behind had a hard time of it, they found it well nigh impossible to procure English tenants and the Irish they dared not accept. Meantime Elizabeth with her usual covetousness was looking sharply after quit rents, escheated dues, and tributes, and with her usual wisdom to the necessity of planting the land extensively with men of English blood. In 1589 and again in 1594 Attorney-Generals and Royal Commissioners were commanded to
inquire into the condition of the lands lately granted. In the former year no returns of the number of English tenants on the Kerry estates could be got from any of the grantees but Sir Valentine Brown. Twenty English tenants were planted on his lands whose vocation soon became more military than agricultural, engaged as they were night and day watching and defending their homes against the forays and plunderings of Donell MacCarthy. The result of the Commission of 1594 was equally unsatisfactory to her Majesty who writes July 1st, 1597, to the Lord Deputy that she hears the “undertakers have neglected to plant English and have made grants to the Irish,” and she calls on him “to enquire strictly into such matters and to proceed sharply to reform them.”*

Sir Edward Denny whose gallant services at Fort-del-Ore no less than the memory of his grandfather’s high favour with Henry VIII., had secured to him six thousand acres in Kerry pleaded as a reason for his short-comings that “the country being depopulate the rent was never answered by him,” and that “the Earle of Desmond himselfe never received half so much” indeed “never received any, but in a warlike manner, upon the countries of Clanmorryes being the territories of the Baron of Lixnaue.”† The natural manner of rent collecting and rent paying between Geraldines and Fitzmorrises was distasteful indeed absolutely impracticable for Sir Edward Denny. Like his cousin Raleigh he held that Irish warfare “better befitted kernes than gentlemen,” and his little band of English tenants had more than enough to do defending

their lives and property without warring upon the Lord
of Lixnawe and his innumerable and unruly galloglasses,
in vain pursuit of her Majesty’s lost beeves and tributes.
Before Sir Edward had held his hardly-won Seignory ten
years he was indebted to the Exchequer in the amount of
£1,681 0s. 3d. which sum however was forgiven him, and
five years after he died in England. Ormond writing to
the Queen in October 1598 says in a tone of indignant
complaint, “All the Undertakers I found on my arrival
had shamefully forsaken their castles and dwelling places
in Munster and left munitions, stuffe, and cattel, behind
to the traytors and no resistance made.”

In December, 1600, Sir Robert Cecil, writes to Sir
George Carew from London “As to the Undertakers they
aver that there is not so great quietnesse as is reported
and none of them dare go thither. (i.e., to Munster.)
Write something to prove that they may do soe without
apparente perdition.”* Carew probably tried his powers
of persuasion for he was as skilful with the pen as with
the sword, but in any case he wielded the latter so
effectually that the absentees might have returned in
comparative safety to their Irish estates if they had not
preferred managing them from a distance by a system of
depuities. It was well for them and their successors that
these deputies and chief tenants were mostly gentlemen
of good blood and gallant soldiers who had seen service.
The stout Cumbrian Marchers who with their crossbows
and bloodhounds watched Gillesland for Belted Will,
against the moss-troopers of Buccleuch, while their wives
like the gude-woman in the “Fray of Suport” (Border

Minstrelsies, vol. i., p. 280) "kept the house door wi' a lance" when the "muckle toon bell of Carlisle was rung" to warn the citizens and dalesmen, had never a harder task than their descendants in the wilds of Kerry amongst the hostile tribes of MacCarthys, Geraldines and Fitzmaurices.

Soon after Sir Edward Denny had received his Seignory of Dennyvale from Queen Elizabeth, he "gave granted and confirmed," as appears by an Inquisition taken in Tralee on the death of his successor Arthur Denny in 1622, the lands of Ballycham (Ballyshane?) to Thomas Blennerhassett and his heirs and assigns for ever, for "one red rose to be rendered yearly at the Feast of Saint John the Baptist," and also the castle, town, and lands of Ballycarten (anglice, town of the forge) at a yearly rent of £6, and "suit of court and a heriot after the death of the tenant of the premises." The Inquisition further recites that the deceased Arthur Denny by his Indenture dated 10 May 1611, gave, granted and confirmed to Robert Blennerhassett his heirs and assigns for ever, the town and lands of Killroan and Knockomanane, and Ballychamullick, (Bally mac Ulick?)* parcell of Carrignafeely at a yearly rent of £4 per annum. Between 1611 and 1628 Robert Blennerhassett also obtained from Sir Edward Denny, son and heir of the above-mentioned Arthur by Mary Forest (v. Gen. Rec. p. 64) a lease for ever of Ballyshiddy castle, town, and lands, and of the lands of Killballyshiddy, Iragh, Ballymac Thomas, Gortbrack, Ballychamperson, (?) Knockbanane and Craigemullen, to be held with the lands before mentioned at a yearly rent of £10.

* V. Appendix II.
Robert Blennerhassett was the first Provost of Tralee in Jas. I., and in the same year he and Humphrey Dethick represented the infant borough in a Parliament whose opening scenes deserve to be attentively studied by all enthusiastic advocates of Home Rule. The Irish Roman Catholic party at that period had become rather powerful, four out of the seven members returned by Kerry for the county and boroughs belonged to it, and in many other counties it had a like preponderance. When the House met and proceeded to the election of a Speaker a violent contest arose, the Catholic party supporting Sir John Everard with 101 votes, the Protestants electing Sir John Davies the Attorney-General by a majority of twenty-seven. But Sir John Everard's friends however weak their "sweet voices" in the matter of election, (it was said that only two of them could speak English,) had strength of arm sufficient to thrust him *nolens volens* into the chair from whence the Protestants endeavoured to eject him and finding that impossible they pushed Sir John Davies into his lap. Everard however still held on to his uncomfortable "place" until by a vigorous exertion, this time of Protestant strength of arm, he was finally dislodged when he and his followers quitted the chamber, disgusted at the non-success of their national fashion of conducting parliamentary business.

Anticipating enquiries from high quarters across the Channel anent these strange proceedings, the Protestant M.P.'s issued a "True Declaration of what passed on the first day of Parliament May 18th 1613," and amongst the signatures to it is that of * * * * Blener Hassett, so the spelling runs, without any Christian name prefixed.
It is likely that Sir John Blenerhassett (vide Genealogical Records, p. 66, and Appendix, VI.) was the person signing as he is described as a chief actor in this truly Irish row. The Protestants "declared" that before they had resorted to the extreme measure of putting their Speaker elect into Sir John Everard's lap,—"Mr. Treasurer had in fair and gentle terms moved him to come forth out of the chair, nevertheless he refused to do so." Then continue the Declarers "Sir Oliver St. John spoke to the same effect, and added withal that if he would not come out they should be enforced to plucke him out; notwithstanding which he sate there still, whereon Mr. Treasurer and Mr. Marshall, gentlemen of the best qualitie, took Sir John Davies by the arms, and gently lifted him from the ground, and placed him in the chair upon Sir John Everard's lap, requiring him still to come forth of the chair," (it is difficult to see how he could) "which he obstinately refusing, Mr. Treasurer and others laid their hands gently upon him, and removed him out of the chair, and placed Sir John Davies therein, whereupon Sir John Everard, and alle the rest who gave their votes for him, being in number four score and eighteen, in a contentious manner departed from the House into the void room appointed for the divisions, where they remained because the outer doore was locked which was by direction of the House when they began to sit." The "Declaration" then relates how Sir John Blenerhassett and others were sent to summon the Opposition to forsake its Cave of Adullam and return to its appropriate place which reasonable request was refused, "William Talbot the lawyer making
answer for alle in these words, Those within the House are no House, and their Speaker no Speaker of the House, but wee are the House and Sir John Everard is our Speaker, therefore wee will not join with you, but wee will complain to my Lord Deputy and the King shall heare of it.” Which he very soon did ad nauseam, for in the course of the next four days the Catholics sent in no less than five petitions successively to the unfortunate Viceroy, setting forth all their grievances, censuring the undue returns of certain knights and burgesses from the newly incorporated towns, and declaring they were afraid to enter the House lest the Protestant members should murder them. (!) They requested an audience but when the Viceroy expressed his willingness to receive them they failed to attend upon him, and instead of doing so sent in a sixth petition, recapitulating all their grievances and adding demands which are described in their opponents’ Declaration as;—“Such and soe strange, soe unlikely to be believed as they were not to be equalled by anie accident how rare soever transmitted to posteritie.” This amazing petition which the Protestant members describe for the benefit of their “posterity” demanded from his sacred Majesty’s Deputy and Representative copies of all Royal Letters for making new corporations, and lastly a copy of the Commission for holding the Parliament itself. With the British Solomon’s notions of his Royal Prerogative it is not difficult to imagine how he was likely to receive such requests and how the pressing necessity of an extended “plantation” was made apparent to his infallible kingcraft. The Protestants concluded their “Declaration” in a style of
plausibility and pedantry skilfully suited to the Royal
taste:—"The Lord Deputie to every one of these peti-
tions with extreme patience gave most milde and satis-
factory answers, *Sed opus et olim perdidit* unto persuasion
that moved to conformitie they were as deaf adders, no
words tuning a pleasing sound unto their ears that did
not say,—"Away with the new corporations! Cast
Davies oute of the chair and place Everard in it!"

A deputation of Catholic members went over to lay
their grievances before James, while the Protestants dis-
patched a missive informing him that their opponents'
travelling expenses were paid by recusants, and their
"stores of eggs and butter" for the voyage furnished by
the "monks of Kilcrea," but before petition or counter
petition could reach Whitehall James sent Commiss-
ioners to Dublin to investigate the whole affair. They
returned a fair and sensible report stating that only in a
very few instances in the north of Ireland and in Limerick
had there been anything like intimidation at the elections.
Clogher in Tyrone which had not been incorporated
had returned burgesses to the Parliament but this wrong-
ful election was made void. The Commissioners also
stated, that after the strictest enquiry they had found that
the assertion made in the Protestant members' Declaration
that the Roman Catholic members had come to attend
Parliament followed by troops of armed retainers, meant
to overawe their opponents and the Viceroy, was alto-
gether untrue and that no Roman Catholic member had
had any such following. Finally the speaker elect Sir
John Davies took his place in the chair, but the Session

* V. Appendix I.
ended abruptly having effected no more good than other sessions of Irish Parliaments before and since and rather less harm. The new boroughs (Tralee and Dingle amongst the rest,) retained their charters and grew busy and prosperous.

In 1634 Robert Blennerhassett first settler of his name at Killorglin or Castle Conway, second son of John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy, and grandson of the member in 1613 was returned for the borough of Tralee. Then came after a few years of Strafford’s rule the insurrection of 1641 breaking out on the 23rd of October, St. Ignatius’ day, when the misguided Pierce Ferriter and his followers plundered and destroyed the rising borough, helping to delay for more than a century their country’s progress and the gradual emancipation of their co-religionists from oppressive laws. The Blennerhassetts appear to have taken little part in the troubles of 1641-49, but one of the name is said to have served during those years against the rebels in Glanerought and Iveragh. The writer of a curious old MS. history of Kerry (preserved in the R. I. A. and bearing date about 1698,) who was evidently a Catholic inhabitant of one or other of these baronies relates the great cruelties practised in Iveragh by Colonel Nelson and Captain Barrington, who it is alleged hunted down the fugitive Irish with a large bloodhound which tore and mangled them so frightfully that for generations the proverbial phrase in Iveragh, describing any great misfortune or act of enmity was—"as bad as Barrington’s bloodhound to us." But he adds that Captain 'Hassett although serving on the Cromwellian side was "an honourable and merciful man,"
and that Irish prisoners deemed it a piece of good fortune when they were entrusted to his keeping. It is probable that this Captain 'Hassett was Robert the M.P. of 1634, the husband of Avis Conway, and that his services to the Commonwealth saved her estate from confiscation, for many of her relatives and near connexions were Royalists and Roman Catholics. Her aunt was married to the O'Sullivan More and some particular instances of kindness on the part of Captain 'Hassett to the rebels of that Chieftain's Sept are mentioned by the old historian.

Notwithstanding his Cromwellian services Captain 'Hassett or Blennerhassett—the name is constantly spelt in either way in old documents—seems to have received a full and free pardon at the Restoration and one of his Ballyseedy cousins represented Tralee in the Parliament of 1661. In another quarter of a century however the whole face of affairs in Ireland was changed, and a real danger threatened the flourishing sapling of the old Cum-brian tree which had weathered many an Irish tempest. The eight members returned by Kerry and its boroughs in 1689 to James the Second's so-called Parliament were, Nicholas Brown, John Brown, Roger Mac Elligott and his cousin Cornelius McGillicuddy, Edward Rice, John and Maurice Hussey, and John Brown junior. Foremost on the list of persons whom these gentlemen and their fellow legislators declared attainted if they did not surrender before the 10th of August following were five of the Blennerhassetts of Ballyseedy and Killorglin. What course the Ballyseedy branch took in this extremity is by no means certain. There is no proof that they
sided actively with either party but we know that they were closely connected with the Crosbie family, and Sir Thomas Crosbie was a High Churchman and a Jacobite holding a commission in King James' army. John and Thomas Blennerhassett of Killorglin or Castle Conway, the sons of the Captain of 1641, at once took the part that became them. Scorning to surrender or to remain cooped up in Kerry dependant on the mercies of the Tories and rapparees whom James's mis-government had let loose on the unfortunate colony at the White House,* they resolved to join Sir Thomas Southwell's gallant band of two hundred gentlemen and one brave lady who were about to endeavour to make their way from Mallow to Sligo, where Lord Kingston with a considerable force at his command was fighting for King William. John Blennerhassett the eldest of these two brothers was the writer of the following Genealogical Records, which contain more than one allusion to the result of this perilous journey, though it is characteristic of the son of the "generous foe" of the O'Sullivans in 1641-49 that those allusions chiefly refer to acts of kindness shown to him and his brother in their captivity, rather than to the bad faith and cruelty of James and his councillors. Six other Kerry gentlemen accompanied Sir Thomas Southwell, viz.: Thomas Ponsonby and his brother Henry, (like the Blennerhassetts of ancient Cumbrian lineage,) William Gun, senior, and his son William, Thomas Collis and Christopher Hilliard. The lady who accompanied them was the wife of William Gun the younger, and the daughter of Colonel Townsend of Castle Townsend in the county of Cork. The party:

* V. Appendix III.
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proceeded from Mallow through O'Brien's Bridge by Killaloe and Portumna, until they reached Loughrea, where on the 1st of March 1688-9 their progress was barred by a body of James's troops under the command of Captain Burke and accompanied by James Power, titular High Sheriff of Galway. The travellers were divided in opinion as to the use of resistance in the midst of the enemy's country before a fresh and strongly armed force, but Captain Miller who led them cried out "Gentlemen you have the sword before and the gallows behind!" and his spirited remonstrance found its warmest seconder in that member of the party whose weak frame might have well excused her counselling a surrender. Mrs. Gun however on the contrary earnestly entreated her husband and his companions to "fight and die honourably rather than trust to the mercy of a perfidious enemy!" But her advice was overruled and conditions were concluded "on the field." As the night was falling they could not be reduced to writing but the substance of them was, that the Protestant gentlemen should have their lives preserved and that passes should be given them, and horses in exchange for their own (reserved for James's service) to enable them to return to their homes. Further it was agreed, that if they desired it they should have a troop of horse to protect them on their journey, but they were bound not to proceed towards Sligo or the north of Ireland. Notwithstanding this agreement, acknowledged in the following letter from the High Sheriff, and also in a certificate signed by Captain Burke, the two hundred gentlemen on their surrender and their lady companion were conveyed to Galway and there
placed in confinement as prisoners accused of high treason.

"A Copy of the High Sheriff's Letter delivered to Mr. French on Good Friday, 1688."

"TO THE LORD DEPUTY."

"Loughreagh, March 9, 1689.

"May it please your Excellency—It happened on Friday last the first day of this instant I had intelligence that a party of horse with Sir Thomas Southwell and others were making their way through this county to Sligo or the north, being routed out of Munster, whereupon the horse and foot in this town being commanded by Captain Thomas Bourke and Captain Dawley made ready to intercept the said Thomas and his party, who met upon a pass and faced one another, but a treaty being proposed they came to a capitulation wherein it was agreed; that the said Thomas and his party should lay down such horses and arms as were fit for the king's service, and after so doing that they and every of their lives should be secured, and dismissed with such passes and convos as may bring them safe to their own habitations, without any harm to their persons or goods. All which with submission at their requests I humbly offer to your Excellency, and subscribe

"Your Excellency's most humble
"and obedient servant,

"JAMES POWER."

Arrived in Galway, the unfortunate gentlemen and the lady whose intuitive estimation of the Jacobite good faith had been so fully justified, were brought before Baron Martin and after a short trial all except Mrs. Gun were condemned to death! For some reason or
other, probably from very shame and fear of the effect on their cause of such a scandalous breach of honour, the Galway authorities delayed the execution of the sentence. There is no reason indeed to doubt that amongst them there were high minded, generous Catholics, English and Scotch as well as Irish, who would have fulfilled the terms of the Loughrea agreement had the party of merciless bigots to whom the infatuated James surrendered his kingly honour and his conscience permitted them to do so. For fourteen long months the unhappy Protestant gentlemen remained in Galway, suffering the miseries of close imprisonment cold, hunger, and the daily expectation of a violent death. During this time their leader Sir Thomas Southwell described as a "very hopeful young gentleman," so won upon the favour of the Earl of Seaforth, one of James's most devoted adherents, that he was able to obtain a Royal Warrant addressed to the Attorney General Sir Richard Nagle "to pass a pardon" for the Protestant Baronet. Then indeed was fully seen the miserable state of bondage to which James had reduced himself, and the entire truth of Archbishop King's statement that it was by a stern necessity "he was laid aside as a Destroyer of his people, and a Disinheritor of the Crown of his ancestors." The valuable old tracts quoted by Archdeacon Rowan in the "Kerry Magazine" (vol. iii. p. 41,) relate that "the Earl of Seaforth showed the warrant to Sir Richard Nagle but he in a most unman-nerly and churlish fashion refused to obey it saying, "It was more than the king could do!" The Earl returned to his royal master" continues the contemporary account of the transaction, "and positively told him that it was
not in his power to grant a pardon, whereupon the poor prince was overcome with grief and passion and locked himself up in his closet. This stiffness of the Attorney General was grounded on the Act of Attainder passed in their parliament whereby the king is debarred from the prerogative of pardoning, and the subject foreclosed from all expectation of mercy, as may be seen by said Act hereafter in its due place. He who in England is flattered into a conceit of absolute and unlimited power to dispense with the established laws, is in Ireland not allowed the privilege inherent to all sovereign power by the laws of nations to pardon the offence of a subject."

In the month of May or June 1690, the Galway prisoners were removed to Dublin and sent at first to the White Friars, a house near the College, where they remained under charge of a jailor who placed barrels of gunpowder in the cellars beneath the rooms they occupied threatening to blow the building up if matters went ill with James's army. An appeal was made to Colonel Luttrell, the governor of the City, who denied that he had authorized this last barbarity but at the same time commended the zeal of the jailor. On the 24th of June the unfortunate gentlemen were removed from the White Friars to the Round Church and all the Newgate prisoners sent with them, so that they were well nigh stifled by the crowd which the warm season rendered the more intolerable. The charitable contributions of their fellow Protestants collected regularly we are told in the churches "every Lord's Day" for their benefit, could no longer

* From a tract entitled "An account of the Transactions of the late King James in Ireland." London. 1690.
reach them no Protestants daring to appear in the streets or at public worship. The time wore wearily on until late in the afternoon of the memorable and glorious 1st of July, there came to the metropolis flying rumours, that sometimes on such imminent occasions seem as if borne by supernatural agencies, of the result of that great struggle on the fair green banks of the Irish river, a struggle in which it is no exaggeration to say the destiny of half Europe was involved. First the news ran, "King James has won the day—the English are flying—William of Orange is a prisoner!" and the unfortunate Protestants trembled listening in their hiding places and in the foul gaols to the cheers of the triumphant Jacobites. Towards five o'clock however straggling parties of Irish soldiers spurring fast their tired horses through the streets told a different and a truer tale, and as the summer twilight deepened into night James galloped in hot haste into the courtyard of the Royal Castle, the grey old citadel of the land which his ancestors had held so gallantly for five hundred years and which his imbecile tyranny had lost in a twelvemonth. The descendants of the men who had helped them to hold it were perishing in his dungeons and for the rest, for the brave men who had fought and bled that day for his worthless cause, the royal ingrate had only taunts and reproaches. His first words to Lady Tyrconnell the wife of his Viceroy as she advanced to meet him on the Castle stairs were, "Madam your countrymen run well." The beautiful Duchess had a large share of the ready wit which was also a redeeming feature in the character of her husband brave, blustering, Dick Talbot. With fine irony she instantly
replied,—"But I see your Gracious Majesty has won the race!" He hastened as fast as horses could carry him from Dublin to Waterford and there embarked for France, declaring that nothing should induce him ever to command an Irish army again, a taunt that was met by the drolly Irish offer of one of his deserted followers who said when reproached with the defeat of the Boyne, "If you will only change kings with us we will fight the battle over again and beat you!"

When James and Tyrconnell had left Dublin the Protestants began to breathe freely. Captain Robert Fitzgerald, the second son of the sixteenth Earl of Kildare, and the grandson of the Earl of Cork, although he had been active in promoting the Restoration of Charles II. and had long and loyally served the Crown was on the accession of James deprived of his estate and committed to prison. During the Boyne he had been confined in the College, but on hearing of the defeat of their master his guards lost courage and he walked un molested from his prison to the Castle which he found completely deserted by all but a Captain Farlow. Captain Fitzgerald took possession of the fortress for William and Mary and with some other Protestants wrote to the King who arrived in Dublin on the following day. Archdeacon Rowan quoting from Macaulay says that the Galway prisoners smarting under the sense of their violated capitulation, and eighteen months of confinement, terror, and ill treatment were disposed to retaliate violently on their persecutors, "entering their houses and demanding arms" but the strong and even hand of William checked those excesses, and our countrymen
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were doubtless not the least demonstrative among the "hundreds who next day in College Green ran wildly about, embracing the soldiers of King William hanging fondly on the necks of the horses of the English dragoons and shaking hands with each other" (Hist. of Eng. vol iii. p. 642). Captain Fitzgerald had the honour of presenting his Majesty with the keys of the City and was afterwards made a member of his Privy Council. Kerry men can easily picture to themselves the warm welcome that greeted the released prisoners on their return to Crotto, Rattoo, Baltygarron and Castle Conway.

In the year 1692 John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy represented the borough of Tralee in the first of a long succession of Irish parliaments whose watchword and guiding maxim was *Vae Victis!* This John Blennerhassett was probably the husband of Margaret Crosbie and the father of John who was returned for the county in 1709 when he was yet under age. According to an article on the Parliamentary Representation of Kerry in the "Kerry Magazine," vol. iii. p. 172, he continued to represent Kerry or one of its boroughs until 1769 (his son and grandson being also members of the House,) and was popularly known as the "Father of the Irish House of Commons." In 1724 Conway Blennerhassett eldest son of John of Killorglin was returned member for Tralee but deceased within the year. The Killorglin Blennerhassetts seem to have taken little part in the corrupt politics or rather miserable borough mongering of Ireland in the early part of the last century. The writer of the above-mentioned article in the "Kerry Magazine" has described it pretty accurately, so far as our county was
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concerned, but when observing that the election of 1727 the result of the famous Tripartite Agreement between Crosbies, Dennys, and 'Hassetts of the Ballyseedy branch "gave political quiet to Kerry for twenty years," he might have added, that this auspicious era diffused a more general blessing extending in fact over the whole island, inasmuch as the parliament which then assembled in Dublin had a venerable existence of three and thirty years. Of the three hundred members it contained two hundred and sixteen sat for boroughs, the two hundred being elected by constituencies having each a hundred electors, and the odd sixteen as well as thirty-six of their fellow members being elected each of them by TEN free and independent voters.

While this senate (presenting altogether as Chief Justice Whiteside has remarked, the aspect of a parish vestry or petty corporation) employed itself in dutifully registering the ordinances of the English Parliament, John Blennerhassett the "Galway prisoner" seems to have resided quietly at Castle Conway which he improved and planted extensively. In justice to the much abused parish-vestry of Chichester House however, it should be stated, that in its earlier sittings several useful laws were passed for draining and cultivating waste lands, and for encouraging the plantation of trees so as to repair the damage done to woods in the preceding century. A tract entitled "Reflections on the Present Crisis a.d. 1794," by Lord Mountmorres preserved in the British Museum Collection gives a summary of these Acts. The Statute 5 George II. enacted that a tenant holding for a term of seven years who reclaimed a portion of waste land should con-
tinue in his holding until all the sum he had expended was repaid him. If one life only in a tenant's lease remained, or that he held by courtesy, or for a term of fourteen years two parts out of three of the expense he had incurred were to be repaid him. Tenants planting a certain number of trees were entitled to half of them, and for "every pear and apple tree duly fenced and preserved which shall be profitable at the expiration of the planter's lease" he was to be allowed the sum of one shilling. In 1765 a Statute vested the whole property of trees registered at the quarter sessions in the planter, with a right to fell the same saving only to the landlord the right to buy such trees for their value. Tenants holding under leases of lives renewable for ever were excepted from the provisions of this law, and according to Lord Mountmorres a seventh part of the land of Ireland was let in that way. He adds that this tenure was first introduced into Ireland by the Duke of Ormond, who was greatly in debt and sought to raise large sums of money by fines, thus borrowing at the expense of posterity.

The small concessions and encouragements to tenants afforded by the Parliament of George II., effected some good although of course the majority of the nation derived no benefit from them. Aided by the natural advantages of our mild western climate, and a soil which, although less fruitful than the "golden belt" of the midland counties, has still a large share of that wonderful fertility and regenerative power which extorted the admiration of Fynes Morrison, Spenser, and Dekker the district around Castle Conway soon grew prosperous and pleasant to the eye. A Tour in Ireland in 1775 by P. Luscombe
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states that the land in the neighbourhood of Kilcolman was planted extensively with hops, and that single apple trees in the orchards at Ballygamboon produced each three hogsheads of cider.* One of these trees the tourist says covered two hundred and eighteen square yards and could have sheltered seventy-two horses under its spreading branches. He notices also the mansions at Bushfield (Mr. Godfrey’s) Prospect Hall, (Mr. Supple’s) Barley Mount (Mr. Crump’s) and Ballycrispin the seat of the Spring family ancestors of the Rt. Hon. Lord Monteagle. Jenkin Conway was bound by the terms of his grant to build a strong castle forty-four feet long, and thirty feet high within a bawn or enclosure of three hundred and twenty feet in circumference. This he did, using it is likely the fragments of the original MacCarthy fortress destroyed in 1602. His descendants added on to the Undertaker’s keep a fine manor house the demesne and terraced gardens of which were long remembered in Kerry. Mrs. FitzSimons the accomplished daughter of the late Daniel O’Connell M.P. herself a descendant through both parents of Conways and Blennerhassetts, has informed me that her grand-aunt Mrs. Moynehan, a lady who survived to a venerable age, has often described to her the beauty of the old-fashioned gardens at Castle Conway and the stately but genial hospitality dispensed there in the lifetime of Conway Blennerhassett the grandson and heir of the Galway Prisoner. The wretched condition of country roads during the last century (although in Ireland it was calculated that during the twenty years preceding 1790 a sum of not less

* V. also Smith’s Kerry p. 145.
than £200,000 had been spent upon them) made frequent calls such as are now exchanged in the course of an afternoon's drive an impossibility. A gay season in Dublin was almost as much out of the question, when an intended journey thither on horseback with saddle bags and loaded pistols involved the necessity of making one's will in anticipation of accidents by flood and field, tories and highwaymen. Country neighbours were therefore accustomed to pay lengthened visits to one another, especially about Christmas, which were prolonged far beyond the little or "Ladies' Christmas" of the 12th of January. We know from the literature of the time and other sources that the provincial squires of the eighteenth century were generally an ignorant and boorish class of men, dividing their days between the covers and the stable and winding up with deep drinking bouts to which their coarse hospitality invited oftenest the hardest drinker and loudest swearer lay or clerical. Notwithstanding the brilliant defence of these "fine old English Tory times" attempted in Lord Mahon's last volume the provincial life of the period between 1750 and 1760 must have been generally dull and unattractive to say the least of it. It was therefore rather a pleasant surprise in looking over old letters and documents preserved for the last hundred and eighty years in Kerry families to meet with traces of an education, taste, and culture one did not expect to find existing at that time in a county so remote from the metropolis. Portions of Captain Blennerhassett's MSS. contain extracts from the best French authors apparently made for the instruction of his children. The French language now familiar to everyone was I suspect
an unknown tongue to the provincial squires of England in 1724. But what is even more remarkable is the fine legible hand-writing and correct spelling of ladies in our county at the same period, when Swift said not one gentleman's daughter in ten could write or spell her mother tongue correctly. The home circle at Castle Conway in olden times was evidently a refined and educated as well as a pleasant one.

Conway Blennerhassett whose birth is registered at p. 42 of the Genealogical Records married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Thomas Lacy, a member of one of the most ancient Anglo-Norman families settled in Ireland, and had issue three sons, John and Thomas who died young, and Harman Blenerhassett who survived to be his heir. He had also six daughters, 1, Susanna who married the 26th Lord Kinsale, their grandson was the grandfather of the present Michael Conrad De Courcy thirtieth Baron of Kinsale, 2, Elizabeth married Daniel Mac Gillicuddy Esq. son of the Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks by Catherine Chute of Chute Hall and died without issue. 3, Catherine married Captain Agnew of Holish county Durham by whom she had several children. 4, Margaret married Captain Coxon by whom she had one daughter. 5, Anne married Hon. Michael De Courcy Admiral of the Blue, K.T.S. brother of Lord Kinsale her sister's husband, and had by him two sons one of whom married Mary Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy (v. Burke's Peerage,) and a daughter Anne married to Sir John Gordon Sinclair Bart. Avice Blennerhassett the sixth daughter of Conway Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Lacy died unmarried.
About the period of the first French Revolution Harman Blennerhassett the brother of these ladies and the only surviving son of his parents visited the Continent and resided there for several months. A visit to the principal European courts and cities or the “grand tour” as it was then called was considered necessary to complete the education and impart a polish to the manners of every Irish gentleman of good estate. “They lose much that lose sight of home, more than ever schoolboy wept for,” is one of the true sayings which Landor makes the Prior of Boxley utter in his conversation with Richard Cœur de Lion.* Beauchamp Bagenal of Bargy Castle like the Scotch Squires of Burns’ Twa Dogs passed through the cities of the Continent “riving his father’s auld entails,” dazzling people and princes with his splendid equipage, gambling, fighting, scaling convent walls and carrying off countesses according to the gossip of the day, and of course rent-racking his miserable tenants to support his senseless extravagance. The danger to Harman Blennerhassett’s fate and fortunes came in a subtler and yet more pernicious form. His great natural abilities were developed and cultivated by foreign travel, and especially by the intimate friendships he formed at Paris with the literary men and philosophers of the school of Voltaire and Rousseau. He returned to his Irish home with the intellectual acquirements and polished manners of an accomplished scholar and gentleman.

* “Alas! my Liege society is froth above and dregs below and we have hard work to keep the middle of it sweet and sound, to communicate right reason and to preserve right feelings. In voyages you may see too much and learn too little. . . We lose much when we lose sight of home more than ever schoolboy wept for.”—(*Imaginary Conversations p. 3.)*
An aged relative of his several years deceased, an excellent judge of character and disposition, used to describe him as possessing every gift and attraction that could render a man happy in himself and beloved by his fellows, "save only" the good old lady used to add sadly, "the one thing needful, faith in Christ." His naturally frank and independent spirit did not permit Harman Blennerhassett to conceal the opinions and sentiments which so deeply shocked the simple untravelled gentlefolk at home, pious and loyal believers in Church and State, and unhappy differences arose which the warm Irish affection between parents and child alone prevented from ripening into serious discord. After his father's death however, Harman Blennerhassett decided to seek a more congenial home in the young Western Republic beyond the Atlantic, whose founders he had known during his residence in France. He sold to Lord Ventry, the husband of his father's cousin german, every acre of the old, manorial estate granted to his Conway ancestors by Elizabeth and James I. and settled in a beautiful island, in one of the American rivers, where his ample fortune enabled him to collect around him books, pictures, flowers, statuary, until the place came to be known and described as a small paradise in itself. He became involved however after a time in some political disputes and his house and lovely demesne were burnt and plundered by a party of rowdies. Finally, he seems to have settled once more under British rule in Canada, and in a letter from thence dated 26th July 1819, enquiring about some property in the county Longford to which he believed himself entitled, as the heir-at-law of his
great grandfather Colonel Wentworth Harman, he alludes to his friend Thomas Addis Emmett of New York, who was indeed his relative through the MacLoughlins and Masons of Ballydowney.

The grandchildren of Harman Blenerhasset are still I believe living in America, but he was himself the last male descendant of the eldest son of the Galway Prisoner that resided in Kerry or possessed the hereditary estate. The Genealogical Records will supply further information as to his immediate family but in offering them to the public which I am enabled to do through the kind courtesy of John Hurly Esq., Fenit House, the owner of the original MS., I wish to observe that my first intention was to endeavour to arrange them in the orthodox pedigree form, with Roman and Arabic numerals, but finding that the multitudinous descents and alliances given would render any such attempt to disentangle the endless web of Kerry cousinship a most tedious and difficult task, I thought it best to print the old MS. exactly as the author wrote it, especially as notwithstanding its want of order and method its details are easy to follow and understand. The family tradition is that the earlier portion of it was written during Captain Blennerhassett's imprisonment at Galway but when the latest entries were made at Castle Conway he must have reached an advanced age. I am sorry to say that owing to the want of due preservation of our parish registers in Kerry during the eighteenth century I have been unable to obtain the dates of his birth, marriage and death. A correspondent of the Times lately suggested that copies of country parish registers should be deposited in metropolitan offices where they would be
accessible to the general public. This plan if carried out would be of great use to those who are seeking authentic genealogical information and who feel as a writer in Notes and Queries has well said that “Genealogy ought to be the handmaid of history, not a romance invented to please any one who wants a pedigree.”

In mentioning my obligations to Mr. John Hurly for the loan of his ancestor’s MS. I must at the same time express my very sincere thanks for many services rendered to me in my task of editing this little work by Mrs. Fitz Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan John O’Connell, Mr. W. M. Henessy of the Public Record Office, Dublin, Mr. W. M. Hardinge, M.R.I.A., Woodlands, Monkstown, Dublin, Mr. Francis Blennerhassett Chute, Chute Hall, Tralee, Mr. S. M. Hussey, Edenburn, Castle Island, Mr. F. A. Eagar, Normanton house, Sandymount, and Mr. George Raymond B.L. Dublin.
The Blennerhassett Pedigree

A.D. 1580-1736.
The Blennerhassett Pedigree.

ROBERT BLENNERHASSETT of Flimby in the County of Cumberland, with his aged Father Thomas, came to the County of Kerry, Ireland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth with several undertakers, and particularly with Arthur Denny, Sir William Herbert, and Jenkin Conway, to plant the forfeited estates of Gerrot Earl of Desmond.

This Robert by Elizabeth daughter of the said Jenkin Conway had issue three sons and one daughter. The sons were John, Edward and Arthur Blennerhassett the daughter was Elizabeth. John the eldest son by Martha Lyn had three sons viz.: John, Robert and Thomas and three daughters, Mary, Alice and Lucy. John, the eldest son of John and Martha, married Elizabeth Denny and had issue, Arthur married to Anne daughter of Sir Boyle Maynard and died s.p., John and one daughter viz: Ruth Blennerhasset. This last mentioned John upon the
social
The death of his eldest brother Arthur without issue succeeded, and by his wife Margaret Crosbie left issue five sons viz: John, Arthur since dead, Thomas, Pierce a lawyer, since dead, and William and one daughter Agnes. This John, first son of John Blennerhassett and Margaret Crosbie, by his wife Jane Denny has issue, anno 1733, two sons and four daughters. The sons are John born 15th June 1715, Arthur born 19th February 1719. The daughters are Agnes born 2nd May 1722, Arabella born 21st December 1726, Letitia born 28th February 1728, Mary born 6th October 1729. Thomas Blennerhassett, third son of John and Margaret, married Avice Spring and has issue, anno 1733, two sons John born 4th August 1728, and Arthur born 5th August 1731.

William, fifth son of said John and Margaret, by Mary Morley daughter of Alderman John Morley of Cork has issue none, anno 1733. Agnes Blennerhassett, only daughter of John and Margaret aforesaid, by Robert Rogers of Ashgrove in the County Cork has issue three sons and two daughters. The sons are John, Robert and William, the daughters are Anne, and Agnes Rogers who married Doctor Richard Frankland. And the said Margaret Crosbie is now married to the Hon. Captain David Barry brother to the Earl of Barrymore. Edward Blennerhassett, the second son of the first mentioned Robert and Elizabeth Conway, by Mary Vauclier, a descendant of Lord Vauclerc in France of whom Philip De Comines makes mention in his history, had issue one daughter Anne Blennerhassett, who by Captain John Baker of Castle Eve in the County Kilkenny had issue, three sons and two daughters. The sons were John,
Edward, and William and the daughters were Isabella and Elizabeth Baker. John Baker the eldest of the three sons by * * * * Mihill had issue an only son Henry who married Hannah Cook, daughter of Phanuel Cook of Garron Gibbon in Tipperary, and by her left issue an only daughter Henrietta, who married Henry Baker of Rathcolbin, son of the before mentioned Edward Baker, and has issue, anno 1733, a son John. Isabella, eldest daughter of Captain John Baker and Anne Blennerhassett, by * * * * Wall of Phramplestown in Kildare left issue a son and a daughter, Garrett and Ellis Wall who are both married. Elizabeth Baker, second daughter of Captain John Baker and Anne Blennerhassett, by Walter Milbanck of Raheen near Ross Mac Cruon left issue Samuel, Anne, Isabella and Henrietta Milbanck.

Arthur Blennerhassett, third son of first mentioned Robert and Elizabeth Conway, by Mary Fitzgerald of Ballynard in the County Limerick had issue seven sons and three daughters. The sons were Edward, Robert, John, Thomas, Arthur, Gerrard and William. The daughters were Elizabeth, Annabella and Ellen. John and William the third and seventh sons died unmarried as did Elizabeth. Edward the first son of said Arthur and Mary married Elizabeth Windall (an heiress by her mother * * * * Rice of Riddlestown in the county of Lymerick) and left issue Rice Blennerhassett and two daughters. Rice Blennerhassett is married to Mary Buckworth of Cashel and has as yet, anno 1733, no issue by her. The first daughter of Edward Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Windall married * * * * Bowden of * * * * and left issue, and * * * * second daughter of Edward
and Elizabeth by * * * * Crofts left issue. Robert Blen-
erhassett, second son of Arthur and Mary, was Prime Ser-
jeant in the reign of Queen Anne and by Alice Osborne, daughter of Sir Thomas Osborne of Ticmor in the county of Waterford, and widow of Warters of Cullen, left issue one son and four daughters. The son is Arthur, and the daughters are Mary, Annabella, Alice and Elizabeth. Arthur Blennerhassett an able lawyer, King's Counsel and member of Parliament chosen for the Burrough of Tralee, married Mary Pope heiress of Derryknockane in county of Limerick and has yet no issue, anno 1733. Mary, first daughter of Robert and Alice, by Doctor Thomas Squire of Coolrane in the county of Londonderry has issue, one son and three daughters, anno 1735, the son is Thomas, the daughters Alice, Anne and Mary. Anna-
bella, second daughter of Robert and Alice, by John Groves of Ballyhymock in county of Cork has issue three sons, (illegible) and four daughters, Elinor, Arabella, Catherine and Dorothy. Arabella, second of these daughters, married Edward Smith of Killpatrick county Cork. Thomas Blennerhassett, fourth son of Arthur by Mary Fitzgerald, married Ruth Blennerhassett his cousin, only daughter of John by Elizabeth Denny, and left issue two daughters, viz: Mary and Jane. Mary, first of these two daughters, married George Rowan of Maghera in the county of Londonderry and left issue three sons, viz: John, George and Thomas Rowan and seven daughters Mary, Margaret, Ruth, Sarah, Katherine, Jane and Elizabeth Rowan. John Rowan, first son, by Sarah Leslie grand daughter of Dean John Leslie famed for his services in the wars of 1688 among the Enniskillen men,
left issue, anno 1732, when he died a son George and two daughters Mary and Sarah Rowan. Mary Rowan, first daughter of George and Mary Blennerhassett, married William Mullens of Burnham near Dingle and has issue, anno 1733, three sons and five daughters. The sons are George, Frederick and Richard and the daughters are Mary, Frances, Anne, and Katherine Mullens. Margaret Rowan, second daughter of George and Mary, married Roger Crimble of Donaghadee in the County Down and hath no issue. Ruth Rowan, third daughter of George and Mary, married Charles Chambers of Letterkenny in Donegal and has no issue. Sarah Rowan, fourth daughter of George and Mary, married first William Shiercliffe of Castle Gregory and had no issue. By her second husband George Cashell of Tipperary she has issue, anno 1735, two sons George and Henry and three daughters Mary, Frances and Ruth Cashel. Katherine Rowan, the fifth daughter of George Rowan and Mary Blennerhassett, by Pierce Chute of O'Brenane has issue, anno 1733, three sons and four daughters viz: Eusebius, George, Richard and Mary, Charity, Anne and Catherine Chute.

Jane Blennerhassett, second daughter of Thomas and Ruth, married Richard Hall of Ballyconnigan County Cork son of John Hall and Joanna Stout of Youghal (which John was the son of John Hall, an English gentleman and one of the Prebendaries of St. Finbarrye's Cork, by Julia O'Ryan, niece of Master Dermot O'Ryan of Sullaghode, county Tipperary) and left issue when she died, anno 1725, a son John born January 9th 1725, and two daughters Mary and Joanna Hall.

Arthur Blennerhassett, fifth son of Arthur and Mary
Fitzgerald, died unmarried, a Senior Fellow of Trinity College Dublin, a man of singular probity, universal learning and sound judgment,—he fell—unhappily to the great regret and harm of his friends, "*ultra* * * * * (illegible) * * * * * * * Gerrald Blennerhassett, sixth son of said Arthur and Mary, by Christiana Bayley of Lough Gur in the county Limerick, had issue one son viz: Arthur and six daughters viz: Mary, Rachel, Annabella, Ellen, Elizabeth and Christiana. Arthur Blennerhassett by Margaret Hayes of (illegible) in county Limerick has issue, anno 1733, one son and one dau Hayes and Ellen, (and in 1735 a son named Gerrard.) Mary Blennerhassett, eldest daughter of Gerrald and Christiana, by Maurice Wall of Dunmoylan an able lawyer, the representative of Wall of Dunmoylan, left issue one son John Wall a young gentleman of great hopes who died lately much lamented and a daughter Mary. Rachel Blennerhassett, second daughter of said Gerard and Christiana, by Daniel Heaphy of * * * * * in the county Limerick has issue, anno 1733, six sons and three daughters. The sons are John, Gerard, Blennerhassett, Robert, Tottenham, and Arthur Heaphy, the daughters are Mary, Annabella and Christiana. Annabella Blennerhassett, third daughter of Gerrard and Christiana, died unmarried. Ellen Blennerhassett, fourth daughter of Gerrard and Christiana, married Thomas Spires Gabbett of Baggotstown in the county Limerick (dead) and left issue by him Ellen Spires Gabbet. Elizabeth Blennerhassett, fifth daughter of Gerrard and Christiana, married in 1733 William Harding of Coomgriff in the county Limerick. Christiana Blennerhassett, sixth daughter of Gerrard and Christiana,
by Thomas Lloyd of Kildroman in the county Lymerick has issue one son, viz: Richard Lloyd, anno 1731, deceased, (since another son Richard, and Ellen and a son born anno 1735.) Annabella, second daughter of Arthur Blennerhassett and Mary Fitzgerald, married Captain Abraham Green of Ballymachrist in County Lymerick, one of the brave Derry officers who preserved that city against a long siege in 1689. Ellen, third daughter of said Arthur and Mary, by Henry Bayley of Lough Gur left issue.

Elizabeth Blennerhassett, only daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Conway, by Captain George Norton of Moyagh Castle, County Clare, had issue Elizabeth Norton who by Augustine Fitzgerald (mine and Brother Thomas’s kind friend in our fourteen months imprisonment in Galway, anno 1689,) left issue one son William and one daughter Ellen. William Fitzgerald married Jane Bryan of Banemore in the County Kilkenny and had issue, anno 1719, three sons and three daughters. The sons are Augustine, Norton since dead, and William, the daughters are Elizabeth, Elinor and Walcote Fitzgerald. Augustine married Martha O’Ryan, only daughter of Major Morgan O’Ryan of Silver Grove in the County Clare, and has issue one son named Norton. William, third son of William Fitzgerald and Jane Bryan of Banemore, married Elizabeth Spaight of the Lodge, County Clare. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of said William and Jane married Henry Ievers of Mount Ievers and has issue by him two sons and three daughters, the sons are Augustine and Norton, the daughters are Jane, Ellen and Hannah Maria Ievers. Eleanor Fitzgerald, second daughter of William and Jane, married John
Mincheon of Glandhilly in the County Tipperary Esq. and has issue by him, anno 1735, five sons viz: John, William, Francis, Edward, and Thomas Mincheon. Ellen Fitzgerald, daughter of Augustine Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Norton, Married Colonel John Levers of Mount Levers in the County Clare and left issue four sons Henry, Augustine, William and Thomas and six daughters.

Robert Blennerhassett, the second son of John and Martha Lyn, by his wife Avice Conway, one of the granddaughters and co-heiresses of Jenkin Conway mentioned at page 1, left issue, three sons viz: John (the Writer,) Thomas, Henry and five daughters, Catherine, Avice, Alice, Lucy and Anne Blennerhassett. John, the first son of Robert Blennerhassett by Avice Conway, married Elizabeth Cross daughter of Doctor Benjamin Cross of Blackhall in Oxford, first Rector of Christ Church Cork, and afterwards (about anno 1683,) of Sprotsbury in Dorsetshire and had issue six sons and four daughters. The sons were Conway, John, Benjamin, Thomas, Edward and Arthur, and the daughters were Anne, Elizabeth Tryphena and Mary Blenerhassett. Conway, eldest son of John Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Cross, by his wife Elizabeth daughter of Colonel Wentworth Harman of Moyle in the county Longford left issue, one son by name Conway, born 3d of June 1720, and two daus viz: Avice born 16th of June 1718 and Margaret born 27th of October 1721. The first mentioned Conway husband of Elizabeth Harman died anno 1724, in the thirty-first year of his age an able Lawyer of great hopes, chosen a member of Parliament for the Burrough of Tralee, he was born October 3d, 1693. John, second
son of John Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Cross, by his wife Anne one of the daughters of Colonel James Dawson of Ballynacourty in the county Tipperary has issue, anno 1733, two sons and two daughters, the sons are Dawson born 23rd October 1725, and John (dead) and the daughters are Elizabeth and (illegible.) John Blennerhassett was born 6th April 1696. Benjamin, third son of John Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Cross, by Susanna daughter of the Reverend and learned Dean John Richards left issue Susanna lately dead. This Dean Richards was son of John Richards one of the Fellows of Winchester College by * * * * Ryeves, and he left another daughter Deborah Richards who by Lieutenant Thomas Lacy had issue, anno 1732, Katherine and Elizabeth Lacy. (*Said Benjamin Blennerhassett was born 13th September 1698.) Thomas, fourth son of John Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Cross, was born 13th of August 1700. He married Mary Frankland on the 9th of March, 1735, and has issue anno 1736, one daughter by name * * * * Edward, fifth son of John Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Cross, by his wife Mary Fitzgerald, daughter of Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald and Jane Leader, has issue anno 1733, a son John, a daughter born in January 1733, and a son Conway born in May 1736, (Said Edward Blennerhassett was born 31st March, 1705.) Arthur sixth son of said John Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Cross married Mildred, daughter of Captain Joshua Markham and Mildred Brewster, who is since dead. She was grand-daughter of Sir Francis Brewster and had issue, anno 1733, one son by name Joshua.

* All words printed in italics and bracketed are interlineations in the original.
(Said Arthur Blennerhassett was born 19th February 1706. He married secondly 8th February 1734, Sarah Gun.) Anne, eldest daughter of John Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Cross, by Denis McGillicuddy of Carruebeg, called "the McGillicuddy" who died anno 1730, has issue living, anno 1733, four sons and three daughters. The sons are Denis McGillicuddy born 15th November 1718. Cornelius born 28th January 1721. John born 26th July 1727. Philip born 10th February 1729. The daughters are Avice McGillicuddy, Mary, and Elizabeth, to said three daughters their father by will devised on his estate five hundred pounds viz: to Avice £200, to Mary £200 to Elizabeth £100. And said Anne Blennerhassett married secondly in January 1731, Thomas Herbert son of Arthur Herbert Esq. of Currens and by him has issue, anno 1733, one son viz: Arthur and a daughter by name Charity. Elizabeth, second daughter of John Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Cross, married Townsend Gun Esq. of Rattow, son of William Gun and Katherine Townsend of Castleton in county Cork and has issue, one daughter born 4th July 1725 by name Katherine, and Elizabeth Margaret born 14th September, 1736.

Townsend Gun's Ancestry.

William Gun Esq. of Rattow son of William Gun of Liscahane in 1641, by Elizabeth Waller daughter of Richard Waller of Cully in the county of Tipperary, left issue William and George Gun which last named William married Catherine Townsend as before said, and by her left issue the said Townsend Gun married to Elizabeth
Blennerhassett, another son Francis and three daughters, viz: Rebecca Gun married to Ambrose Moore, Sarah married to Richard Downing, Catherine married to John Roche of Farranpierse all in the County Kerry. George Gun, second son of first William Gun, married Sarah Connor daughter of the learned Archdeacon Thomas Connor of Ardsfert and has issue, anno 1733, five sons William, Richard, John, George, Henry, and five daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Honora and Margaret Gun. Elizabeth, eldest of these five, married Richard Morris Esq. of Finuge, son of Counsellor Samuel Morris and Elizabeth Southwell (who was daughter of Richard Southwell of Callow in the County Limerick by Lady Elizabeth O'Brien, daughter of Murrogh Earl of Inchiquin) and by said Richard Morris has issue, anno 1733, two sons Samuel and George, and two daughters Sarah and Rachel Morris.

Tryphena, third daughter of John Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Cross, born 21st of January 1703, by her husband Ulick Fitzmaurice of Duaghnafeely has issue one son and two daughters, viz: Garret born 7th October 1724, Elizabeth born 9th June 1726 and Clifford Fitzmaurice born 9th July 1727. Mary, fourth daughter of John Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Cross, (born 23rd April 1707,) married to Raymond Fitzmaurice brother to the before mentioned Ulick. (She married herself.) Thomas Blennerhassett, second son of Robert by Avice Conway, by Jane Darby of * * * * in Wales has issue
The Blennerhassett Pedigree.

anno 1733, three sons viz: John, Chiswell, Arthur and four daughters, Elizabeth, Avice, Jane and Alice. The sons are not yet married. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett and Jane Darby, by William Conron (son to Robert Conron Esq. and * * * * Carleton) has issue, anno 1727, one daughter Mary. Avice, second daughter of said Thomas Blennerhassett and Jane Darby, married Thomas Collis, Vicar of Dingle, and has issue, anno 1733, three daughters, viz: Jane, Mary and Isabella Collis. Jane, third daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett and Jane Darby, married Maurice Connell, the heir in remainder to Colonel Maurice Connell, who was killed in the battle of Aughrim and has issue by him. Alice, fourth daughter of said Thomas Blennerhassett and Jane Darby, married Thomas Hurly, son of Denis Hurly, a descendant of one of the brothers of Sir Thomas Hurly of Knocklong, County Limerick) by Anne Blennerhassett.

Henry Blennerhassett, third son of Robert and Avice Conway, married Dorcas Crumpe and left issue, anno 1733, five sons viz., Arthur, Robert, Samuel, Edward, Richard and four daughters, Dorcas, Avice, Alice and Lucy. Arthur Blennerhassett, eldest son of Henry and Dorcas, renounced his own and his family's religion and withdrew to France where he died a Doctor of Sorbonne. Robert Blennerhassett, second son of Henry and Dorcas, married Frances Yielding daughter of Richard Yielding and Belinda Bateman and had issue a daughter named Belinda and a son named Henry. Samuel Blennerhassett, third son of Henry and Dorcas, married Catherine Connor daughter of Archdeacon Connor of Ardfert
and has issue, anno 1735, a son named Henry. Dorcas Blennerhassett, eldest daughter of said Henry and Dorcas, married John Godfrey of Ballingamboon and has issue a son whose name is Thomas and three daughters Dorcas, Avic and Mary Godfrey. Avic Blennerhassett, second daughter of Henry and Dorcas, by John Yielding of Tralee has issue living, anno 1733, a son by name James, born 26th of November 1717, and a daughter by name Lucy Yielding. Alice Blennerhassett, third daughter of Henry and Dorcas, by Daniel Ferris of Muckinagh has issue.

Catherine Blennerhassett, first daughter of Robert and Avice Conway, married first Richard Mac Loughlin of Ballydowney, son of Captain Richard Mac Loughlin by Elizabeth Pue of Dublin, and has issue only two daughters (who are co-heiresses to the lands of Ballydowney, county of Kerry) viz: Elizabeth and Avice Mac Loughlin. The eldest Elizabeth married Lieutenant Myles Martin of Lurgan in the County Down, but now of the City of Cork, and has issue, anno 1733, one son by name Henry and three daughters viz: Eleanor, Catherine and Agnes Martin. The second daughter Avice Mac Loughlin married John Mason of Ballymac Elligot, (great grandson of Sir John Mason of Sion House near London by Elizabeth Tuchet daughter of John Tuchet Lord Audley) and has issue living, anno 1733, three sons viz: James, Richard, and John and three daughters viz: Catherine, Barbara and Ellen Mason. (Catherine, first dau, married Francis Spring.) James Mason, first son of John and Avice, married Catherine Power (daughter of Pierce Power of Elm Grove Esq. by Catherine O'Hara) and has issue
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living anno 1733. And said Catherine Blennerhassett on the death of Richard Mac Loughlin married secondly John Conway, a descendant of Jenkin Conway mentioned at page 1, and has issue living, anno 1733, one daughter only, by name Mildred who is married to Thomas Jeffcott of Tonarigh by whom she has issue. Avice, second daughter of Robert Blennerhassett and Avice Conway, married Thomas Spring, son of Captain Thomas Spring the first of that name in Kerry (by his wife Annabella Brown daughter of John Brown of Knockany and Katherine O’Ryan of Sullaghode) and has issue living, anno 1733, four sons, viz: Thomas Spring a lawyer of great hopes, Edward now in the King of Prussia’s or the Emperor of Germany’s service, Francis, John, and four daughters viz: Alice, Anne, Annabella and Mary Spring. Thomas, eldest of these four sons of Thomas Spring and Avice Blennerhassett, married Hannah Annesley youngest daughter of Francis Annesley of Ballyshannon, county Kildare, Esq. and has a son. (by name Thomas born 3d June, 1735.) Francis Spring, third son of Avice and Thomas, by his cousin Catherine Mason eldest daughter of John Mason and Avice Mac Loughlin has issue, one son by name John born June 23d 1730, and a daughter by name Avice born 23d December 1734. Alice (deceased), third daughter of Robert Blennerhassett and Avice Conway, by Walter Spring second son of Captain Thomas Spring left issue living, anno 1733, one son viz: Thomas and four daughters viz: Avice, Anne, Martha and Jane Spring. Thomas, only son of said Walter Spring and Alice Blennerhassett married Anne Fitzmaurice a descendant of
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Fitzmaurice of Duaghnafeely and has two sons, anno 1732, viz: William and Thomas. Avice Spring, eldest daughter of said Walter and Alice, married Thomas Blennerhassett and has issue John and Arthur and Thomas born in 1736. Anne Spring, second daughter of said Walter and Alice, married Thomas Frankland Prebendary of Cloyne. Martha Spring, third daughter of Walter and Alice, married Captain John Thwaite of * * * * in Cumberland an able and experienced mariner. Jane Spring, fourth daughter of Walter and Alice, by Thomas Eagar of Ballymalis (illegible) to * * * * Brewster and * * * * to Counsellor William Dunscomb of Cork deceased has issue anno 1733.

Lucy Blennerhassett, fourth daughter of Robert and Avice Conway, by Monsieur John Plaguavan a French gentleman has issue, anno 1733, two sons and two daughters viz: John and George, Jane and Avice Plaguavan. John Plaguavan of Cork eldest of these sons married Elizabeth Laird* of Cork and has issue, anno 1734, a son by name John. (and on the 20th of June 1736 a son by name Henry.) Jane, eldest daughter of John Plaguavan and Lucy Blennerhassett, married John Poujade a French gentleman and has issue a son John born in 1732. Anne, fifth daughter of Robert Blennerhassett and Avice Conway of Killorglin, married Denis Hurly a descendant of a brother of Sir Thomas Hurly of Knocklong in the county Limerick Bart. or of Sir Maurice Hurly his father, and has issue, anno 1733, five sons viz: Thomas, Charles, John, Denis, William and three daughters viz: Alice, Avice and Sarah Hurly.

* The name is half illegible—it is Laird or Lane.
Thomas Hurly, eldest son of said Denis and Anne, is married to Alice Blennerhassett as mentioned at p. 46. Alice Hurly, eldest daughter of said Denis and Anne, is married to * * * * and has issue. Avis, second daughter of said Denis and Anne, is married to * * * * Eagar of * * * * and has issue.

*My Mother Avice Conway's Pedigree from Wales by her Father.*

Sir Hugh Conway was succeeded by Sir Henry Conway who married Alice, daughter to Sir Henry Croniker, and had Richard Conway who married Alice daughter of Sir Henry Torbock of Torbock, and had John Conway who married Jane daughter of Sir Richard Ratcliffe in Devonshire, and had Jenkin Conway who married (illegible) the daughter of Meredith, and had old John Conway who married Jane Stanley, and had Pierce Conway who married Jane daughter of Jenkin the son of Llewellyn, and had Henry Conway who married Grace Dry, and had Jenkin Conway, who married Mary Herbert, and with his three brothers, Hugh, Edward and William Conway came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth as Undertaker to plant near Killorglin, in the county of Kerry, one of the forfeited Manors and Estates of Garret Earl of Desmond, and by said Mary Herbert had issue an only son Jenkin, and two daughters Alice and Elizabeth Conway. Alice was married to Edmund Roe of Cloghane and Elizabeth to Robert Blennerhassett as mentioned at first page. Jenkin, the only son of said Jenkin and Mary, married Avice Dalton of Knockmore
in Waterford, and left issue one son Edward, and two daughters, viz: Mary married to Daniel O'Sullivan (second son of the then O'Sullivan More) and Alice Conway married to Captain Edward Vauclier. This Edward Conway by his wife Catherine Ryeves daughter of James Ryeves (who was son of Sir Robert Ryeves and Dorothy Tuchet, daughter of Lord Audley father of the first Earl of Castlehaven,) and Alice Spring left issue two daughters, viz: Alice and Avis Conway co-heiresses to the estate of Killorglin.

Alice Conway, first mentioned of these ladies, married Patrick Dowdall of Kippagh in the County Lymerick Esq. and by him has issue, living in 1733, one son John Dowdall Esq. an able lawyer residing generally in London and also four daughters viz: Katherine, Susanna, Bridget and Ellen. The said John Dowdall, hitherto unmarried, is a gentleman of estate in the Counties of Lymerick and Kerry and of plentiful fortune elsewhere. Katherine Dowdall, eldest daughter of Patrick and Alice, married Patrick Peppard of Kilmacow in the County Limerick and has issue one son Patrick, and three daughters Mary, Cicely, and Constance Peppard. Patrick Peppard of Kilmacow, only son of Patrick and Katherine, by his wife Faith Standish of Ballynafrancky in the County Limerick has issue, anno 1735, coming. Mary Peppard, eldest daughter of Patrick and Katherine, married first * * * * O'Leary in the County Cork, by whom she has issue Charles O'Leary and secondly Denis O'Brien of Nenagh, County Tipperary, by whom she has issue. Cicely Peppard, second daughter of Patrick Peppard and Katherine Dowdall married Richard Stephenson of Bally-
vaughan in the County Limerick and has issue four sons and one daughter. The sons are Oliver Stephenson married to Sarah daughter of Henry Harte of Coolrus, John, Patrick and Richard and the daughter is Frances who married Thomas Hickey of Ballyrobbin, County Limerick. Constance Peppard, third daughter of Patrick Peppard and Katherine Dowdall, married Morgan O'Connell of Newtown, County Limerick and of Cork and has issue, anno 1735, three sons Charles, Morgan and John and three daughters Mary, Honora and Constance O'Connell. Susanna, second daughter of Patrick Dowdall and Alice Conway, by her husband (illegible) has issue several children. Bridget, third daughter of said Patrick and Alice, married Symon Leigh of Kippagh, in county Limerick, and has issue three sons Hugh, Symon and Thomas and three daughters Elizabeth, Bridget and Catherine Leigh. Ellen, fourth daughter of Patrick Dowdall and Alice Conway, by John Leigh hath issue, anno 1733, four sons John, Arthur, Anthony and Patrick Leigh and five daughters Ellen, Elizabeth, Bridget, Catherine and Susanna. And on the death of Patrick Dowdall Alice Conway married to her second husband Edmund Lacy of Rathcahill Esq. and by him left two sons, Edmund who went to France after the surrender of Limerick in 1691, and Patrick and also two daughters, viz: Honora and Elizabeth Lacy. Patrick Lacy second son of Edmund and Alice, by Lucy Anketill daughter of John Anketill of Farrihy in the county of Limerick Esq. has issue three sons, viz: Edmund, Patrick, and William and four daughters. Joanna, Lucy married to James Mac Mahon of Newcastle, Mary, and Frances
Lacy. Edmund, first son of Patrick Lacy and Lucy Anketill, by Jane Conway has issue three sons and five daughters anno 1733. Patrick, second son of Patrick Lacy and Lucy Anketill, by Mary Herbert has issue one son (and one daughter coming, anno 1734, and since two daughters, anno 1735.) Joanna, eldest daughter of Patrick Lacy and Lucy Anketill, by her husband Richard Mason brother to John Mason husband of Avice Mc Loughlin (v. page 47) has issue anno 1733. Lucy, second daughter of Patrick and Lucy, married as above to James Mac Mahon, is dead leaving issue. Avice Conway, second daughter of Edward Conway and Katherine Ryeyes and co-heiress with her sister to the Seignory of Killorglin, married Robert Blennerhassett and left issue the sons and daughters mentioned at page 42.

N.B. The Conway Coat Armour is a Boar Sable on a Bengules (illegible) argent, a Rose proper between two annulets of the Field, the Crest is a Black a Moor’s head.

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The Pedigree of my wife Elizabeth Cross and her connexions.

Dean John Eveleigh, of or near Bandon in county Cork, by his wife Mildred Coldwell (daughter of * * * * Boyle who was cousin german to Primate Boyle) had issue five daughters only, viz: Alice, Anne, Rebecca, Jane and Elizabeth Eveleigh. Alice Eveleigh, eldest daughter, by Richard Power of Carrigaline left issue one son Francis and one daughter Hannah. Francis Power married Mary O’Callaghan daughter of Cor-
nelius O’Callaghan of Banteer, and has issue, anno 1733, four sons viz: Richard, Cornelius, Pierce and David and three daughters Elizabeth, Joanna and Mary. Joanna second of these daughters married James Holmes of (illegible) under Ballinahoura Hill N. C. Hannah Power, daughter of Alice Eveleigh and Richard Power, by Uriah Babington Esq. son of William Babington of Ballyhindon in county Cork, who was grandson of Alice Dalton sister of Avice Dalton, the wife of Jenkin Conway (see p. 50) has issue, anno 1733, one son, viz: William Babington of Dromkeen in county Kerry Esq. and five daughters viz: Katherine, Alice, Hannah, Mary and Aphra Babington. William Babington, only son of Uriah and Hannah, is yet unmarried, anno 1733. Katherine Babington, eldest daughter of Uriah and Hannah, by her husband Angel Scott of Cahircon, county Lymerick, had issue, anno 1721, two daughters viz: Alice and Mary and since then they have had other children, living anno 1733. Alice Babington, second daughter of Uriah and Hannah, married Samuel Sealy of Cork, (son of William Sealy and Mildred Mullens,) and has issue, anno 1729, a son by name John born 17th April 1726, and three daughters viz: Mildred born 29th March 1724, Elizabeth born 23d May 1727 and Hannah Sealy born in February 1729. (Also Ury born February 1728, Alice born in 1730, Samuel born in 1734.) Hannah Babington, third daughter of Uriah Babington and Hannah Power, married William Meredith of Castle Island and died, anno 1733, leaving issue. And the said Uriah Babington had two brothers viz: William of Maglass and Pierce Babington of Dromartin, county
Kerry, yet unmarried, and also two sisters Catherine and Elizabeth Babington yet unmarried.

Anne Eveleigh second daughter, of Dean John Eveleigh and Mildred Coldwell, by Doctor Benjamin Cross had issue, three sons viz: John, Robert and William Cross, who except John died unmarried, and John had no issue. Doctor Cross had also three daughters Tryphena, a beautiful, charitable, and religious woman who died unmarried, Mary, and Elizabeth Cross my wife, to whose memory I raised a monument and had the following inscription writt on her tomb:

"Hic jacet Elizabetha charissima conjux
Johannis Blennerhassett armigeri;
pia, sobria, casta, multis desiderata;
obiit 22. die Martii MDCCXXXII, Annoq;
ætatis suæ LXIII. Mærens maritus posuit.
Hic etiam jacet Avicia, mater dicti
Johannis mersa mari, mense Aprilis
MDCLXIII. Etiam Jenkin et Edwardus
Conway, avus et pater dictæ Avicæ.
Nec non Henricus frater dicti Johannis: in
quorum omnium memoriam ipse hæræs Avicæ
hoc marmor instrui fecit."

This Elizabeth Cross left issue by me as mentioned at page 42. Mary Cross, second daughter of Doctor Cross and Anne Eveleigh, by William Collis has issue, anno 1733, six sons viz: John, Thomas, Edward, Robert, Samuel and Henry Collis and three daughters Anne Martha, and Mary Collis. John, first son of said William
Collis and Mary Cross, married Elizabeth Cook of Cork and left issue two sons, anno 1727, William and John Collis. Thomas Collis, second son of said William and Mary is a clergyman and by his wife Avice Blennerhassett has issue as mentioned at page 46. Edward Collis, third son of said William and Mary, married Ellen Hilliard and has issue, anno 1733, four sons viz: William, Christopher, Edward and Henry and one daughter Sarah Collis (and since other sons Arthur and Thomas, Samuel and John.) Robert Collis, fourth son of said William and Mary, by Elizabeth Day had issue three children all dead, anno 1734. Henry Collis, sixth son of said William and Mary, is a clergyman. Anne Collis, first daughter of said William and Mary, by her husband Samuel Bennett of Ballincollon, County Lymerick, deceased left issue three sons viz: George, William and Joseph, and four daughters viz: Mary, Isabella, Martha, and Prudence Bennett. George Bennett, eldest son of Samuel Bennett and Anne Collis, married Sarah Hilliard. Mary Bennett, eldest daughter of Samuel and Anne, married William Creed of Ballindall in the County Lymerick by whom she has issue, anno 1733, three daughters, viz: Anne, Jane, and Sarah Creed. Martha, second daughter of William Collis and Mary Cross, married Joseph Gubbins of Kilbreedy County Lymerick. Mary Collis, third daughter of said William and Mary, married Simon King of Killooon near Cork and has issue, anno 1733, one daughter Mary King.

Rebecca, third daughter of Dean Eveleigh and his wife Mildred Coldwell, married first, Henry Parr a pious and learned Divine of the Church of England who was un-
happily drowned going to the service of one of his parishes at * * * * in the county Cork, and by him she left issue three sons and two daughters. The sons were Henry, William and Thomas, the daughters Martha and Mildred Parr. Henry Parr, eldest of these three sons of said Rebecca and Henry, married Mary Connor daughter of Archdeacon Connor and by her has issue, anno 1733 three sons and two daughters, Thomas, Henry and Maurice, Mary and Martha Parr. Thomas Parr, third son of Henry Parr and Rebecca Eveleigh, married * * * * a Londoner and left issue children now residing in London, anno 1733. Martha Parr, eldest daughter of said Henry and Rebecca, married * * * * Paul near Bristol and has issue. Mildred Parr, second daughter of said Henry and Rebecca, by her husband John Louis de Fauranac, a French gentleman and Refugee (who upon the Persecution was forced to quit an estate called Chateau Jaloux in the Province of Guienne in France) has issue, anno 1734, four sons and six daughters. The sons are Henry, John, Louis, Thomas and William and the daughters are Jane, Rebecca, Martha, Mildred, Elizabeth and Tryphena. And the said Rebecca Eveleigh on the death of her first husband Henry Parr married secondly, Thomas Gorman of * * * * in the County Cork and left issue Rebecca Gorman, who married first Charles Allen of or near Clonakilty County Cork by whom she has issue, and secondly Edward Warner of Kilgariff County Cork by whom she has also issue.

Jane Eveleigh, fourth daughter of Dean John Eveleigh and Mildred Coldwell, by Colonel Frederick Mullens of "Burnham," so called from the place of his nativity in
England but by the Irish called "Ballingolin," near Dingle, had issue three sons viz: Frederick, Richard and Edward Mullens and four daughters Anne, Martha, Mildred and Frances. Edward and Frances Mullens married but had no issue. Frederick, eldest son of Colonel Frederick Mullens and Jane Eveleigh, married Martha Blennerhassett and left by her issue two sons viz: William and Frederick and one daughter by name Jane. William Mullens, first of these two sons, married Mary Rowan and has issue as mentioned at p. 39. Frederick Mullens, second son of Frederick and Martha, married and has issue. Jane Mullens, only daughter of Frederick and Martha, married Peter Ferriter and has issue. And said Martha, widow of Frederick Mullens, by her second husband Henry Parr of Tralee (mentioned at page 57) has issue two daughters, anno 1773, viz: Theodora and Anne Parr. Richard Mullens, second son of Colonel Frederick and Jane Eveleigh, a Major in the army of Queen Anne married * * * * of Winchester and left issue one daughter Jane Mullens who married * * * * Clark, a lawyer, by whom she has issue. Anne Mullens, eldest daughter of Colonel Frederick Mullens and Jane Eveleigh, married Whittall Brown of Ballyvannig Esq. and left issue two sons viz: Edward and Frederick and three daughters Jane, Mildred and Tryphena. Edward Brown, eldest son of Whittall and Anne, married Mary daughter of Jasper Morris Esq. by Margaret Bateman and has no issue as yet. Frederick Brown, second son of Whittall and Anne, married and has issue. Mildred Brown, second daughter of Whittall and Anne, married and has issue. Tryphena Brown, third
daughter, married Francis Tallis Esq. several times Sovereign of Dingle and by him has issue. Martha Mullens, second daughter of Colonel Frederick Mullens and Jane Eveleigh, married William Collis son of John Collis and Elizabeth Cook mentioned at page 56 and left issue, William Collis, Rector of Tralee and other Parishes and Vicar General of the Diocese of Ardfert, who married Isabella Galway. Mildred Mullens, third daughter of Colonel Frederick Mullens and Jane Eveleigh, married William Sealy of Cork and left issue Samuel Sealy who married Alice Babington.

Elizabeth Eveleigh, fifth daughter of Dean Eveleigh and Mildred Coldwell, married Alderman John Sealy, Mayor of Cork about 1698, and had no issue. Her husband left his estate to the above mentioned Samuel Sealy his grand nephew.

Thomas Blennerhassett Esq. of Littur, (third son of John by Martha Lyn as mentioned in p. 1,) married Ellen Stoughton, daughter of Anthony Stoughton Esq. of Rattow by Dame Honora O'Bryen, who was one of the daughters of Dermot, Lord Baron Inchiquin, and left issue six daughters, viz: Martha, Honor, Ellen, Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary Blennerhassett. Martha, eldest of these daughters, by Frederick Mullens her first husband has issue as mentioned at p. 58, and also by her second husband Henry Parr the two daughters there mentioned. Honor, second daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett and Ellen Stoughton, married Joseph Morris of Urly and left issue four daughters, viz: Honora married to Valen-
tine Elliott Esq. by whom she has issue. Ellen Morris married to Michael Madden by whom she has issue. Jane Morris married * * * * Mason. Ellen Blennerhassett, third daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett and Ellen Stoughton, married Charles Wrenn Esq. (son of Captain Thomas Wrenn and Mary Blennerhassett hereinafter mentioned) and left issue three sons John, William and Thomas Wrenn and four daughters Ellen, Martha, Mary and Margaret Wrenn. John Wrenn of Littur Esq., first son of Charles Wrenn and Ellen Blennerhassett, married Honora Ponsonby, daughter of Thomas Ponsonby Esq., and has issue, anno 1733, two sons viz: Thomas and Ponsonby and six daughters, Ellen, Susanna, Mary Anne, Martha, Rose and Jane. Ellen first of these daughters married Henry Distar of Rossmanahir, county Clare, and died without issue. Mary Wrenn, third daughter of Charles and Ellen, married John Edmonds of Ashdee in the county Kerry and by him has issue, anno 1734. Margaret Wrenn, fourth daughter of said Charles and Ellen, married Robert Giles, son of John Giles and Ellen Kennedy of Castle Drum, and by him has issue.

Elizabeth Blennerhassett, fourth daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett of Littur and Ellen Stoughton, by Captain Arthur O'Lavery of Moyea in the county Down, had issue three sons, viz: Eugene, Arthur, Charles and four daughters Ellen, Elizabeth, Honora and Martha O'Lavery. Eugene O'Lavery, eldest of these three sons, married Elizabeth Blennerhassett the fourth daughter of Robert Blennerhassett and Alice Osborne mentioned at page 38. He was an eminent attorney at law and died, anno
1733, to the great loss and grief of his family and his relations mentioned in these collections. He left issue by said Elizabeth Blennerhassett one daughter by name Alice dead (and a son born since his decease and called Eugene.) Arthur O'Lavery, second son of Elizabeth Blennerhassett and Captain Arthur O'Lavery, a hopefull young man died, anno 1733, soon after his brother Eugene, unmarried. Ellen O'Lavery, first daughter of said Captain Arthur O'Lavery and Elizabeth, married Samuel Raymond of Ballyloughran Esq. by whom she has issue, anno 1733, three sons viz: Samuel, Arthur and Anthony and three daughters Mary, Ellen and Eugenia. Martha O'Lavery, fourth daughter of Captain Arthur and Elizabeth, married (illegible) Raymond, and by him has issue Samuel, Arthur, and a daughter Elizabeth.

Margaret, fifth daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett and Ellen Stoughton, by Launcelot Glanville has issue one son Nicholas, and three daughters Mary, Ellen and Martha Glanville. Nicholas Glanville married * * * * Mary Glanville, eldest daughter of Launcelot and Margaret married William Harnett of Ballyhenry by whom she has issue, two sons viz: Lancelot and William Harnett. Ellen Glanville, second daughter of Margaret and Lancelot, married Alexander Elliott of Dowhill in the county Lymerick and has issue, anno 1733, two sons viz: Thomas Blennerhassett and Alexander Elliott and one daughter Margaret Elliott.

Mary Blennerhassett, sixth daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett and Ellen Stoughton, married John Sandes and has issue three sons viz: Thomas, Henry and John and three daughters Susanna, Ellen and
Martha Sandes. Thomas Sandes, eldest of these three sons, married Bridget Fitzgerald daughter of Maurice the late Knight of Kerry and Elizabeth Crosbie by whom he has issue, anno 1734, one daughter Elizabeth and a son by name William, born October 1736. Susanna Sandes, eldest daughter of John Sandes and Mary Blennerhassett above mentioned, married first, Mr. Thomas Connor, clerk, son of Archdeacon Connor and has issue, anno 1732, two sons viz: John and Henry Connor and six daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, Ellen, Susanna and Jane. (and on 29th January 1735, a daughter Dorothy Connor, to whom I am godfather.) Ellen Sandes, second daughter of Mary and John, married Zacharias Johnson of Carrumas upon the Shannon and has issue two sons John and Zacharias and two daughters Sarah and Rachel. (and another son called Thomas.) Mary Blennerhassett, first daughter of John Blennerhassett and Martha Lyn mentioned at page 1, married Captain Thomas Wrenn by whom she left issue a son Charles Wrenn who married Ellen Blennerhassett as mentioned at page 60 and a daughter Martha Wrenn who married William Fitzgerald of Bromore, by whom she left issue, anno 1733, a son by name Henry. He married Honora Fitzgerald the late Knight of Glin's daughter and by her hath issue, anno 1733, a son Henry and a daughter Martha Fitzgerald.

Alice Blennerhassett, second daughter of John and Martha Lyn mentioned in p. 1, married Edmund Conway of Cloghane, son of Captain James Conway and Elizabeth Roe, who was daughter and sole heiress of Edmund Roe and Alice Conway mentioned at p. 50,
by which Edmund Conway she left issue living, anno 1733, James Conway of Cloghane, who at or before the Revolution of 1688 married Catherine Fitzgerald, daughter of Patrick Fitzgerald, (one of the sons of the Knight of Kerry) by his wife Thomasine Spring. James Conway and Catherine Fitzgerald had one daughter Alice who in the reign of Queen Anne married Colonel John Colthurst of Ballyhaly, near Cork, by whom she left issue three sons viz: John, James, and Nicholas and two daughters Honora and Elizabeth Colthurst. And the said James Conway is married secondly to a lady of great merit, by name Honora Piers, daughter of Sir William Piers of Trystenagh in the County Westmeath, by Dame Honora Fitzmaurice, daughter of William twentieth Lord Kerry, and by her has no issue. The said James Conway's descent is as followeth:—

Christopher Conway, a nephew of Lord Conway of Killultagh in Ulster, was before the year 1641 possessed of the estates of Lazy Hill and Raghmines near Dublin and married one of the daughters of Sir James Ware, Auditor General in the reign of James the First, by whom he had the above mentioned James Conway who before or soon after the Restoration came to Kerry and married Elizabeth Roe the heiress before mentioned.

Lucy Blennerhassett, third daughter of John Blennerhassett and Martha Lyn mentioned at page 1, married Lieutenant John Walker an officer employed in the reduction of Ireland in 1641 and had issue one daughter, by name Martha Walker. This Martha Walker about the year 1680 was married to Thomas Shiercliffe of Castle Gregory and died 1683, leaving two daughters Alice
My Relationship with Denny, of Tralee, besides the Affinity created by my uncle John Blennerhassett (mentioned in p. 1) and by John with Jane Denny (mentioned in p. 2) is thus:

Sir Antony Forrest had two daughters, viz: Elizabeth and Mary Forrest. Elizabeth married Arthur Denny Esq. (mentioned in the first page as an Undertaker in Desmond) who was father of Sir Edward Denny, who was father of Sir Arthur Denny, and of Elizabeth Denny married, as before mentioned, to John Blennerhassett. And the last-mentioned Sir Arthur Denny was the father of the late Colonel Edward Denny and of Ellen Denny who married William Carrique, of Glandine. Colonel Edward Denny had a son Edward, who by the Lady Letitia Coningsby left issue the present Colonel Arthur Denny, married to Lady Arabella Fitzmaurice and two other sons Thomas and Barry Denny. Mary Forrest, second daughter of Sir Antony Forrest and sister of the wife of Arthur Denny, married William Lyn, of * * * * within twenty miles of London and had a son George Lyn and a daughter by name Martha, who was married to the first John Blennerhassett as before mentioned. And the said George Lyn had one other brother, or a cousin german, by name Andrew Lyn who in the latter
end of Queen Elizabeth's or the beginning of James the First's reign came to Ireland and settled at Ballinamona near the city of Waterford; which Andrew Lyn married * * * * and had issue one son called Robert and three daughters viz: Anne, Cristabel, and Mary Lyn. Robert proving an ill Manager, and his father despairing of any good to come to his Posterity through him, married his eldest daughter Anne Lyn to Robert Carew, of Ballyboro' in the County of Wexford, an ingenious and accomplished gentleman on whom said Andrew Lyn settled his estate. And said Anne Lyn by Robert Carew left issue three sons and five daughters. The sons are Robert, Peter and Lyn Carew, the daughters are Cristabel, Juliana, Mary, Alicia and Elizabeth Carew.

Robert Carew, eldest son of Robert and Anne, married * * * * Chaplain of Wexford and has issue, anno 1735, three sons Robert, Chaplain and Thomas Carew and a daughter. Peter Carew second son of said Robert and Anne is married and has issue. Lyn Carew third son of Robert and Anne is also married to * * * * Palmer and has issue Robert Carew of Waterford. Cristabel, eldest daughter of Robert and Anne Carew, married William Freeman Esq. of Castle Corr in the county of Cork and by him she now has issue, anno 1733, a son named William and three daughters Mary, Cristabel and Catherine Freeman. William Freeman, only son of William and Cristabel, by her husband William Gabbet of Carline in the County Lymerick Esq. has issue. Cristabel, second daughter of William Freeman and Cristabel Carew, married herself to Mr. Joseph Collins and by him has issue. Catherine Freeman, third daughter of Crista-
bel Carewand William Freeman, married William Philpott of Newmarket County Cork and has issue, Juliana Carew, second daughter of Robert Carew and Anne Lyn, married first * * * * Otway Esq. and had by him issue. She married secondly John Armstrong of Ferrybridge, by whom she had issue and thirdly Thomas Wray of Kill * * * *, by whom she has issue. Mary Carew, third daughter of Robert Carew and Anne Lyn, married Thomas Armstrong of * * * * in County Tipperary and has issue five sons and four daughters. Alicia Carew, fourth daughter of Robert and Anne, by her husband John Creed of * * * * in Limerick has issue. Elizabeth Carew, fifth daughter of Robert and Anne, married. * * * * Snow of the County Kilkenny, opposite to the city of Waterford and hath issue.

Cristabel Lyn, second daughter of Andrew Lyn, by her husband William Dobbin of Ballinakill in the county of Waterford hath issue five sons and three daughters. The sons are Thomas, Andrew, Michael, Gilbert and Robert and the daughters are Cristabel. * * * * Mary Lyn third daughter of Andrew Lyn married Charles Hubbart of * * * * in the county Waterford and has issue.

My Relationship to Blennerhassett of Dublin.

Sir John Blennerhassett, one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland in the eleventh year of King James the First, (as appears by letters
patent granted to Jenkin Conway,) married * * * * * and left issue only three daughters. The eldest of these three daughters married Henry Monck of or near Stephen's Green, Dublin, by whom she had issue Henry Monck who by his wife Mrs. Jane Stanley left issue four sons and two daughters, the sons are George who by Mary Molesworth left one son Henry Stanley Monck, and two daughters one of whom married Robert Mason, the other married * * * * Butler. The daughters of Henry Monck and Jane Stanley are Rebecca and Jane. Rebecca, eldest of these two, married John Forester, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the year 1719, and by him left issue, one son by name Richard of Forest in the county Dublin, and two daughters Sarah and Elizabeth Forester and another daughter married to Major Richardson of Logarcurry in the county Armagh. Jane Blennerhassett, another daughter of Sir John Blennerhassett, married Henry Fernihy of Cavan Street, Dublin, by whom she had Captain Henry Fernihy, mine and Brother Thomas' kind and good natured friend and supplier in May and June 1690, during our confinement in Dublin. And the said Captain Henry Fernihy married and left issue a son Philip, and a daughter Jane. Philip Fernihy the son married Mary sister of Mr. Justice Ward, and died a clergyman of the Church of England of good character at his seat in the county Kildare much lamented leaving issue. Jane, only daughter of the said Captain Henry Fernihy, married Colonel John Tichborne Governor of Charlemont in 1736 and by him she has issue one daughter Jane aged thirty. The said Sir John Blennerhassett was the cousin german of Robert Blennerhassett
The Blennerhassett Pedigree.

mentioned in first page as an Undertaker in Desmond. The relationship therefore stands thus:

1. Sir John Blennerhassett
2. Mrs. Fernihy
3. Captain H. Fernihy
4. Mrs. Tichborne

1. Robert Blennerhassett
2. John Blennerhassett
3. Robert Blennerhassett
4. John Blennerhassett the Writer

My Relationship with Blennerhassett of Fermanagh.

Henry Blennerhassett of Crevenish, alias Castle 'Hassett near Inniskillen, (whose father was cousin german to Sir John Blennerhassett and to Robert mentioned in first page) married Phoebe Hume daughter of Sir John Hume of Eaglehurst and left only two daughters. The eldest of these daughters married several times, and by her last husband John Cochrane Esq. she left issue living, anno 1719, one son by name Henry aged then seven years and one daughter aged ten years whose name is Martha. The second daughter of Henry Blennerhassett and Dame Phoebe Hume was married to my dear friend Major Charles Bingham, killed at the battle of Aughrim, whom she did not long survive dejected for so great a loss. They left issue Henry Bingham of New Brook, in the County Mayo, within five miles of Ballinrobe. This Henry Bingham by his wife Dame Susanna Vesey, daughter of his Grace the late Lord Archbishop of Tuam had issue, anno 1726, three sons viz.:—John, Henry and Richard and six daughters Anne, Mary, Dorothy, Laurentia, Susannah and Sarah. Martha Cochrane, daughter of John Cochrane and * * * * Blennerhassett of
Crevenish, married James Cochrane and had issue two daughters, Penelope married to Doctor Edmund Erwyn by whom she has issue James Erwyn living, anno 1735, and Letitia married to Alderman Gilbert Squire of Londonderry by whom she has James and Edmond Squire and a daughter Deborah.

My Relationship to the Descendants of Brown of Knockmunihy created by my mother Avis Conway is as follows:—

John Brown, commonly called the Master of Awney, son of Ulick Brown of Camus and Knockmunihy by Margery Madden, (which Margery before or after was married to Burgh of Dromkeen, called Tierna Labanagh, and by him had issue a son, the grandfather of Mr. William Burgh late Rector of Newcastle,) married Katherine O'Ryan, daughter of Master Dermot O'Ryan of Sullaghode, County Tipperary, called Master from his being Master of the Rolls in Ireland and had no issue male, but ten daughters, of whom six were, Annabella, Joanna, Elizabeth, Margaret, Elinor and Katherine Brown. (I do not know the names of the rest.) The above named Dermod O'Ryan had two other daughters Julian and Mary to be mentioned in their places hereafter. I therefore come to Annabella Brown, first daughter of John Brown and Katherine O'Ryan, who married first William Apsley of Lymerick by whom she had only two daughters viz: Mary and Joan Apsley. Mary Apsley first of these two daughters married Sir Thomas Brown
...
of the Hospital, county Lymerick, son of Sir Nicholas Brown of Ross ancestor to the present Viscount Kenmare, anno 1733, and had issue two sons, viz: Sir John and Thomas Brown and five daughters viz: Thamasin, Annabel Anne, Mary and Alice Brown. Thomas, the second of these sons of Sir Thomas Brown and Mary Apsley, was shot by accident in a smith's forge. Sir John Brown, eldest son of said Sir Thomas and Mary, married Barbara Boyle daughter of John Boyle, Bishop of Cork, brother to the first Earl of Cork and by her had a son named Thomas who died unmarried, and one daughter named Elizabeth the only survivor of that family; this Sir John Brown was killed in a duel in London by Sir * * * * Barnewall and his widow said Barbara married Sir Richard King. Elizabeth Brown his only daughter above mentioned married Captain Thomas Brown, (son of the first Sir Valentine Brown by his second wife Juliana daughter of Cormac MacCarthy, Lord Muskerry, by Margaret O'Brien daughter of Donogh, Earl of Thomond) and left issue only three daughters; viz: Ellen, Elizabeth and Celina Brown. Ellen Brown, eldest of these three and co-heiress of Hospital, by her husband Nicholas Brown, son to the second Sir Valentine Brown, (illegible) 1689 by King James the second created Lord Viscount Kenmare, who had married Jane daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Plunket brother of the Earl of Fingal, left issue one son viz: Valentine the present Lord Kenmare, anno 1733, and four daughters viz: Jane, Elizabeth Margaret and Frances Brown. Valentine Brown, the present Lord Kenmare, by Honora daughter of the Hon. Thomas Butler of Kilcash in county Tip-
perary (grandson of Richard Butler, only brother of James first Duke of Ormond,) and his wife Margaret Viscountess Iveagh, daughter of William Bourke Earl of Clanrickard, has issue, anno 1733, a son Valentine and a daughter Helen Brown. Jane Brown eldest daughter of Nicholas and Ellen above mentioned married John Asgil Esq. and died without issue. Elizabeth Brown, second daughter of Ellen and Nicholas, married William Weldon of Knock in county Meath, and by him has issue, anno 1734. Margaret Brown, third daughter of said Ellen and Nicholas is a nun in Ghent. Frances Brown, fourth daughter of Nicholas and Ellen, married Edward Herbert of Killcow in county Kerry and by him has issue, anno 1733, three sons Thomas, Edward and Nicholas and five daughters viz: Agnes, Helen, Frances, Elizabeth, Arabella and Thamasin Herbert.

Annabel, eldest or second daughter of Sir Thomas Brown and Mary Apsley, married James Gould, son of Mr. Justice Gould proprietor of Ballybricken in county Lymerick, and had issue, Mary Gould who about the time of the Restoration married Sir George Ingoldsby and by him had issue two sons viz: Richard and Francis and four daughters viz: Mary, Annabel, Anne, and Barbara Ingoldsby. Richard Ingoldsby (eldest son of Sir George and Mary Gould) was a Lieutenant-General of her late Majesty Queen Anne’s forces in Ireland and Lord Justice. He married Frances, daughter of Colonel James Naper of Lough Crew in the county Meath, and left issue only one son Henry who married Catherine daughter of Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord High Chancellor in the reign of Queen Anne, and by her had issue
two daughters Catherine and Frances Ingoldsby. Francis Ingoldsby second son of Sir George and Mary died unmarried. Mary Ingoldsby, eldest daughter of Sir George and Mary, married Simon Purdon of Tinnerana in Clare and left issue none. Annabel Ingoldsby, second daughter of Sir George and Mary, by her husband Cornet Buckworth of Ballycornisk in county Tipperary had issue two daughters viz: Sarah and Mary Buckworth. Sarah Buckworth married Henry Russell Esq. in county Tipperary, and has issue, anno 1735, two daughters Annabel and Mary Russell. Annabel Russell married Thomas Royse Esq. of Nantenan in county Lymerick. Mary Russell is unmarried anno 1736. Mary Buckworth, second daughter of Annabel Ingoldsby and Cornet Buckworth, married Rice Blennerhassett of Riddelstown mentioned in p. 37. (and left no issue). Anne Ingoldsby, third daughter of Sir George Ingoldsby and Mary Gould, married Captain Richard Pope of Derryknockane and by him left issue only two daughters, viz: Mary and Frances Pope. Mary Pope, first daughter, married Arthur Blennerhassett as mentioned at p. 38, and Frances Pope second daughter married David Bindon of in Clare and by him has issue. Barbara Ingoldsby, fourth daughter of Sir George Ingoldsby by Mary Gould married Smith Esq. the late Lord Bishop of (illegible) son and has issue, anno 1735, one son named Ralph. Anne Brown, third daughter, Mary Brown fourth daughter and Alice Brown fifth daughter of Sir Thomas Brown and Mary Apsley were also married to gentlemen of whom I have no account. Elizabeth, second daughter of Captain Thomas Brown of Hospital and
Elizabeth his wife, mentioned in p. 70, married Melchior Levallin Esq. of Waterstown county Cork. Celina Brown, third daughter of said Captain Thomas and Elizabeth, married Colonel John White of Rhagowran, county Lymerick, by whom she had issue two sons viz: Boyle White married to Margaret Burke and died without issue, and John White and four daughters viz: Ellen, Elizabeth, Jane and Priscilla White. John White on the death of his brother without issue succeeded and married Ellen Fitzgerald daughter to the late Knight of Glyn. Joan Apsley, second daughter and co-heiress of William Apsley and Annabella Brown, married Sir Richard Boyle, first Earl of Corke, by whom he had a considerable fortune and one child of which she died and the child lived not long after.

Annabella Brown, eldest daughter of John Brown and Katherine O Ryan mentioned at p. 69, on the death of her first husband William Apsley married secondly Captain Thomas Spring, the first settler of his name in Kerry, and had issue two sons, Walter and Thomas, and five daughters Elizabeth, Frances, Susanna, Alice and Annabella Spring. Walter Spring, eldest son of Captain Thomas and Annabella, married Mary Crosbie daughter of Patrick Crosbie, Bishop John Crosbie’s brother, and sister of Sir Pierce Crosbie and had issue one son Edward Spring, and two daughters Katherine and Annabella Spring. Edward Spring, only son of Walter and Mary, married Anne Brown, (daughter of Sir Nicholas Brown and Julia O’Sullivan the daughter of O’Sullivan Bear) and had issue by her “Walter the Unfortunate” and one daughter named Thamasine. Walter Spring called “the
Unfortunates from the large estates he forfeited in 1641, married Julian Fitzgerald of Ennismore and they left issue two children Thomas and Mary Spring.* Thomasine Spring, only daughter of Edward by Anne Brown, married Patrick Fitzgerald of Gallarus, the fifth son of John, Knight of Kerry, and had issue one son named John and three daughters viz: Catherine married to James Conway, Anne married to Thomas Conway cousin-german of said James, and Lucy married to Richard Ferriter near Dingle.

Thomas Spring, the second son of Captain Thomas Spring and Annabella Brown, was commissioned a Captain to command a company at Castlemagne by Sir William St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, and the Earl of Inchiquin, as appears by their letters and commissions now in the hands of his son. He married Margaret Fenn and left issue three sons viz: Thomas (mentioned ante p. 48), Walter (ante p. 49) and Edward who married Katherine Hussey. Katherine Spring, eldest daughter of Walter Spring and Mary Crosbie, married first Nicholas Brown of Coolclease and afterwards Daniel Oge Maol Mac Carthy of Dunguile. Annabel Spring, second daughter of Walter and Mary Crosbie, married Colonel Henry Blackwell and after the end of the rebellion of 1641 went with him to France. Elizabeth Spring, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Spring and Annabel Brown, married Captain James Delahoyde of * * * * and had issue three sons, viz: George Manfred and John and two daughters viz: Elinor and Katherine Delahoyde. Elinor Delahoyde eldest of these daughters married * * * *

* V. Genealogical Note on the Spring family, Appendix.
Hurly of * * * * in county Limerick and had issue by
him a daughter married to * * * * Dwyer of * * * *
Katherine Delahoyde, second daughter of Captain James
Delahoyde and Elizabeth Spring, was married to Captain
Daniel O'Donovan, but in the late war of 1688 Lieutenant-
Colonel O'Donovan, by whom she left issue Captain
Morgan O'Donovan of Glandore in Carberry (or his
father) aged in 1732 about fifty years.

Frances Spring, second daughter of the first Captain
Thomas Spring and Annabel Brown or Apsley, married
Meyler Hussey of Castle Gregory and had issue two
sons viz: Nicholas and Walter and two daughters named
Annabel and Ellen Hussey. Nicholas Hussey, eldest
son of Meyler Hussey and Frances Spring, was killed
unmarried and Walter Hussey their second son succeeded.
He married Katherine Fitzgerald of Kilmurry and had
issue three sons Nicholas, John, and Robert, and two
daughters viz: Katherine and Frances Hussey. Nicholas
Hussey, eldest son of Walter Hussey of Castle Gregory
and Katherine Fitzgerald of Kilmurry, married Mabel
Brown, daughter of Nicholas Brown of Colcleave by
Katherine Spring aunt of "Walter the Unfortunate," and
by her has several children, anno 1733. Katherine
Hussey, eldest daughter of Walter Hussey of Castle
Gregory and Katherine Fitzgerald of Kilmurry, married
her cousin Oliver Hussey of Rha and had issue, two
sons Edmund and Walter Hussey and one daughter
Katherine Hussey married to Edward Spring before
mentioned, by whom she left issue two sons and two
daughters. The eldest son's name is John. Frances
Hussey, second daughter of Walter Hussey of Castle
Gregory and Katherine Fitzgerald of Kilmurry, married Thomas Hickson of Gowlane and left issue one son named Richard, married to Martha daughter of Captain Theobald Magee, by whom said Richard Hickson has issue, anno 1734, two sons Theobald and George and two daughters. The above mentioned Walter Hussey of Castle Gregory married to Katherine Fitzgerald of Kilmurry, was the proprietor of Castle Gregory, the Magharees and Ballybeggan before 1641, when having a great party under his command he made a garrison of his own Castle, and being pressed hard by Cromwell's army he escaped thence in the night with all his men and got into Minard Castle, where he was besieged by Colonels Le Hunte and Sadlier. After some time was spent the English observed that the besieged made use of pewter bullets, whereon powder was laid under the vaults of the Castle, which was blown up with Hussey and his men.

Frances Spring, second daughter of the first Captain Thomas Spring and Annabel Brown, after the death of her husband Meyler Hussey, married secondly Marcus McGrath of Kill *** in Tipperary, Baron of Clanwilliam, one of the sons of Myler McGrath, Archbishop of Cashell, and by him left issue a son Thomas McGrath who by Honora Walsh, daughter of Colonel John Walsh of Abbeyowney, left issue a son James McGrath. And said James McGrath by Katherine Grady of Kilfrush near Hospital left issue two sons, viz: James and Thomas, and four daughters viz: Annabella, Honora Sabina and Mary McGrath. James McGrath married Mary Pendergast and has issue two sons viz: Thomas and James, and three daughters viz: Katherine, Ellen and
Annabella living in 1733. Annabella Mc Grath eldest daughter of James Mc Grath and Katherine Grady, by Roger Mc Grath in the County Clare left no issue. Honora Mc Grath, second daughter of said James and Katherine, married David Barry of Mungeret near Lymerick and has issue. Sabina Mc Grath, third daughter of said James and Katherine, married Edmund Barry of Carra (illegible) in Lymerick and has issue. Mary Mc Grath, fourth daughter of James and Katherine died without issue.

Susanna Spring, third daughter of Captain Thomas Spring and Annabella Brown, married * * * * Traverse of Killfallyny in the County of Kerry, uncle or cousin german to Sir Robert Traverse, and had issue nine sons and two daughters, the sons were—John, Mark, Nicholas, Thomas, Alexander, William, Arthur, Bryan and Walter, the daughters were Annabella and Alice. All these sons lived to be men and bred gentlemen, but 'tis not known that any of them were marry'd except Nicholas and Walter. Nicholas was a Captain in the Army and governor of Portsmouth in the latter end of Charles the Second's reign, and Walter was married and left a daughter Annabell Traverse, married to * * * * Burke of * * * * in Lymerick. Annabella Traverse, eldest daughter of * * * * Traverse by Susanna Spring, married Captain John Downing in the County Cork or Waterford and had issue, two sons, viz: Robert Downing a Major in Holland, and John Downing a Captain in King Charles the Second's Guards, and also two daughters one of whom married Rev. * * * * Brook, a clergyman in Westmeath. And the
above mentioned Sir Robert Traverse had with other children a daughter (his eldest) named Martha, who married first Captain Stannard by whom she had issue Robert and Elizabeth Stannard. Robert Stannard married Jane daughter of * * * * Hedges of * * * * in county * * * * and left issue three sons viz: George, Eaton and Robert Stannard and * * * * daughters. And the said Martha Traverse by her second husband, Sir Richard Aldworth left issue, a son named Boyle, a young man of great merit unhappily lost at sea going to England, and a daughter named Mary. Boyle Aldworth Esq. had married * * * * daughter of * * * * Cullyford Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, and left issue one son viz: Richard and daughters. Richard Aldworth, son of said Boyle married * * * * St. Leger daughter to the Rt. Honble. Arthur Viscount Doneraile and hath issue, anno 1734.

Alice Spring, fourth daughter of Annabel Brown and Captain Thomas Spring, mentioned in p. 73 married Colonel James Ryeves of Carrignafeely in the County Kerry, (son to Sir Robert Ryeves and Dame Dorothy Touchet one of the daughters of John Touchet Baron Audley father of the first Earl of Castlehaven) and had issue four sons, viz: James, John, William and Gerrard and five daughters viz: Annabella, Jane, Anne, Katherine and Elizabeth Ryeves. No account of James and William first and third of these sons, I therefore come to John Ryeves, the second son, who by * * * * Warters sister to Gamaliel Warters of Cullen had issue three sons viz: William, James and John and one daughter named Annabel. These three sons of John Ryeves
and Warters died without issue, and William, the eldest of them, being possessed of a handsome Estate in Carrignafeely and having no issue by a barren wife and misled by infatuation to the injury of his only sister, survivor of his family, and her issue the Wilsons of Caherconlish in the County Limerick, sold the Estate to his brother-in-law Patrick Crosbie Esq. Gerrard, fourth son of Colonel James Ryeves and Alice Spring, by Joan, daughter of Colonel David Crosbie, had issue one son named Thomas who left this kingdom after the Surrender of Limerick and died beyond seas, and three daughters viz: Alice, Katherine and Elizabeth. Alice first of these three daughters of Gerrard Ryeves and Joan Crosbie married Dr. William Carrigg of Colomines in county Clare and left issue Garrett Carrigg married to Martha Gilburn of Granacurra in county Limerick, by whom she has issue a son Robert, and a daughter named Mary Carrigg married to Daniel Finucane of Ailrue in county Clare. Catherine Ryeves, second daughter of Gerrard Ryeves and Joan Crosbie, married Frances Brudenell of * * * * in the county Limerick by whom she left issue none. Elizabeth Ryeves, third daughter of Gerrard Ryeves and Joan Crosbie, married Walter Langdon son of Walter Langdon and Catherine Hickson. The last mentioned Walter was son of Nathaniel Langdon, Dean of Ardsfert before 1641, by Margaret Lucas of the Isle of Man, who was cousin german to my grandmother Martha Lyn they being sisters' children. And the said Elizabeth Ryeves by her husband Walter Langdon of Dingle, anno 1734, has issue two sons viz: Thomas and Nathaniel. Thomas Langdon, first of these
two sons, married Anne Paine and has issue three sons viz: John, Nathaniel and William and two daughters viz: Elizabeth and Mildred Langdon. Nathaniel Langdon, second son of Walter and Elizabeth, married Margaret Goedhaire and has issue one son by name Solomon and a daughter by name Elizabeth.

Annabel Ryeves, first daughter of Colonel James Ryeves and Alice Spring, by Garret Fitzgerald of Ballynard in Lymerick had issue six sons viz: John, Garret, James, Alexander, Edward, Thomas and two daughters viz: Mary and Ellen Fitzgerald. John Fitzgerald the eldest of these six sons, afterwards a Colonel in the Army, married Barbara daughter of John Boyle, Bishop of Cork and widow of Sir John Brown mentioned at page 70, and died without issue by her, whereupon Garret Fitzgerald second son of Garret and Annabella succeeded to the family Estate. By his first wife an English lady he had issue, one son named William, a gentleman of weak capacity who however married, and by his wife Sabina Weekes had issue two sons named Gerrard and John, and one daughter by name Annabel Fitzgerald. She married Captain Thomas Fitzgerald by whom she had issue one daughter who is married, anno 1735, to Alexander Butler. And said Garret Fitzgerald second son of Garret and Annabell married secondly, Margaret Warters and left issue two sons, viz: Gamaliel and James and two daughters Mary and Margaret Fitzgerald. Gamaliel Fitzgerald, eldest of these two sons, by his wife Susanna Raines has only two daughters viz: Margaret and Elizabeth. Margaret the eldest married Harman Fitzmaurice, only son of Captain James Fitz-
maurice brother to the Earl of Kerry, and by him left issue one son, anno 1735, James Fitzmaurice. James, second son of Garret Fitzgerald and Margaret Warters, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Captain George Gregory of Newtown in the county Lymerick, left issue four sons, viz: Garret, George, Gregory, Robert and one daughter Elizabeth Fitzgerald. Mary Fitzgerald, eldest daughter of Garret and Margaret, married John Fitzgerald eldest son of her uncle John Fitzgerald of Kilduff and by him has issue. Margaret, second daughter of Garret Fitzgerald and Margaret Warters, married Quarter-Master Smith. James Fitzgerald, third son of Garret Fitzgerald and Annabella Ryeeves, was an able lawyer. By his wife Anne Porter he left issue two daughters only viz: Annabell and Anne Fitzgerald. Annabell Fitzgerald the eldest of these two married Colonel Ulick now, anno 1734, Count Ulick Brown, in the service of the Emperor of Germany, and by said Count Brown had issue Ulick, now Count Brown, and two daughters viz: Barbara married to Colonel Noland and Mary married to a German noble. Anne Fitzgerald, second of the two daughters of James Fitzgerald and Anne Porter not yet married. (She died anno 1735.) Alexander and Edward Fitzgerald fourth and fifth sons of Garret and Annabella Fitzgerald both died unmarried. Thomas Fitzgerald sixth son of Garret Fitzgerald and Annabell Ryeeves, married his cousin Anne Butler of Ballynahenshy and had issue six sons and three daughters. The sons were John, Garret, William, James, Alexander, and Richard, the daughters Jane, Annabell and Mary Fitzgerald.

John Fitzgerald, eldest of these six sons of Thomas
Fitzgerald and Anne Butler, married Mary Fitzgerald his cousin and by her had issue living, anno 1735, a daughter married to Lieutenant Christopher (illegible) of Tipperary and by him has issue two sons Samuel and Christopher. Garret Fitzgerald, second son of Thomas Fitzgerald and Anne Butler, married Mary Fitzgerald his cousin and by her had issue living, anno 1735, a daughter married to Lieutenant Christopher (illegible) of Tipperary and by him has issue two sons Samuel and Christopher. William Fitzgerald, third son of Thomas Fitzgerald and Anne Butler, married * * * * O'Brien of Pallice and left issue three sons viz: Thomas a Captain in the Prussian army, John, and George who married a daughter of Donat O'Brien and left issue. James Fitzgerald, fourth son of Thomas Fitzgerald and Anne Butler, married * * * * Lysaght and left issue one daughter. Alexander Fitzgerald, fifth son of Thomas Fitzgerald and Anne Butler, married * * * * Barry of Johnstown and left no issue. Richard Fitzgerald, sixth son of said Thomas Fitzgerald and Anne Butler, married * * * * daughter of * * * * Blake near Cullen and left issue one son William and two daughters Alicia and Jane Fitzgerald. Jane Fitzgerald, first daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald and Anne Butler, married William Lloyd of Tuogh in county Limerick, Clk. and by him left issue two sons, Thomas Lloyd, Clk. and Edward Lloyd of Eyon, county Limerick. Annabell Fitzgerald, second daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald and Anne Butler, married Captain Jasper Grant of Kilmurry in the county Cork, and by him left issue two sons Jasper and Thomas Grant and two daughters Anne and Christiana Grant. Mary Fitzgerald, third daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald and Anne Butler, married Thomas Lloyd of
Fuintarrefin county Lymerick, and by him left no issue, and she afterwards married Thomas Moore one of the Galway Prisoners and by him left issue, anno 1735, three sons Roger of Ballinaclogh, John (abroad,) Southwell and two daughters Barbara and Catherine Moore.

Mary Fitzgerald, first daughter of Garret Fitzgerald and Annabell Ryevves, married Captain Arthur Blennerhassett and had issue by him as mentioned in p. 37. Ellen Fitzgerald, second daughter of Garret Fitzgerald and Annabell Ryevves, married Sir Ralph Wilson of Cahirconlish, county Lymerick, and by him had issue two sons Jonathan and David. Jonathan died unmarried in London, and David Wilson by his second wife Constance Mouncton of Ballylynny in county Lymerick had issue one son viz: Ralph, called Ralph a Bohur, from his place of abode and to distinguish him from his uncle Ralph Wilson, eldest son of Sir Ralph by his first wife. This Ellen Lady Wilson, alias Fitzgerald, was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Crosbie but had no issue by him. Annabell Ryevves, only daughter of John Ryevves and * * * * Warters of Cullen mentioned at p. 78, was married to Ralph Wilson Esq., son and heir of the before mentioned Sir Ralph Wilson by his first wife, and had issue four sons viz: Ralph, Jonathan, David killed at the Siege of Lille, and William the present Mayor of Lymerick anno 1734. Ralph Wilson, eldest son of the said Ralph Wilson and Annabell Ryevves, married Margaret Warters of Cullen and by her left issue two sons viz: Ralph and Edward Wilson and one daughter viz: Catherine married to Mr. Henry Honohan of Broghil. Jonathan Wilson, second son of Ralph and Annabell,
married Jane daughter of Ambrose Upton, Esq. of Dublin and left issue Ambrose and Annabella Wilson. Ralph Wilson, first of the two sons of Ralph Wilson and Margaret Warters, married Thomasina Bowen of Kilbollane and has issue one son Ralph and one daughter Catherine.

Jane Ryeves, second daughter of Colonel James Ryeves and Alice Spring, mentioned in p. 78, married first Roger Carew of Lismore and had issue (at least) one son Roger, and a daughter named * * * * married to James Hendley of Ballyhendley, in the County Cork near the Funcheon river. And said Jane Ryeves by her second husband Captain Richard Butler of Ballynahenshy, near Cashel, had issue one son viz: Captain James Butler a gentleman of great strength and courage and two daughters viz: Anne married to Thomas Fitzgerald as mentioned in p. 81, and Ellen married to Mr. Daniel Cahill of Imokilly by whom she had issue a son, Charles Cahill, a Captain in the army. Captain James Butler, son of Richard Butler of Ballynahenshy and Jane Ryeves, married Mrs. * * * Grant and had issue by her three sons, Richard, James and Alexander and two daughters Ellen and Mary Butler. Richard Butler, eldest of these three sons of Captain James Butler and * * * Grant, married * * * daughter of James Grace of Brittas in Tipperary and has issue two sons, viz: Richard going on thirteen years, anno 1729, John going on ten years, and four daughters viz: Elizabeth going on fifteen years, Jane going on fourteen years, Margaret going on eleven years and Mary going on eight years.

Anne Ryeves, third daughter of James Ryeves and
Alice Spring, married Turloch O'Connor the proprietor of Ballingowan before 1641, and had issue one daughter, Alice O'Connor, a goodnatured well bred gentlewoman, who by her husband Captain Owen MacCarthy of Lissnagaun and Carruna Sliggagh in the County Kerry, left issue one son called Daniel and a daughter Anne Mac Carthy. Daniel, only son of Captain Daniel MacCarthy and Alice O'Connor, married Winifred Mac Elligott and left issue with others a son by name Justin, well entitled to the estate of Lissnagaun if he do qualify himself by becoming a Protestant, by which means and no other he will recover his right, and defeat the secret management of Garret Barry of Dunasloon, father-in-law of Florence Mac Carthy, the said Justin's uncle. This youth will be lost in his pretensions to the estate if he do not become a Protestant, or be supported by the Lord Kenmare, whose ancestor Sir Nicholas Brown (by the name of Nicholas Brown gent.) did by a small Deed of Enfeoffment in Latin, grant the said estate to Captain Mac Carthy's ancestor named Cormac Reagh, at two shillings per annum and suit and service. This Latin Deed of Enfeoffment I delivered, anno 1717, to Mr. Francis Enraght, attorney, to serve upon a hearing of Captain Mac Carthy's cause and defence in the Exchequer where the titles of Mac Carthy (quae vide) are set forth. On the death of Alice O'Connor, Captain Owen Mac Carthy married secondly Margaret Lacy of Ballylaghlan, and left a son Florence of Lissnagaun above mentioned. Katherine Ryeeves, fourth daughter of James Ryeeves and Alice Spring, married as mentioned in p. 50, Edward Conway of Killorglin, son of Jenkin Conway and Avice
Dalton, and had issue the two daughters and co-heiresses there mentioned viz: Alice Conway wife of Patrick Dowdall of Kippagh, and afterwards of Edmund Lacy of Rathecahill, and Avice Conway my mother mentioned in p. 42. Elizabeth Ryves, fifth daughter of Colonel James Ryves and Alice Spring, died unmarried.

Annabell Spring, fifth daughter of Captain Thomas Spring and Annabell Brown, (mentioned in p. 73) was married to Luke Taife uncle to the Earl of Carlingford and by him had issue one son, viz: Christopher Taife, a Captain in the regiment of which Dominic Ferriter was Major in the time of Charles the Second's exile in Flanders, when and where some angry words happening between him and Ferriter the latter commanded two of Dr. Field's sons his kinsmen then in their company, to shoot Captain Taife if he would not quit the place, which one of them accordingly did and there killed him. This Captain Taife, son of Colonel Luke Taife and Annabell Spring, married Fitzgerald of Ballysquiddane's daughter and left one son viz: Luke Taife a Captain in the late war of 1688, after which he went to France. He married Elizabeth Gunter of * * * * in the county * * * * and left one son viz: Abel Taife living near Emly.

Sir Robert Ryves, (mentioned in p. 78) had three brothers all knights, viz: Sir William Ryves Attorney-General before the rebellion of 1641, Sir Francis Ryves of Rathsillagh near Ballymore Eustace, and Sir * * * * Ryves ancestor of Sir Richard Ryves, one of the Barons of Exchequer in the reign of William the Third of Glorious Memory. This account I had from ancient records and from one of the name
and family. The Pedigree of these knights is as followeth:—

Sir William Ryeyes, the Attorney-General before 1641, by his wife Dorothy Bingley of Rathsillagh had issue, two sons viz: William and Charles Ryeyes. William first son, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Bagshaw of Castle Bagshaw near Belturbet, had issue living, two sons William and Edward Ryeyes, William Ryeyes, eldest son of William and Dorothy, married Bridget daughter of Sir * * * * Bagshaw of London, and had issue three sons, viz: Thomas, Francis and Bagshaw Ryeyes and three daughters viz: Prudence, Elizabeth and Catherine Ryeyes, and on the death of Bridget Bagshaw said William Ryeyes married Elinor Coffey of Lansillagh near Tullamore in the King's County, and had three sons George, Edward and Armstrong, and five daughters alive, anno. 1731, viz: Jane, Lucy, Mary, Juliana, and Elinor Ryeyes. Jane, first of these five daughters, married Edwyn Sandes of Roscommon by whom she has issue. Lucy, second daughter of William Ryeyes and Elinor Coffey Lansillagh, married William Rutledge near Ferns, by whom she has issue. Mary third daughter of William Ryeyes and Elinor Coffey, married John Bradish of Kilkenny by whom she has issue. Juliana fourth daughter of said William Ryeyes and Elinor Coffey is also married. Elinor Ryeyes fifth daughter of said William and Elinor married first Captain Dudley Davis of Rahornan near Leighlin Bridge, and secondly Alexander Burrowes of Ardmore in the County of Kildare by whom she has no issue.

Thomas Ryeyes, eldest son of William Ryeyes and his
first wife Bridget Bagshaw, married first Jane Burrowes and left issue by her four sons, viz: William, Alexander, Thomas and * * * * also one daughter Catharine Ryevs who married Colonel Robert Burton of the Battle Axe Guards, and Knight of the Shire for the County Carlow and by him she has had issue. William Ryevs eldest of the four sons of Thomas Ryevs and Jane Burrowes, married Elizabeth Burrowes and has issue, anno 1731, a son named Thomas. Alexander Ryevs, second son of Thomas Ryevs and Jane Burrowes, married * * * * Aspin of Dunlavin and has issue. Thomas Ryevs, third son of Thomas Ryevs and Jane Burrowes, is lately married in London and is a linen draper there.

Prudence Ryevs, eldest daughter of William Ryevs and Bridget Bagshaw, married Doctor Lancaster and left issue Peter and Sophia Lancaster. Elizabeth Ryevs, second daughter of said William Ryevs and Bridget Bagshaw, married Cornet * * * * Goolin and left issue Catherine married to Edward Harris a minister of the gospel in Armagh. Catherine Ryevs, third daughter of said William and Bridget, married James Bradish of Kilkenny and has a son named William in the College, anno 1731, and a daughter named Francis Bradish.

Charles Ryevs, second son of Sir William Ryevs and Dorothy Bingley, left issue three sons viz: Sir Richard, Jerome, and George who died unmarried. Sir Richard Ryevs married the daughter of * * * * Savage, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and left issue two sons Charles and William Ryevs. Charles, eldest of the
null
two is now, anno 1731, heir of Freshford in Kilkenny and by his wife Penelope Price he has three daughters. William second son of Sir Richard Ryeves, married * * * * Clayton, daughter of Dean Clayton and sister to the Bishop of Killala and has issue. Jerome Ryeves, second son of Charles Ryeves and brother of Sir Richard, was married to * * * * Maude and by her left issue one daughter. This said Jerome Ryeves was Dean of St. Patrick's Dublin. Francis Ryeves, second son of William Ryeves and Bridget Bagshaw, married Elizabeth Breams of Kent and has issue one son named Walter. Bagshaw Ryeves, third son of William Ryeves and Bridget Bagshaw, married Priscilla Kirk of Leicestershire and had issue one son Kirk Ryeves and one daughter Susanna. Bagshaw Ryeves married secondly * * * * and hath three daughters viz: Elizabeth, Mary, and Katherine Ryeves. George Ryeves, eldest son of the said William Ryeves by his second wife Elinor Coffey, married. * * * * Edward and Armstrong, second and third sons of William Ryeves and Elinor Coffey are also married.

The Ryeves of Lymerick.

William Ryeves of Ballyscaddane Esq. by Sophia, second daughter of Sir Robert Traverse of Richardford's Town near Cork, left issue one son named Robert who by Elizabeth Ryeves his cousin has issue two sons and two daughters. The sons are Robert and Edward, the daughters are Elizabeth and Katherine Ryeves. Edward, second son of Robert Ryeves and Elizabeth, married Elizabeth Powell, daughter of Hassard
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Powell Esq., and has issue anno 1734. Elizabeth and Katherine Ryves, daughters of Robert and Elizabeth, also married and had issue. And said William Ryves of Ballyscaddane on the death of his first wife Sophia Traverse married secondly Bridget Howes, daughter of * * * * Howes Esq., a relation of Charles Oliver Esq. and left issue a son named Nicholas, who by Catherine Croker left issue one son named William, who at present enjoys Ballyscaddane and is married.

N.B. The Ryves Coat Armour is three Lozenges, five Ermines in a Lozenge in a field argent. The crest is a greyhound sedent.

Joanna Brown, second daughter of John Brown, Master of Awney, and Katherine O’Ryan mentioned at page 71, married Maurice Hurley, Esq. and had issue by him Sir Thomas Hurley of Knocklong in the county Lymerick, who married Grissell Hogan and had issue two sons viz: Maurice and John, and four daughters Catherine, Anne, Grace, and Elinor Hurley. Sir Maurice Hurly, eldest son of Sir Thomas Hurly and Grissell Hogan, married * * * * O'Dwyer and had one son viz: Sir William Hurly, and this Sir William by his wife Mary Blount had issue Sir John Hurley taken up in Dublin, about the year 1714, for raising men for the Pretender but made his escape. Katherine Hurley, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Hurley and Grissell Hogan, married Pierce Butler, Lord Dunboyne, and had issue James the late Lord Dunboyne and four daughters viz: Anne, Mary, Grace and Elinor Butler. Anne Butler,
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eldest daughter of Pierce Lord Dunboyne and Katherine Hurley, married Mr. * * * * English of * * * * Mary Butler, second daughter of Pierce Lord Dunboyne and Katherine Hurley, married Daniel O’Ryan of Sullaghode and had issue. Grace Butler, third daughter of said Pierce and Katherine, married Walter Bourke near the Devil’s Bit called Mac Walsar Duhallow. This Walter’s sister was the wife of Colonel Blount and mother to the Lady Hurly, (Sir William Hurly’s relict) and after Colonel Blount’s death she married O’Bryen of Duharra. Elinor Butler, fourth daughter of said Pierce Lord Dunboyne and Katherine Hurley, married Robiston of Ballycloghy in the county Cork and had a daughter Ellen, who married Garret Fitzgerald of Kilmurry. And said Garret Fitzgerald by Ellen Robiston had issue Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, who married * * * * and had a son Garret Fitzgerald. This last mentioned Garret Fitzgerald married Julian sister of the present O’Sullivan More, anno. 1734, and left issue Thomas Fitzgerald who married Mary daughter of Patrick Pierse of Ballinerossig in the county Kerry. Elinor Hurley, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Hurly and Grissell Hogan his wife, married David Barry of Rathane, by whom she had issue, Edmund Barry the late Queen Anne’s foster-father. John Hurley, second son of Sir Thomas and Grisell, married * * * * and had a son, John, the father of the late Colonel John Hurley, and also three daughters viz: Grace, Anne and Ellinor Hurley. Grace, the eldest of these three daughters, married Captain John Purdon of Cullagh county * * * * Anne, second daughter, married John Bourke of Cahirmoyle. Ellinor
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Hurley, third daughter, married John Lacy, of Ballinlughay and had two sons, John and Pierce Lacy and a daughter Margaret married to Captain Owen Mac Carthy. Pierce Lacy, second son of said John Lacy and Ellinor Hurley, married and had a son George Lacy of Dromadda who married Frances daughter of Patrick Lacy.

Elizabeth Brown, third daughter of John Brown and Catherine O'Ryan, married Gerald Fitzgibbon, proprietor of Ardskein in county Cork called Tonebuie Riagh a noted man under Garret last Earl of Desmond and left issue one daughter who married Burgett of Ballyfronente, the old proprietor of Ponsonby's estates in the County Lymerick. This Burgett was father of Doctor William Burgett a titular Archbishop of Cashel in the reign of Elizabeth or James the First and of the rest of his brothers.

Margaret Brown, fourth daughter of John Brown Master of Awney and Catherine O'Ryan, married Donogh Mc Grath of Quil- (illegible) commonly called Donogh na Traghlig, and had a son Thomas and four daughters viz: Margaret, Catherine, Mary and Honora Mc Grath. Thomas Mc Grath, son of Donogh Mc Grath and Margaret Brown, married and had a son called Thomas who was father to Colonel Denis Mc Grath, killed in a duel in the reign of Queen Anne. Margaret Mc Grath, eldest daughter of Donogh Mc Grath and Margaret Brown, married James Barry of Rathcormac in county Cork, called Mac Adam Barry, and had issue Redmond Barry Esq. who married first * * * * and had issue a son, Colonel James Barry, and a
daughter married to Alan Broderick, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and afterwards created Lord Middleton. By his second wife * * * * Purdon, Redmond Barry had issue a son Redmund, now of Ballyclogh near Fermoy, who by his wife * * * * Taylor has issue, anno 1734. Colonel James Barry, son of Redmund Barry, married an English lady of great merit and fortune and left two sons viz: Colonel Redmond Barry now of Rathcormac, and his brother James Barry a Captain of foot (and purse-bearer to the late Lord Chancellor Broderick,) also daughters. Catherine Mc Grath, second daughter of Donogh Mc Grath and Margaret Brown, was married to Philip Roe of Hacketstown in the County Waterford and was grandmother to the late John Roe, Michael Roe, and other brothers and their sister Mary Roe who married Captain George Brown, of Ballyvrinny in county Lymerick, and had issue two sons viz: Lieutenant-General George Brown, late Governor of Milan under the Emperor of Germany, and Colonel Ulick Brown, styled Count Brown, married to Annabella Fitzgerald as mentioned in p. 31, and by her has issue one son and two daughters. Margaret Roe, another sister of the said John Roe, was married to James Gibbon of Castle Riagh in county Lymerick. Anne Roe, another sister of said John's, was married to Charles MacCarthy called Tierna (or Lord of) Coshmagne. Mary Mc Grath, third daughter of Donogh Mc Grath and Margaret Brown, married * * * * O'Hiffernan of Scronil in Tipperary. and had issue a son who married and had issue, and a daughter Ellinor, who by her husband old Doctor Hickey, had issue four sons, viz:
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Doctor Morrogh Hickey late of Lymerick, Doctor John Hickey late of Clonmell (who was father of Doctor Hickey now of Clonmell,) Michael Hickey the Lawyer, and Laurence Hickey all dead. Honora Mc Grath, fourth daughter of Donogh Mc Grath and Margaret Brown, married Philip Mc Grath of (illegible) and Curraghnasloady in county Waterford, and by him had a daughter called Mary who was the second wife of Sir Nicholas Osborne of Ticmor, and stepmother of Sir Thomas Osborne mentioned in p. 38. She was reputed one of ye most excellent good women of her time in ye Province. Colonel Denis Mc Grath, mentioned in p. 92, as killed in a duel left issue three sons, Thomas, Robert and Donogh and three daughters viz: Mary, Margaret and Jane Mc Grath.

Ellinor Brown, fifth daughter of John Brown Master of Awney and Catherine O'Ryan, mentioned at p. 69, married * * * * Fitzgerald of Cahirassa, from whom all the Fitzgeralds of that family are descended, amongst others, Thomas Fitzgerald, who managed a law suit for Colonel Stewart at Tralee Assizes, anno 1700, against Mr. Walcot so that the Colonel had a favourable verdict. And * * * * Fitzgerald grand daughter of said Ellinor Brown was mother of the late Lord Cahir, and he being the next collateral heir of Pierce, Lord Cahir, was father of the present Thomas Lord Cahir, who is married to Frances, daughter of the eminent lawyer Sir Theobald Butler, and has issue anno 1727, three sons viz: James, Thomas, and Jordan Butler and daughters. And the last named Lord Cahir has a sister Jane Butler, who married James son of the before mentioned Sir
Theobald Butler and left issue, two sons, viz: Theobald and James and two daughters Margaret and Mary Butler. And said Jane Butler married secondly and had issue.

Katherine Brown, sixth daughter of John Brown Master of Awny and Catherine O'Ryan, married Thomas Russell of Ballinreague now called Shannon Park near Cork and had one son Francis, and a daughter who was married to Cogan of Bearnehealy. This Thomas Russell a learned man out of some melancholy hung himself in his own stable. The descendant and representative of the above mentioned Cogan of Bearnehealy is William Cogan of Muckinagh, anno 1734, in the County Kerry. The seventh daughter of John Brown Master of Awney and Katherine O'Ryan mentioned at page 69 married * * * * Rawleigh of Rawleighstown in the County Lymerick and had a daughter married to Lieutenant Rutledge, father of Joan Rutledge who was the wife of old Edward Lacy of Rathcahill. The eighth daughter of said John Brown Master of Awney and Katherine O'Ryan of Sullaghode, married * * * * Fitzgibbon of Ballyleemy in the County Limerick, and had a daughter married to * * * * Baggott, of * * * * by whom she had issue old John Baggott the Counsellor and James and William Baggott. James Baggott married Juliana Power, daughter of Sir William Power of Killbolane, and had issue young John Baggott the Counsellor, and Peter Baggott. William Baggott married * * * * Fitton of Knockankey and had three sons viz: James, John and Edward Baggott, the two last were killed at Aughrim and James in right of his mother * * * * Fitton had a claim to the lands of Awney but was bought off by Counsellor
Fitzgerald mentioned at p. 94. Katherine Fitzgibbon another daughter of Fitzgibbon of Ballyleeny and his wife * * * * Brown was grandmother of Henry Supple of Criggane. The ninth daughter of John Brown Master of Awney and Katherine O’Ryan was married to * * * * Cushin or Cushinagh of the County Cork and one of his daughters was mother of Nagle of Monanimy, and another daughter of his was mother of James Rawleigh father of Walter Rawleigh the Counsellor. The tenth daughter of John Brown, Master of Awney, and Katherine O’Ryan was married to Butler of Knockgraffan in the County Tipperary.

By some of the foregoing ten sisters, daughters of Brown of Awney, I am related to the Burghs of Dromkeen and Newcastle, and the Fitzgeralds of Ballyglickane. A sister of Captain Thomas Spring mentioned at page 73, married the grandfather of Major John O’Dell of Ballingarry thus:

1. Captain Thomas Spring.  
2. Alice Spring.  
5. John Blennerhasset (the writer).

1. . . . . Spring (his sister).  
2. . . . . O Dell.  
4. John O Dell.  
5. . . . . O Dell.

The said Major John O’Dell, grandson of Captain Thomas Spring's sister, married Elizabeth Cane and had issue two sons viz: John and William and three daughters viz: Judith, Mary, and Grissell O’Dell. John O’Dell, eldest of these two sons, married Constance Fitzmaurice, daughter of William Lord Baron of Kerry, and left issue an only son John who married Anne Fitzmaurice,
daughter of Captain James Fitzmaurice, son of the said Lord Kerry, and had issue three sons and one daughter. The sons are Thomas and William and the daughter is Catherine O'Dell. William O'Dell, second son of Major John O'Dell and Elizabeth Cane, married Anne Hunt of Glangould in the County Tipperary and left issue by her four sons and two daughters. The sons are John, Edward, William and George, the daughters are Elizabeth and Anne. John O'Dell, eldest son of William O'Dell and Anne Hunt, married Frances Massey of Macroom in Cork and has issue. Judith, eldest daughter of Major John O'Dell and Elizabeth Cane, married Captain Charles Conyers of Castle Town Mac Eniry and has issue, anno 1735, one son O'Dell Conyers and three daughters Catherine, Margaret and Mary Conyers.

O'Dell Conyers, son of Captain Charles and Judith, married Jane Langford of Tullagha in Limerick and by her has issue, anno 1735, two daughters. Catherine Conyers first daughter of Captain Charles Conyers and Judith O'Dell, married Mr. John Bunbury a clergyman in the Diocese of Mallow and by him has issue. Margaret Conyers, second daughter of Captain Charles Conyers and Judith O'Dell, married Lieutenant John Shelton of Rosse in the County Limerick and by him has issue. Mary Conyers, third daughter of Captain Charles Conyers and Judith O'Dell, married William Upton of Ballynaboarney in the County Limerick and by him has issue. Mary O'Dell, second daughter of Major John O'Dell and Elizabeth Cane, married Captain Thomas Brown (since dead) and by him had issue one son, viz: Thomas, (a Lieutenant in the Army,) and the
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said Mary by her second husband John Langton of Killbeg in Limerick has also issue. Grissel, third daughter of Major John O'Dell and Elizabeth Cane, married Henry Graydon of Elverstone near Blessington and has issue, anno 1735, two sons viz: Morrogh and Henry and four daughters viz: Mary, Anne, Elizabeth and Katherine. Morrogh Graydon, eldest of these two sons, married Catherine Graydon of Russellstown near Blessington. Mary Graydon, eldest daughter of Henry Graydon and Grissell O'Dell, married Lieutenant Thomas Brown above mentioned and has two sons and two daughters. Anne Graydon, second daughter of Henry Graydon and Grissell O'Dell, married John Smith of Balteboig and by him has issue. Katherine Graydon, fourth daughter of Henry Graydon and Grissell O'Dell, married * * * * Ormsby of the County Sligo. Major John O'Dell, the husband of Elizabeth Cane, had also another daughter by name Jane married to Major Nicholas Mouncton of Killmore by whom she left issue five daughters viz: Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine, Judith and Grissell Mouncton. Elizabeth Mouncton, eldest of these five, married Lieutenant Tristram Carey by whom she left issue three sons, Edward, George and Mouncton, and three daughters Anne, Mary, and Jane. Mary Mouncton, second daughter of Major Nicholas Mouncton and Jane O'Dell, married James Langford of Bannemore near Farley. Catherine Mouncton, third daughter of Major Nicholas Mouncton and Jane O'Dell, married Lieutenant Joseph Standish of Ballynafrancky county Limerick, by whom she has issue living, anno 1735, two sons viz: John and Michael and three daughters viz:
Faith married to Patrick Peppard of Kilmacow, (mentioned in p. 51,) Jane married to Matthew Markham of Lymerick by whom she has issue one daughter named Faith, and Mary Standish as yet unmarried. Judith Mouncton, fourth daughter of Major Nicholas Mouncton and Jane O'Dell, married Mr. Brown. Grissell Mouncton, fifth daughter of Major Nicholas Mouncton and Jane O'Dell, died without issue.

And the said Major John O'Dell the husband of Elizabeth Cane had a sister, who married first Captain Oxford of Newcastle in the County Lymerick, and had issue only one child, Mary Oxford who married Richard Stephens Esq. of Newcastle, and had issue six daughters viz: Catherine, Thamasine, Grace, Mary, Susanna and Jane Stephens. Catherine Stephens eldest of these six married Captain John Bowen of Kilbullane. Thamasine, second daughter of Richard Stephens of Newcastle and Mary Oxford, married Thomas Mansel of Drombane in Lymerick and had issue two sons Thomas and Edward Mansel. Grace Stephens, third daughter of Richard Stephens and Mary Oxford, married Doctor Rudgate of Dublin and had issue a daughter married to Doctor Roberts of Dublin. Mary, fourth daughter of Richard Stephens and Mary Oxford, married (illegible) near Roscrea in Tipperary. Susanna Stephens, fifth daughter of Richard Stephens and Mary Oxford, married Edmund Burgh of Newcastle Esq. by whom she had issue two daughters viz: * * * * who married * * * * Cox one of Sir Richard Cox's grandsons, and Jane Burgh who married the son of Henry Bayley of Lough Gur. And the said Susanna Stephens on the death of
her first husband Edmond Burgh, married secondly, George Rose Esq. brother of Mr. Justice Rose and has issue. Jane, sixth daughter of Richard Stephens and Mary Oxford, married the Reverend William Burgh, late Rector of Newcastle, and left no issue. And the said * * * * O’Dell (mother of the wife of Richard Stephens) on the death of her first husband Captain Oxford married secondly, Mr. Ralph Conyers and left issue one son by name Charles, and four daughters viz: Catherine, Grissell, Elizabeth and Margaret Conyers.

Captain Charles Conyers the said son married Judith O’Dell of Castletown Mac Eniry as mentioned in p. 97. Catherine Conyers, eldest daughter of Ralph Conyers and * * * * O’Dell otherwise Oxford, married Revd. William Burgh, Rector of Newcastle, (anno 1696,) by whom she had issue three sons viz: William, Edmond and John Burgh and four daughters viz: Elizabeth, Annabel, Margaret and Catherine. William Burgh the eldest son married Jane Stephens, above mentioned, and Edmond Burgh married Susanna Stephens as mentioned in preceding page. John Burgh, (third son of Catherine Conyers and Rev. William Burgh, Rector of Newcastle anno 1696,) resided at Ballyleen near Crogh in Lymerick and married * * * * of Dublin, by whom he has issue one son named John and a daughter Margaret Burgh. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Reverend William Burgh and Catherine Conyers, married Captain Robert Lloyd of Newcastle and has issue, one son John, and one daughter Mary Lloyd married to Francis Langford of Tullagha in Lymerick. Annabel Burgh, second daughter of Rev. William Burgh and Catherine Conyers,
married John O'Dell of Waterford and has issue. Margaret Burgh, third daughter of Rev. William Burgh and Catherine Conyers, married Mr. Nathan Sprigg, late Rector of Newcastle, they are both dead, and left issue two sons viz: William and Nathan, and one daughter named Catherine married to Stephen Bowen of Newcastle, Captain John Bowen of Kilbullane's son. William Sprigg, first of these two sons, married Catherine Brudenell of Ballyguile and by her has issue. Grissell Conyers, second daughter of Ralph Conyers and * * * * O'Dell, married Thomas Whippley by whom she left issue Ralph Whippley married to Margaret Fitzmaurice of Kilcarragh, county Kerry. Elizabeth, third daughter of Ralph Conyers and * * * * O'Dell otherwise Oxford married John Upton of Newcastle by whom she left issue a son John Upton of Curraghnamullagh, and three younger sons, Charles, William and Jonathan. Margaret Conyers, fourth daughter of Ralph Conyers and * * * * O'Dell, otherwise Oxford, married Edward Darcy of Newcastle by whom she left two sons viz: James and Conyers Darcy. James Darcy lives at Knockaderry and Conyers Darcy at Carrugart.

Master Dermot O'Ryan of Sullaghode mentioned at p. 69 had besides Katherine wife of John Brown, two other daughters viz: Julian and Mary O'Ryan. Julian O'Ryan married Mac O'Brien of Duharra or Arra and had * * * * sons and three daughters. The eldest of these three daughters married Charles, Lord Muskerry, called Cormac Reagh. Ellen O'Brien, second daughter of Julian O'Ryan and O'Brien of Duharra, married Mac Carthy Reagh, by whom she had issue with others
The Blennerhassett Pedigree.

Florence Mac Carthy, who died in the Tower of London, having been privately married to Lady Ellen Mac Carthy, only daughter of Donnel Mac Carthy Earl of Clancare, who was the great grandfather of Randall Mac Carthy More father of the present Mac Carthy More, anno 1733. * * * * O'Brien, third daughter of Julian O’Ryan and Mac O’Brien of Duharra, married Brien Mac Sweeney of Dimisky in the county Corke and was ancestor of Major Charles Mac Carthy of Gortnalough.

And said Julian O’Ryan on the death of her first husband Mac O’Brien of Arra, married Maurice Fitzgerald, called Maurice Dhuv Mac an Earla, (or Black Maurice the Earl’s son) and had issue James Fitzmaurice of Desmond, and this James of Desmond had two daughters, Joan and Honora Fitzmaurice. Joan Fitzmaurice, eldest of the two, married * * * * and was great grandmother of Colonel Donogh Mac Carthy of Drishane lately deceased. Honora Fitzmaurice, second daughter of James of Desmond, married Sir Edmund Fitz John Fitz-Gerald of Cloyne and Ballymoloo and had issue one son Maurice Fitzgerald of Castle-Ishen, and three daughters viz: Ellen, Mary and Honora Fitzgerald. Ellen, eldest daughter of Sir Edmond Fitz John Fitzgerald and Honora Fitzmaurice, married Dermot, fourth Baron of Inchiquin, and by him had issue, Morrogh first Earl of Inchiquin and two daughters Mary and Honora O’Brien. Mary Fitzgerald, second daughter of said Sir Edmond Fitz John Fitzgerald and Honora Fitzmaurice, married Owen O’Sullivan More and by him had issue Daniel O’Sullivan More, the present Daniel O’Sullivan More’s grandfather, anno 1734.
Honora Fitzgerald, third daughter of said Sir Edmond and Honora, married Patrick Fitzmaurice, Lord Baron of Kerry, the present Earl of Kerry's grandfather, and by him had issue two sons and three daughters. The first of these two sons was William late Lord Kerry present Earl's father, and the second son was Raymond Fitzmaurice. The eldest daughter of Patrick Lord Kerry and Honora Fitzgerald was Jane Fitzmaurice, who married the Lord Leigh of * * * * in England and afterwards * * * * Gifford Esq. Mary Fitzmaurice, second daughter of Patrick Lord Kerry and Honora Fitzgerald, married the Marquis D'Abbeville by whom she has issue. Elizabeth Fitzmaurice, third daughter of Lord Kerry and Honora Fitzgerald, married first Thomas Amory by whom she left issue, Thomas Amory of Burreatty, lately deceased, and secondly O'Connor Kerry by whom she had one daughter by name Julia, who married Charles O'Connor a learned mathematician of Dublin by whom she left issue an only son Charles Fitzmaurice O'Connor.

Maurice Fitzgerald of Castle Ishen, only son of Sir Edmund Fitz John Fitzgerald and Honora Fitzmaurice, married Honora Mac Carthy daughter of the Lord Muskerry and had issue a son, Garret Fitzgerald of Castle Ishen, and said Garret by Katherine O'Brien sister of Daniel, Lord Viscount Clare, had a son James Fitzgerald. The said James Fitzgerald of Castle Ishen married Amy Fitzgerald, daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald Knight of Kerry, and left issue two sons, Maurice and James. Maurice Fitzgerald, eldest son of James Fitzgerald of Castle Ishen and Amy daughter of the Knight
of Kerry, married Dame Elinor Butler of Kilcash and left issue. Honora O'Brien eldest daughter of Ellen Fitzgerald and Dermot Lord Inchiquin, married Anthony Stoughton of Rattoo in the county of Kerry Esq., and by him had issue, two sons, viz: Henry and William and four daughters, viz: Margaret, Elizabeth, Ellen, and William, second son of Anthony Stoughton and Honora O'Brien, died unmarried. Henry the eldest son married first, Mary Ponsonby and had a daughter Honora Stoughton married to Edward Shewell, son of Captain Shewell of Ardfert, by whom she has issue living, anno 1734, two sons and a daughter. The sons are Henry and Thomas and the daughter is Sarah Shewell. Henry Shewell, eldest son of Edward Shewell and Honora Stoughton, married Elizabeth Anne Julian daughter of James Julian and Kirby, (daughter of Colonel Kirby and a Blennerhassett in Cumberland) and hath issue two sons, viz: Edward and Anthony Shewell and five daughters Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth Anne and Harriett Shewell. Sarah Shewell, only daughter of Honora Stoughton and Edward Shewell, married Robert Usher of Ballynaskea in the county Meath and has issue three sons viz: Edward, Richard, and Stoughton Usher.

Henry Stoughton on the death of his first wife Mary Ponsonby married Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Crosbie, and left issue two sons viz: Anthony and Thomas Stoughton. Anthony Stoughton, first son of Henry Stoughton and Sarah Crosbie, married Sarah Lloyd of niece of Mr. Justice Rose, and left issue three sons of whom there is but one living, anno 1734, named Anthony and a daughter Sarah Stoughton. Thomas
Stoughton, second son of Henry Stoughton and Sarah Crosbie, married Dorothy daughter of Archdeacon Bland and by her has issue a son by name Henry Stoughton born in January 1728. Margaret Stoughton, eldest daughter of Anthony Stoughton and Honora O’Brien, married first, William Sandes Esq. of Carrigafoyle and had issue three sons, viz: William, Lancelot, and Henry, and a daughter Ellen Sandes. Lancelot, Henry and Ellen died unmarried. William Sandes, eldest son, married Mary Coward an English lady and by her left issue two sons, viz: William and Lancelot and three daughters Margaret, Catherine, and Elizabeth Sandes. William Sandes, eldest of these two sons, married the late Bishop of Lymerick’s daughter and died without issue by her. Lancelot Sandes, second son of William Sandes and Mary Coward, married Margaret Crosbie, sister of Sir Maurice Crosbie, and by her left issue three daughters viz: Margaret, Jane and Catherine. Margaret, eldest daughter of William Sandes and Mary Coward, married Counsellor Pierce Crosbie, son of Sir Thomas Crosbie, and by him has issue, anno 1734, a son Francis Crosbie and two daughters Mary and Elizabeth Crosbie. Catherine Sandes, second daughter of William Sandes and Mary Coward, married Arthur Crosbie of Ardfert Esq. and by him has issue one son William and four daughters, Lucy, Elizabeth, Margaret and Agnes Sandes living, anno 1734. Margaret Stoughton, eldest daughter of Anthony Stoughton and Honora O’Brien, on the death of her said first husband William Sandes, married Edward Payne of the County Lymerick Esqre. and left issue.

Elizabeth Stoughton, second daughter of Anthony
Stoughton and Honora O’Brien, married Colonel Roger Moore of Johnstown near Dublin, and by him had a son and four daughters at least. One of the sons of Roger Moore and Elizabeth Stoughton named Boyle was married to * * * * Cox, daughter of Sir Richard Cox, Lord High Chancellor, and Lord Justice of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne and the said Boyle Moore by her has issue. Honora Moore, eldest daughter of Roger Moore and Elizabeth Stoughton, married first Doctor Foley, Bishop of Down, and had issue and secondly Counsellor Whitley by whom also she has issue. Hannah Moore, second daughter of Roger Moore and Elizabeth Stoughton, married Doctor Benjamin Scroggs, Senior Fellow of Trinity College Dublin, by whom she has issue. Elizabeth Moore, third daughter of Colonel Roger Moore and Elizabeth Stoughton, married Colonel John Edgeworth by whom she had issue three sons viz: Henry Edgeworth of Lascow in ye County Longford, (illegible) and Robert and two daughters Mary and Elizabeth Edgeworth. Frances Moore, fourth daughter of Roger Moore and Elizabeth Stoughton, married * * * * Ormsby of (illegible.) Ellen Stoughton, third daughter of Anthony Stoughton and Honora O’Brien, married Thomas Blennerhassett mentioned in p. 59 and had issue. * * * * Stoughton, fourth daughter of Anthony Stoughton and Honora O’Brien, married * * * * Harding of Corke.

Mary O’Ryan, third daughter of Master Dermot O’Ryan mentioned in p. 69, was married to Sir Tiege Mac Mahon of Clounderahin, County Clare, and by him had issue two sons, Turlogh and Tiege and four daughters. Mary
Mac Mahon, eldest of these four daughters, married first Cornelius O'Brien and had issue the late Sir Donogh O'Brien of Leamanagh, who married * * * * Hamilton and left issue Lucius O'Brien. And said Lucius O'Brien married Dame Catherine Keightley and left issue Sir Edward O'Brien, anno 1735, who by Mary daughter of Hugh Hickman Esq. of Fenloe has issue two sons Donogh and Lucius and a daughter. And on the death of her first husband Cornelius O'Brien, Mary Mac Mahon married secondly, Tiege O'Nelane, and had issue William O'Nelane of Corrofin who left a son, Colonel Francis O'Nelane, an officer in the Emperor of Germany's service, anno 1733, and the said Mary Mac Mahon by her third husband Francis Cooper Esq. of Newmarket had issue. The second daughter of Mary O'Ryan and Sir Tiegue Mac Mahon was mother of Donogh Lord Clare. The third daughter of said Mary O'Ryan and Sir Tiegue Mac Mahon married * * * * O'Shaughnessy. The fourth daughter of said Mary and Sir Tiegue Mac Mahon married Bermingham, Lord Athenry in Galway.

My Relationship to Touchet Lord Audley.

John Touchet, Lord Audley, by Joan daughter of Fulke Bouchier had issue, George Lord Fitzwarren, the first Earl of Castlehaven and three daughters at least. Dorothy Touchet, first of these daughters, married Sir Robert Ryveves mentioned in p. 87, father of Colonel James Ryveves who was father of Katherine Ryveves my grandmother mentioned in p. 51. Elizabeth Touchet, another daughter was married to Sir John Mason of Sion House, near London. This Sir John was grand-
father of James Mason of BallymacElligott in the County of Kerry, whose father was a Captain of Horse and slain in the rebellion of 1641, which James was father to John Mason mentioned in p. 47. * * * * Touchet another daughter of Lord Audley married * * * * Mervyn Esq. father of Sir Audley Mervyn, and was grandmother of Henry Mervyn Esq. of Trellick, within nine miles of Enniskillen in Tyrone, who married and has issue, anno 1729, three sons and one daughter. Mervyn, second Earl of Castlehaven, left issue a son Mervyn, called "Earla beg" or the "little Earl" who was general of the Irish forces in 1641. The second Earl of Castlehaven had also three daughters, viz: Lady Francis Touchet who married the Honourable Richard Butler a relative of the Marquis of Ormond, Lady Lucy Touchet who was married to Mr. John Anketill of Farriehy in Lymerick and had issue John Anketill who by Inez Katherine MacGillicuddy aunt to the Mac Gillicuddy (mentioned at p. 44) left issue. And the said Lady Lucy married secondly Colonel Edmund Fitzmaurice. Lady Mary Tuchet, third daughter of the second Earl of Castlehaven, married Edmund Butler, Lord Viscount Mountgarret.

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

J. B.
The Antiquities of Tralee.

(Kerry Magazine, January, 1854.)

We designedly open our Journal with a title to make our readers stare. "The Antiquities of Tralee!" If ever there was a new town Tralee is one. There are in it men old enough to remember the building of every house now standing. Almost everything in it is new. There is the new Court House—and the new Gaol—and the new barracks and the new poorhouse—the new Church and the new Scots' Church—the new Roman Catholic Church and new shops with new plate glass fronts in their windows—new flag ways under foot and new light (gas light we mean) over head—the new Canal and we hope soon to see the new railway station. In short, Tralee is decidedly a new town, in all its essentials, and yet we are going to write about its antiquities. Yes truly people who see it in its band box freshness will scarce believe that it was once looked down upon by a castle.
nay, by two castles, stately and tall, and that much of the present town stands upon the site of an ancient Abbey its cloisters and burying ground. We know many good people in Tralee who would be very shy of crossing a burying ground after dark and yet who sleep comfortably enough every night of their lives in a grave yard (!) over the bodies of numberless old monks and friars, together with knights, nobles, and their retainers in good store, gentle and simple, above and below, all rest quietly together. But more of this anon.

These old buildings are all passed away. Many of our readers will remember Tralee Castle, the last of them standing, a huge pile of black walls, without even a window to break its dead front as it extended across the site of Denny-street pretty much in a line with the present entrance to the "Wesleyan Meeting House," this was the "Great Castle." The "Short," or "Rice's Castle," supposed to occupy the site of Mr. Edward Stokes' present house,* had gone long before and the "ould ancient abbey" had been reduced to "rubbage" long before that again. There is some reason to conjecture that the first idea of "The Square" was taken from occupying the site of its cloisters while its gardens and cincture extended so as to include all that quarter now bounded by "The Terrace" and "Mary-street."

Trawee Castle was always called the chief stronghold of "The Desmond." Except for its central position in the principality it is hard to say why, for there were other localities much more pleasant and inviting, but so it was, and though Kilmallock and Askeaton on the one

* V. Appendix.
side, and Imokilly or Strancally on the other, might offer more desirable situations the Castle on the Strand of the Lee seems to have been always the central head quarters of the Desmond power and authority, round which the minor fortresses of Liscahane,* Ballybeggan, and Ballymullen, were all ranged as satellites in the hands of the Desmond’s relatives and dependants. The castle was certainly one of those Norman erections which began to rise all over Ireland after the period of the English Conquest. It continued in the power of the Desmond chiefs for nearly four hundred years, and from among the chequered records of that period, we select one or two incidents connected with its history which may be called part of the “romance of truth.”

Of all the sixteen or eighteen Earls who held this stately keep, none has so marked a place in history, as the unfortunate and turbulent Gerald, the sixteenth Earl,—“the great model rebel” as he is called—who came to his end after many vicissitudes, in the woody hollow of Glanaginty, in the range of hills above Chutehall. We intend to make his fate and the details of it, the subject of a separate paper hereafter; but must first notice two incidents of his, and his family’s career, connected with the castle of Tralee.

The Desmond Earls it is well known, were both proud and jealous of their palatine privileges, and long struggled to maintain the “liberties of Kerry” and the “jura regalia” of the principality independent of the royal authority. They appear to have done this with more or less effect through a long period, until at length Sir

* V. Appendix.
Henry Sidney, in his report of a progress through Munster, declared his opinion that there could be "neither peace nor order in the South, until the palatine jurisdiction of both Ormond and Desmond (East and South Munster) were reduced." It thus came to pass that in the year 1576, Sir William Drury, then Lord President of Munster, determined to take the Queen's writ in his hand, and to give it currency throughout the palatinate. Desmond, as one of the Council of Munster, used all endeavours to dissuade him—told of the "antres vast and deserts wild,"—the rough riding and no thoroughfares—beyond "Slieve-Longhra;" but finding all in vain, he changed his tactics and proffered every assistance. In Spanish phrase, he "placed himself and his castles at and under the Lord President's feet," and begged of him to make his headquarters at his "Castle of Tralee." Drury set out on his progress attended by a few score men little more than a guard of honour:—

"Enough for state but far too small for strength"

and as he approached the Castle of Tralee, according to Desmond's invitation, an incident occurred of that dubious character, that it might have been rough play, or rough earnest, just as the case turned out. Tralee and its vicinity must, as we gather from incidental notices, have been a very different looking place then from what it is now for, if we except the comparatively modern plantations on Ballyard hill, the castle desmesne, and a few other places about, all Ireland does not probably present a barer or more treeless plain or one affording less facilities for ambush or shelter than the vicinity of
Tralee. Whereas, from several incidental notices of "the Woods" in the histories of these times, we must suppose that the aboriginal native forests of Sliabh-Mis were not yet destroyed, and that they stretched down to the vicinity of the present town at the time when, as Hooker relates it, Sir William Drury, approaching the Castle of Tralee, was astonished by an apparition of seven or eight hundred armed men, who issuing from the woods around, greeted his approach with shouting voices and brandished weapons.

The President halted his little party. He did not well know how to take the demonstration before him. His host did not appear to give the proceeding a character. It might be peace and play, or it might be war and mischief, and in fact to this hour, it seems to have been one of those dubious proceedings to be judged by the event, at least, there is nothing in Desmond's after history to render it certain that he meant fair play if he could have found an opportunity of playing foul. Had Sir William Drury hesitated or faltered in his course—had he shown the slightest symptom of irresolution or distrust of his resources—it seems very possible that his welcome and its results might have been of a very different character from what they ultimately proved. As it was, Drury's resolution was quickly taken it was one of those crisis in which "blood and courage" will tell against any disadvantage. After a moment's council with his little company of about one hundred and twenty men the President advanced at a charge against the shouting multitude before him, they neither returned nor waited his onset but retired, and dispersed themselves among the
The Antiquities of Tralee.

woods around, and Sir William Drury stood unmolested before the entrance of Tralee Castle. Still, no mark of greeting or welcome from the Earl, when suddenly the castle portals unclosed, and Desmond’s Countess appeared as a mediator and peace maker, an office which she very constantly performed for her unfortunate and turbulent husband. This was Ellinor Butler, daughter of Edmund Lord Dunboyne, the Earl’s second wife and mother of all his children, and her whole life seems to have been passed in a succession of petition and suit, whether to the throne, to the Viceroy’s, or to military commanders, on his behalf. When Desmond was prisoner in the tower of London, some years previous, we find his Countess his active agent at court. His submission to Elizabeth, in which “he laid his estate at her feet to convey what parts she pleased to accept of,” bears date the 11th July 1570 and we may judge how far his cause was promoted by the following petition from the Countess dated in the March previous:—

“*The petition of Ellynor, Countess of Desmond, to the Secretary.* (Walsingham)”

“*RIGHT HONORABLE,—Since I have received from your honor, the doleful and heavie answer of her majestie towards me, I have conceived much sorrow in my harte, as I would God my lyfe were ended; and though I knowe myself cleare of anie cryme towards her majestie, yet my synnes, with the offences of my forefathers toward God otherwise, have I suppose, deserved adversitie for mee here on erthe. But good Mr. Secretary, I most humbly beseeche your honor for mercy and justice sake towards mee, a poore woman, that being a stranger..."
here and utterly destitute of fyndes to whom I may utter my griefe, as to be meanes to her majestie seeing I am barred from her presence, to dryve mee to the trial of my misdemeanour toward her majestie, and, if thereupon, anye such can be truyle proved—as the voiding of her majestie's presence is too smalle punishment for so heynous an offence—even so lette mee suffer the bitter payne of deth without mercy. Other wise, if I have not offended, for charitie sake, I desire I may not longe for her majestie's favour without my desert; and, for doing this you shall durninge my lyfe, fynde mee ready to do you anye reasonable service, that ever shall be in my power, and, thus I beseache God send mee the reward of my harte towards her majestie."

"At Molsey, the xxvth of March 1570.
Your honors poore woful friende,
ELLYNOR DESMOND."

This was the lady who now appeared to explain the mistake the President had fallen into about his reception. She assured him that the body of men whom he had routed never "meaned hostilitie," that the shouts were not "battle cries but Irish welcomes," and that the Earl and his principal retainers and friends were within waiting to entertain Sir William Drury with a hunt—not after Kerne—but after "a harte in season." The President received the excuse either believed or affected to believe the Countess' explanation, and accepted the Earl's hospitality, but he was not to be diverted by either stag hunt or carouse, from his purpose of exhibiting the royal authority as paramount in the "kingdom of Kerry" and other parts of the palatinate. He persevered in holding his courts of assize and sessions of criminal justice wherever he went, and this insult to the Earl's claims
and pretensions produced a fierce, and never forgotten enmity to Drury, and may have helped to drive the hapless nobleman upon his ultimate rebellion and fate.

Such is a first recollection connected with the vanished Castle of Tralee, and as beau and belle now pace the length of Denny Street it may take from the every day, common place, character of their promenade to consider that they are treading in the footsteps of Knight and Noble—of the stern President and the pleading Countess—of the “olden time.”

A. B. Rowan, D.D.
The Last Geraldyn Chief of Tralee Castle.

(Kerry Magazine, May, 1854.)

The fate of the last Geraldyn who was an acknowledged Earl of Desmond, and as such possessor of Tralee Castle, is matter of so much historic notoriety that we should be disposed to put it by as a subject too hacknied and familiar for an article, were it not that we can offer some circumstances ascertained by local knowledge and personal investigation which, though too minute to find their way into general history, may have an interest for our readers of the Palatinate of Kerry. We therefore proceed after a brief sketch of those events which hurried the luckless Earl on his fate, to that last scene of which we are enabled to give our readers a graphic and seemingly accurate narrative, from the depositions of a prime actor in the tragedy made in a few days after it was completed.

Our last notice of Earl Gerald (v. No. 11 of the
Antiquities of Kerry,) was in some advices from Sir William Drury, A.D. 1579, which intimated a seeming correspondence between the Earl and his brothers, Sir John, and Sir James of Desmond, both banded in open array against the Queen's authority. When Sir John of Desmond was routed and slain at Connelloe, near Limerick, the Desmond and the Lord of Lixnaw overlooked the engagement from an eminence to this day called "Tory Hill," and after the battle the Earl sent letters of congratulation to Sir Nicholas Maltbie, the victor, who thinking that if the victory had been on the other side the congratulations would have gone thither also, received his missives very coldly and "demanded a conference" which the Earl, probably distrusting that as on a former occasion in his troubled career conference might mean "captivity," carefully evaded. Now who is to decide which party was here in fault? Curry in his "History of the Civil Wars" affirms, that the English determined to partition the Desmond Palatinate among fresh English settlers were resolved to make or declare Desmond a rebel, and that they had no matter against him but mere suspicion, and that only because he refused or delayed to draw out his forces against his brother John of Desmond who appeared in arms against the Queen. Others again allege, that on the person of the priest, Doctor Allen, slain in battle, were found papers which placed beyond doubt the Earl's complicity in his brother's treason. One thing is certain that Saunders, the most able and active mover of the whole insurrection, was now attached to the Earl's person, and that among those conditions proposed to him through his relative
the Earl of Ormond with which he refused to comply, was a demand that he should "deliver up Saunders and the Spaniards." Saunders never left him afterwards while he lived, but to counterbalance these circumstantial evidences of disaffection Desmond, or rather his Countess, that unhappy lady of whom mention was before made (p. 114) gave one proof of confidence in the English, so little compatible with the idea of disloyalty, that the Earl's after conduct seems indicative of insanity unless we suppose him urged on by impulses, or injuries which he had not the prudence to resist or the patience to endure. About a month before he was proclaimed rebel the Countess of Desmond had delivered up to Sir William Drury at Limerick, their only son, and with him as Curry informs us "Patrick O'Haly, Bishop of Mayo," and "Cornelius O'Rourke a Franciscan," both "men of importance" as pledges for the Earl's loyalty. And yet, in the face of these pledges, we read of Desmond's attacking the English Camp at Rathkeale in person on two successive nights, of his answering the entreaty of Sir Nicholas Maltbie to return to his allegiance by declaring that—"he owed the Queen no allegiance and would no longer yield her obedience." To Sir William Pelham, the Lord Deputy on Drury's death and who summoned him to a conference at Cashel, he sent a vague excuse by his usual Messenger the Countess, and to four distinct propositions made to him through Ormond he gave evasive replies. His object seemed to be procrastination though with what view none can tell, but at length came the fatal day when the great Earl was a proclaimed and outlawed traitor.
It is related that within an hour after the proclamation was issued, his unhappy lady arrived at the English Camp with her husband's submission, but it was too late, the Rubicon was passed—the license for plunder and slaughter had gone forth—the English troops had begun to ravage the Principality and the doomed Earl setting up his standard at Ballynahowra in Cork had begun his fearful retaliations. A re-inforcement of Spaniards arriving at Fort-del-Ore in Smerwick Harbour, and a severe discomfiture which Lord Grey, the newly arrived Deputy, received from the O'Byrnes at Glenmalure in Wicklow, gave Desmond a momentary confidence which was however soon overcast by the capture of the western Fort, and the massacre of its garrison; his castles, one by one, were captured or surrendered, his brothers or principal followers killed or dispersed. Carrigafoyle, though defended by an Italian engineer, was stormed and the garrison put to the sword or hanged. The garrison of Askeaton, fearing the same fate, evacuated the fortress and all his strongholds being thus ultimately taken and either rased or garrisoned by the Queen's forces, he became a houseless wanderer, flitting from one fastness to another, sometimes escaping in his shirt, again hiding in December "up to his chin in a river under a bank," and reduced from the command of the whole County Palatine of Kerry and the leadership of hundreds of gentlemen of his name and race to a miserable following, at last narrowed down to some kerne and for his own immediate attendants to a "priest, two horsemen, and a boy, with whom he wandered about from one place to another." Doctor Saunders had some
time before this sunk under the fatigues of this hard, wandering life and of all the Clans who once gathered around the Desmond only a few members of the 'Ny Sheehys and Mac Swyny tribes, a kind of hereditary body guard of the Palatine Earls, remained with him to the last. Closely pressed by his pursuers he was hunted from Limerick to Kerry, from the fastnesses of Aherlogh to those of Sliabh Loughra, with his indefatigable persecutor Captain Dowdall close upon his traces so that he was put to hard shifts for the very means of existence. If anything could add to the bitterness of the unfortunate Earl's fate, it must have been the fact, that his old hereditary rival and foe the "Thierna Dubh" Ormond, being come out of England as Lord General of Munster, was now the arbiter of his destiny. A feeling similar to that expressed by the Douglas in the old ballad of Chevy Chase, when wounded and dying he exclaimed in despair:

"Earl Percy sees me fall!"

must have been torture worse than death to that haughty chief who had once spoken so proudly over "the necks of the Butlers." As the toils grew closer round him however, he penned a humiliating and sorrowful letter to Ormond, offering submission and sueing for that interview which he had so often evaded. This letter we give below and it offers a curious contrast to the following advices out of Munster:

"From Sir Henry Wallop to the Earl of Leicester"

Clonmel 10th April 1583

"The first of this month the Countess of Desmond submitted herself to the Lord General, here is a bruit that
Desmond himself should come hither in two or three days upon a protection. John Lacy who came lately out of England having licence to deale with the Earle his master concerning his submission, at his coming pleaded him to submitt himselfe simplicie to her majestie's mercy, and in manifestacion to yield himselfe to the Lord General. The first part of his speche the Earle heard with patience, but to the second he bade "avaunt Churle! with other opprobrious wordes saying alsoe, "Shall I then yelde my selfe to a Butler mine ancient and knowne enemie? No! if it were not for those English charles that he hath at command, I would drinke alle their bloode as I would warme milke!" The late overthrow he gave the Butlers being as the countrie saith six to one causeth him so to insult against them."

To the same effect are all the advices from all quarters showing the disposition of his affairs and the close pursuit which followed him. From the State Paper Office we select the following which brings us down almost to the day of his death:—

\[Earl\ Ormond\ to\ Earl\ Burleigh.\]

"June 18, 1583. The unhappy wretch the Earl of Desmond wandereth from place to place forsaken of all men; the poore Countess lamenteth greatlie the follie of her husband whom reason could never rule."

\[Same\ to\ Same.\]

"From the Campe at Newcastle in Connillloe. June 22. Desmond is forsaken of all his followers saving a priest two horsemen a kerne and a boy."

\[From\ the\ Council\ of\ Munster\ to\ the\ Privy\ Council.\]

"July 19th. Desmond weepes like a child over the loss of his men, he hath nothing but by stelthe."
"Desmond hath been on the borders of Sliabh Loughra. My men overtooke the Earl's chaplain tooke their bags, bottles, four oxen and other stuffe. Desmond and his followers narrowly escaped with their life."

While such "advices" of the Earl's condition and sentiments were reported to his adversaries, it is scarcely wonderful that all the submission and sorrow expressed in the following letter should have availed little to avert his fate:

"Desmond to Ormond, 5th June 1583."

"My Lord,—Greate is my griefe when I thinke how heavilie her Majestie is bent to dishonour mee, and howbeit I carry that name of an undutifull subjecte, yet God knoweth that my harte and minde are most lowlie inclined to serve my most loving prince: so it may please her Highnesse to remove her heavy displeasure from me. As I maie not condemn myselfe of disloyaltie to her Majestie, so can I not expresse my selfe but must confess that I have incurred her Majesties indignacion, yet when the cause and means which were found and which caused me to committ folly shall be known to her Highness I rest in assured hope, that her most gracious Majestie will both think of me as my harte deserveth, and also of those that wronge me into undutifulness as their cunning devices meriteth. From my harte I am sorrie that follic, bad counsel, streights, or anie other thinge, hath made me to forget my dutie, and therefore I am desirous to have conference with your Lordship to the end that I may declare to you how tyrannouslie I was used. Humbly craving, that you will please to appoint some place and tyme where and when I may attend your Honour, and then I doubt not to make it appear how dutieful a minde I carry; how faithfully I have at myne owne charge served
The Last Geraldyn Chief of

her Majestie before I was proclaimed; how sorrowfull I am for myne offences, and how faithfull I am affected ever hereafter to serve her Majestie. "And soe I committ your Lordship to God, the fifth of June 1583. Subscribed,

"GEROTT DESMOND."

After observing that—"it does not appear whether this conference was ever granted," (there is little doubt that it was not,) Curry proceeds in his cursory yet partial way to say:—"We only know," and here he refers to Carte's Ormond Vol 1, "that Kelly of Morierta, of whom the Earl of Ormond had taken assurance of his fighting against the rebels, with twenty-five of his Kerne did in the night time assault the Earl of Desmond in a cabin deserted of all his friends." This summary gives a very inaccurate and unfair colouring to the incidents of the final catastrophe to which we are now approaching, and which we shall describe from documents the authenticity of which cannot be questioned: but before we do so, we may as well give our readers a sketch of the scene of the transactions which follow.

Among the districts of our county which now lie denuded and desolate, but which in former times were clothed with natural wood and coppice is that long dreary tract ranging from Blennerville towards Brandon mountain. To this day the stools of holly and copsewood of oak, hazel, and birch, still surviving the destructive bite of browsing cattle, mountain sheep and goats—and though not allowed to grow, putting forth their shoots annually, attest the vigour with which they formerly flourished in the wood of Doiremore, now corrupted to Derrymore, while some gigantic trees yet remaining in the
holly wood of *Killballylahiffé* further to the west, afford proof that if proprietors would only afford common protective play, nature would quickly again clothe itself in the becoming dress of a natural forest without asking the aid of a "nursery man." This wooded district was during the Desmond wars, and long after, approachable from Tralee only by a ford over Tramore, (i.e. the big strand) the new bridge, as the bridge at Blennerville is even still sometimes called, was not then nor for many years after in existence. Whether the old Tramore ford was at the spot where the bridge has been erected, or on the firmer sands further down towards Tralee Spa, is not certain, but the ancient name of Blennerville, (before the late Sir Rowland Blennerhassett made it his residence and elevated it into a village called after his name,) being *Cahirmoreaun* i.e. the cahir on the great river, renders it probable that the passage was there, and that a ferry house or some such place was the nucleus round which the hamlet originally grew.

The unfortunate Earl of Desmond routed from near Kilmallock while he and his followers were "feasting on a stolen horse!" and closely hunted by his pursuers, was known to be lurking in the woods about Slieve Luachra and towards "the Dingell," where as yet no sufficient

* Bingham writing in 1580 to Walsingham says:—"There are two notable places which the rebels give forth they will fortifie that do lye in the bay of Tralee, the one is called Bongoinder the other Killballyluthe which places are naturally very strong as I doe learne." Archdeacon Rowan considered that the ancient name of Boingoinder had been altered to "Camp" a townland on the road from Tralee to Castle Gregory. When clothed with holly and birch woods it must have been a place well fitted for a strong military position, an "Alma" (says the Archdeacon) "in miniature."
garrison had been placed since his followers had sacked and burnt it. This absence of any adequate force in the peninsula of Corcaguiny allowed the Earl to make forays in the district with impunity: and for some time he continued to levy contributions upon the inhabitants, "chiefly upon those who had placed themselves under English protection." At last, in an evil hour, in the early part of November 1583, he sent his marauders to bring him a prey from "Cahir-ni-Fahye" which I discover to be a farm in the heart of the tillage district of the "Magharees," the only spot in it according to my guide which "could rear a bawn of cows." From this farmstead Desmond's men made a clean sweep of "forty cows, nine coppuls, (horses) with "household stuffe," and "stripped the owner his wife and children naked," a fact which even O'Daly the most partial of Geraldine chroniclers confesses and condemns. It is not very clear what the name of the plundered man was, popular tradition inaccurately tells us that the prey was driven from a widow, some speak of Moriarty, and some of O'Kelly, as the actual slayer of the Earl while Curry makes a jumble of both and speaks of "O'Kelly of Moriertha" as if the second name were a territorial designation. This confusion and uncertainty arises from dealing with Irish names without knowledge of their complications and intricacies, all that seems to us certain is, that the plundered man was named "Maurice Mac Owen" or "Maurice the son of Owen." He may have been himself a Moriarty, and was undoubtedly brother in law to Owen Mac Donell O'Moriertagh to whose deposition we have before referred, and we now give the document at length,
as a relation of the slaying of the Great Earl the accuracy of which there seems no reason to question, for the date of the paper being within sixteen days of the events deposed to, appears some security for the correctness of this very natural narrative:

"The Examination of Owen Mac Donnil O'Morriertagh taken 26th November 1583 of the manner and discourse how the Earle of Desmond was pursued and slayne."

(From a Volume in Black Letter, A.D. 1584.)

"On Saturday 9th of this November, the Earle left the woods near the Island of Kerrie (Castle Island) and went westward beyond Tramore to Doiremore (Derry More) Wood near Bonyonider, from whence he sent two of his horsemen with eighteen kernes to bring him a preye; they went to Cahirnafahye and there took a preye of Maurice Mac Owen brother-in-law of Deponent, forty cowes, nine coppuls with household stuffe, and stripped naked the said Maurice his wife and children. The preyers to terrify the people from making pursueite gave oute that the Earle and the rest of his companye were close at hand. Maurice Mac Owen sent word to Lieutenant Stanley at Dingell, to Deponent and his brother Donill Mac Donill of the taking of the preye: whereupon Deponent and his brother Donill having word sent them from Lieutenant Stanley to pursue, and track out the preye, and to call to their ayde the Ward of Castle-Mang, set forward being fourteen proper Kernes in companie. He obtained five souldiers from the Constable of Castle-Mang, and came up with the others on the mountain of Slieve-Misse; they arrived at Trayley on Sunday evening, hoping to overtake the preye before it could pass the Strait of Tramore: there they discovered the track, going eastward to Slieve Luachra. Whereupon, the souldiers
from Castle Mang sent after the track declared they would proceed no further, but Deponent promised them “two beeveres of the prey” if they succeeded in recovering it. The men agreeing, the party went forward, and the track was followed by daylight to Ballyore, and by moonlight toward Glannageentie at Sliéve Loughra, when the Deponent and his elder brother got up above the glenne to view whether they might see anie fire in the woode, or heare anie stirre, and having come to the heighte over the glin they saw a fire underneath them. Donnil went to spy and returned reporting there were some persons there, but no cattel; they agreed to wait until the preye was found with them. In the dawning of the day on Mundaye, the 11th of November, they put themselves in order to set upon the traytors in their cabins; this examinate with his brother Donnil with their kerne broke the foreward, (went first) and appointed the souldiers to kepe the rereward, saving that one Daniel O’Kelly, a souldier, which had but his sword and target stood in the forewarde with them; they all making a greate crye entered the cabbin, where the Earle lay, and this Deponent ran round throwe the cabbin after the Earle’s companie which fledde to the woode, and at his return backe to the cabbin doore, the Earle being stroken by one of the companie by whom cer- tayne hee knoweth not, (but that alle the footemenne and souldiers were together within the cabbin,) hee discovered himselfe sayinge, “I am the Earle of Desmond! Save my lyfe!” To whom this Deponent answered,—“thou hast killed thyself long agone, and nowe thou shalt be prisoner to the Queen’s Majestie and to the Earl of Ormonde, Lord Generall of Munster,” whereon this Deponent took him by his arme being cutte, and willed the Earle to make speedie else they would carrye awaye his heade seeing the traytours drew very neare to have him rescued. Whereupon Donnil Mac Donnil sayde, “I will carry him on my backe awhile and so shall every one of you;” Donnil carried him a good while and being weary he put him off, the traytors being at hande all the companie refused to carry him anie further
Tralce Castle.

considering the eminent danger they stood in, the traytours drawing nreae. Whereat this Deponent willed the souldier, Daniel O'Kelly, to cut off the Erle's head for that they could not apply to fight and to carry him away, to whose direction Kelly obeyed, drawing out his sword and striking off the Erle's head, which they brought to Castle Mang to be kept there, till they were ready to take it to the Lord General. Daniel O'Kelly being examined testified to the above narrative, and stated that he himself wounded the Erle in the cabbin. Saide before the Right Honourable the Erle of Ormonde, the Bishop of Ossory and the Sovereign of Kilkenny."

This plain and precise narrative delivered by one of the actors in the tragedy so soon after it occurred, seems pref-erable to the "second hand" stories of later writers. The "Annals of the Four Masters" A.D. 1583, do not differ from it in any essential particular; they speak indeed as if the transaction took place "along the River Mang," and they make mention of a woman and two boys as the only persons with him, but these are discrepancies not more than might be expected from persons unacquainted with the locality and writing some time after the events had occurred.

The last Earl of Desmond was not buried with his fathers; he was laid however with those of his name and lineage. In a mountain defile running eastward through the townland of Cordel above Castleisland—which in former days was an important pass into O'Keefe's country—stands the fortalice of Ardnagragh built to command and defend it; and lower down the stronger and more important castles of Kilmurry and Bally-Mac-Quodam, all strongholds garrisoned by gentlemen of the Fitzgerald name and race relatives and retainers of the
great Earl. In the throat of this defile, lies a little graveyard which seems to have been a peculiar and appropriated burying place of the Geraldines, for the church and general burial ground of the parish of Kilmurry lies in the lowland immediately below, and the title of Kilna-n-onaim or the "Church of the Name," verifies the tradition that up to a late period no one who did not bear the name of Fitzgerald had ever been interred there. To this lonely spot, his sorrowing adherents, after as Smith says "eight weeks hiding," conveyed the decapitated body of the great Earl and buried it. We however doubt the length of this delay for which there seems no reason, but rumour has it that within this century a stone coffin was exhumed in this churchyard said to have contained the remains of the once mighty chief of Desmond. This relic of former days no longer exists having been, if report may be credited, broken up by the modern Goth who found it for the lime kiln, an act of gratuitous mischief in a district where limestone is abundant. The Desmond remains may possibly have been kept unburied until his vassals could provide for him this last poor mark of fallen greatness, and in Glaunageentha wood the peasants still show a small recess, by the side of a hollow road near the spot, where tradition affirms his head to have been struck off, in which it is supposed that the body lay until the "Fitzgeralds of Ardnagragh" came by night and removed it to their own burial place.

A. B. ROWAN.
The Black Earl's Raid.
A.D. 1580.
(Kerry Magazine, October, 1856.)

The Earl of Ormonde, being Lord Governor of Munster, never slept his time but was always in readiness being the first with the foremost and the last with the hindermost. His Lordship minding to follow a piece of service divideth his companie into two partes, the one he took himselfe and took the waie of "the island," and the other he appointed to go directly to Traleiagh, and there they met and divided their companies into three partes, and so marched to Dingel-a-Cush; and as they went they drove the whole countrie before them into the Ventrie, and by that means they preyed and tooke alle the cattell in the countrie to the number of eight thousand kine, besides horses, garrons, shepe, and gotes, and alle such people as they met they did without mercie putte to the sworde. By this means the whole countrie having no cattell, nor kine left, they were driven to such extremities that for wante of vittels they were either to die for famine or to die under the sword.

(Hooker's Chronicle, A.D. 1580.)

How came that deep furrow mark visible still
Where gorse, broom, and fern wave high on the hill?
Ask yonder aged peasant, he'll tell you 'twas made
Ere the country was swept by the Thierna Duvil's raid.

And what mean those moss'd stones where crouches the hare?
Here never rose fabric for strength or for prayer,—
'Twas a hamlet they tell you whose rude stones were laid
While the land was in peace ere the Thierna Duvil's raid.
The THIerna DUVH’s raid!—they remember it yet,  
How deeply past wrongs in the memory are set,  
Good seems written in water, while suffering or crime  
Leave traces behind to endure for all time.

That old peasant’s word brings the period again  
When war swept the district, o’er mountain and glen;  
Then sit we awhile in this crumbling wall’s shade  
While I tell you the tale of the THIerna DUVH’s raid.

There are war ships on sea, there are war cries on land,  
Where the holy flag flies o’er St. Mary-Wick’s strand;  
Through Munster’s broad border rides Marshal, runs scout,  
*This* calls Celt-man to aid, *that* calls Saxon to rout.

Though the war rumour grows, still on Letteragh’s plain  
The herds graze securely, the serf gathers grain,  
And the Dangan’s thrift merchant unpillaged his shelf  
Still trades unmolested and pockets his pelf.

All is culture and plenty, befitting the name  
Which tells through the province the fertile land’s fame,  
But in all the rich barony now soon to cease  
As the terrors of war mar the blessings of peace.

For he comes that BLACK EARL! resistless as fate  
In his hand the State Sword—in his heart boiling hate,  
And Desmond’s retainers this lesson must read  
That when Chiefs are at feud—’tis the Vassals who bleed.

His hosts are all gathered, the cordon is set  
Strong and close are the meshes—wide stretches the net—  
As it sweeps the doomed district its progress thus traced  
All before as a garden!—behind as a waste!

Their course is unsparing and searching as fire  
Leaves nor sheaf in the barn, nor hoof in the byre,  
While hymning their triumph in concert combine  
The wild wail of woman with lowing of kine.
The Black Earl's Raid.

His troops they press onward with disciplined tramp
They have forced the strong leaguer and fortress at Camp,
Pursuit never slackens, till darkness cries halt
Where the hollywood thickets o'erhang Glaunagault.

With dawning the Raid recommences again
Sweeping Highland and Lowland, strath, hill-side and glen
The peasants before them despairing are driven
No help nor appeal for their wrongs save in Heaven!

Resistance can't stay them, nor plunder retard,
They desolate Stradbally, sweep by Minard,
They drive the Knight's deer-chase his fair "Grove" to win
And harry the Rices of Ballingolin.

The wealth of a barony plundered and riven
To the Sassenagh's stronghold at Fionntragh is driven,
While the poor plundered natives in helpless distress
Learn to stay nature's cravings with shamrock and cress.

The Raid is accomplished—the war wave rolls back,
Smoking embers and blood prints are left on its track,
And long the scared mother her infant will tame
By the terrors attached to the Thierna Duvh's name.

On the hill side moss steals o'er the dwellings of men,
Where late waved ripe corn, brown heath grows again,
And furrows untouched ever since by the spade,
To this hour tell the tale of the Black Earl's raid!

Man most heeds the master whose scourge leaves a scar
And none so prize peace as the sufferers in war,
And through centuries still tho' the land has had rest
The war seam shows deep on our hills of the west.

Raze Castle or mansion—'tis stone, lime and sand,
A year will rebuild it, few more re-stock land;
Cut down the tall forest, its copse springs again,
But when is a wasted land plenished with men?
Oh well sang our poet!—a breath makes a knight,
Princes, lords, rise and fall have their bloom and their blight,
But once let a country's strong peasant life die
And there comes a blank—but oh! when the supply?

And thus when the heather waves high on the hill
Old furrows unlevelled and visible still
Tell the tale of a district laid waste and decayed,
When swept by the scourge of the "Black Earl's Raid."

A. B. Rowan.
Tralee of the Dennys.

(Kerry Magazine, September, 1854.)

In an early number of this Magazine we gave the brief note* (8th March 1586-7,) in which Sir Thomas Norreys announced to Lord Burleigh that he "had delivered Tralee to Mr. Dennye." No doubt that delivery was equivalent to giving the fortunate grantee seizin of that rich and large portion of the Desmond forfeiture of which Tralee Castle was the exponent and it will not be uninteresting to trace and record from public documents and private sources the several concurring causes which introduced the Dennys to this fair possession which they have since held for nearly three hundred years and which

* "Mr. Thomas Norreys to Lord Burgleigh and the Councill from Corke, 8th March, 1586-7.
  "Right Honorable—My duty premised I have received your Honour's letter concerning Mr. Dennye to whom I have delivered the possession of Trelle as your Honours assigned,
  "Your Honour's most humble at commandment
  "THOMAS NORREYS."
with its prosperous shire town, rich lowlands, picturesque mountain ranges and sea coast advantages forms one of the best circumstanced estates of its class to be found in the county of Kerry if not in the South of Ireland.

Sir Edward Denny, Knight Banneret, the founder of the Irish line, was second son of Sir Anthony Denny, of the Privy Chamber of Henry VIII, and one of the Executors to his will, who as a quaint historian tells us "alone of all his courtiers was bold and faithful enough to acquaint him truly with his dying condition to dispose his soul for another world." Sir Anthony Denny to whom his master according to the epitaph of his poetic friend the Earl of Surrey,

"Near place, much wealth, great honour eke, him gave"

left his large possessions to his eldest son Henry, whose son being created Lord Denny and Earl of Norwich, early in the reign of James the First, left an only daughter bestowed by James as the richest "heiress of the time" upon his prodigal favourite Hay, Earl of Carlisle, by whose profusion her estate was dissipated to the winds. Edward Denny, second son of Sir Anthony, was left with a younger son's portion and a younger son's address to push his fortune at Court, and to avail himself of the high and influential connections of his House and family there. We first find traces of him in public employment as "Receiver General of the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, and Gloucester:" there is among the collection of the British Museum (Lansdowne M.S.S. No. 44-58,) an account rendered by him in that capacity and endorsed by Lord Burleigh, but, though the document is carefully
preserved, the contents from time and damp are quite illegible. Edward Denny, however, soon exchanged his civil employment for a military command in Ireland, it seems likely, from a passage hereafter extracted from his correspondence, that he took this step by the Queen’s direct suggestion and it is certain that he entered on his new position with all the advantages Court favour could give a young aspirant. Burleigh, the Prime Minister, was his near connection by the marriage of the Earl’s daughter, Lady Anne Cecil, with his namesake and nephew, Edward Lord Denny: Sir Francis Walsingham, the able Secretary of State to Elizabeth, was his cousin-german on the father’s side, as were also, maternally, Water Raleigh, and John and William Chapman, the original grantees of the large Kerry Estates now possessed by the Earl of Cork and families deriving under him. All these young kinsmen took service together in the Desmond wars under the leadership of Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, Lord Deputy of Ireland, whose sister was married to Edward Denny’s eldest brother Henry. Under these favourable auspices the founder of the Irish branch of the Denny family entered on his military career; and as the same quaint historian (Fuller) tells us was dubbed a knight banneret upon the field of battle, and “by God’s favor, Queen Elizabeth’s bounty, and his own valour, achieved a fair estate in the County of Kerry in Ireland, at this day enjoyed by his descendants.” The first and probably principal service of Sir Edward Denny was at the siege of Fort del-ore, before mentioned, where he attended Lord Grey in the command of a company, and obtained honourable mention in that nobleman’s despatch to the
Queen, giving an account of the capture of the fortress. From the document which lies in the State Paper Office, and is very precise and voluminous, we extract the following—

“The same afternoone (7th Nov. 1580) we landed our artillerie and munition, in the evening we fell to our work, carried our trenche within XLI score of the piece, and planted two culverins, with which next morning, according upon daie, we saluted them; and they for an hour or two as fully requited us, until two of their best pieces at last taken away they had not on that side but musquets and hackebusses to answer us, which, with good heate, plyed us with. The day so spent at night we falle to agayne, and by morning brought our trench within V score of their ditch, This night they gave four sallies to have beaten our labourers from work, and gave them vollies very gallantly, but were as gallantly set in againe by NED DENNYE and his company, who had this night the watch. Noo sooner daye peeped but they played very hotly upon us; yet, as God would, for a good time without hurte, until unhappilee good John Cheke too carelessly advancing himself to looke over the trench, struck on the hede, tumbled down at my fete, dead I tooke him for, and so caused him to be carried away.”

There are among the “State Papers” some letters from Edward Denny himself addressed, on his first landing in Ireland, to his cousin Walsingham which, with great devotion to his kinsman, also express much discontent at the prospects of service in this country, from which we extract a passage as follows by which it would appear that he took service in Ireland by the Queen’s express desire,—
“Your Honour may well remember her Majestie's discontent for my charge of one hundred,—I confess my utter want and little worth touching the consideration of a soldiér, Notwithstanding were some of the captains of as great charge as myself thorowlie scann'd, I would hope, both in descretion and valour to perform in equal sort with them,—concerning no greater matter than the charge of one hundred, I shall thereof have care, minding never to scant my number if I can get men, or to deceive any one of a jot of his due. I find alreadie my Irland journey will rather decrease me quite, than amend me in anything, and for this kind of service it is so graceless, so devoid of reputation—in respect of the service never seen; but it happens still in boggs, glinnes, and woods, as in my opinion it might better fit mastsies! than brave gentlemen that desier to win honour. So that I conceive neither good will at home, commoditie here, nor reputation be gotten.—Were it not for the love I bear Lord Grey, all things considered, as myself hath well scanned and determinatlie set down, I see no good caus, as I would rather live in miserie and bondage elsewhere, than command and live free here. Dubelin, 8th September 1580.”

This passage must have been written about the time when his patron, Lord Grey had experienced a remarkable defeat in an attack upon the O'Byrnes of Wicklow, in which, following them too closely into their fastnesses, some of his best officers had fallen by an inglorious death in the woods and glens. Captain Denny however found more “commoditie” and opportunities of reputation in the expedition to Fort-del-ore, which was immediately after undertaken by the Lord Deputy—doubtless not without the view to retrieve his former discomfiture. This expedition in its result found Sir Edward Denny a knight, created on the field of honor, with honorable mention of his name in the “Dispatches,” and with a claim established upon a fair portion of the Desmond forfeitures, whenever the war should be brought to a successful termination.
When Sir Thomas Norreys delivered Tralee Castle to Sir Edward Denny it was in a ruinous condition, and, in point of fact, it is proved by documents of the time that the first residence of the family in Kerry was at the Manor of Carrignafeely to the eastward of Tralee; and that the "Great Castel" lay in the ruins to which it was reduced by the Desmond wars, until a late period in the reign of James the First, when the repair was undertaken by Edward Denny the grandson of Sir Edward the first grantee.

By his letters patent Sir Edward Denny was empowered and appointed to "gather and collect the rentes and duties due to Her Majestie within his Signorie," These rents were some of them "impositions wrongfully exacted of the tenants by the Earl of Desmond, as they alleged and more than they were accustomed to have paid;" others consisted of "composicion beeves and other rentes and duties, which by reason of the povertie of the countrie for the most part lying waste and unoccupied, he could not by any means collecte;"—the result of which was that, by the 45th year of Elizabeth (1594), the patentee stood indebted to Her Majesty's Exchequer in the enormous sum of £1,681 and 3d. sterling, and was obliged to make his appeal to the Queen's Council against the ruinous hardships of his case;—which appeal produced an instruction to the Lord Deputy and Privy Council of Ireland that "processe awarded against him for these greate somes be staid and that he maie be charged no further with these rentes than what he had already paid."

Sir Edward Denny, Banneret, predeceased his royal
mistress, and may be said to have died prematurely in the end of the sixteenth century and the 52nd year of his age. Some other particulars of his Irish history may find place in future papers—this must conclude with the record of his death, as extracted from the Register of Waltham Abbey in Essex where he lies buried; and the quaint epitaph which marks the stately tomb erected to his memory in the south chancel aisle, by the "pitie of his lady" who long survived him:

"WALTHAM ABBEY REGISTER A.D. 1599."

"Sir Edward Dennye, Knighte, the Elder, was buried the XIII daie of Februarie—Anno ut supra." "An epitaph upon the death of the Right Worthy Sir Edward Dennye, Knight, son of the Righte Honorable Sir Anthony Dennye, Councillor of State, and Executor of King Henry the VIII, and Joan Champermoune his wife, who being of Queen Elizabeth’s Privie Chamber, and one of the Counsel of Munster in Irelande was Governor of Kerrye and Desmond, and Colonel of certain Irish forces there.——Departed this life about the 52d yeare of his age, the XIII of February 1599.

Here is offered to the viewe and consideracion of the discreeete reader a spectacle of pietie and pitie, ye pitie kindlie proceeding from a virtuous ladie the daughter of Pierce Edgecombe, of Mount Edgecombe, Esq. and some time Maide of Honour to Queen Elizabethe, hath, out of meane fortune, but no meane affection, produced this monument dedicated to the remembrance of her deare husband. The pietie must inwardly be conceived in the person of the dead carkasse here interred, cutte offe like a pleassunte fruite before perfect ripenesse. This worthie knight here represented—religious, wise, juste, liberal, righte valliant, most active, learninge’s friende, pride’s foe, kindlie lovinge, much beloved,—was honoured with dignitie of knighthood by due deserte in the fielde, in which Bed of Honoure he willinglie would have ended his daies,—but it pleased his most merciful Redeemer to bringe him to his grave
in Christe's peace, yet so far condescended to his honorable desire, that in his countrie's service he took his deadlie sickness. If the times (more happily flourishinge under gratious Astrœa) had been answerable to his hercioal designe, without alle doubt, he could not but have had (accordinge to the strange Italian proverbe) "his beake greater than his winge." Finallie refer inquisitive searches into mennes faime to the true report even of the moste malicious, and I recommende the gallant patterne of his life, together with the repentant patience, and assured faythe at the point of deathe to his own and alle posterite."

This long inscription in the quaint Euphuistic language of the time is inscribed on a tablet at the back of a handsome recessed altar-tomb monument (now fast ruining) in the Abbey Church of Waltham in Essex, upon which recline the effigies of a male and female figure; to one of the small marble pillars of the tomb was attached (was but is not) a smaller slab with the stanza—

"Learn, curious reader, 'ere you pass,  
What once Sir Edward Deny Ye was,—  
A courtier in the Chamber,  
A soldier in the fielde,  
Whose tongue could never flatter,  
Whose hearte could never yielde."

Upon the stone pillow beneath the head of the female figure is a now scarcely decipherable inscription from the Book of Job:—

"All the daies of my appointed time  
Will I wait, until my change come."

This plainly intimates that the Lady Margaret, Sir Edward's wife, though her effigy is on the monument, was living at the time of her husband's decease; and, in fact, she awaited her great change in a state of widowhood for
nearly fifty years afterwards, and was ultimately buried in the adjacent parish of "Bishop's Stortford" in Hertfordshire, where one of her sons was settled, and another, a "Fellow of King's College Cambridge" was buried also. The Chancel of Bishop Stortford Church is full, to this day, of the monumental records and armorial bearings of Sir Edward Denny's son, and his collateral descendants the "Sandfords" and "Broomes,"—and Lady Margaret's brass is still in perfect preservation near the Communion Table bearing the following—

"Here lyeth interred, the truly honour'd, the Ladye Margaret Dennye, descended of the anciente familie of Edgecomb of Mount-Edgecomb in Cornwall.—A Mayd of Honor in ordinarie to Queen Elizabeth, of blessed memory—then married to Sir Edward Dennye, Kt, Groom of Her Majesty's Privie Chamber, who departed this life, April 24, 1648, aged 88 years, and in the 48 year of her widowhood."

It does not appear that Sir Edward Denny ever was permanently settled in Ireland.—Arthur Denny Esq., his eldest son, was the first who appears to have established his residence in the country where his descendants have now been so long naturalized.

A. B. Rowan.
Dingle of the Husseys.

Journal of an Expedition to the Dingell, A.D. 1580.

Lymericke, July 22, A.D. 1580.

My singular good Lord,—I do here send your Lordship a diary of our late journey in Munster, from our first setting forth from Lymericke until our return thither again; and whence, from my last letter of the last of Maie, I promised to send your Lordship a booke of all the houses, castells, and landes belonging to the Earldom of Desmond, and such as be in rebellion with him. It may please your Lordship to understand, that I cannot as yet perform the same for want of good information.

The twelfth of June we set out of Lymericke, with the whole armie, the Lord Justice taking his way to Askettyn (Askeaton) and the Erle of Ormond to Kylmallocke. The thirteenth my Lorde Ormonde marched from Kylmallocke, over Slieve-Ghyr, by the waie of the Viscount Roche's countrie, and camped that night three myles beyond Buttevant, at a place called Lysgrifyn in Ownybaragh, a territory belonging to the Viscount Barry, having with him of his own force, 120 horsecinne, 100 Irish footmen, 210 shott on horse
back, and 3 bands of English footmen, whereof were
Captain St. George Bowser (a painful serviceable gentleman),
Captain Makworth, and Captain Dowdall, with a great
number of caradg (carriages) which do greatly slow his
service. The fourteenth, my Lord Justice moved from
Asketty towards Aherlow, through the grete wood, where
he founde some cattel, and camped that night within a mile,
one of another. The fifteenth, the Viscount Roche, David
Barry, sone and heire to the Viscount Barry (his father being
sicke) Mc Donough, O'Keeffe, and O'Kallaghann came to us
with certain horsemenne and footmenne to whom we gave
order that all the keriaghes (carriages) of the country should
draw near our campe, as we wished to refresh us with vittaile
(victuals) for our journey, promising that they should not be
otherwise touched, and yet they durst not trust us, but fledde
afar off. We removed and camped altogether that night in
Mac Donough's countrey called Dowally (Duhallow) by a
river called the Brodewater, which falleth into the sea by
Youghal. The contrie from east to west is xxi miles
longe, and xii miles brode, consisting of goodlie woodes
faire rivers, and good arable land and pasture. In it there
are of pety lords, under McDonough, O'Keefe, O'Kallaghan,
and McAuley, with whose powers and his own, he is able to
make 400 footmen, xii horse, and 100 gallowglasse, and
although that his country standeth on the hyther syde of the
mountain of Slievelougher, yet the Earl of Clancarthy doth
challenge (i.e. claim dominion over) him and his underlings,
because they were originally some of the Mac Carthies. The
sixteenth we geave straith commandment to the Viscount
Barry's sone, the Viscount Roche, Sir Cormoc Mac Teige
Mac Donough, O'Keefe, O'Kallaghan, and Mac Auley, that
they should have alle their force and keriages to the est of
the contrie to interrupt the passage of the traytours, to and
fro: the mountayns till our retorn, which they observed not,
to the gret hindrance of the service, and their own trouble as
your Lordship shall hereafter perceive. We then parted
companie, my Lord of Ormonde taking his course, with his force, over the mountayn of Slievelogher, one waie into the wylde mountainous contrie of Desmond, leving most of the kerigages in the care of Mac Donough, as well to limit the traytours and their goodes, which now fled thyther, as also to bring with him the Erle of Clancartie, and the rest of the Lds of Desmond, of whom we stode much in doubt: and my Lord Justice, on whom I waited, marched towards Kerrye, through Mac Donough’s contrie by his Castel of Kanturk, where the Lord Justice was met by Mac Donough’s wife, a perty (pretty) comelye woman, sister to the now Countesse of Desmond, by another, who spake good English and enter-tayned the Lord Justice the best waye she could, and camped that night at a place called Glanossyran (qu. Glausheroon) adjoining to a faire river and grete wood. The seventeenth, we marched towards the foot of the mountayn of Sleaveloghra, which beginneth at Bally-McAuley, and is fourteen myles over to the playneces of Kerry, in which passadge our carrages and horses stucke in, by the continual rayne which we have had, and that evening we descended from the mountayn into Kerry, we looked for and pitched our campe at a place within three myles of the Island of Kerry called Kilcushny. The horsemenne, which were in the northward, discovered a prey dryving from the pleyn betwixt the Island and Traly to Sleavelogher wood, and when word was brought to the Lord Justice, he, taking his horse, leaving the campe settled, accompanied only with myself, Mr. Spresor, and vii horsemenne, followed on the spur, commanding two bands of footmenne to march after, and a vi miles from our campe towards the heighte of the mountayns we overtooke viii cowes of the Erle’s proper dery (dairy) of the Island, besides a number of small cattel which were stayed by Mr. John Zouch and his horsemenne. We took one of the drivers prisoner, who told us that they were the Erle’s cattel, confessing also that if we had hanged in the mountayns but one
hour longer, from coming down so soon upon the pleyns, we had taken the Erle, the Countesse, and Saunders! lodged there where we were encamped, saying that he was so suddenly taken that he had no leysor (leisure) to take his horse, but was lifted-up betwixt the gallowglasses of the Mac Swynies, and conveyed away by them into the woodes of Desmond; and, for confermacion thereof, we took from them certayn 'cleeves' (wicker baskets) wherein we found the Erle's provision of aqua vitæ, women's kerches (kerchiefs), Saunders' rych Spanish Preste's cloak, and for my porcion his "Sanctus Belle," and another toy after the manner of a crosse, supporting a booke, which I have sent your Lordship, with the remainder of them when you have done to Mistress Blanche.

The soldiers found certain vestments and covers of calicoe, so near was the bad Erle, and his "Legate a latere" bested in his own Privie Chamber and Countye Palenteyne of Kerry! Without this goode happe we had nothinge to feed us last night, and by this preye we had plentye of fleshe and milke, but neither brede, wine, nor bere, the space of foure dayes. The soldiers felle a killinge of the calves, and the cowes felle in such a roaring for them, as they were like to have broken into our campe that night, and over run all our cabins. The eighteenth we went to view the Island, which is a high monstrous castel, of many roomes, but very filthy and full of cow-dung! thence to Castel-Magne, where we camped that night, to the great comfort of the Ward, who was kept in close by the traytours, and a certain Sept of the Erle's followers, dwelling on the Reyver Mange, called the O'Morcartaghases (O'Moriarties). Thyther came there to us the Lord Fitz-Morric, and his eldest son Patrick, with xvi horsemenne and gallowglasses, and xvi shott, well appointed and victualled, and attendeth the Lord Justice to the Dingell and back agayn. The nineteenth, in our journey from Castel-Magne to the Dingell, which is xx miles off, we camped at a place which is near the Bay of Dingle, called "The Inch," where my Lord Justice and I did practyse our
best skyll to gather cockles for our supper. The twentieth we came to the Dingell, where Sir William Wynter, Captain Bingham, and Mr. Fowlke Greville came to us from aborde the Queen's shippes, which laye in the Bay of Dingel, a mile to the west of the Haven of Dingell. A part of that daie we passed in reviewing both havens and the towne, and also in considering what place were fittest to fortify for defence of both, which, after a long debating between the Lord Justice and the Admiral, was agreed to be in the Haven of Ventrie; they are both notable havens, and such as into which the greatest ships of charge may at all times enter. In the Irish Ventrie is called Coon Fyntra, which is almost as to saie "White Sand Haven," because the strand is white sand, full of white shells; and Dingle Haven is called in the Irish Coon e daf deryck, which is almost to say "Red-ox-Haven," and took that name of the drowning of an ox in that haven, at the first coming over of the Englishmenne from Cornwall, which brought some cattel with them. We find the chiefest merchantes of the towne's houses rased, which were very strong before and built castel-wyse,—done by Sir John of Desmond, and the Knight of Kerrie, as they say, cursing him and Doctor Saunders as the root of all their calamities. The Burgesses were taken into protection by Sir William Winter before our coming, to helpe buildinge the towne againe, whose names are those following,

Bonvilles. Lalleys. Skurlocke.
Kleos als Knolls. Rices. Sleynes.
Horgetts. Teraunts. Angells and Goldings.

One of the eldest of them told me that soone uppon the conquest of Englishmen in Ireland, a gentleman named "De La Cousa" was lord of that town and builded it, whose issue in manie years after finding the towne escheated to the House of Desmond, and by that reason it is called to this daie "Dingell de Couse." The next daie being the twenty-first,
we went to see the Forte of Smerwicke, five myles from the Dingell to the westward, accompanied by Sir William Wynter, Captain Bingham, and Mr. Greville. The thing itself is but the end of a rocke shooting out into the Baye of Smerwicke, under a long cape, whereupon a merchant of the Dingell, called Piers Rice, about a year before James Fitz-Maurice’s landing, built a perty castel under pretence of gayning by the resort of strangers thythir a fishinge, whereas, in very truth, it was to receive James at his landinge, and because at that very instant tyme, a ship laden with Mr. Furbisher’s newe found riches happened to presse upon the sandes near to the place, whose carcase and stones I saw lie there, carrying also in his mynde a golden imaginacion of the cominge of the Spaniards, called his bylding Down-enoyr, which is as much as to say, “The Golden Downe.” The ancient name of the Baye, in the Irish tongue, is the Haven of Ardcanny, compounded of these words Ard and Canny, and signifieth “Height,” and “Canny,” as derived from a certain devout man named Canutius, which upon the height of the cliffs, as appears at this day, built a little hermitage for himself to live a contemplative there, and so is it as much as to say “Canutius’s Height ;” and afterwards by the Spaniards it was called Smerwicke, by what reason I know not. James Desmond did cut a necke of the rocke from the mainland, to make it the stronger, it lyeth equal with the maynlande, having a hole, with grete labour, digged into it, and to my measurement, it conteyneth but 40 foote in length, and 20 for brode, at the brodest place, now all passed and judged by menne of skyll a place of noe strength. The whole ground whereof it is parcel, is a peninsula, within which the Knight of Kerry’s house standeth, and is called “The Island of Ardcanny.” We went then aborde the Queen’s shippes, with some merrie scruple, whether the realme should be without a governor, whereas the Lord Justice was uponne the sea; but hunger moved us to make a favourable construction of the lawe. We had grete entertainment on
boarde, and the Admiral and the reste of the Captains lente us of their stores to refresh our camp withall, both byer (beer) and byskett for two dais, which we stretched to fower, and sent theyr pinnace to Castel-Mayne. After our coming from aborde, the Admiral shott off an ayre (discharge) of ordnance whereoff one demi-culverin in the stemme did flame, and therewith the master-gunner's cabin brake out the side one grete piece of tymber, and like to have made fowle worke, but God be thanked, no manne hurte, nor the ship brought out of plight to serve. All this while the Erle of Ormonde was over agaynst us in this journey through the mountayn of Desmond, towards Valentia, whose fyres we might discern from us by the baye, about ten miles over. The twenty-
second, having well refreshed our soldiers, and agreed on the plan of fortifications, with other matters for answering the service both by sea and lande, we returned back to Castel-Mayne, camping that night at The Inch, beside the Baye of Dingell. I have forgotten to lett your Lordship understand, that the ships hath made themselves a sort of castel upon the shore, and hath their cattel passing about it, which they take from the natives by marching farre into the countrie. The twenty-third, we came to Castel-Magne where we found the pynance of the victuals at the Castel syde, and the master which guided her thyther, told my Lord Justice that he had sounded the channel, and durst undertake to bring a ship of c tons within a stone's cast of the castel; and, truly, it is built on a notable place to rule both the counties of Kerry and Desmond, on both sydes of the River of Magne. The twenty-fourth the Erle of Ormond came to us to Castel-Magne, in his route into Korke, bringing with him the Erle of Clancartie, O'Sullivan-Beare, O'Sullivan-More, O'Donoghue-More, McFynin of the Kerrie, McDonogh, O'Keefe, O'Kallaghan, McAwley, and all the rest of the LL of Desmond, except O'Donoghue of Glanfilesk, which was with the traytours. Manie of them do not obeye the Erle of Clancartie, and yet they came with the Erle of Ormonde,
Dingle of the Husseys.

without pardon or protection, whose credit is great among them; and by whose example of loyaltie and faithfulness to her Majestie, they are greatlie drawne to theyr dutie, contrarie to the pernicious persuasions that hath been used to them. They humbly submitted themselves, humbly acknowledging their dedes, and swearing fealtie and allegiance to her Majestie, with profession from thence forth devotedlie to serve her, after a dutiful fashion, by the Erle of Ormonde these brought a prey of 1000 kyne, and slewe fower principal gentlemen of the Mac Fyneeus and O'Sullivans.

The twenty-sixth, after storing of Castle-Magne with victuals, we marched thence towards Corke, through part of Desmond, the Erle of Clancartie's contrie, and camped that night by the fayre river of Lawyn (Laune), between "The Palace," one of Clancartie's chiefes houses and Downelow (Dunlogh) a house of O'Sullivan-More's rased by the Erle of Ormond in the last warre of James Fitz-Maurice. The river hath in it many big muscles, where in are found many fayre perles. The twenty-seventh, we marched by the famous Lough Leyn, out of which the ryver of Lowgen doth spring, and falleth into the sea beside Magne. The Logh is fulle of salmon, and hath in it eleven islands, in one of which (Innisfallen), there is an abbey in another a parish church, and in another (Rosse) a castel, out of which there came to us a fair lady the rejected wife of Lord Fitz-Maurice, daughter to the late McCartie-More (elder brother to the Erle). It is a circuit of twelve miles, having a faire plaine on one side, faire woodes and high mountaynes on the other side, thence we passed by the entrie of Glansflesk, that "famous Spelunck," (Spelunca, hiding place), whereof the traytours make their chief fastnesse, and, finding neither people nor cattel there, we held on and camped that night in O'Kallaghan's countrie, by the river of Brode water which passeth by Youghal. The twenty-eighth we camped by the edge of Muskerry, in Sir Cormac Mac Teige's countrie. The twenty-ninth we marched to Corke, where the Maiour and citizens receive the Lord Justice after
their best manner. We met there with the wheat and malte which your lordship sente for the provision of the army, to their grete comfort; and here I must lette your Lordship to understand, that your grete care and providence in sending hither of said shippes and good store is gretely commended, for it is gretely murmurred that the same is miserably misused and delayed by the victuallers and their ministers both before and after it cometh thyther, besydes the length of tyme ere it came. We camped before the cittie the space of fower dayes, during which tyme we entreated the citizens for the loan of 3 or 4 LI (£3—400), who, after many persuasions used to them, lent the Lord Justice c LI (£100) in money; c LI (£100) of wynes; and offered him another c LI (£100)'s worth of fishes, pork, and beofe (beef) and such other havings for the souldiers, which, I assure your Lordship, was gretely pulled down with their journies and ill waies, ill wether, and grete want of brede (bread), whereof some dropt by the waie. They are able to endure alle this, if they had but bredde, the lack whereof is the only derthe here, and nought els.

N. W.

The foregoing Journal written by Nicholas White Master of the Rolls who accompanied Sir William Pelham, Lord Justice, from Limerick to Dingle to reconnoitre the strength of the foreign forces at Smerwick was composed for the use of Lord Burleigh. The original can still be seen in the State Paper Office, London. At the time when it was written Dingle although much dilapidated and injured by the Desmond wars and separated from the interior of Ireland by a cordon of almost impassable mountains, bogs, and moors, where down to the eighteenth century the wolves roamed freely, was yet a town of considerable commer-
Dingle of the Husseys.

A curious tract by John Dee author of the "Petty Navy Royall," a treatise on the best means of guarding and preserving from foreigners the fisheries on the English and Irish Coasts, alludes to Spanish merchants residing in Dingle in the fourteenth century, and Smith writing in 1756, notices the old houses then existing in the town built with "heavy stone balconies after the Spanish fashion and doors and window frames of marble." On one of these houses he adds is an inscription signifying that it was built by * * * * * Rice, A.D. 1563, and on a stone beneath are carved two roses and the words "At ye Rose is ye best Wine." Spanish wine was probably cheap enough in the Dingell in those days and afterwards, when it passed into the possession of the Butler, although not quite so plentiful there perhaps, as in the opposite peninsula of Iveragh, where according to an MS. in the Irish Academy Collection a gallon of Xeres (popularly called the "King of Spain's daughter") was frequently bartered for a "fresh salmon or a green hide."

There is an old tradition mentioned by Mr. Hitchcock in his interesting paper on "Dingle in the Sixteenth Century" in the Kilkenny Archaeological Journal, that the spot originally intended for the site of the town was a place called Cahirmullaun (i.e. the fort on the little hill) about four miles westward of it. But little or nothing is really known of the origin of Dingle and the imperfect evidence afforded by its old name has given rise to some discussion and difference of opinion in later times. The Four Masters call the town Daingean Ui Chuis, and on the strength apparently of this
passage (at least he gives us no other authority) O'Donovan says that the founder and owner of Dingle before the English invasion was a chieftain named O'Chuis, and that Daingean Ui Chuis meant the stronghold or fortress of O'Chuis. Mr. Joyce in his valuable work on Irish names of places agrees in opinion with O'Donovan at least accepts his interpretation of the name. The ability of both these writers and their thorough knowledge of the Irish language give their opinions great weight, but as regards O'Donovan at least, the spirit of violent partisanship in which he writes on any question which affects, or seems to him to affect, the rival merits and glories of Celts and Saxons, makes it impossible to trust him as a safe historical guide. The mere fact that the Four Masters, whose spelling of names derived from the English is extremely incorrect, wrote Daingean Ui Chuis does not of itself prove the truth of O'Donovan's assertion, and yet he brings no other evidence in support of it. Indeed even in the case of purely Irish words O'Clery's spelling is not to be relied on, as Doctor Todd in his learned and interesting preface to the "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill" (Roll's Publication Series,) observes—"It was unfortunately the custom of the Irish scribes to take liberties with the works they transcribed, to gratify their patrons and chiefs and to flatter the vanity of their clan." The Four Masters, Doctor Todd adds, "frequently omitted what would offend their patrons and the Church" and this seriously deteriorated the value of their great work. Mr. O'Donovan may have had in reserve indisputable proof of the existence of an O'Chuis clan in or around
...
Dingle before the English invasion, but those best acquainted with the place know that no trace of such a name is to be found amongst its inhabitants now, while it is as certain that the Husseys were settled in Corcaguiny before the fall of the Desmond, as it is that they remain there to the present day. O'Heerin's Topography written in the fourteenth century which only notices the Celtic chiefs and tribes makes the O'Falveys the aboriginal owners of Corcaguiny:

"From Mang westward is the estate
Possessed by O'Falvey as far as Ventry
Without dispute an extensive land
Was obtained by O'Shea Lord of Iveragh."

The cordon of wild mountains around the little town of Dingle did not deter the Anglo-Norman or English invaders from reaching it, and even penetrating to the extremest limits of the region beyond washed by the Atlantic Ocean. A host of Le Bruns, De Clahulls, (Cliffords) Cantelons, Coterels, Cromylls (Cromwells!) Husees or de La Husees, Teraunts, (Trants) Hubberts and Le Fureters followed the descendants of Maurice Fitzgerald into this wildest district of Kerry. In the curious old map of Ireland (preserved in the British Museum) by Abraham Ortel or Ortelius the celebrated geographer who visited Ireland about 1550, "Dinghen" occupies a conspicuous place, the Knight of Kerry being styled its lord, while at a little distance from it is marked "Castel Moore." The State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII published in 1830 contain some very curious old maps drawn in 1576. One of them entitled by the original designer a "Rough
Draght of Mounster," places a large castle with two towers at "Dingen de Cushe" (so runs the spelling,) having the Knight of Kerry's name inscribed over it, while dotted around the peninsula are the minor fortresses of Rahinane, Castel Moore or More, Castel Minard, Castel Gallerus, Caer Trant and "Castel Sibell" or "Feryter's Castel." In the last century the learned Charles O'Conor of Belnagar published a map entitled "Ortelius improved," professing to give Ireland as it was divided among the principal Celtic and English families at the close of the seventeenth century. In the copy of this map which I have looked over in the British Museum Library only the names of Trant, Rice, Ferriter, and Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, appear in Corcaguiny. In 1846 O'Connellan and McDermott published with their translation of the Four Masters, an improved copy of Ortelius and of O'Conor's Map, giving the names of the chief proprietors of the Irish and English races from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, arranged from O'Heerin's Topographies and other good authorities. This map had a printed sheet attached to it explaining the descents of the different native tribes and the successive settlements of the island by Danes, Anglo-Normans and Englishmen. This sheet of explanatory matter contained also a suggestion that a coloured copy of the map should be made for circulation in a cheap form, which good suggestion appears to have been carried out, for the map which Mr. Trench obtained in 1846 and published lately in his "Realities of Irish Life" is merely a coloured copy of that in Connellans and MacDermot's Four Masters published in the same year, and has nothing at all to do
with poor Smith O'Brien's foolish enterprise with which Mr. Trench would fain connect it.

Dingle is said to have had originally three castles, one of which Mr. Hitchcock considers was erected in 1580, and the representation of Dinghen on the "Rough Draght of Mounster" in the State Records of 1576, as a stronghold or walled town with a large tower at each end seems a confirmation of this. The third castle was probably part of the fortifications and repairs attempted by the English garrison in 1580. About that time the miseries of the once prosperous Daingean had reached their climax. The Thierna Duvh's Raid had begun, his troops in spite of rain and flood, and rough mountain passes, where the English soldier sank fainting, a prey to the eagle and the wolf, and the horses fell dead from fatigue while the officers substituted for them the backs of Irish mercenaries, pressed onwards through Iveragh and Corcaguiny and the ships of Winter and Bingham and brave Fulke Greville were hemming in the doomed little seaport on its Atlantic side. In September, 1580, James Goold, Attorney-General for Munster, and Thomas Arthur, Recorder of Limerick, wrote to Sir H. Wallop as follows:—

"Sir George Bourchier is returned hither having bournte the greate parte of Kerrie... he divided his companie into two bodies, the one marched on the south side of Slieve Mish, and the other on the north, and so burnt on both sides the mountaynes from the Island of Kerrie unto Dingell de Cushe which is twenty-eight miles long. He had the Countess of Desmond in chase for two miles, and missing herselde took a greate prey of kine from her."

(Vol. 76. No. 51. State Paper Office.) The miserable
"natives" fled from the towns into the caves and woods from whence Spencer describes them emerging like ghouls to feed on corpses, carrion, or grass. Pelham's letters among the State Papers say he hears that "Dingle has no inhabitants at all," and he counsels "Lord Fitzmorris" and also Winter "to drawe there again a few fishermen and allow the merchants to return to their homes." Captain Zouche writes from Dingle Jan. 27th, 1581, to Walsingham complaining of the grievous sufferings and sickness among his troops garrisoning the town, and on the 28th of April, 1583, Captain Stanley then stationed there writes to Ormond, "There is nothing in this town nor country to be had, nor hath been of long tyme for as it is reported to mee, and as I knowe, the poorer sort hath been driven to eat the dead men's bodies which were cast awaie in shipwrecks." (Vol. 102. No. 49. State Paper Office.)

Yet after those years of desolation had passed away the "fertile barony" justified its old name, and the industrious, but I fear not over loyal merchants of the little port, were in a fair way of prospering again, if we may judge by the account given in Hakluyt's Collection of Voyages which has been so frequently quoted in Kerry Journals and books relating to the county that I think it needless to re-print it here. Most copies of it however which I have seen, omit one or two passages, which I supply from the old black letter folio edition of 1599 of Hakluyt's charming old Chronicles in the British Museum. After describing the "stones clear as crystall naturally squared like diamonds" which they saw the narrator says:—"That parte of the countrie is lla
full of grate mountanes and hills from whence came running down the pleasant streames of sweete, fresh, water. The naturall hardnesse of that Nacion appeareth in this, that theire smalle children runne usually in the middle of the winter up and downe the streetes barefoote and barelegged, with no other apparell manie tymes saue onelie a mantell to cover their nakednesse. The chiefe officer of their towne they call their Souereyne, who hath the same office and authoritie among them that our Maiors have with us in England, and hath the Serjeants to attend upon him and beare the Mace before him as our Maiors.” (Hakluyt, Cumberland’s Voyage to the Azores.)

Dingle was granted to Ormond on the fall of the Desmond Earl, but soon after, either by grant or by purchase, it returned to the possession of the Knights of Kerry. Mr. Hitchcock says that the town sent members to Parliament in 1584 but the earliest notice of its incorporation occurs in the Carew MSS. under the date January 1585, when Elizabeth signed a warrant granting it the franchise and the same privileges as Drogheda and also gave £300 towards erecting walls around it. The Charter of James I was granted to the “Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of Dingle” from which it would appear that the Corporation was recognized under the Warrant of the preceding reign. The account in Hakluyt exaggerates the mineral wealth of the district but Mr. Hitchcock had in his possession a Dingle tradesman’s token with the inscription, “Toby Creane, Dingell-y-Cushe-Iron-Worke,” which shows that at some period the manufacture of iron had been carried on in
the neighbourhood. The mountains around the town are peculiarly rich in the really beautiful crystals popularly known as “Kerry diamonds.” Immense masses, a couple of feet square and more than a foot thick, closely studded with them, have been found in the picturesque pass of Connor Hill which as it lies on the old road from Dingle to Tralee too often escapes the notice of the tourist.

On the 18th of August 1592 a meeting was held in Dingle between Commissioners from the Government and a number of the chief gentlemen of “Trughenackmy, Brown Lonclone, Offarbuye, and Corcaguiny,” and Articles were framed, whereby the “said gentlemen do yield to her Majestie in full satisfaction of sroge, marte, cesse and other such charges” on sixteen knights fees in said baronies forfeited by the “late traytor Desmond” £2. 13s. 4d., ster. yearly for three years, “deducting pro rata for all lands in the possession of any patentee as an undertaker, and likewise for the free lands which are parcels of said baronies.” The document is signed by Richard Traunt, Sovereyn of Dingle, Stephen Rice, Jenkin Conway, Nicholas Brown, Ralph Pattinson, (agent to Sir Edward Denny,) Gerrot Duffie Stack, Nicholas Traunt and O’Sullyvan Beare. Before another dozen years had passed the unfortunate town, always at this period from its commerce with France and Spain more or less “suspect,” was again burnt by Florence MacCarthy and the Sugan Earl of Desmond offended at the Knight of Kerry’s reluctance to join them in their treasons. The Knight’s loyalty however was wavering, the old spirit _Hibernis Ipsis Hiberniores_ which the latest historian of
Dingle of the Husseys.

the Norman Conquest notes as a characteristic of his race * prevailed, and in 1602 he was in open rebellion. Sir Charles Wilmot, after relieving Castlemaine, marched through Corcaguiny and engaged the Knight at Ballinahowe a place belonging to Edmund Hussey, where after a gallant struggle the Irish were defeated and the barony finally reduced. Stafford writes "The fifth of March hee tooke also from the Knight of Kerry Castle Gregorie, and the Rahane (i.e. Rahinnane) his chief manour house. And Lastly hunting him as a Foxe whose earth is stopped, pursued the scent so freshly that hee constrayned him to a new covert, following the Lord of Lixnawe to the mountaines of Desmond." (Pacata Hibernia p. 298. Ed. 1633.) When Carew had subdued the kingdom an interval of peace began, but the little town never recovered the effects of the visitations of 1579, and 1601, or the prosperity it had enjoyed in pre-Reformation times when Spaniards visited it freely. It was little wonder that its merchants should hanker after a renewal of that intercourse, and accordingly in the records of the period we find frequent notices of Trants and Rices moving back and forward on stolen errands between Spain and

* "The indomitable vigour of the Scandinavian joined to the buoyant vivacity of the Gaul produced the conquering, ruling, race of Europe. And yet that race as a race has vanished. It has everywhere been absorbed by the races it conquered. The Scottish Bruce or the Irish Geraldine passed from Scandinavia to Gaul, from Gaul to England, from England to his own portion of our islands, but at each migration he ceased to be Scandinavian, French, or English, his patriotism was in each case transferred to his new country and his historic being belongs wholly to his last acquired home." —(Freeman’s Hist. of Norman Conquest Vol. I. p. 171.)
Munster, closely dogged by the Argus eyed spies of Cecil. Captain John Rice was on board the great ship Our Lady of the Rosary, when she went down with all her crew on the 10th of September, 1588, in the Sound of the Blasquets. In 1613 Thomas Trant and Michael Hussey were returned as Members for the borough of Dingle and Trants, Rices, and Husseys, seem to have had a monopoly of its representation, until 1641 brought again a fresh plague of civil war on the land Raleigh well described, as "not the Commonwealth but the Common Woe of England's dominions;" and when peace came the old names have vanished for a time to give place to the Cromwellians Amory and Carrick. Once more in 1688, however, Husseys and Rices are the men elect for Dingle, and then another clearance is made by a series of fresh confiscations after the Boyne, and Husseys, Trants, and Rices vanish from the parliamentary representation of the place which had known them for five hundred years and held them in honour. Exile, with a fair chance of distinction in foreign service, or the cottier's cabin and petty trade at home was the only alternative left to them. But the indomitable Fitzgeralds and their co-clians the Fitzmaurices survived the deluge and sat fifteen times between 1692 and 1782 for Dingell de Cushe in the Irish parliament. Amongst the Irish newspapers preserved in the British Museum there is one containing a "Black List" of M.P.'s who in the year 1775 voted in favour of a tax on pamphlets thereby (according to the journalist) "totally destroying that great Bulwark of our Constitution, Freedom of the Press." The names of Maurice Fitzgerald Knight of Kerry, member for Dingle, and Lancelot Crosbie
null
member for Ardfert, are amongst those who effected this sweeping destruction.

A "Tour in Ireland" by P. Luscombe published in the same year says that the "greater part of the corn consumed in Kerry is grown in Corcaguiny which is hence called the granary of this county." Notwithstanding the richness of the granary however Arthur Young who visited Kerry in 1757-60 describes the condition of its peasantry as "wretched in the extreme" owing he says to the "infamous practice of subletting by farmers who grind as it were the faces of the cottiers whom they annex to the soil" an annexation which was not actually broken up until the famine year. Arthur Young however says that the value of Kerry land had risen so rapidly in the course of the eighteenth century, that the whole estate of Lord Kerry, with his mansion at Lixnawe, which in or about 1700 had been offered on lease to a Mr. Collis for fifteen hundred a year, was in 1777 worth to the Earl of Kerry £20,000 per annum. According to Young the bargain with Mr. Collis was broken off in consequence of a dispute whether the money should be paid in Cork or Dublin. The last M.P.'s for Dingle were the Right Honourable Lodge Morres, Mr. William Monsell, and afterwards in his stead Mr. W. T. Mullens, eldest son of Lord Ventry. At the Union Mr. Richard Boyle Townshend received the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, as compensation for the extinction of the pocket borough. The place is entirely modernised, the picturesque old houses described by Smith have long since vanished and been replaced by the ordinary houses of a third rate country town. But in 1853 when that painstaking and
accurate archæologist Mr. Hitchcock was preparing his paper published in the Kilkenny Archaeological Journal of the following year, he found traces still existing near the Grove (then the residence of John Hickson, D.L.) of the old walls seen by Hakluyt’s voyagers. He thinks they had been built with clay mortar. Mr. Hitchcock also found at the rere of the then market house, in the old gaol of the town, a low dark doorway and a small cut stone window, which he believed were parts of the castle of 1580. Its vaults were used as a prison until 1815. In the garden walls and outhouses through the town he discovered several hewn and carved stones evidently parts of the ancient buildings. “On one of these stones” he says “built into a modern wall near the corner of an outhouse I noticed a portion of raised carving, resembling a tree, and Mrs. MacDonogh who resides opposite the market house told me, that there is in her house a portion of a wall seven feet in thickness which belonged to one of the Dingle Castles, and that there were formerly other similar walls which were purchased by a Mr. Hutchinson an architect for six or seven shillings a piece.”

With regard to these fragments of “old Dingle,” it is not undeserving of notice that a tree, which Mr. Hitchcock describes as carved on one of them, is a conspicuous object in the Hussey armorial bearings. I do not know whether the old gaol described by Mr. Hitchcock was the one granted in the charter of James I to the town and therein mentioned as “a certain Messuage or House formerly belonging to John Husie lately attainted.” Admitting the uncertainty as to who were the founders and
original owners of the Daingean at the foot of Connor Hill, Archdeacon Rowan very justly observes that the tradition which prevailed in the place three hundred years ago respecting the Norman "De la Cousa," is well worth considering. O'Donovan's dogmatic statement:—"Daingean Ui Chuis i.e. the fortress of O'Chuis an Irish chieftain who owned the place before the English invasion and not as Smith and others assert Dingle of the Husseys" may be correct, but as I have said he gives us no proof of its correctness, and therefore knowing the strength of his prejudices, and that he was as much disposed to undervalue the Sassenagh as Smith was to ignore the Celt we pause before accepting his dictum. On one point there is not the slightest doubt viz.: that for centuries among the Irish speaking and Catholic inhabitants of the barony of Corcaguiny the old name of the town was interpreted to mean "Dingle of the Husseys," and Smith, whatever may have been his partialities or prejudices, in this instance only repeated the popular tradition, at a time too be it remembered when the Husseys like the rest of their fellow Catholics throughout the country were disinherit and depressed and when he could have had no sympathy with them nor desire to do them honour. The tradition which he also mentions, that Daingean ny Houssaye was part of the possessions granted by a Geraldine to a Hussey Squire, on condition that he was to walk over the whole of the grant in his heavy jack boots between sunrise and sunset, was equally familiar to generations of the Irish speaking Catholics of Corcaguiny. It is with some hesitation I venture to offer a suggestion on a point where able and learned men seem divided in opinion, but read-
ing Archdeacon Rowan’s note to White’s Journal recommending to consideration the account of the burgess who spoke to White in 1580, and also Leland’s and Duchesne’s List of the Norman Conquerors followers at Hastings, as well as the names mentioned in the Book of Howth and Bray’s Conquest of Ireland, (Carew MSS. Lambeth,) it seemed to me as not improbable that the old Dingle burgess had corrupted the Norman De La Huse or Housaye into De La Cousa, through an error of pronunciation an Irishman, especially an Irishman better acquainted with Spanish and Portugese than with the English of Norman or Angevin times, might easily fall into. However this may be the name of De La Huse or De La Hoese which at the close of the Norman period in England became Husee, Huse, and finally Hussey, was one of high distinction in England and Ireland. In an ancient MS. found in Glastonbury at its dissolution and in a Visitation of Dorsetshire A.D. 1623 it is recorded that Hubert de Husse a Norman noble married the Countess Helen, daughter of Richard Duke of Normandy, and had a grant at the Conquest of the office of High Constable. In the Book of Howth before alluded to among the names of the companions in arms of Maurice Fitzgerald is that of Raymond Husse, and in the Carew MSS. is also a fragment of Irish history written by Maurice O’Regan servant and interpreter to Dermot Mac Murrough the last king of Leinster, in which the names of Hugh de Hoese and Walter de Ridelsford appear. Hugh de Hoese and Guillaume Le Pettit were amongst the followers of De Lasci, Viceroy of Ireland in 1180. Burke in his Extinct Peerage says, that Sir Hugh Husse came to Ireland 17,
Dingle of the Husseys.

Hen. II. and married the sister of Theobald FitzWalter, first Butler of Ireland, and that he died seized of large possessions in Meath the gift of Hugh de Lacy. His son Hubert de Husse married Agnes dau. of Hugh de Lacy, senior Earl of Ulster, who had married Emme-line de Ridelsford daughter of Gaultier above mentioned. She married secondly Richard son of William de Longue-spee and had a daughter Emmeline, who married Maurice Fitzgerald, third Baron of Offaley, and the name of this last mentioned lady appears in the Records of the Court of Exchequer relating to Kerry, claiming various debts and dues from Le Fureters, Traunts and Le Hores. The grandson of Hubert de Husse, and Agnes de Lasci married Catherine Fitzgerald, a daughter of the house of Kildare, and was father of Sir John Hussey Knight, first Baron of Galtrim, summoned to Parliament Nov. 22d 1374. (v. Records of Irish Magnates, Carew MSS.) Archdall in his Peerage of Ireland ed. 1789, states, that Sir John Hussey created Baron of Galtrim by De Lacy in the exercise of his royal Seignory as Earl of the Palatinate of Meath, married Marian Geneville, daughter of the Lord Justice of Ireland in 1273, by whom he had a son Edmund who married Honora Fitzgerald of the house of Leinster. According to D'Alton in his "King James' Army List illustrated" this Edmund Hussey was Constable of Carberry in 1382. John Baron of Galtrim had a pardon of intrusion into the lands of Moyle Hussey in Meath dated July 5th, 1403. Archdall states that Sir Patrick Hussey was Baron of Galtrim in the reign of Elizabeth, and that he had by Catherine daughter of Lord Trimlestown, James Baron of Galtrim, who died
in 1604 leaving two sons, Patrick his heir and Peter from whom descended Edward, Lord Beaulieu, (who died in 1802 when the title became extinct,) and in the female line Anthony Strong Hussey of Westown Esq.

The settlement of the Husseys in Corcaguiny may have been the result of their Geraldine alliances in the fourteenth century, but at all events they were settled in the barony before the middle of the sixteenth century as we shall see hereafter, and there is a letter dated 30th September 1602, from the Deputy Mountjoy to Sir George Carew proving that they were scions of the Meath stock. "Earnest suit" writes his Lordship "hath been made unto me on the behalf of one Walter Hussey of the Pale for the sheriffship of Kerrie, which we have the rather granted in respect that he is known to be a man of good sufficiency and one that hath land both here in the pale and in Kerrie." (Carew MSS. Lambeth Library.)

Sir Bernard Burke in his Landed Gentry, giving the lineage of Edward Hussey, Esq. of Dingle and of S. M. Hussey Esq. of Edenburn near Tralee, says that their ancestors settled in Corcaguiny, temp. Elizabeth, having obtained a grant of lands there. But neither in the State Records, nor in private family papers, can I discover any traces of such a grant, while there is good evidence in the former to show that the Husseys were amongst the old forfeiting proprietors of Elizabeth's reign in the barony of Corcaguiny. Amongst the Carew MSS. there is a document endorsed in Sir G. Carew's writing:—"The opinion of the disposition of the gentlemen of Mounster in the tyme when Sir John Norris was Lord President of that province." It contains a
list of "Certayne men sworn to continue in rebellion" and with other names appear those of—"Thomas Lord Fitzmorrish, Thomas Oge Fitzgerald of Ardnagragh, Edward Hussey of Ballinahowe, Owen Mac Moriartie of the Skart, Cahir Mac Brien of Traly, Thomas Fitzjohn of Ballykealy." Again in the same collection there are various "Allottments of Undertakers in Munster A.D. 1587" and certificates of assignments of lands same date. From one of these latter dated 8th May 1587 and signed by Christopher Hatton Cancell: Walter Raleigh, William Courtenay, Edward Phyton and Valentine Browne, it appears that to Thomas Herford, Ambrose Lacy, and George Stone and their associates, were assigned the following lands and tenements in Kerry:—

"The village and butt ende of a castel late called Ballymac-Daniel, the castel and landes of Ballycarten late Nicholas Funs (?) the town and landes of Menarde late Shane Mac Edmund Mac Ulick's, the village town and lands of Farryn Edilhe near Loscahe Clonduffe * * * * Glanagorta (Glaunagault ?) and Ballenacourty late Morrice Mac Shane Hussey's one * * * * called the Park with a water mill and * * * * in Dingell y Cushe." Endorsed "The 12th July, 1587, possession and seizeen by cutting out a clod of earthe in said landes and delieuring it to Ambrose Lacy was made." Signed, "William Herbert." Many, indeed almost all, of the Irish names of places in the State Papers as well as in the grants preserved in private families are so grievously misspelled that is impossible to recognise them. Glanagorta looks like Glaunagault, but it is more difficult to discover what places are meant by Farryn Edilhe and Loscahe. It
would require a thorough acquaintance with every farm and district of the county, and a thorough knowledge of the Irish language to correct those numerous mistakes, therefore I have not attempted it, but have in all cases copied every word as I found it, now and again with hesitation, (remembering that “sound etymology has nothing to do with sound”) venturing to offer a suggestion as to the place meant. From the above documents however it is clear that the Husseys were amongst the Anglo-Norman or early English settlers in Corcaguiny, who forfeited in the reign of Elizabeth, for their share in the rebellion of their feudal lord the Earl of Desmond and his sub-feudatory the Knight of Kerry. It is very likely that the loyalty of the head of the Meath branch of the family mentioned in Mountjoy’s letter secured not only for himself, but for some of his Kerry relatives, a portion of their estates. Or by a process commonly carried out after every fresh confiscation from the time of Elizabeth to 1688, the forfeited lands of the rebel Edward Hussey of Ballinhahow and Ballinacourty may have been transferred by purchase, or assignment, in payment of some fictitious debt or incumbrance to a friendly Englishman, or loyal Irish cousin (perhaps to Walter of Moyle himself,) who in a little time restored them to the family of the forfeiting proprietor. There is no doubt that such frauds on the Crown were perpetrated again and again at various periods of Irish history.

When the brief interval of peace which followed Carew’s wars was over and the troubles of 1641 began, the Husseys were still proprietors in Corcaguiny. They fought on the side of the king, (in Ireland at least identi-
cal with the cause of Roman Catholicism,) and when the island was reduced once more by the strong hand their ruin was complete. I extract the following account of their forfeitures in Kerry from the documents preserved in the Public Record Office Dublin.


Lands of Kilshannog and Magherabeg 68.4a 2r, 20p, Forfeiting Proprietor Ellen Graghat (or Granal) Hussey, inheritrix of Captain Walter Hussey. Cromwellian Grantee John Carrick.

Lands of Across and Cahirbanely More 123a 8p, Coolnapogue 173a, 6r, 20p, and a turf bogg of the same 35a, Forfeiting Proprietor Morrish Hussey. Cromwellian Grantee, Chidley Coote.

Lands of Ffarranlatisse 74a. 9r, Forfeiting Proprietor Joanna Rice alias Hussey. Cromwellian Grantee Countess of Mountrath.

The lands of Coolnapogue forfeited by Morrish Hussey form part of the parish of Ballinacourty, which according to the undertaker's certificate in the Carew MSS. quoted at p. 169 was forfeited in the preceding century by Morris Mac Shane Hussey. Ballinahow the property of Perrot's incorrigible rebel Edward Hussey is probably the place
Unfortunately, the image contains text that is not legible due to the quality or resolution of the image. It appears to be a page of printed text, but the content is not discernible.

If you have a clear image or a transcribed version of the text, I would be able to assist you further.
of that name in Kilquane parish but there is another Ballinahow in Cloghane. D'Alton says that nine of the family were attainted in 1642 in Meath and two in Kildare, while two others were exempted from pardon for life and estate in 1652. The Husseys of Moyle regained part of their estate I believe at the Restoration, whether the Kerry lands were included in it I do not know but Walter Hussey of Castle Gregory, who was the largest proprietor of the name in the county having been killed in open rebellion at Minard (see ante p. 76,) his children must have been reduced to utter poverty during the Commonwealth and the only marvel is how they escaped transplantation to Connaught. Of the eldest son all we know is that he was living and the father of several children in 1733. Nothing is known of the fate of the two younger sons, while the daughters marrying amongst families of English race who were generally loyal, although not always so, probably helped through their connexions to secure some fragments of landed property to their brother's children. But the fortunes of these latter and their descendants must have been greatly reduced in penal times, as they seem to have clung firmly to the Roman Catholic faith until the early part of the present century, when the penal laws were relaxed. About the middle or close of the preceding one, Patrick Hussey of Ardimore, county Kerry, died leaving two daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom married Patrick Fitzgerald of Liscarny, while the other Mary Clare Hussey married John Grace of Mantua House, Roscommon, and left by that gentleman a son and heir and a daughter married to her cousin Rice Hussey,
Dingle of the Husseys.

Caoine

On Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry,

(who died in Flanders A.D. 1642.)

By Pierce Ferriter.

Y woe and my dullness
   For ever and ever
Oh! Chieftain of Kerry
   Is that death should us sever,
That in Flanders you're coffin'd
   Far out of my sight—
Oh Maurice brave son
   Of the Florentine knight!
Though envy may blacken
   Both fortune and fame
No stain spot or speck
   Has it left on thy name:
For with words of bright praise
   That through time will not fade
Was the news of thy death
   To my sad heart conveyed.
When I heard lamentations
   And sad warning cries
From the Banshees of many
Broad districts arise,
I besought thee Oh Christ!
To relieve me from pain
I prayed—but my prayers
They were offered in vain.

*     *     *     *

*     *     *     *

Aina from her closely hid
Nest did awake
The Woman of Wailing
From Gur's voicy lake;
From Glen Fogradh of words
Came a mournful whine
And all Kerry's Banshees
Wept the lost Geraldine.
The Banshees of Youghal
And of stately Mogeely
Were joined in their grief
By wide Imokilly.
Carah Mona in gloom
Of deep sorrow appears
And all Kinalmeaky's
Absorbed into tears.
The prosperous Saxons
Were seized with affright
In Tralee they packed up
And made ready for flight,
For there a shrill voice
At the door of each hall
Was heard—*as they fancied*—
Foretelling *their* fall.
At Dingle the merchants
In terror forsook
Their ships and their business,
They trembled and shook,
They fled to concealment
Ah! fools thus to fly—
*For no trader a Banshee*
*Will utter a cry.*
The Banshee of Dunquin
In sweet song did implore
To the Spirit that watches
Oe’r dark Dun-an-Oir,
And Ennismore’s maid
By the dark gloomy wave
With her clear voice did mourn
The fall of the brave,
On stormy Sliabh Mish
Spread the cry far and wide
From steep Finnaleun
The wild eagle replied;
’*Mong the Reeks like the* Thunder peals echoing rout
It burst—and deep moaning
Bright Brandon gives out.
Oh Chief! whose example
On soft minded youth
Like thy signet impressed
Honour, glory and truth,
Caoine on Maurice Fitzgerald.

The youth who once grieved
   If unnoticed passed by,
Now deplore thee in silence
   With sorrow dimmed eye.
Oh! Woman of Tears
   Who with musical hands
From your bright golden hair
   Hath combed out the long bands,
Let those golden strings loose
   Speak your thought—let your mind—
Fling abroad its full light
   Like a torch to the wind.

*   *   *   *
*   *   *   *

Thy valour shed round thee
   A halo of glory
And the deeds of your sharp sword
   Will long live in glory,
King Philip’s own white hand
   That weapon presented
In a case set with stones
   And royally scented.
Without equal in skill
   On the back of a steed,
With a pedigree blazoned
   That none could exceed,
Correctly recorded
   And carefully penned,
And full of proud knowledge
   From beginning to end.
Without ostentation was
Your bounty to all
The prayers of the clergy
Rose up in your hall,
The poor there was sheltered
As soon as the Earl
Nor rejected was there
The disdained outcast girl.
Behold your reward!
In the fullness of grief
The reward of your wines,
And your meat and relief,
For the joy of your feasts
The sad tribute is paid
In the full burst of keening
That for thee is made.
And now that you lie
In the silence of death
Still they fondly prolong
Their last musical breath
Like the string of a harp
That keeps vibrating on
Though the hand that awaked it
For ever is gone.
Ninety priests for thy soul
Did that sad morning pray
In their rich robes of state
To the close of the day,
And choristers chaunted
Unnumbered the throng
And Bishops of tythes
Chimed in with their song.

Your sword that in battle
Was restless and keen
Unsheathed on your coffin
Is peacefully seen,
Your swift horse accoutred
Is solemnly led,
And your golden spurs borne
For their master is dead.
Oh Sunbeam of Evening
Gone down in the West!
Your refulgence has sunk
In the bright waves to rest,
And storm clouds are up
In the grey twilight sky,
And the wind is abroad
Though as yet with a sigh.

Refreshing thy mirth
As a light summer shower,
While firm was thy valour
  As rock 'neath the flower,
Thy bounty was broader
  Than Ireland's expanse
And Europe seemed small
  To thy eagle eyed glance.
In thy fall is my fall,
  My life's final blow,
To lose thee my loss
  And sore loss I trow;
Doomed vainly to struggle
  Without hope to strive,
Thou art quietly dead
  I am dead though alive!

The beautiful translation by Crofton Croker of Pierce Ferriter's Irish Caoine (Keen), from which the foregoing stanzas are taken, is given at length in the volume of the Percy Society's publications for 1842. The original is still I believe preserved amongst the peasantry of the west of Kerry and I am sorry that want of space does not permit me to give the translation in its entirety, but like most old Irish poems of the same kind it can well bear pruning. The Knight whose death is here lamented could have been but ten years in the possession of his ancient title, as according to Burke, his father who had married Mary O'Connor of Offaley died in 1640. I cannot discover the cause of his visit to Flanders, but it is likely that it was in some way connected with the then troubled
state of Ireland, and of Kerry in particular, which was completely in the power of the rebels (chief among them Pierce Ferriter himself) throughout the greater part of the year 1642. The death of the childless young Knight at this particular juncture, was doubtless all the more deeply lamented by Ferriter because of the fact that his next brother, John Fitzgerald, who became Knight of Kerry, was a friend to the English and Protestant party. This last mentioned Knight was the great grandfather of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, who in 1703 married Elizabeth, daughter of David Crosbie of Ardsfert, by whom he had three sons and nine daughters all married to Kerry gentlemen. The eldest of these three sons left an only son Maurice, who married the Lady Anne Fitzmaurice and died s. p, and a daughter who married Richard Boyle Townsend Esq. of Castle Townsend, Co. Cork and left a son, who on the death of Lady Anne Fitzgerald, to whom her husband had devised the estates for life, succeeded under the limitations of his uncle’s will to the unsold remnants of the ancient patrimony of the Knights of Kerry. The old title however of course went to the second son of Maurice Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Crosbie, Robert Fitzgerald, a barrister, member of Parliament and Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland. The present Knight of Kerry is his grandson. The allusion in the second verse of the Caoine to the “Florentine Knight” refers to the well known tradition of the descent of Maurice Fitzgerald from the Gherardini of Florence. “Gur’s voicy lake” is Lough Gur in the county Limerick, round which are scattered cromlechs and pagan monuments of various kinds. For an account of Aina, the
Banshee of Lough Gur, see an interesting paper on Folk Lore by Mr. N. Kearney, Kilkenny Archæological Journal for 1852. It was probably in reward of the Geraldine's ready adoption of Irish "thoughts and ways" until they became more "Irish than the Irish themselves," that the Banshee, who according to old tradition never condescended to wail for any not of the Milesian blood, wailed for the descendants of the Norman Maurice. Pierce Ferriter, coming himself of a Norman family which Hibernicised as rapidly as their feudal lords, by a slight poetical license modified the tradition in his satirical allusion to the "prosperous traders" of Tralee. It would appear from his poem that every district owned by the Geraldines in Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, had its attendant Banshee and this is rather a curious illustration of the originally heathen superstition (said by Sir Walter Scott to be "the most beautiful in Irish fiction") associating the guardian spirit as much with certain localities, especially localities near rivers, lakes, or inlets of the sea, as with certain races or families. Glen Fogradh, or the Glen of Warning or Proclamation lies about a mile and a half north-west of Lough Gur. It obtained its name from a proclamation against Desmond having been set forth there temp. Elizabeth. In modern times it has been corrupted into Glenogry. The Castle of Mogeely mentioned in the ninth verse was situated on the river Bride two miles west of Tallow, county Cork. From documents in the State Paper Office it appears that in the fifth year of Edward IV, William Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, exchanged with James, Earl of Desmond the lands of Mogeely and Athersosse, in the county Cork, for those of
Ballingolin and Cloghier (?) in Kerry. Mogeely is said to have been the favourite residence of Thomas 8th Earl of Desmond. It remained in the possession of the Geraldines until the fall of the rebel Earl, when it was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, who leased it to an agent of his named Pyne and eventually the place like most of the gallant and gifted soldier's grants passed to the Boyles Earls of Cork. Cara Mona and Kinalmeaky are also in Cork. Dunquin as most Kerry people know lies to the west of Dingle. Its steep cape Dunmore Head is said to be the most westerly point of Ireland and the parish is popularly styled "the next parish to America." The Blasquet or Ferriter's Islands lie off Dunmore Head, and according to tradition were held by the old Norman family of Ferriter on condition of their supplying yearly a certain number of hawks to the Desmond Earls. The dark Dun-an-oir is better known as Fort-del-Ore, where the band of Spaniards and Italian brigands who, according to the testimony of the Catholic historian O'Sullivan, were released from their dungeons on condition of their aiding James Fitzmaurice in his rebellion against his Sovereign, were refused conditions of mercy and put to the sword. The Ennismore or Innismore of the Caoine was the Knight of Kerry's estate near Listowel. Finnaleun according to Mr. Croker was the old name for Monteagle on the Brandon chain. The accomplished translator in a note to the lines,—

"With a pedigree blazoned
That few could exceed”

observes, “this can scarcely be said to be the case now. The present Knight of Kerry, (1841) told me, that about
ten years since he brought with him to Dublin a number of old family papers with the view of having them arranged in the form of a genealogical memoir, and that on going for a few days excursion into Wicklow, he left them in a closet adjoining his bed room at a hotel. On his return he could not find the papers and when he instituted a search we learned to his dismay that the housemaid had, as she believed, avoided waste by lighting the fires with them. A few charred fragments in the grate” adds Mr. Croker “were all that was left to convince the Knight of the truth of the woman’s story and his own irreparable loss.” (For further notices of the Geraldines and their Ferriter vassals v. Appendix.)
The Seignory of Castle Island.

The Castle of the Island of Kerry is said to have been erected by Geoffrey de Marisco, younger brother of Hervey de Montemarisco (or Montmorency in France) the nephew of Strongbow, and the son in law of Maurice Fitzgerald. Geoffrey de Marisco was appointed Justiciary of Ireland in 1215. There is frequent mention of him in the Annals of Lough Cé translated for the Rolls Publication Series by the accomplished Celtic scholar, William M. Henessy Esq. of the Public Record Office, Dublin. In a Genealogical Memoir of the Montmorency family written in French by Colonel Hervey Morres (nephew of the Hon. Lodge Morres who represented the borough of Dingle in the last Irish Parliament) the founder of Castle Island is styled Baron de Monte Marisco, Lord of Forth, Bargy, Dunbrody, Shelburne, Lower Ormond, Castle Island and Killagh. He is said to have died in France from whence his body was brought to Ireland, and
The Seignory of Castle Island.

interred at Awney, in the county Limerick, where he had founded a commandery of Knights Hospitallers. The lands and Hospital of Awney were afterwards granted by James the First to the ancestor of the Earl of Kenmare. Geoffrey de Marisco also founded the priory of Killagh, (now Kilcolman) in Kerry, and he is said to have erected the castle of Molahiffe but this is by no means certain. Castle Island passed to the Geraldines through a marriage with Elinor de Marisco daughter or granddaughter of Henry the Third's Justiciary.

The confusion which exists in the early links of the Desmond pedigree is very great, but it seems probable that the Elinor Morrie or Morries who is said to have brought her husband Thomas Fitzmaurice, father of John of Callan, a large dower of lands in Kerry was really Elinor de Marisco or Mareis, heiress of Castle Island. The annals spell the name indifferently Mareis, or Marisco, and Colonel Morres says that in Leinster it was Hibernicized into MacMorres. In 1345 Castle Island was besieged by Sir Ralph Ufford, Lord Justiciary, it being then held out for Maurice Fitz Thomas, first Earl of Desmond, by Sir Eustace Le Poer, Sir William Grant, and Sir John Coterel who were all executed. In 1568 John Oge Fitzgerald was Constable of the Island of Kerry for the Earl of Desmond. John Oge was probably the head of the family of Fitzgeralds of the Island descended according to Collins from the youngest son of John Fitz Thomas. Their family place appears to have been Ardnagragh. In the Carew MSS. there is a document giving the names of certain men "sworn to continue in rebellion" (v. Dingle of the Husseys
The Seignory of Castle Island. 187

p. 168) and John Oge Fitzgerald of Ardnagragh Castle is mentioned with the rest.* In the same collection there is a "Survey of Ireland and account of persons of note there A.D. 1570" in which the names of "John Oge of the Island, O'Connor Kerrie, Ferriter and Hubbard" appear. When the unfortunate Earl fell at Glaunageentha a victim to his own folly, and the relentless greed of the adventurers, hounding on him to the last the vengeance of his old hereditary foe Ormond, it was the Fitzgeralds of Ardnagragh, faithful to the last, who stole the headless body at night from the wood where it had been left by Kelly and Moriarty and laid it in their own burial place. Reduced to the condition of cottier tenants under the shadow of their ruined castles, the old Sept lived on, whispering round their peat fires many a tale of the glories of their fallen chieftain, fancying they heard the strains of his piper in the wail of the winter night's wind, and burying their dead around him in the lonely little mountain churchyard of Killonanaim (the Church of THE NAME,) the one sad remnant of their ancient inheritance left to them, where until very recently none but Geraldines were ever

* In the State Paper Office there is a letter dated 18th November 1568 from the Earl of Desmond (then a prisoner in the Tower) to the Knight of Kerry and "John Oge, Constable of the Island," directing them to assist the Countess in collecting his revenues. A note to the volume calendaring the papers of that year says that John Oge was "probably Desmond's uncle" and the Munster Commissioners, writing February 1568 to the Lords Justices, mention "an old uncle of the Earl's who has proffered his services to govern the Palatinate," which proffer was rejected for John of Desmond and Danvers (whom he afterwards murdered) with Andrew Skiddy were appointed governors of Cork, Limerick and Kerry. (V. APPENDIX.)
interred. A tract of land around Castle Island was granted by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth under the name of the "Seignory of Mount Eagle Loyal" to Sir William Herbert of St. Julians, county Monmouth. The Queen and Council had directed that no one undertaker should receive more than 12,000 acres in grant, but this, as well as many other conditions, respecting the forfeited estates seems to have been in not a few instances totally disregarded. In fact the new proprietors seem to have shuffled and exchanged lands and appointments pretty much as they pleased, without any reference to their gracious Sovereign at all. The Seignory of Castle Island on the death of Sir William Herbert passed to his only child Mary Herbert, who married her cousin Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, a youth of fifteen afterwards one of the most eccentric thinkers and writers of his time. His brother the Reverend George Herbert is more favourably known as a poet and divine. In 1656 Edward, third Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Castle Island, granted in fee farm to his kinsman William Brown of Weston, Lincolnshire, the lands of Tiernagoose and Inchymacmareis and from a daughter of this William Brown who it is said married Richard Meredith, the present Merediths of Dicksgrove, formerly Tiernagoose, claim to be descended. Their lineage and descent from the ancient family of Meredyth of Llanwyddelan in Montgomeryshire, and in the female line from the Herberths of Colebrooke, and Fitzgeralds Knights of Kerry, are given at length in Burke's Landed Gentry.

By a Survey taken in 1729, the Seignory of Castle Island was found to contain no less than 37,128 acres
of which only 14,211 were then profitable. For this vast tract of land, ten miles in length and twelve in breadth, unless we are to understand that Sir William Herbert's descendants added extensively by purchase to his original grant, the crown in the reign of Elizabeth received only £221 5s. 4d. per annum. Four years after the survey of 1729 the whole seignory was leased for ever at a yearly rent of £1,900 and a fine of £6,000 to five gentlemen, viz: Sir Maurice Crosbie, William Crosbie, Edward Herbert, (a kinsman of the owner in chief) John Fitzgerald, and John Blennerhassett. In 1734 these gentlemen executed a deed, incorporating Richard Meredith as joint tenant with them, and in 1738 a deed of partition was made assigning to each of the six his portion of the Seignory, Richard Meredith obtaining the lands leased to Brown in 1656. Sir Maurice Crosbie's descendants afterwards sold their portion to the ancestors of the Rt. Hon. Lord Ventry, and John Fitzgerald Knight of Kerry sold his to * * * * Chute. William Crosbie's portion of the Seignory is inherited by the widow of General Berkely Drummond, and John Blennerhassett's by his descendant the Rt. Hon. Lord Headly. In the middle of the last century the district appears to have been lawless and disturbed and in 1798 one of the few serious crimes which occurred in Kerry during the rebellion took place at Castle Island when three soldiers of the Mount Eagle Loyal Cavalry were murdered in their barracks. One of the murderers fled to England, where he was arrested but he contrived to strangle himself in his cell at Bow Street, the rest escaped I believe to America. From that time the chronicles of Castle Island have been happily tamer and
less eventful, and it is at present (notwithstanding the absenteeism of the owner in chief, the Earl of Powis, whose only connection with the place is in the rent of £1900 a year which he receives from it,) one of the most prosperous and peaceful districts in the south-west of Ireland. The old mansion houses of Currens and Brewsterfield where "free handed hospitality" was the rule of the day and night have passed away, but Dicks-grove the seat of the Merediths remains, and Edenburn, formerly Magh, once the residence of the Sealy family, now occupied by Samuel Murray Hussey Esq., with many other handsome mansions of resident gentlemen proprietors have lately been erected in the neighbourhood of Castle Island.
Castle Magne.

The river Mang, flowing from Tubber Mang about a mile eastward of Castle Island, and taking its course in a south-westerly direction to an estuary known in old maps as Castle-mang Harbour, formed the original boundary between Kerry and Desmond, before they were in the reign of James I united into one county. In Smith's time there were still some traces left of the old border fortress erected according to tradition, at the joint expense of Desmond and Mac Carthy on the bridge at Castle Magne. It was agreed that they should hold possession of it by turns, and the tradition, is that when it was built Mac Carthy went in and then formally surrendered it to the Fitzgeralids who, when they had entered, drove off the too confiding Milians and kept it altogether in their own hands. In the reign of Elizabeth however Castlemagne was found of too great importance as the key between Kerry and Desmond to be entrusted to an Irishman, and accordingly the Crown
took possession of it and appointed as Warder, or Constable, Captain Andrew Martyn who held office about a year when he was killed in the attack on Fort-del-Ore. In 1583 the Constable of Castlemagne was Captain Cheston and to him succeeded John Savage. In 1584 Captain Thomas Spring (v. Appendix) was appointed to the Constableship which he held till his decease in 1597. Sir Warham St. Leger then held the office for two years, when the Sugan Earl of Desmond surprized the Castle and gave it into the keeping of Thomas Oge Fitzgerald who surrendered it to Sir George Carew. In 1602 Sir Charles Wilmot was the Constable, and to him succeeded Sir Thomas Roper, afterwards Lord Baltinglass the father in law of Sir Edward Denny. In 1641 the latter either on his own account, or as the deputy of Sir Thomas, held the Castle, and was directed by Lord Kerry, Governor of the County, to surrender it into the charge of Captain Thomas Spring the son of the former Constable of his name. Castle Magne was soon after taken from Spring by the Mac Carthys and they held it throughout the war until 1649, when it is said to have been dismantled by the castle destroying Cromwellians. No more Constables were appointed until after the Revolution, when the office was suddenly revived for the sole use and benefit of Sir Richard Cox who held it for three successive reigns. He died in 1733 and the old ruin was then solemnly delivered into the charge of a certain Charles Bodens, to hold by Patent "as Cox held " run the words, no doubt at a substantial salary. To him succeeded a Thomas Helcott, and then Major Botet, a descendant of a chaplain of the house of Lixnaw
continued in the onerous post until his death in 1810. To the Major succeeded a Colonel named Cuffe, an illegitimate scion of the house of Tyrawley, and then the old sinecure passed away for ever into the national dust-bin, and that mysterious functionary the Commissioner of the Woods and Forests took possession of the broken foundation stones on the bridge, a few miserable cabins, and a few acres of woodless and forestless ground in its immediate vicinity. There is a curious engraving in Pacata Hibernia of Castlemagne (as it appeared in 1600) representing the old fortress as completely covering the bridge.
Edward Voakley (Vauclier) late of Tralee in the Barony of Trughenackmy, County of Kerry, gent, being duly sworn and examined before me by virtue of a Commission for Enquiring into the losses sustained by his Majesty's loyal subjects in the late troubles, deposeth and saith: That upon the 20th of January 1641, he lost, was robbed and forcibly despoiled of his goods and chattles to the several values following, viz.—of cows, horses, mares, oxen, sheep and swine to the value of £400; of household stuffe to the value of £21; of ready money to the value of £120; of wearing apparel to the value of £50; of corn and hay, in house and haggard, to the value of £260; of debts to the value of £500, which, ere this rebellion, were esteemed good debts, but now are become desperate, by reason some of the debtors are become impoverished Protestants as John Mason, John Barrett, Arthur Rawleigh and divers others.
which this deponent did not now remember; and the rest, papists and rebels, as Garrett Fitz-Gerald of Bally-McDaniel, gent, Finnine McDermott Carthy of Glanerought, gent, Thomas Malone of the parish of Clogherbrien, gent, Edmond More O'Shane of Ardglesse, gent, Cnogher Trassey of Ballinorough, husbandman, Phelim Mac Fineen Carthy of Dromavallagh, gent, Christopher Hickson of Knockglass, gent, John Granal of same, gent, all of the County of Kerry, and divers others which this deponent cannot now remember. Also he says, that by means of this rebellion he is dispossessed of the benefit of certain leases in the County of Kerry; as first, of the lease of New Manour, near Traly aforesaid, where he had a term of eighty years to run and upwards, worth above the landlord's rent £70 per annum: in which, together with his improvements and housing now burnt down to the ground, he is damnedified to the value of £600. Also a lease of certayn lands in Ballymullen, wherein he had a term of eleven years, if a certain woman so long lived, with £10 above the landlord's rent wherein he conceives himself damnedified in £50. Also another lease of Gortha-Teample, wherein he had a tenure of 97 years, worth above the landlord's rent £7 per annum, damnedified herein £100. Also certain leases of certayne houses in the towne of Tralee, wherein he had a tenure of 99 years to come, all of them being burnt all to three, the number burnt 13, he conceives himself damnedified to the value of £600; the whole of his losses in goods and chattles amounting to the value of £3,600. Also he saith his goods were taken away by Garret Fitzjames Gerald of Bally-McDaniel, and Walter Hussey of Castle-Gregory,
gent, and their followers. His household stuffe and money were taken by the besiegers of Tralee whereof these were the chief; Donnel Mac Cartie of Castel-Lough in said county, gent; Florence Mac Cartie, formerly living with his father O'Donovan, in the County Corke, gent; Garret McPatrick of Aghamore, gent; Finine Mac Dermot Carthy of Glanerought, gent, Captain among the rebels; Donogh Mac Feinnine Cartie of Ardtully gent; Captain Teige McDermot Mac Cormack Cartie of near the Currans, gent; Captain Dermot O'Dingle O'Moriarty of Ballinacourty—and Captain Donnell Mc Moriarty of Castle-Drum—and Captain O'Sullivan-More of Dunkeeron Esq.; Captain Fineen Mc Daniel Carthy, alias Captain Sugane, near Glanerought, gent, and divers others to the number of above one thousand. He also saith that Donnel Mac Moriarty of Castle-Drum aforesaid, gent, hath possessed himself of his house in Tralee, and certain other tenements belonging to that house. Also, he saith that divers Protestants to the number of forty, as

Arthur Barham of Clogherbrien.
Robert Brooke of Carrignafeely.
Robert Lentall, Tralee.
Thomas Arnold, Tralee.
John Cade, Tralee.
Griffin Floyd of Killarney.
William Wilson of Killarney, dyer.
Donnell O'Connor of Killarney, maltster.
Robert Warham of Tralee.
John Godolphin of Tralee, shoe maker.
Hugh Roe of same place, barber.
Benjamin Weedon, hosier.
Henry Knight, tailour.
Richard Hore of New Manour, husbandman.
were all treacherously killed by O’Sullivan-More of Dunkeeron, and his followers to the number of five or six hundred. This deponent having the command of the said Protestants, there being two more that escaped; and this deponent saved his life by leaping off a rock into the sea, being enforced to swim at least a mile, and so got away, having first received fourteen wounds with swords and skeans, and one shot in the right shoulder, and one deep wound in his back with a pike; this was done about midsummer last 1642 near Ballinskelligs in said county. He also said that eleven men and one women were murdered on the 15th of January last, coming out of the county of Kerry from the Castel of Ballincartin, which was then lately yielded upon quarter, in which they were; they were murdered in the mountains near Newmarket, by the rebels of Corke and McAuliffe of Duhallow in the county Corke. The names of those that were murdered were these,
John Ellis of Ballyduffe in said County and his eldest son.
Andrew Murgan, of the Currens, butcher,
Elizabeth Dashwood, wife of William Dashwood of Tralee, shoemaker.
Hugh Williams of Ballymariscall,
Thomas Goodwin, of the Currens,
John Wallis, servant to the Ward of Ballycartin and divers others to the number of eleven.
This deponent also saith that, about midsummer last,
being employed by Sir Edward Denny, his captain from Corke into the county of Kerry, to give notice to the Castle Ward, which were in some distresse, to prevent the yielding of the hold to the enemy, upon his intelligence of the Lord Forbes, his coming towards those parts to relieve them, he was, by the way, taken prisoner about the blackwake in the middle of the mountain called Slieve-Lougher, by Teigue Mc Auliffe of Castle Mac Auliffe, Bawne Mc Auliffe, Connagher Ceogh, near Liscarroll, and Owen O'Callaghan of near Newmarket, to the number of 500 men, who brought him to the camp near Adare, where there were about 7000 then prepared to fight against the English, among whom were Garrett Barry their General—Patrick Purcell, Lieutenant-General—Charles Henecy, Serjeant-Major General—Garrett Purcell Lieutenant-Colonel—Lord Roche—The Lord of Castle-Connell (Bourke)—Baron of Loghmoe alias Theobald Purcell—O'Sullivan Beare—O'Sullivan More—Dominick Fannin Mayor of Lymerick—Edmund Fitzgerald, Captain. Deponent was detained twenty-three days, but after exchanged for Captain James Browne taken at Newtown a little before. He also saith that while in restraint, he heard it generally spoken among them that—"they (the rebels) fought for the King's prerogative and that we were the rebels and traitours," and that they were not preferred to any places of honour, and that they were not made Judges of Assize, and that they had not the liberty of their religion. He also saith that the besiegers of Tralee burnt Sir Edward Denny's Castle there, with the greater part of the town, to the number of one hundred houses at least, also
Richard Hoare of New Manour had his houses burnt to the number of four by the said besiegers at the time of the siege and further he cannot depose.

Edw. Vauclier.

Jurat Corâ Nobis, 21 Martii, 1642

Phil. Besse. Benjamin Baraster.
The Forfeitures of 1688.

Those who desire to understand something of the manner in which forfeited estates were disposed of after the Boyne, cannot do better than study the very valuable "Memoir of Mapped Surveys of Ireland from 1688 to 1864" by W. M. Hardinge Esq. reprinted from the 24th volume of Transactions of the R. I. A. and dedicated to Lord Palmerston. A brief glance at this interesting subject is all that the limited space at our disposal will permit.

Several Commissions of Enquiry into the extent and value of forfeited estates here appointed after the Boyne, but the returns sent in were defective and no mapped surveys were ever taken as in 1641. The large grants made by William the Third in the first years of his reign to his favourites and their friends excited a strong feeling of discontent, and in 1699 the English Parliament appointed seven Commissioners of their own body to reconsider the whole question, with a view of revoking
The Forfeitures of 1688.

The grants and selling the escheated lands for the benefit of the Treasury. The work of these Commissioners, it may be easily imagined was no easy one, disputes and difficulties arose even amongst themselves and three out of the seven refused to co-operate with the rest. The remaining four Francis Annesly, James Hamilton, John Trenchard and Henry Langford, drew up and signed a Report which has been about the best abused document of the kind that was ever yet issued. It greatly offended William and therefore, of course, Lord Macaulay condemns it, as being mainly the production of Trenchard whom he describes as an unscrupulous pamphleteer, willing to combine with Tories and republicans to annoy the King and the Whig party. To the Irish Orangemen on the other hand, and to such of the Jacobites as had been included under the Articles of Limerick, it was equally offensive, as it alleged that both classes had combined to conceal the real value and extent of the forfeitures to the detriment of the Treasury and the public service. Whatever mixture of factious and selfish motives may have influenced Trenchard and his colleagues, no one who knows Ireland and the Irish thoroughly, and who has read the Report at length amongst the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum (I believe it has never been printed) can doubt that many of its statements are most likely to have been true to the letter. Mr. Hardinge condemns the calculations of the Commissioners as to the value of the forfeitures. While they estimated the gross value of all lands justly escheated at £2,685,130 he considers that they were worth only £1,381,100. But he admits that there is no possibility
at present of ascertaining the amount of land restored out of the forfeitures to persons who were subsequently declared (often enough on slender grounds) to be innocent, and that it is only possible to form an "approximate estimate" of it, and to arrive at the truth of the value of the lands actually forfeited and sold by examining the existing deeds of bargain and sale executed and delivered to purchasers, a labour which he has undertaken with great care and accuracy. However correct the result of his calculations from the materials at hand undoubtedly is, we must remember that the Commissioners complained that there were many persons restored who were not really innocent, and whose lands ought to have been included with those sold. We know too that in 1588 and in 1641 but especially at the former period the rules respecting the forfeited lands were disregarded (v. The Seignory of Castle Island p. 187,) and that frequently the English grantees, anxious to leave Ireland, sold or conveyed away their lands to a junior branch of the forfeiting family, while in other cases the Irish of English descent helped the old Irish their connexions by marriage to "conceal" lands, or to retain their value by fictitious trusts and incumbrances, so that there is every reason to believe that the Report of 1699 did not much exaggerate the way in which the Treasury was cheated.

The truth is that the succession of Viceroy's or Lords Justices from the Boyne to the year 1700, the officials, the army, and the honourable members of the Houses of Parliament having disposed of the common foe, were jealously and angrily quarrelling over the common spoil. The Lords Justices, according to Macaulay, loved money
even more than they hated Roman Catholicism, and the
clemency which they extended to members of that creed
who could bid a fair price for it, and who yielded an ex-
ternal submission to the Government, discontented the
Protestant Irish who dreaded the weakening of their as-
cendancy and preferred besides that any jobbing which
did take place with doubtful "innocents," should not be
carried on by the officials but by themselves in their own
old peculiar fashion for their private use and profit. The
sixth Section of the Report signed by the four Commiss-
ioners states that,—"Great quantities of land found in
the Inquisitions have not been put in charge to your
Majesty, nor appear in the Rent Rolls, and many deno-
minations appear in the Rent Rolls, of which no Inqui-
sitions were taken at all, and a great many other parcells
of lands are mentioned in the grants which are neither
found in the Inquisitions or Rent Rolls, and some in the
Sub-Commissioner’s returns which are found no where
else, and there be many more of which we can trace no
footsteps." The seventh Section says that although there
had been no direct disobedience of orders that—"We
(i.e. the Commissioners) must take notice that we had
from few officers that dispatch which was necessary to
the work we had the honour to be employed in, but whe-
ther this proceeded from any unwillingness to obey us,
the multitude of business or the irregular method of keep-
ing their books we do not affirm." The 21st Section
states that the Articles of Limerick and Galway were too
favourably explained, so that "many persons were ad-
judged within them often on the testimony of one per-
jured witness, and their estates restored which ought
The forfeiture of 1688.

justly to have been forfeited, and that more persons were adjudged within the said Articles since the arrival of the Commissioners in Dublin than had been in the seven previous years.”

The Commissioners further state that they “sent to Mr. Palmer for minutes of those adjudications but he took them in short hand only and never since transcribed them” so they could not be submitted to the king for his perusal. Many of the incumbrances charged on the estates were reported as fictitious, and some of them, assigned to “innocents” in trust for forfeiting proprietors. The Sub-Commissioners appointed after the Boyne to value forfeitures had according to the Report either made fraudulent returns, or embezzled the goods and money, and the Collectors of Revenue had done the same but it was hopeless to get the plunder back as no one was willing to give evidence against the plunderers. Section 52 states that:—“the estates do not yield so much as is said to the grantees for as most of them have abused your Majesty in the real value of their grants so their agents have imposed on them, and have either sold or set a great part of these lands greatly under their value.” Section 73 states that by the Commissioners’ own observation in the country, “a great many acres called unprofitable in the surveys are now profitable and many of them as good as any in the kingdom.” Sections 75 and 77 notice the great waste committed on forfeited woods, “especially those of Sir Valentine Brown in Kerry, whose woods to the value of £20,000 have been cut down and destroyed,” and “the grantees and their agents sell the trees for sixpence a piece.” The lands of Feltrim forfeited by Chris-
Christopher Fagan had been granted to Sir Thomas Coningsby, who according to the Report sold them to Chief Justice Hely and Peter Goodwin, and these new proprietors "cut down the very ornamental trees and groves about the mansion house." The woods on O'Shaughnessy's lands in Galway valued at £12,000 and sold to Toby Butler Esq. for £2,500 were wasted in the same way, and when Government appointed a person to view and value the trees Butler threatened to indict him.

The men for Galway generally were a sore trouble to the Commissioners, who report that there were but very few Protestants in that county, and that therefore the Inquisitions were conducted very much as the forfeiting persons pleased, and that all manner of fictitious trusts and incumbrances were set up, while it was impossible to procure the conviction of a rebel. "A late instance of this" continues the Report "might be given, at the assizes recently held in Galway where nearly forty persons were brought on their tryalls for the rebellion, and the majority of the Jury that had them in charge were officers in the late King James's army and adjudged in the articles, and after that 'twere needless to say the prisoners were all acquitted, tho' by accident 'twas discovered that one Kirwan, one of them, was in actual rebellion and an officer in King James' army under the very Foreman himself, who was sworn to that Fact, which was a surprizing difficulty to the Jury who not well knowing how to acquit him upon so direct a proof, resolved that the Dice should determine, and so the Jury among themselves hrew the Dice who should absent himself, and the lot alling upon one Mr. Prendergass he did absent himself
The Forfeitures of 1688.

accordingly, and so no verdict was given on the said Mr. Kirwan.” Trafficking in pardons the Commissioners state was carried on extensively by ladies as well as gentlemen in the Viceregal Court while quantities “of rich goods and household stuffe” delivered by the Commissioners of Revenue to the Lords Justices “were never accounted for nor left in the Castle at their departure for England.” One good turn deserves another and while the Lords Justices were allowed by the Revenue Commissioners to depart with those little souvenirs of the Emerald Isle in their baggage the 88th Section of the Report states that,—“Many of the Revenue officials seized parcells of land for themselves and some of the lands were taken in trust for them particularly the lands of Kerdifstown which were let to Henry Fernihy (c. Gen. Rec. p. 67.) who was a nominal person in trust for Mr. Commissioner Culliford at £31 16 per an. though actually valued at £84. Several other forfeited lands were taken by said Mr. Culliford and great quantities of goods seized by him to your Majesty’s use which he afterwards converted to his own.”

Then Mr. Trenchard and his colleagues (ces enfants terribles) revert to Kerry and in the 89th Section report,—

“Besides the great abuses in the manner of the cants, we humbly represent to your Majesty one instance of a considerable estate that was let without any cant at all, by direction from the Lords Justices for at least £1000 per an. less than it was then worth, and for a term of sixty one years though a letter from your Majesty dated the ( ) day of March 1696 commanded to let it for a terme not exceeding twenty-one yeares, and at a time too
when one yeare and a half was unexpired on another tenant, this is a Lease of the estate of Sir Valentine and Nicholas Browne, commonly called Lord Kenmare, within the counties of Kerry and Limerick made to John Blennerhassett and George Rogers Esqs., then Members of the Parliament of this kingdom. “The Rogers family were connected by marriage with the Ballyseedy Blennerhassets. (v. Gen. Rec. p. 36.) Lord Kenmare’s estate after escaping a succession of perils which form a small romance in themselves was happily preserved to his descendants, Queen Mary meanwhile granting his wife and children an annuity, which was confirmed by the Privy Seal of William 29th September 1692. While reading the tale of his hardships, (endured through a disinterested though mistaken loyalty,) and of the trafficking in his hereditary estates by honourable members and English Commissioners, it must however be remembered, that just one hundred years before the Boyne his ancestor, Nicholas Brown, had endeavoured to inflict hardships just as great on the widow and heiress of the MacCarthy Mor, Earl of Clancare, until Elizabeth and the Council interfered and required him to restore a large portion of their inheritance. It would be worse than useless to turn back to those “blotted pages” of the History of Ireland were it not our aim to draw from thence a lesson, which however it seems to partake of the nature of a truism, can never be too plainly set forth nor too deeply impressed on the minds of Irishmen, that no section, class or creed of their predecessors stands free from the charge of persecution and harsh dealing in the old times happily past away. Unless this lesson is taken to heart the
The history of Ireland had better remain a sealed book to the present generation of its people. Much has been said of the selfish policy of "Divide and Rule" which once actuated our English governors, but in nine cases out of ten England found these miserable divisions ready made, and has had by the strong hand to prevent their spread and development reducing the island to a state of semi-barbarous anarchy.

The result of the Report returned by the four Commissioners was the passing of the "Act of 2 William III for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax in England and by sale of Forfeited Estates in Ireland." This Act at once revoked all the grants of Irish forfeited lands made by letters patent or otherwise since the accession of William and Mary, with the exception of seven, two out of the lucky seven being the grants made to Dean John Leslie, ancestor of the present Robert Leslie Esq. of Tarbert House. All the rest of the forfeited estates were vested in the Commissioners Hamilton, Langford, Annesley and Trenchard, and nine other gentlemen as trustees who also constituted a Court of Record with power to hear all claims and decide upon them. When this was done the estates remaining were sold publicly on a certain day appointed at Chichester House, Dublin, and the prices paid into the Exchequer.
A LIST

OF SEVERAL ESTATES IN THE COUNTY KERRY BELONGING TO THE GOVERNORS AND COMPANY, FOR MAKING HOLLOW SWORD BLADES, WITH THE QUANTITY OF ACRES AS SET DOWN IN THE SURVEY OF THE LATE TRUSTEES FOR THE SALE OF FORFEITURES. PRINTED AT DUBLIN, 1700.

I. In the barony of Trughenackmy:—Scartagliny Knockealy, Middle Carkir, Loghnemealagh, half of Drouumultanemore and East Carkir, Dereen, Ardrigaval, Knocknapoole, Mulleen, Commons of Mulleen and Dereen, Inchiaconnor, Kilsharrean, Ballykintawra, Glaneleigh alias Knockbegg Caungillagh, the Mills of Cuggerigh, Ballymountane, Lanereahill, Moyglass, Scart Fedane, Red Bogg, Ballynally, three fifths of O'Brenane, Knockanadane, Tyleagh, part of Farrangaluse, Fienferagh. In the barony of Clanmaurice:—Ballynorig, Red Bogg, Bally mac Andrew, Glandahilane, Tyrshanahane, Ballyloughane, Ardconnell, Killakelles east and west. In the barony of Magonihy:—Cloundonogan, Kilknockane, Cahirdonogh, Knockanaugart and Shyauns. Total of acres forfeited 23,774. Forfeiting Proprietor SIR PATRICK TRANT. II. In the barony of Corcaguiny:—Ballylugger, Fannevoldig, Faneigrah, Farrantinsheine, Ballywith, Ballygowrid, Ballinsdowning, Milltown and Kilbrack, Bogg, Kilsountane, Kilfanogy, Rynavorke, part of Cahirtrant. Total of acres forfeited, 1,379. Forfeiting Proprietor,
Nicholas Skiddy. III. In the barony of Corcaguiny:—
Loughtown and Ventry. Total of Acres forfeited 252.
Forfeiting Proprietor, Thomas Skiddy. IV. In the same
barony:—Ballymore containing 210 acres. For-
feiting Proprietor, John Gould. V. In the same barony
Deelis containing 254 acres. Forfeiting Proprietor
Ambrose Moore. VI. In the barony of Glanerought:—
Kilgarifii, Gortlahir, Inshinagh, Rushine, Gortniskeagh
Gortlihard, Toonegarrah, Clogheaharrune, Total of acres
1964, Forfeiting Proprietor, Daniel Mac Fineen Car-
thy. VII. In the barony of Clanmorris, Duaghnafeely,
Ballinreallig, Knockandrivale, Knockavallig, Kicarron.
Total of acres not stated, Forfeiting Proprietor James
Fitzmaurice.

A LIST

Of Lands forfeited by the Rice family in the
Barony of Corcaguiny County Kerry in 1641—88.

Lands of Ballinvanig, Balintagzart, part of Garfinnagh,
Reenbane, Killdrumvillege, Cloghancahane, Ventry,
Ballinpurson, Two moieties of Cahir Trant, Chrone,
Lisnalenevuteagh, Cullinogh Bogg, Gorteengarry, Fiarren-
quilly, Rieske, Lisvullane, Ffarrensobeg, Imilagh, Bally-
nagh, Connoghlane, Killcooley, Garranes, Ferriters
quarter, Ffarrenlatisse, Ballyoughtra, Ballinabuolly,
Farrenmacredmond Gortydrusligg, Ballingolin, Forfeiting
Proprietors, Andrew Rice, Dominick Rice, Stephen
The Forfeitures of 1688.

Rice and his son Edward, James Rice Fitz Pierce, Edward Rice, James Rice Fitz James, Edward Rice Fitz Richard, Dominick Rice Fitz Stephen and his son Edward, Pierce Rice, Patrick Rice Fitz Richard, Joanna Rice, Patrick Rice Fitz Thomas, Dominick Rice Fitz Patrick, Pierse Rice a child, the heir of Dominick Fitz Richard Rice. Grantee, the Countess of Mountrath.

II. Lands of East Carruduffe, Glandine, Behinagh part of West Moyge alias Ballyknockane Forfeiting Proprietors Dominick Rice Fitz Gerrot, Stephen Rice and his son Edward and Dominick Rice, Grantee John Carrick.

III. Lands of Coyle, part of West Moyge Killenardrum, Glanties, Forfeiting Proprietors same as in No. III. Grantee, Chidley Coote.

IV. Lands of Ballyristin, Ballybuolin, part of Garfinnagh, Ballyneentigg. Forfeiting Proprietors Dominick Rice and his son Edward and Andrew Rice. Grantee Sir Theophilus Jones.


A LIST

OF CLAIMS ON LANDS FORFEITED IN THE COUNTY KERRY IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1688, EXTRACTED FROM A WORK ENTITLED—"A BOOK OF CLAIMS AS THEY WERE ENTERED WITH THE TRUSTEES AT CHICHESTER HOUSE, DUBLIN, ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF AUGUST, 1700. PRINTED AT DUBLIN 1701."

No. 75, Jane Savage West claims an Estate for lives on the lands of Milltown and Killbrack in the barony of Corcaguiny, by Deed dated 23d August 1683; Witnesses, Frederick Mullens, Whittal Brown, Thomas Skiddy, and Dominick Rice, Forfeiting Proprietor Nicholas Skiddy. No. 200, Thomas Rice claims an Estate for ninety-nine years on the lands of Killfountane in the barony of Corcaguiny, (determinable on payment of £88) by Lease dated 9th May 1680; Witnesses, Dominick Trant, Dominick Rice, Thomas Rice, Edward Trant. Forfeiting Proprietor Nicholas Skiddy. No. 214, Nicholas Brown, commonly called Lord Kenmare, and Helen his wife claim £400 per annum a Pension on the estates forfeited by him in Kerry, Cork, and Limerick, by her late Majesty's Letters dated 18th August 1693 and by his Majesty's Letter dated 16th March 1698. No. 258, Owen Daly claims an Estate for lives on the lands of Droumultanemore and Cahirkeagh by Lease dated 11th October 1680, Witnesses, McLoughlin O'Daly, William Bryan, Dominick Daly and Brian Daly, Forfeiting
Proprietor, Sir Patrick Trant. No. 259, Cornelius Daly claims an Estate for lives on the lands of Droumul-
tanemore and Carker by Lease dated 11th October 1680,
Witnesses, Owen and Cornelius Daly, Forfeiting Prop-
rietor, Sir Patrick Trant. No. 260, Loughlin Daly
claims an Estate for lives in the lands of Droumul-tanebeg
and Middle Carker, by Lease dated 11th October 1680,
Witnesses Cornelius and Owen Daly, Daniel Callaghan and John Rourke, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir
Patrick Trant. No. 337, Patrick Crosbie claims
an Estate for forty-one years to commence from 1st of
May 1681, on the lands of Ballylong in the barony
of Clannorris by Lease dated 20th September 1680,
Witnesses, Wm. Bysse, Ambrose Moore, John Pierce,
Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Patrick Trant. No. 354,
Lord Kerry claims a Chief Rent in fee on the lands
of Ballinorig, Ballymac Andrew and others, by Deeds
of Lease and Release dated 10th of August 1666, For-
feiting Proprietor, James Fitzmaurice. No. 355, Lord
Kerry claims a Chief Rent of £44 per annum on
the lands of Duagh and Ballinrealig, Forfeiting Pro-
prietor, Jas Fitzmaurice. No. 356, Lord Kerry claims a
Chiefry of £44 per annum on the lands of Ballyconry,
Forfeiting Proprietor, John Stack. No. 383, Thomas
Trant claims a Mortgage in Fee for £407 and interest
on the lands of Fanevildig, Faneferagh, Farrantinkeeine,
Ballintosh, Balligvoida, Killmacadowning, Milltown and
Killbrack in the barony of Corcaguiny, by Deed of
Lease and Release dated 15th and 16th December 1687,
Witnesses, John Nangle, Maurice Trant, Garret Trant, by
fine and recovery pursuant thereto, Forfeiting Proprietor,
Nicholas Skiddy. No 499, Helen Browne wife of Nicholas Browne, commonly called Lord Kenmare, claims £10 per annum for life of the claimant (if she survives the said Nicholas) on the Manor, Castle, Town and Lands of Ross, Killarney, with the Market and Mills of Killanoss and (illegible) by Indenture dated 23d March 1684, Witnesses, Thomas Browne, Richard Nagle, Thomas Rahilly and Cornelius Callaghan. No 500, Helen Browne wife of Nicholas Browne, alias Lord Kenmare, on behalf of Valentine and Thomas infant sons of said Helen and Nicholas claims an Estate by Remainder in Tail Male on the same lands as in No. 499, by Deed dated 23d of March 1864, Witnesses, Thomas Browne, Richard Nagle, Thomas Rahilly and Cornelius Callaghan, Fine in Common Pleas, Easter Term, 3d January 1684. No 501, Colonel Nicholas Purcell and Ellish his wife claim a portion of £3000 and interest on all the lands of Sir Valentine Browne, by his Deed dated 23d of March 1684, by Will dated 7th June 1690. Witnesses Teague Rahilly, Andrew Archibald, Patrick Piers and a saving in the Act of Parliament for portions of Sir Valentine Browne's daughters; Forfeiting Proprietors, Lord Kenmare and Nicholas Browne his son. No. 502. Nicholas Bourke and Thomasine his wife claim a Portion of £2000 and interest on all the Lands of Sir Valentine Browne, by his Deed dated 23rd March 1864, and Will dated 7th June 1690 and saving in the Act of Parliament. No. 555, Morrish Connell claims a Remainder in Special Tail on the Lands of Ballynehan, and others in the Counties Dublin and Kerry by Will of John Connell dated 17th January 1680.
Witneses, Thadee Connor, Timothy Connor, and Murtagh Moriarty; Forfeiting Proprietors, Morrish and John Connell. No. 605, George Aylmer and Mary his wife claim £600 part of their Portion on all the Lands of Sir Valentine Browne, on the same Titles as No. 501, and same Witneses. No. 620, Peter Trant claims a Mortgage of ninety-nine years for £200 on Rynvarke and Kilfannoge, by Deed dated 27th September 1681 from Nicholas Skiddy to Dominick Trant to whom claimant is Administrator; Witneses Dominick Rice, Thomas Skiddy, Joshua Nagle and Dominick Nagle.

No. 711, Ellinor Power claims an Estate for life on the lands of Coolcline, by writing dated 12th December 1687, Witneses, John Brown and Dennis Connor, Forfeiting Proprietor Nicholas Browne. No. 994, Melchior Levallin and Eliza his wife claim a remainder in Tail to claimant Eliza and a portion of £200 for her maintenance on the lands of Dunmarke and Ballycarberry in Cork and Kerry by Tripartite Deed dated 2d November 1675, Witneses, Elizabeth Lady Cahir, James Hackett Thomas Traverse and others, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne called Lord Kenmare.

No. 1028, Anne Cornaylis claims £1000 penalty conditioned for payment of £500 on the Lordship of Portarlington and all the other estates in Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Dublin, Kerry and Limerick by Bond dated 18th February 1687, Witneses, Edmund Cotter, Patrick Trant and afterwards secured by Deeds of Lease and re-lease dated 21rst of May 6 Jas. 11. Witneses, Robert Brent, Patrick Trant, Thomas Sweetford, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Patrick Trant.

No. 1052, Margaret Skiddy widow
claims a Rent-charge of £8 per an. for life by Indenture dated 23d December 1673 on a moiety of Cahir-Trant, Forfeiting Proprietor Nicholas Skiddy. No. 1054, Lieutenant-Colonel John White on behalf of Celina White alias Sheehy his wife claims a portion of £200 on Ballycarberry, Begnis and other lands by Deed dated 2d November 1675, Witnesses Elizabeth Lady Cahir, James Hacket and another, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1157, Katherine Brown one of the daughters of Sir Valentine Brown claims £2000 portion and £60 per an. maintenance and arrears on Ross Killarney and other lands by Deed dated March 1684 and by the last Will of Sir V. Brown, Forfeiting Proprietor Sir Nicholas Browne. No 1158, Murtagh Griffin gent. as Administrator to Dame Helen Brown and on the behalf of Sir Valentine Browne and the rest of the children of the said Helen, claims £400 per annum, and the arrears thereof on the whole of Sir Valentine Browne's Estates, by a saving clause in the Act of Parliament. No. 1159, Anthony Hammond Esq. Administrator to Helen Browne and Guardian to her children, as in the preceding claims the same interest on the same Estate by some clause in the Act. No. 1186, Edward Herbert claims an assignment of an Estate for lives on two plow lands of Rathmore and Droumreague, in the Barony of Magonihy, by Indorsement on back of a Lease for lives dated 18th September 1695, and Livery and Seizin from John Hussey whose Lease is dated 16th November 1688; Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare; the same claimant also claims an Assignment of Estate for lives on
The lands of Ardglass and Rossmore, by Deed dated 9th April 1686, from John Fitzgerald; Forfeiting Proprietor, Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1225, James Bland, Archdeacon of Limerick, claims an Estate for three lives on a waste plot of ground with a back yard and gardens in the town of Killarney, by a Lease dated 16th July 1695, Witnesses, James Eagar, Thomas Tuohil and others, from Thomas Edward Tuohil, who was Assignee to Daniel Tuohil, who was Lessee for three lives from the late Lord Kenmare by Deed dated 18th August 1681; Forfeiting Proprietor Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1231, Robert Saunders, gent., claims an Estate for lives on the north half plow-lands of Knockrun in the Barony of Magonihy, by Lease dated 15th August 1681, Forfeiting Proprietors, Sir Valentine and Nicholas Browne. No. 1239, William Kenny Esq. claims a Term as set forth on the lands of Mallin in the Barony of Trughenackny, by Lease from George Rogers and others, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Patrick Trant. No. 1267, William Bridges Esq. claims a Mortgage in fee, subject to the payment of several debts due to claimant on the whole Estates in the Kings County, Queens County, Dublin, Limerick, Kerry, South Meath, etc., by Lease and Release dated 20th and 21st of May in the fourth year of James the Second, Witnesses, Robert Brent, Patrick Trant and Thomas Stratford, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Patrick Trant. No. 1268, Anthony Rowe for himself and partners claims a Mortgage in Fee subject to £16,000 due to Claimants on the whole Estate as in preceding by Lease and Release same date and same witnesses as
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there mentioned, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Patrick Trant. No. 1278, Hugh Falvey Assignee of Dermot Falvey who was Administrator to Hugh Falvey deceased claims an Estate for Lives commencing 1st of May 1675 on the two plowlands of Ballybrack and Killty in the barony of Magonihy by Lease dated 15th September 1675, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1280, Thomas Crumpe claims a term commencing 1st May 1640 on the lands of Moyughtra and other lands by Lease dated 1st April 1640 and by several assignments came to claimant, Witnesses to Lease, Humphrey Borne, Daniel Sullivan, and Daniel Coleman, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1281, William Burnham claims an Estate for lives on a House in Killarney, by Lease dated 8th of August 1680, Witnesses, John Brown and Patrick Fagan, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1282, Oliver Hussey claims an Estate for three lives on the plowlands of Reabeg, by Lease dated 16th of August 1681, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1285, Kyan Mahony, gent. claims an Estate for lives, commencing 29th September before the Lease on the plowlands of Derrymillane by Lease dated 1st November 1673 to Donogh Tuohy, Witnesses—Edward Daniell and another, and by several mesne Assignments came to claimant, Forfeiting Proprietor—Sir N. Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1288, Teague Sullivan, gent., claims an Estate for lives on a waste plot and tenement with a garden, by Lease dated 1686, Witnesses, Valen-
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tine Claxton, and another; the same claims an Estate for twenty-one years, commencing 18th of November 1687, on the Rock field and two other small fields, containing twenty acres, lying on the north-east of Killarney town, by Lease dated 18th November 1687, Witnesses, William Ryan and another; Forfeiting Proprietor, Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1289, Daniel O'Sullivan More claims an Estate in fee on two plowlands of Toomies by descent from Daniel O'Sullivan his grandfather, Forfeiting Proprietor, Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. (?) No. 1290, Michael Galway, Merchant, claims a Residue of forty-one years commencing from May after the Lease on several plots of ground and a slate house in Killarney by Lease dated 2nd December 1667; Witnesses, John Plunket and another, and came to claimant by Assignment in June 1668; Forfeiting Proprietor, Nicholas Browne commonly called Lord Kenmare. No. 1291, Christopher Fagan, Merchant, claims an Estate for lives on a Messuage Plot and Tenement in Killarney by Lease dated 29th November 1686: Witnesses, Thade Rahilly, Dermot Connor: The same claims an Estate for lives on a Tenement House and Garden in the same place, by Lease dated 24th May 1685, Witnesses, John Fagan and Nicholas Carney, Forfeiting Proprietor, Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1298, John Nagle in right of Ellen his wife, widow of James Galway, claims a Term for life on a House, back yard and garden and plot in Killarney, by Deed dated 10th November 1684, Witnesses, Michael Galway, Edward Segerson, and another. The same claimant claims an Assignment of a
Term of three lives, two in being, on the plowland of Coolcorkerane by original Lease dated 11th August 1687, and assignment to Claimant Ellen, dated 16th July 1694, Witnesses to Lease, John Browne, Dermod Connor and others, Witnesses to Assignment, Robert Mayne, Walter Nagle and Brian Carney, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1382. Edward Herbert claims an Estate for lives on three plowlands of Rathmore and Droumreague, by Lease dated 16th November 1688 to John Hussey who, in September 1696, assigned to Claimant, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne commonly called Lord Kenmare. No. 1314, Michael Falkner, gent. claims an Estate for lives on Gortroe, Lackabaune, and Flessagh, by Assignment dated 19th February 1696, of two Leases from Sir Valentine Browne to Abraham Batten which Leases were lost in the late troubles; Forfeiting Proprietor, Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1393, Whitehall Brown and Obadiah Brown claim an Estate for three lives renewable for ever on a plot of ground in Ross, and some Land elsewhere by Lease dated 1st May 1673, Witnesses, Whitehall Brown and Cornelius Leary, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1428. Dermod Falvey, Administrator of Hugh Falvey, claims a Term of twenty-one years, commencing 1st May, 1675, on seventy-two acres of Gornocloghimore and other Lands, by Lease dated 12th November 1674, and also a £26 debt on said Lands secured and witnessed by Bond dated as above; Witnesses, Hugh Falvey, Dermod Falvey, and others, Forfeiting Proprietor,
**The Forfeitures of 1688.**

**Humphrey Lyne. No. 1429,** James Waller claims an Annuity or Rentcharge of £6 per annum, on Gortlaghane and other Lands in Glanerough by Indenture dated 1st November 1684, Witnesses Daniel O'Sullivan, Michael Crofton, and another, Forfeiting Proprietor Daniel Mac Carthy. No. 1749, Dermod Leary, gent. claims a residue of 200 years on the Lands of Droumduhig and others, by Lease dated in the year 1663, from Sir Valentine Browne to James Fitzgerald Esq. who assigned to Ferdinand Leary, and came to his great grandson; Forfeiting Proprietor—**Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare.** No. 1750, Edward Denny Esq. claims a Reversion in fee after the determination of a Lease for lives, on the Lands of East Kerries and plowlands of Kerrie's Commons in the Barony of Trughenackmy, by Lease dated 17th March 1679, from claimant to Maurice Hussey, Forfeiting Proprietor Maurice Hussey. No. 1751, Edward Denny Esq. claims a Rentcharge of £2 per annum, a Chiefry on the Lands of Carrignafeely alias Carrignabrusher, and part of Ballymac Ulick, by descent from Sir Edward Denny, Forfeiting Proprietor—William Ryeves. No. 1752, Edward Denny Esq. claims a Chiefry of £4 per annum, on the Lands of O'Brennan, Ballymullen and Tynesory, by descent from Sir Arthur Denny claimant's father, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Patrick Trant; the same claimant claims a Chiefry of 10s. per annum on the Lands of Tylogh, Listry, and Gortnacloghy, by Deed dated 21st June 1684, from Maurice and Elizabeth Ferriter to claimant, Forfeiting Proprietor—John Lyne. No. 1757, Tiegue Mac Cormick Carthy, gent. on behalf of
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Daniel and Anne Mac Carthy, minors, claims an Estate for lives on the three plowlands of Kilquane in the Barony of Magonihy by Lease dated 6th August 1681, to Owen Mac Cormick Carthy who assigned to Claimant Tiegue in trust for minors; Witness to Lease, John Brown and another, and to Assignment Daniel Leary and another, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1760, Walter Nagle, son and heir of Thomas Nagle, claims an Estate for lives on a House and garden in Killarney, by Lease dated 15th June 1684, Witnesses, John Galway and another, Forfeiting Proprietor—Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1764—Daniel Donoghue, son and heir of Tiegue Donoghue, gent. claims an Estate for lives in the Lands of Laghearnie by Lease dated 18th October 1675 to Claimant’s father, Witnesses, Edward Daniell and another, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1765, Miles Moriarty, gent. claims an Estate for lives in Knockanea and Coolteen by Lease dated 8th August 1681, Witnesses, Murtagh Downing and another. No. 1777, Maurice Fitzgerald Esq. claims a Chief Rent of 13s. 4d. per annum, on the Lands of Brianin in the Barony of Trughenackmy, by descent as son and heir of John Fitzgerald, who was son and heir of John Fitzgerald, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Patrick Trant. No. 1778, Tiegue Mahony, gent. claims a Residue of forty-one years, commencing 1st May before Lease to claimant’s father, which is dated 1st November 1671, on the Lands of Droumidisart and other Lands. Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No.
1779, John Mahony, son and heir of Tiegue Mahony, claims a Remainder of a Term of ninety-nine years, commencing 1st November 1674, on two plowlands of East Killmudy by a Deed dated 1st January 1674, to said Tiegue and another, and afterwards by writing on dividend settled on said Tiegue who settled same on Claimant on his marriage, by Articles dated 23rd January 1686, Witness, Egan Egan, Ellen Ferriter and another; Forfeiting Proprietor—Donogh Earl of Clancarty. No. 1783, Edmund Tuohy claims a Term for three lives, two in being, on the Lands of Ballybane and Gortroe, and others, by Deed dated 10th July 1668, Witness, Christopher Galway, Donogh Tuohy and another, Forfeiting Proprietor—Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 1785, Piers Arthur and Margaret his wife, late widow of Edward Rice Fitz James, claim a Jointure of £150 per annum, arrears and charges, on the Lands of Branseen House in the Barony of Connelloe, County Limerick, and on the Lands of Ballyneety and others in the County of Kerry, by Articles and Settlement pursuant by Lease and Release, Witnesses—Philip Stackpoole, John Arthur, and another. No. 1786, Thomas Arthur and Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter of Edward Rice claim a Portion of £900, and maintenance on the same Lands by same Settlement, and an additional Portion of £300 on same Lands by Will dated 16th November 1690. Witnesses, Denis O'Connor and Owen Kelly. No. 1787, Francis Gavan for himself and Elinor his wife claims a Portion of £397. 13s. 4d. and interest on the same Lands, by Will of James Rice Claimant Elinor's father, dated 6th February 1679.
Witnesses, John and Edward Rice and confirmed by Decree in Chancery dated 19th February 1695. No. 1788, Thomas Rice and Mary his wife claim a Portion of £200 and interest on the same Lands, by the same Will and afterwards by a Decree in Chancery. No. 1789, John Trant, only son of Richard, claims a debt of £875 remainder of £2200 due on the whole Estate in Kildare, Kings and Queens Counties, Dublin, South Meath, Kerry and Limerick by Will of Claimant's father to Sir Patrick Trant in Trust for Claimant, and by Lease and Release dated 21st May, 4th James the Second, wherein there is a provision for all Sir Patrick's debts, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Patrick Trant. No. 1733, Anne Fitzmaurice, Widow, claims a jointure on the Lands of Duaghnafeely, alias Ballygreenlig, in the Barony of Clanmorris, by Settlement dated 16th March 1680. Witnesses, James Fitzmaurice and another, Forfeiting Proprietor, James Fitzmaurice. No. 1934, Garret Fitzmaurice, a minor, by Anne Fitzmaurice his grandmother, claims an Estate in fee after the death of Anne on the same Lands by the last mentioned Deed, Forfeiting Proprietor, James Fitzmaurice. No. 2095, Alice O'Donoghue Widow and Administratrix of Geoffrey O'Donoghue, claims a Residue of ninety-nine years determinable on payment of £120 Mortgage, and the Equity of Redemption of said Mortgage, on the Lands of Cleagagh and Clinicalleen in Maghonihy, by Lease dated 1st May 1674 from Callaghan late Earl of Clanearthy, to claimant's husband, and by Deed of Mortgage from the claimant's husband to Donogh Earl of Clanearthy, Witnesses to Lease, Dermod Mac Carthy and
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another, Forfeiting Proprietor, Earl of Clancarthy. No. 2096, Daniel O'Donoghue, son and heir of Geoffrey O'Donoghue, claims an Equity of Redemption of the last mentioned Mortgage on the same Lands. No. 2212, Samuel Wilson claims a debt of £105 interest and costs, over all the Estates by Bond dated 23rd April 1688, and Judgment in King's Bench in Hilary 1688, Forfeiting Proprietor, Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 2215—Darby Cronine claims a Term for three lives, two in being, on Raghmore, Shimmogh and Mills and four (illegible) of Clonntyny, by Lease dated 20th October 1675, Witnesses, Edward Daniel, Connell O'Leary, and another, Forfeiting Proprietor, Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 2219, John Brown Esq. claims a Mortgage in fee for £120, and interest on Droumidisart, Knockanelibeard, and other Lands, by Deed of Feoffment dated 25th March 1636 to Daniel Chute who assigned to Teague Mahony, who assigned to claimant by Deed dated 1st November 1676, Witnesses to Deed of Feoffment, Valentine Browne and another: to Assignment, James Plunket, Walter Plunket, and James Barry, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Brown alias Lord Kenmare. No. 2220, Teague Moynahan claims a Term of three lives on Rathbeg, by Lease dated 8th August 1681, Witnesses, James Browne and Owen Mac Carthy, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 2221, Myles Sweeny, farmer, claims a Messuage, house, tenements, and garden in Killarney, by Lease dated 26th November 1684, and confirmed by Sir Valentine Browne by Indorsement dated 26th November 1686,
and by another Indorsement assigned to Claimant, Witnesses to Lease, Roger Scannell and Richard Driver, Witnesses to Assignment, Robert Mayne, Timothy Falvey and another, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 2222—John Sughrue claims a Residue of twenty-one years commencing 25th March 1684, on a plot of ground built on the North side of Killarney, by Lease dated 30th July 1684, which by several Assignments came to Teague Mahony who, by Indorsement on the said Lease dated 20th of August 1692, assigned to Claimant, Witness, Walter Nagle; the same Claimant claims a Residue of twenty-one years, and a Term for three years, on the two plowlands of Tyrenahoule, by Lease dated 1st August 1681, Witnesses, John Browne, John Plunket, and another, and also by a Certificate of a Collateral Agreement dated 1st May 1698, to Maurice Herbert, and both assigned by him to Claimant, by Deed dated 11th June 1698; Witnesses to Agreement, Miles Sweeny, and Walter Nagle; and to Deed, Dennis Falvey, Timothy Sullivan, and another. No. 2223, Murtagh Sheehy, as Heir and Executor of Manus his father, claims a Residue of forty-one years, commencing 25th March 1671 on the eight plowlands of Baslihane, in the Barony of Dunkerron, by Articles dated 27th April 1671; Witnesses, Darby and Ulick Leary and another. No. 2225, Thomas Barry gent. Administrator of William Wall deceased, not administered to by Margaret Wall his widow, and also deceased, in Trust for Milo Wall, a minor, son of said William, claims a Residue of thirty-one years, commencing May 1st 1676, on the Lands of Derrylugh, Domanagh,
and other Lands, by Deed dated 1st July 1675, Witnesses, Tiegue Riordan and another, Forfeiting Proprietor Earl of Clancarthy. No. 2321, Francis Bernard Esq. claims several chiefties from £2 to £16 per annum, called Clancarthy's and Desmond's Chiefties on the Territory of Glanfleske, the Lands of Darroshane, and several other Lands in the Baronies of Magonihy and Glanerought, by Deed dated 1st November 1695, and several Conveyances before that, Witnesses to Deed, The Honble. Francis Annesly and another, Forfeiting Proprietors, Earl of Clancarthy, John Lyne, and Colonel Daniel Mac Fineen Mac Carthy. No. 2324, Daniel O'Sullivan More Esq., Assignee of Mabel Mac Carthy, Widow, mother of Donogh Mac Carthy, gent. deceased, claims a Residue of twenty-one years, commencing 1st May 1689 on the Town and Lands of Baslikane in the Barony of Dunkerron, by Lease dated 1st October 1689, and by Indorsement dated 1st August 1700, Witnesses to Lease, Godfrey Daly and another, to Indorsement, Desmond Sullivan and another, Forfeiting Proprietor, Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 2518, Edmund Tuohy, merchant, claims several Estates for lives; £90 and interest on the Town and Lands of Killarney, a Messuage etc. called Gortnigarah and several other Lands, by several Leases from Sir Valentine Browne and several assignments which came to Claimant, Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Valentine Browne. No. 2565, Earl of Inchiquin an Equity of Redemption on Knockanotagh and Aghadoe, by Bond dated 27th November 1686, an Assignment dated 22nd April 1695, and a Deed of Mortgage for £500; Forfeiting Pro-
The Forfeitures of 1688.

priestor—Sir Patrick Trant. No. 2667, Sir William Long claims an Estate in fee, which was to be conveyed to Lord Clare, by Articles dated (illegible) on the Manor of Tarbert, by Letters Patent dated 23rd May 19th Car. 2nd; Forfeiting Proprietor, LORD CLARE. No. 2682, John Croker Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, claims a Dower on the same Manor, by same letters, Forfeiting Proprietor, LORD CLARE. No. 2914, Dame Elizabeth Crosbie, Relict of Sir Thomas Crosbie, on behalf of herself and four sons, Thomas, John, Pierse, and Charles, claims an Estate for life, and the said sons claim their respective remainders on the Lands of Ballyhigue and several other Lands by Lease and Release dated 30th and 31st August 1680, Witnesses, Edmund Malone and another. This claim is made lest the Proprietor should be any Forfeiting person. No. 2915, Garrett Fitzmaurice, gent., claims an Estate for lives on the Lands of Gortfadda by Lease dated 27th September 1687, Witnesses, John Browne and another; Forfeiting Proprietor, Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare. No. 2916, Major William Crosbie claims £5000 monies secured by James Fitzgerald, in Trust for Mary Clon- (illegible) the Claimant’s late wife, on the Estate of James Fitzgerald by Letters of Administration granted to Claimant, Forfeiting Proprietor, James Fitzgerald. No. 2918, David Crosbie Esq. prays that a Mortgage of £120, and Lease on the Lands of Graigue and other lands in the Barony of Clanmorris may be decreed to be of no force against him by virtue of a Deed dated in the year 1667 from Claimant’s father Sir Thomas Crosbie to George Gould. Forfeiting Proprietor, John Gould.
The Kerry Men of the Brigade.

(A.D. 1692.)

Regiment de Dillon.

Infanterie Irlandaise.

"O U.S. Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel et Sous Lieutenants present ondit Regiment certifions, que le Sieur Jean O'Quill est entré en service du Roy du France en mil sept cent quatre vingt douze en qualité de Sous Lieutenant, est resté avec le regiment jusqu'au moment où il a été separé par les princes, frères de sa Majesté, et a fait avec eux la campagne de mil sept cent quatre vingt douze avec honneur et distinction; En foy quoy nous avons signé a Coblentz le 25 Novembre 1792."

Stack, Col.       O. O'Sullivan.
Shee.             D. O'Mahony.*
C. Fagan.          Greenlaw, Lieut.-Col.
The Kerry Men of the Brigade.

O'Callaghan. Macnamara.
Tarleton. MacCarthy.
Burke. O'Farrel.
Darby Mahony. Bailly.
Reilly. Rickard O'Connell.

Lieutenant John Quill to whom the above certificate was granted was the second son of the late Thomas Quill Esq. J.P. of Tralee and the uncle of Jerome Quill Esq. of Tralee one of the most respected and esteemed gentlemen and magistrates at present in our county. Lieut. Quill appears to have joined the Brigade in the last year of its existence. It was assuredly no time for a carpet knight to select for his entrance into French military service, and whatever may be our opinion as to the worth of the cause he embraced, we must admit that nothing but a truly soldier-like and chivalrous feeling could have impelled our countryman to cast in his lot with the adherents of the unfortunate Louis in their final struggle with the army of the young republic. When resistance to the latter became hopeless and the Brigade was about to be dissolved, Lieutenant Quill joined the 68th regiment in the British army and proceeded with to the West Indies, where he died from the effects of hard service and a tropical climate. Several of his brothers and many of his near relatives were gallant officers in the English army. The pen of Charles Lever has immortalized Dr. Maurice Quill, whose kind heart and spirit of genial fun, no less than his professional skill
relieved and cheered many a suffering comrade in the battle fields and bivouacs of the Peninsular Campaign. Maurice Quill was the representative man of the Irish division of the old British army (better at the escalade and the forlorn hope than at the College cramming board) described by Sir Walter Scott in his Vision of Don Roderick:

"Hark from yon merry ranks what laughter rings! Mingling loud mirth with war's stern minstrelsy
His jest while each blithe comrade round him flings
And moves to death with military glee,
Boast Erin, boast them! tameless, frank, and free,
In kindness warm and prompt in danger shown
Rough nature's children, humorous as she,"—
&c., &c., &c.

The O'Quill Sept, according to Kerry tradition, is a branch of the O'Sullivan Mor deriving from a member of that clan who in consequence of a family feud or a dispossession by the Sassenagh settled in a wooded district of Trughenackmy and was hence styled O'Sullivan Choill (i.e. O Sullivan of the Wood) a name afterwards abbreviated and partially Anglicised into O'Quill. But O'Heerin's Topography written about 1400 places both O'Sullivans and O'Quills in Tipperary so that the separation from the original stock must have taken place prior to the migration of the O'Sullivans into Kerry where O'Donovan says they were driven by the Burghs after the English invasion. Mac Dermott's and Connellan's map places the O'Quills near Kilballylahisfe not far from the district of Doiremore i.e. the great wood. In noticing the descendants of the Sept in modern times I
ought to observe that the old spirit has not died out of the race inasmuch as two of the four grand nephews of Lieutenant John Quill of the Brigade, sons of Jerome Quill Esq. J.P., have entered the military service of their country within the last few years, and a third is not unlikely to follow their example.

Christopher Fagan, the next officer on the list about whom I have been able to obtain any certain information, was a scion of an ancient house that has given more than one gallant soldier to the Brigade, but a far larger number I am happy to say to the service of their own hereditary Sovereign and country. In 1358 John Fagan was High Sheriff of Meath, and in 1373 he was appointed Governor of Trim Castle. His great grandson married Phillis Skiddy of Skiddy’s Castle, Cork, and had Richard who settled at Feltrim county Dublin. His descendant Christopher Fagan of Feltrim, who had been dispossessed by Cromwell regained his estate as an “innocent Papist” after the Restoration. He left two sons Richard and Peter, and a daughter who married Hamilton, Viscount Strabane, by whom she was mother of Claud, fourth Earl of Abercorn, a Colonel of Horse in King James’s army. Christopher Fagan had also a younger brother John, who married and left a son Christopher a Captain in Lord Kenmare’s regiment in the service of James. He was included in the articles of Limerick and settled in Kerry having married Mary Nagle of Ballinamona whose mother was Catherine daughter of Hugh Lacy of Bruff. Captain Christopher Fagan was buried in Mucruss Abbey. His eldest son Patrick married Christian Fitzmaurice of Cosfoyle or
Cosfealy, and according to D’Alton had with several other children three sons Christopher, James, and John, and four daughters Mary, married * * * * Mac Sheehy, Elizabeth married Thomas O’Sullivan, Frances married Dr. Moriarty and Ellen died unmarried in Paris.

I. Christopher eldest of the three sons above mentioned entered the French army in 1755 and became Captain in the Prince de Soubise’s regiment of Dragoons. He was wounded in the affair of Ham which compelled him to retire, when he received a pension and the cross of the military order of St. Louis. At the breaking out of the French Revolution he came to London where he died in 1816 aged eighty three, leaving two sons Christopher the Captain in Dillion’s regiment who signed the above certificate and Charles also an officer of the Brigade. Christopher Fagan, like Lieutenant Quill, entered the British army after 1792 and died while serving with his regiment in the West Indies. His brother Charles married in 1788 Maria Teresa Paulina, Marchioness de Læuestine and de Beclær, daughter of Maximilian de Læuestine, Grandee of Spain of the first class, and had a son Charles Antoine Edwin, Count de Fagan, Captain in the Lancers of Gardes du Corps to Charles the Tenth, and also two daughters Maria Cristina Teresa, Canoness of the Royal Order of St. Anne of Bavaria, and Maria Teresa Sophia, married to Count Coronine of Cronberg, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

II. James Fagan, second son of Patrick Fagan and Christian Fitzmaurice, entered the Brigade about 1771 and served in it with distinction for several years. He was second in command at Dominica. After the disso-
olution of the Brigade he too entered the English army in which he was employed by General Cuyler on the staff. He fought at the reduction of several of the West Indian islands and at the period of his death, in a duel in Grenada, (1801) held the office of Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

III. John Fagan, third son of Patrick by Christian Fitzmaurice, married Elizabeth, only daughter of George Hickson, son of John Hickson of Tierbrin and Mary Rice, (and brother of Christopher the husband of Elizabeth Conway, and of John Hickson who married in 1743 Ellen daughter of Dominick Trant, grandfather of Colonel Sir Nicholas Trant,) and had six sons and five daughters all I believe born in Kerry. The sons were—1, George Hickson Fagan a highly distinguished officer in the E.I.C.S. who lost his left arm at the siege of Seringapatam and eventually at the age of thirty-four was Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army. He married Harriet Lawtre of Calcutta and had issue Christopher, George Hickson and Elizabeth. 2, Patrick Charles Fagan also in the Indian Army. He died at Patna of the effects of hardships and wounds at the siege of Bhurtpore where according to D’Alton he was the first to plant the British standard upon the ramparts. 3, Christopher Sullivan Fagan C.B. General in the Indian Army, served in the Mahratta campaign and at the reduction of Gwalior, Bundelcund, and Bhurtpore, after which he received the thanks of the Government. He had four sons of whom three were officers of the Indian army, viz: George Hickson Fagan of the Royal Bengal Engineers. He rendered essential services in improving the fortifications
of Fort William and retired from the army a Lieut.-Colonel in broken health in 1857. John Fagan, served at Ghuznee, and died of ague fever in the Punjaub. Robert Charles Fagan, distinguished at the siege of Delhi where although wounded, he could not be restrained from placing himself near the breastwork of the battery constructed by his engineer brother where he was killed by a musket ball through the head. One of his sisters married General Sleigh and another became the wife of James Erskine, Political Agent at Guzerat. 4, Robert Fagan was an officer in the British Army, he was wounded at the taking of Bona Fortuna and died unmarried in 1803. 5, John Fagan was an officer in the Bengal Artillery and died unmarried in 1809. 6, James Patrick Fagan the last survivor (in 1860) of this gallant band of brothers was a Major of the Bengal Artillery. He served under Sir Robert Abercromby in the Indian seas and was present at the reduction of the Mauritius. He also acted as Brigade-Major of the advance division against Nepaul, and was Paymaster in Chief of the Rajpootana and Malweh districts and employed on the Staff. He received a gratifying acknowledgment of His services from Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India. By his wife Stephanie La Mère he had two sons one of whom perished in the Mutiny. Although happily for themselves and their country these six sons of John Fagan and Elizabeth Hickson were never doomed to feel like their uncles and cousins that,—

"Serving the stranger through wandering and war,
The Isles of their memory could grant them no grave;"
yet as they were all born in Kerry and spent their youth
in Tralce and as such a long succession of military men from generation to generation in the same family is not a little remarkable, I have given this sketch of their services from D'Alton's King James's Army List illustrated. (Second edition enlarged 1860.)

The next officer upon the list about whom I have been able to obtain any certain information is James Conway. His great grandfather Christopher Conway second son of Captain James Conway and Elizabeth Roe (v. ante p. 62,) married Joan Roche of Dundine and had an only dau. Elizabeth who became the wife of John O'Connell of Derrinane and also seven sons three only of whom it is necessary to notice here. I. James Conway eldest of the three married Mary O'Driscoll and went to France with the Brigade. He left two sons who were officers in the French service. II. Thomas Conway married Anne Fitzgerald of Gallerus grand dau. according to Collins of John, Knight of Kerry, by Catherine dau. of the 18th Lord Kerry and had three sons and two daus. Elizabeth who married Christopher Hickson as above mentioned and Anne Conway married to James Mahony. The sons were 1, Christopher married Ellen Mac Carthy and died s. p. 2, James a distinguished officer in the Irish Brigade married Julia Mahony and had two sons, Thomas, General Count Conway, Governor of the Mauritius before 1783, and James, of Dillon's regiment, who continued in the French service after the Revolution and was known as Viscount Conway. Both these officers died without male issue. 3, Edward Conway married Ellen Mahony and left two sons Thomas and James. Thomas was
secretary to Lord Cornwallis in India and died in 1824 s. p. James Conway, Colonel of the 53d regiment, married and had Thomas Sydenham, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards and C.B. and a daughter Amelia who married Sir John Halkett Bart. of Pitferrane N.B. by whom she had a son Sir Peter Halkett, present baronet who married Eliza Jane, daughter of Captain Richard Kirwan Hill 52d regt. and has a son and heir Wedderburn Conway. Sir Peter Halkett, grandson of Colonel Conway (whose son is the representative of the old stock of Conways of Cloghane that gave so many brave soldiers to the Brigade,) carried the Queen's colours of the 42d Highlanders at the Alma and has the Crimean medal with three clasps.

Owen O'Sullivan, whose signature follows that of James Conway, was probably a member of the Dunkerron or Glanerought families of his name. Major Philip O'Sullivan of Ardea Castle, county Kerry, which in Smith's time was occupied by a Mr. Coote followed James the Second to France. His eldest son was intended for the priesthood but did not enter it, and in 1723 he emigrated to America for what reason is now unknown, but it is conjectured that he was involved in some Jacobite plot. However that may be, he settled in New Hampshire as a schoolmaster, and left with other issue two sons who became rather distinguished men in the infant republic. James Sullivan, the elder of the two, was Attorney-General for the State of Massachusetts, an office afterwards filled by his son and grandson men of high character and great ability. John Sullivan, younger son, was also in early life a lawyer, but at the
The Kerry Men of the Brigade.

breaking out of the American war he abandoned his profession and became an officer in the army of the Revolution. He is described by Bancroft in the ninth volume of his History of the United States as one who was "always ready to act but not always thoughtful of what he undertook, not free from defects and foibles tinctured with vanity, eager to be popular, enterprising, spirited, and able." Major John Sullivan's bravery was undoubted but by Washington and some of the American leaders he was accused of disobedience, and of haste in transmitting intelligence to head quarters which was afterwards found to be incorrect. Another charge made against him was that he had advised the promotion of a "French officer of Irish descent named Conway" to the post of Inspector General for which he proved to be unfit. This Conway may have been the officer afterwards Governor of the Mauritius, or his brother Vicomte Conway. Bancroft represents him as a brave, but vain and arrogant soldier, who was discontented because men who had served under him in France were promoted to be his equals or superiors in the American army. Those charges made by the great American historian called forth a defence of Major Sullivan's memory from the pen of an American of Kerry descent, Thomas Amory, a citizen of Boston in 1848, and according to D'Alton the great grand nephew of Thomas Amory the M.P. for Dingle in 1661. Mr. Amory writes with all the earnestness and warmth of feeling that might be expected from one Kerry cousin bound by all the traditions and customs of the "Kingdom" to stand up in defence of another. He gives in the Appendix of his really interesting and valu-
able little book an account written down from the lips of the old Glaneroght emigrant of his ancestors and immediate relatives. It was dictated by him when he was upwards of one hundred years old, and had for many months been quite blind, a severe affliction, as it deprived him of his greatest enjoyment, reading. He had taught in his school until he was past ninety when he could still write a fine hand and ride thirty miles to visit his son without suffering from the exertion so unusual for a man of his age. This quaint old Kerry Record by one whose recollection extended back to a period so close to 1688 is well worth quoting from Mr. Amory's pages. The forfeitures of the MacCarthys of Glaneroght are given in the List of lands sold at Chichester House.

"My father was Major Philip O'Sullivan of Ardea Castle in the County of Kerry. My mother's name was Joanna Mac Carthy, daughter of Dermot Mac Carthy of Killowen. She had three brothers and one sister. Her mother's name I forget but she was a daughter of Mac Carthy Reagh of Carberry. Her eldest brother was Colonel Florence or Mac Fineen, and he and his two brothers Charles and Owen went out in defence of their nation against Orange. Owen was killed in the battle of Aughrim. Florence had a son who retained the name of Mac Fineen. Charles I just remember. He left two sons Darby and Owen. Darby married Ellen O'Sullivan of Banaune. His brother Owen married Honora Mahony, daughter of Denis Mahony of Dromore in Dunkerron, county Kerry, and died in the prime of life much lamented. My father died of an ulcer in his breast caused by a wound he received in France in a duel with a French officer. They were all a short-lived family. I never heard that any of the men arrived at
sixty, and I do not remember but one alive when I left home in 1723. They were short-lived on both sides, but the brevity of their lives to my great grief and sorrow is added to the length of mine. My mother's sister married Dermot, eldest son of Daniel O'Sullivan Lord of Dunkerron, and her son as I understand was with the Pretender in Scotland in 1745. This is all I can say about my origin but I shall conclude with a Latin sentence:

_Si Adam sit pater cunctorum mater et Eva
Cur non sunt homines nobilitate pares?
Non pater aut mater dant nobis nobilitatem
Sed moribus et vita nobilitatur homo._

Like Smith's Dunkerron acquaintance Peter Kelly of Ballybog (v. Hist. of Kerry p. 418) the old Glanerogian was evidently a man of classic lore, better versed in the language of the ancient Roman than in that of the modern Sassenagh. His wife's nephew who claimed to be the grandson of O'Sullivan Mor was born in Iveragh, and sent at nine years of age to Paris for his education. He entered the French service and became the especial favourite of Charles Edward whom he accompanied to Scotland, and remained with all through the campaign of 1745, when he acted as Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master General of the rebel troops. Dissensions and jealousies arose between the Irish and Scotch followers of the prince, and O'Sullivan was an object of great dislike to many of the latter. He escaped to France after Culloden, and married Miss Fitzgerald by whom he had a son Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan an officer in the Irish Brigade, who during the American
war was placed under the command of Paul Jones whose services were "utilized" by the French. Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan quarrelled with his "irregular" commander and assaulted him, which breach of discipline obliged him to fly from France to America where he entered the English army under Sir Henry Clinton. At the close of the war he went to Holland where he died in 1824, leaving a son whose career is described by O'Callaghan in his History of the Irish Brigade as a romantic and adventurous one. He perished in a shipwreck while attempting to save the lives of his companions, and left a son John Louis O'Sullivan, who was Ambassador of the United States to Portugal from 1854 to 1858. This gentleman according to O'Callaghan and D'Alton still possesses a valuable watch given by Charles Edward to his great grandfather in the '45.

The officers of the O'Mahony family whose names appear on the list may have been of Kerry descent but I have been unable to obtain any authentic information about them. The name is one of the most illustrious in the annals of ancient Ireland and is mentioned in O'Heerin's Topography already referred to,

"Cinel me Bece of the land of cattle
Around the Bandain of fair woods,
The most warlike man from the rapid Muadh
Is O'Mahony of the harbour of white foam."

Colonel Dermot O'Mahony fell at Aughrim fighting for James. Daniel his brother was chiefly instrumental in recovering Cremona after its surprise by Prince Eugene. He brought the dispatches announcing the victory to
Versailles. He afterwards entered the Spanish service and highly distinguished himself in the Wars of Succession. He married first the widow of O’Brien, Lord Clare, and secondly Cecilia Weld of Lulworth by whom he had two sons Generals in the Spanish service. One of them Count John Joseph Mahony married the Lady Anne Clifford, daughter of Charlotte, Countess of Newburgh, and had a daughter Cecilia, Countess Mahony, who married Benedict, fifth Prince Guistiniani, and from this marriage descends the present Countess of Newburgh, Princess Guistiniani, and Marchioness Bandini, who is also Viscountess Kynnaird and Baroness Levingstone in the peerage of Scotland. The second son of General Daniel O'Mahony was ambassador to Vienna in 1766, and the Gentleman's Magazine of that year has an account of an entertainment given by him on Patrick's Day in that city to Count Lacy, President of the Council of War, Generals O'Donnell, Maguire, Mac Elligott, and other Irish officers at which also were present four Austrian nobles of the Grand Cross, two governors, seven military knights, four Privy Councillors, and several staff officers who to show their respect for the country of their host wore Irish crosses. There were several members of the O'Mahony family in the service of France from 1781 to 1833, all brave and distinguished officers. The present representatives of the old Sept in Kerry are Richard Mahony Esq. D.L. Dromore Castle, Kenmare, Daniel Mahony Esq. D.L. of Dunloe and Kean Mahony Esq. of Castle Quin, Killarney.

Rickard O'Connell, the second last name on the list, was I believe a member of the branch of the family set-
tled at Braintree county Clare. He died unmarried. John O'Connell of Aghgore, the husband of Elizabeth Conway, had a son Maurice who had a son Jeffrey and a grandson Maurice in foreign military service. This Maurice, or a namesake and near relative of his, (the grand uncle of Rickard O'Connell Esq. B.L. of the Spa near Tralee) was a distinguished officer in the Austrian army, a Baron of the Empire, Governor of Prague and Colonel of the Guards of Maria Theresa, with whom he was a great favourite. John O'Connell and Elizabeth Conway had another son Daniel, who married Mary O'Donoghue and had twenty-two children. One of them, Morgan of Carhen, was the father of the late Daniel O'Connell M.P. of Derrynane better known to his countrymen as the "Liberator," and the fourth son was Daniel, born August 1742, who entered the French service in Lord Clare's regiment of the Irish Brigade in 1757. There is a tradition current in the neighbourhood of Derrynane that the same ship that took the young lad from his Kerry home to join the Brigade, conveyed away also six fine youths, kinsmen of his, of whom one died a Roman Catholic bishop, one a General in the French, and another a General in the Austrian Service, and that Mrs. O'Connell his mother, known in family records as Mona Dhu, from her being the daughter of O'Donoghue Dhu, (i.e. the dark O'Donoghue) composed a Gaelic lamentation on their departure which old people used to recite. If it were possible to recover it now it would make a valuable and interesting addition to this collection of old Kerry Records and I regret that I am unable to obtain it. Daniel O'Connell served as Lieutenant in Clare's regi-
ment through the Seven Years' War, and distinguished himself at the siege and capture of Port Mahon in 1779 when he was Major of the Royal Regiment of Swedes. He received thanks and a recommendation for promotion from the Minister of War, and was soon after made Colonel of the Regiment which was sent with the rest of the French troops to besiege Gibraltar on the 13th of September, 1782. Colonel O'Connell was consulted as to the advisability of using floating batteries in the assault of the place and gave his opinion against that plan which however was carried out. Although he judged the attack was likely to fail he desired to share in the dangers and having led his men to the batteries fought until he was severely wounded. In the following year he was made Colonel-Commandant of a German regiment in the service of France. It was in a very disorganized state when he undertook the command and soon brought it to such a perfect state of discipline that it was long looked upon as a model corps. He was afterwards made Inspector-General of the French Infantry and wrote several works on military tactics which were considered standard publications of their kind. On the breaking out of the great French Revolution Colonel O'Connell joined the French princes at Coblentz and like his compatriot Lieutenant Quill and many of their mutual friends and connexions made the campaign of 1792.

In the following year he returned to Ireland, and was appointed Colonel of one of the six regiments in the English service, formed by George the Third out of the remnants of the Irish Brigade. His nephew Maurice O'Connell of Derrynane entered this regiment and pro-
ceeded with it to Dominica where he died. Count O'Connell did not accompany the corps to the West Indies, but was allowed to retire on half pay and on the restoration of the Bourbons he returned to France. In 1830 he was asked to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe but refused, saying that he was "too old at eighty years of age to turn traitor to his king" and he was therefore deprived of his pay and compelled to retire from the French service. He died in 1833 at his chateau near Blois, holding the rank of General in the French and the oldest Colonel in the English army. He had married a French lady of rank but had no children. His portrait at Derrynane represents him in a dark uniform laced with gold and over it the grand cordon of Saint Louis, a handsome, fine looking, old man with the stately air of a soldier and courtier of the old régime. The clear blue eyes and full well-formed mouth resemble those of his celebrated nephew but the face is slighter and the nose aquiline.

Another distinguished member of the O'Connell family was General Sir Maurice O'Connell who died in 1848 Commander-in-Chief in the Australian colonies. He entered the Irish Brigade in early life and had attained the rank of Captain when the Revolution began. He made like his cousin the campaign of '92 with the Bourbon princes and then came to England. He was after a time appointed to a West India Regiment and became Brigade-Major to Sir George Prevost at Dominica. In February 1805 the French effected a landing on the island but were gallantly repulsed by a comparatively small force of the 46th and West India regiments. In
Sir George Prevost's dispatch announcing the repulse he said—"Major O'Connell received the command and a severe wound at the same moment but the pain of the latter would not induce him to forego the honour of the former and he remained at the head of his men animating their courage still gaining fresh ground and resisting the repeated charges of the enemy who attacked him with an overwhelming force. Too much praise cannot be given to this officer who at length succeeded in driving the enemy back to their ships with the loss of their General and a vast number of their officers and men." Major O'Connell received two wounds in this battle but without waiting to get them dressed he marched his men across the island to Rosseau where the French again attempted to land but were again defeated with great slaughter. The House of Assembly at Dominica voted him a sword valued at a hundred guineas and a magnificent service of plate while the Patriotic Committee at Lloyds presented him with equally handsome testimonials. On his return to England he was complimented by George III. at the first levee he attended and was soon after transferred to the 73d regiment when several of his Kerry relatives and friends volunteered from the county militia to serve under him.* On the breaking

* Amongst others—his nephew Francis Eagar, son of Mary O'Connell by James Eagar of Dingle (son of Francis Eagar of Ballinvohier and Honora Hickson of Dingle) joined the 73d as Adjutant with fifty picked men from the ranks of the militia. He died a Captain in the 73d at Ceylon unmarried—Ensign Leyne with four hundred men and Ensign Raymond with fifty also joined the corps in which they both died holding the rank of Captain. V. Appendix Note on the Leyne and Raymond families.
out of a mutiny at Sydney, when the rebels seized on Admiral Bligh the Governor, the 73rd were ordered to embark for the colony under Major O'Connell now appointed Lieutenant-Colonel commanding. On their arrival the mutiny was soon suppressed, Colonel O'Connell became Lieutenant-Governor and married the daughter of Admiral Bligh. He afterwards served with distinction in the Kandian war and in 1830 was made Major-General. He died 25th of May 1848 holding the rank of Commander-in-Chief in the Australian Colonies, aged eighty-one, full of years and honours, leaving with other children an only dau., Alice Elizabeth, who md. in 1840 Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Henry Charles Capel Somerset, eldest son of Lord William Somerset, son of Henry, Duke of Beaufort.

Many other brave Kerry men than those here mentioned have in the old penal times, now happily past and gone, found a home in France, Spain, Italy and Austria winning well deserved laurels and as high a place in foreign courts and camps as their forefathers ever held in Ireland. Sir Nicholas Trant K.C.B., whose distinguished services at the outbreak of the Peninsular War (when he commanded a regiment of Portuguese troops acting with the English against Napoleon,) are frequently noticed in Lord Malmesbury's Correspondence lately published, was the grandson of Dominick Trant of Dingle by Ellen Ferriter of Ballyferriter. One of his aunts married Patrick Creagh and had a daughter married in 1781 to Daniel Mahony of Dunloe, while another daughter of Dominick and Ellen married John Hickson of Tierbrin. The Mac Elligotts, an heiress of whose family married
Daniel Chute of Chute Hall, several of the royal Sept of Mac Carthy, the O'Connors one of whom was Governor of Mantua before 1862, and is now a Baron of the Austrian Empire and a Colonel of Hussars in its service, with many others might be enumerated did space and time permit. As it is, I can only conclude this imperfect sketch by quoting from O'Callaghan's valuable history the address of Louis XVIII to the officers of the Brigade at Coblenz in 1792, when presenting them with a drapeau d'adieu or farewell banner, embroidered with the Irish harp twined with the shamrock and fleur de lis;—

"Gentlemen, We acknowledge the inappreciable services that France has received from the Irish Brigade in the course of the last hundred years, services that we shall never forget, though unable adequately to requite them. Receive this Standard as a pledge of our remembrance, a token of our admiration and respect, and in future, generous Irishmen, this shall be the motto of your spotless flag,—

1692—1792.

"SEMPER ET UBIQUE FIDELIS."
Inscriptions and Epitaphs

CORRESPONDENT writing to the Kerry Magazine in November 1856 gave a few copies of old monumental inscriptions in Kerry grave-yards which were even then half obliterated from the effects of time and neglect and are now doubtless quite illegible although within the last ten or twelve years a decided change for the better has taken place in the management and preservation from injury of "God's Acres" throughout the county. The Latin epitaph by Captain John Blennerhassett on the tomb of his mother and wife at Killorglin, is I am informed quite defaced, the only correct copies of it now in existence are to be found in the Genealogical Records, (p. 55) and in Smith's History of Kerry now a rare book.

"On a small mural slab in the chancel of Ballinahaglish Church" writes the Magazine Correspondent is the following: "Heare lyes the body of Lieut. William
Hilliard of Listrim who departed this life on the 9th of April 1707 and the body of his wife Elizabeth who died on the 28th of May 1709." These were probably the father and mother of Christopher Hilliard of Baltygarron the Galway Prisoner mentioned in the Introductory Memoir. In the floor of the transept of the old parish church at Ardfert is a flag on which these words are inscribed. "Here lies the body of Uriah Babington Esq. who departed this life the 5th day of April 1724 in the 63rd year of his age." (V. ante Gen. Rec. p. 54.) A handsome mural monument to the Knight of Kerry who died in 1741 formerly stood in Dingle Church where one would have supposed it was safe from desecration. But according to the Magazine correspondents of 1856 a party of sailors of the royal navy amusing (!) themselves in the sacred building tore down the black marble slab with its gilded letters and it was never replaced but actually cast out as rubbish and transferred to a hay yard at the Grove once the old mansion of the Knights of Kerry (v. the Black Earl's Raid p. 133), but then the residence of Mr. John Hickson D.L. where it was built into a rick stand. This Knight of Kerry was the immediate ancestor of the family of Townsend of Castle Townsend Co. Cork who obtained the Fitzgerald estates around Dingle as mentioned at p. 181. His epitaph was as follows:—Immodicis Brevis est Ætas et rara se-nectus. H. S. E. Johannes Fitzgerald Eques Kerriensis, ex antiqua stirpe Equitum Kerrien-sium, Oriundus suavitate, ingenii et integritate, morum eximius erat in ore venustas, in pectore benevolentia, in verbis fides, Candidus. facilis,
JUCUNDUS, QUOT NOTOS TOT HABUIT AMICOS INIMICUM
CERTE NEMINEM, TALIS QUUM ESSET. FEBRI COR-
REPTUS IMMATURE OBIIT, A.D. 1741. HOC MON-
MENTUM CHARISSIMI MARITI MEMORLE SACRUM MARG-
GARETTA CONJUX, MÆRENS POSUIT.”

In the Churchyard of Ventry Mr. Hitchcock found the following. “Here lyeth the body of Frederick Brown who departed this life February 1st A.D. 1775 aged eighty years.” This gentleman was one of a family known as the Browns of Ventry erroneously (as I believe) supposed to descend from a Sir Reginald Brown who according to the records of the Court of Exchequer was sheriff of Kerry in the reign of Edward the Second. The descendants and kinsmen of Sir Reginald Brown appear to have been chiefly settled in the north and east side of the county where they occupied an influential position until the fall of their feudal lord the Earl of Desmond. There are amongst the State Papers letters from him during his imprisonment in London to John Brown of Anneto requesting him to aid the Countess in collecting his dues in Kerry. In the survey of the Palatinate taken after the Earl’s death amongst the “fee farms of divers castles towns and tenements being within the cantred of Offariba otherwise Arbowe” Co. Kerry, granted to Sir Edward Denny are the following “parcels of land lately in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Brown attainted” viz: “the castle and lands of Listroan otherwise Lystrime, the castle town and lands of Ballinoe with their appurtenances which are now ruined and waste and the lands of Clog-
hainin, Fynalymore, Ballyshinkin, Ballinglanybeg, Bally (allegible), Ballinskrine, Kineen Comyne, Knockpoke, all
or most of them" in the barony of Clanmorrish. In a map amongst the State Records drawn about 1572 and dedicated to Cecil Earl of Salisbury two districts in North Kerry lying between Ballykealy and Carrigafoyle bounded on the north by the Shannon and on the south-west by "Lixnaw" are marked "Cric (Creagt?) Brownch" and "Cric Conclonch." In later records this territory is mentioned as "Brown Lonclone." The kindred of the attainted Thomas Brown probably moved into Limerick or into Galway where their collateral ancestors had settled in 1178, if any of their descendants remain in Kerry they are I suspect to be looked for rather in the thatched cabins of Clanmaurice than in the "big houses" of the Cromwellian proprietors at the other side of the county. By a strange weakness of human nature the descendants of these latter generally throughout Ireland, have too often shown themselves anxious to disown their origin and to claim descent, on slender proof, from the Cavaliers. Those who have studied the Court Chronicles of James the First and his son revealing the almost incredible villany, baseness and meanness of their favourites, Howards, Carrs and Villierses may well wonder how any man could prefer to seek his ancestors in that gilded heap of filth, rather than amongst the pure, brave, high souled, patriots who swept it off the face of their country. Frederick Brown of Ventry was the descendant of Whittall Brown who is mentioned in the Genealogical Records, and whose signature appears with that of Brigadier Nelson to a Cromwellian order amongst the Mac Gillicuddy Papers, edited by the Rev. Doctor Brady. John Nelson, Richard Ouseley, Whittall Brown and John Carrick were ap-
pointed Commissioners for surveying forfeited lands in Kerry on the 28th July 1654, and the two latter settled in Corcaguiny and Trughenackmy. Whittall Brown’s family is extinct in the male line, but in the female line the Eagars of Ardринае, represented in 1861 by the Rev. Thomas Eagar, Incumbent of Audenshaw, Manchester, the Eagars of Reencaherragh and of Gronmore claim descent from him. Arthur Brown, son of the Frederick whose epitaph is given above, sold the family property to Lord Ventry.

In the parish of Garfinny the following inscription was found by Mr. Hitchcock, that painstaking and able archaeologist, whose premature death was a great loss to his native county of Kerry: “In ri Deo. O. pро. Maximo Ejusque Filiо. et Sp. Sanctо. Here lie Maurice Kennedy and his wife Judith Currane, James Kennedy and his wife Alice Moriarty Achillion. Said Maurice and James Kennedy were the sons of John, son of Maurice, son of John Kennedy, who in the days of Cromwell left Nenagh in Ormond and settled in the parish of Garfìnagh. This stone is consecrated to their memory by Joshua Kennedy M.D. and Rev. James Kennedy P.P. of Dingle sons of said James, a.d. 1816.”

“Close to Lixnaw in a state now of almost irretrievable ruin” writes another correspondent of the Kerry Magazine in 1854 “of modern date though in an ancient burial ground stands the Church of Kiltomey; two slabs once fixed in the South wall now fallen to the ground and almost illegible from defacement and lichens tell its history as follows: “Siste viator et si hæc vagos, attraxerint oculos splendida marmora, noli tam
Quid posuitum est mirari quam depositum obstupescere hic enim, parvula conditur urnula, magna Constantia olim Longorum deliciae tandem Fitz-Mauriciorum utriusque tamen haud ignobile ornamentum.” This Constance Lady Kerry (mother of Thomas, the first Earl, the husband of Lady Anne Petty) is said to have been the first wife of Saxon blood chosen by a head of the house of Lixnaw since the days of Henry II. Honora Lady Kerry, the wife of the 20th Lord and the writer of the well known (to Kerry readers at least) letter to Pierce Ferriter in 1641, died in 1688. Her tomb stands or did stand in a small chapel of the cathedral of Ardfert and had this inscription graven on it,—“This monument was erected and this chapel re-edified in the year 1688 by the Right Honorable Lady Dowager Kerry for herself, her children and their posteritie only, according to her agreement with the Dean and Chapter.” The Magazine correspondent is amused at the Dowager’s inscribing her title deed on her tombstone “after the manner he says of the ancient Romans” but the poor lady had some excuse for the eccentricity inasmuch as the Fitzmaurices had been dispossessed of their ancient burial place in the preceding century by the churlish animosity of Governor Zouch, who forgetful of a brave soldier’s saying when a similar line of conduct was suggested to him towards a fallen enemy, “We war not with the dead,” refused to allow Thomas the sixteenth Lord Kerry to be buried with his forefathers in the abbey. Lady Kerry also knowing how precious to the neighbouring peasantry was a resting place within the shadow of St. Brandon’s may have thought it right to give
Inscriptions and Epitaphs.

this conspicuous warning against trespass on her portion of the crowded old churchyard.

Another inscription not in the Cathedral of Ardsfert but in the ruined abbey attracted the attention of more than one antiquarian a few years since. It is probably now quite obliterated or covered at least by the grey lichens and green mosses (no where more lovely than in our soft south-western climate) "creatures full of pity" says Mr. Ruskin in one of his exquisite word-pictures "covering with strange and tender honour the scarred disgrace of ruin laying quiet finger on the trembling stones to teach them rest." The following are the broken lines of the epitaph carved on a pillar in the ruined Franciscan abbey (within Mr. W. T. Crosbie's demesne) founded according to Smith and Sir Bernard Burke by the grandson of Raymond Le Gros and of Meyler Fitz Henry, Thomas the son of Maurice, and the first who assumed the honoured surname of Fitzmaurice:—

Donaldus digen ohen .. r
dor .. r . fec .. ho . o . u .

Ora .. pr .. o : a : d : m : ccc : liii.

This was Mr. Hitchcock's reading of the inscription which he interpreted to refer to a Donaldus Digen or O'Digen who had built that portion of the abbey. As Lewis in his Topographical Dictionary had said that its purport was—"Donald Fitz Bohen who sleeps here caused this work (i.e. chapel in the abbey) to be made" Mr. Hitchcock consulted Archdeacon Rowan who without giving any decided opinion on the reading of the surname suggested that the last line should be "orate pro eo" i.e. "pray for him," and that the word beginning the
second line had been “dormitor” i.e. keeper of the dormitory in the monastery. Mr. Hitchcock next applied to the well known antiquary Richard Sainthill of Cork to ask his opinion on the subject and received the following letter which is given in the Kilkenny Archaeological Journal for 1852.

CORK, 5th January, 1851.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 3d inst. I have to say that being on a visit at Mrs. Crosbie’s Ardfert Abbey in the autumn of 1830 I attempted to decipher the inscription on the wall of the abbey and in a communication which I made to my friend John Gough Nicholls which is published in the Gentleman’s Magazine for May 1831 respecting Ardfert I see that I gave my idea of its reading being:

Donaldus Fitz Bohen Hoc
Dormitor Fecit H. O. Us (Hoc Opus ?)
Orate Pr° Eo. A°. MCCCCLIII.

Subsequently understanding that Sir Richard Colt Hoare had been at Ardfert I addressed a letter to him with my reading of the inscription and requesting his opinion as to its correctness and meaning to which he favoured me with a reply and this formed part of a very large collection of MSS. which I afterwards made to illustrate the history of the county Kerry to assist my friend John James Hickson, solicitor of Tralee, who proposed re-printing “Smith’s History of Kerry” with additions and illustrations. Mr. Hickson’s lamented death having put an end to this I some years since gave my whole collection of MSS. to the Rev. A. B. Rowan of Belmont near Tralee hoping that he might do something for the history of Kerry. Among these MSS. is Sir R. C. Hoare’s communication to me of which I have no copy and can only refer you to Mr. Rowan if he is not the friend from whom you derive your information. I should suppose that I may have written to the baronet in 1831. I was in London that spring and spent a good deal of my time
searching the MSS. at the British Museum for Kerry history and I am inclined to think it was then I applied to Sir R. C. Hoare for his opinion as to the inscription. When I first saw it it was obscured by moss and I had hard work to rub off the accumulated incrustation. My idea is that the inscription refers to the person who made that evident addition to the abbey.—I am Sir your obedient servant

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

Archdeacon Rowan afterwards looked up Sir R. C. Hoare's letter to Mr. Sainthill and sent it to Mr. Hitchcock. It is as follows:

**Stourhead.**

**SIR**—I send you the best solution I can of your inscription but it is not quite satisfactory to me. I cannot make anything of the letters "h-e-n-d" but if read as follows it would be somewhat intelligible, "Donaldus Fitz Bohun heic dormitor fecit hoc opus, Orate Preco, A°. MCCCCLIII."

Your obedient servant,

R. C. HOARE.

Mr. Sainthill, whose antiquarian zeal and knowledge were not less remarkable than his modest self-sacrifice in allowing other men to enter into the fruit of his labours, was not mistaken in his hope that Archdeacon Rowan would do something for the history of our county. Few have done so much for it and it is only a matter of regret that he did not do more and carry out my father's design of a new and enlarged edition of Smith's History. The overwhelming pressure of a large professional practice in law agencies and Chancery prevented the latter making much way in the preparation of the work he had so much at heart but he did copy a large quantity of Mr. Saint-
hill's MSS. in the hours which should have been devoted to rest and thereby hastened his own death. He had also copied from the originals at Ardfert and Banneeloon a great number of the Crosbie and Mac Gillicuddy Papers.

On a stone which is or was a few years since in Dunkerron Castle, Kenmare the following words were carved “I. H. S. Maria Deo Gratias † this work was made the xxth of April 1596 by Owen O'Sullivan Mor and Sylyn Donogh Mac Carthy Rieogh.” On a tombstone in Ballyoughtra Church-yard are the following names and dates. The abbreviations were inexplicable even to Mr. Hitchcock:—“I. H. S. Nagle. Pat Lii Terry 1551. At Lii Ferriter 1642. Pat Liiiz Rice 1722. Lii Mcc Mahonah aged 27. A.D. 1767. Pray for us.” In Ardfert Cathedral there is a small sunken panel cut on a stone which bears the following words “Mav. Moore. K. 1703.” The k has puzzled our county antiquarians. It is not unlikely that the brief epitaph may have marked the burial place of Mary Fitzgerald of Kilduff, county Limerick, who as mentioned at p. 83, married Thomas Moore one of the Galway prisoners. The three following names and dates are on tombstones in the same edifice. “Anne Smarley 1750. John Cowan 1757. Francis Tellot 1758.” They were probably servants or retainers of the Earls of Glandore who once held high and hospitable state in their neighbouring mansion of Ardfert. In Mrs. Bury Palliser's charming work on “Lace Antique and Modern” she mentions, when describing the costly and artistic laces used sometimes to adorn the shrouds of deceased persons of high rank, that
in the last century, Lord Glandore walking one day through the ruined abbey in his demesne, observed something white near the aperture of a shattered tomb and that on going to examine it he drew forth a beautiful piece of old point, which had probably enfolded some departed Church dignitary or Lord of Kerry in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. From the following it would seem that the Franciscans lingered about their ruined abbey in the penal times. "This tomb was erected by Br. Anthony Kavenagh for ye Revs. Frs. Dermot Falvey decd. Aug. 22d 1750, Aged 68: John Shea May 3d 1751, Aged 62: I. Goggin Decr. 1st 1765 Aged 40 years and for the rest of his brethren. 1773." On another tablet in the old Cathedral there is the following inscription to a member of a family which still has a worthy and respected representative in Kerry.—"John Harnett of Ballyhenry a.d. 1766."

Kerry Grand Juries.

Inscriptions and Epitaphs.


Endorsed “My Triall on ye 30th of July.” Further endorsed in another hand “This is Sir Thomas Crosbie’s writing.”


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High Sheriffs of Kerry.

Inscriptions and Epitaphs.

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Resident Justices of the Peace for Kerry.

A.D. 1736.

Inscriptions and Epitaphs.


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A List of Freeholders of the County Kerry returned by William Meredith Esq., High Sheriff, to John Croker gent., his Attorney, in the Court of Common Pleas, 8th May, 1736.


Another List.

(No Date.)

Resident Justices of the Peace for Kerry.

A.D. 1785.

Lands granted to the Blennerhassetts.—I have adhered in all cases to the old spelling of the Irish names in the Indenture of 1622. In it, as well as in almost every record or survey connected with Ireland in the sixteenth century and drawn up by Englishmen, the Irish words are grossly misspelt (v. Dingle of the Husseys, page 170). The love of the Blennerhassetts for “the old house at home” induced them to give to a farm not far from Ballyseedy the Cumbrian name of Flimby, which it retains to this day. According to the Abstract of Grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation published by the Record Commissioners of 1821-25, John Blennerhassett obtained a confirmatory grant of 1,259 acres in Cork and 1,270 acres, 2 roods and 39 perches in Kerry.

Irish Parliament of 1613.—The foregoing extracts are taken from a full account of the proceedings of this Parliament given in a volume in the British Museum Library entitled “Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica, or a Select Collection of State Papers, to which are added Historical Tracts the whole illustrating the Political System of the Chief Governors and Government of Ireland during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. Published by David Hay at the King’s Arms in Parliament street Dublin. A.D. 1772.” The Collection contains a report of “His Majesty’s Speech delivered in the Council Chamber at Whitehall on Thursday before Easter 12 April, 1614,” in reply to the petitions and complaints of the Roman Catholic deputation. Like most of James’s orations, which according to Sir Walter Scott (a lenient critic of a Stuart king) presented a “woeful contrast to the concise and masculine speeches of Elizabeth,” it is inflated and tedious, but interspersed here and there with those shrewd hits which even the dullest Stuart was capable of administering in a war of words to his opponents. After condemning their conduct as full of “arrogant pride rash, and insolent,” and their words as “fashioned with imilitudes unsavoury and unmannerly unfit to be presented to any
monarch," "James said—"Offourteen returns whereof you complained but two have been proved false, and in the government no thing hath been proved faulty, unless you would have the kingdom of Ireland like the kingdom of Heaven. Methinks you that will have a visible Head of the Church over all the earth and acknowledge a temporall Head under Christ, you may likewise acknowledge my Viceroy and Deputy in Ireland. You that are of a contrary religion must not look to be the only law makers—you that are but half subjects should have half privileges—you have but one eye to me one way and to the pope one the other way. Strive henceforth to be good subjects, that you may have _cor unum et quam unum_ and then I shall respect you all alike." (Vol. 1, page 302.) It is to be remembered that the most turbulent and unmanageable members of the Parliament rebuked by James were not the native Irish, but the descendants of the English settlers. On their way to the Castle the Tract tells us, "Lord Buttevant and Lord Gormanstown fell at debate for precedence of places, as who should ride foremost, and take the upper hand, which strife continued between them all along the street even until they came to the Castle gate.......And shortly after they were called before the Lord Deputy and Council where each of them challenged precedence of the other by antiquity of their birth and callings, but when these antiquities proved doubtful, and could not be well settled for want of good records, it was ordered that the Viscount Buttevant should have the precedence until the Viscount Gormanstown could bring forth more ancient records. Likewise at another time the Baron of Lixnaw and the Baron of Delvin contended for precedence, so did also the Baron of Trimlestown and the young Baron of Dunsany." (Ibid page 205.)

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DEFENCE OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—Readers of Lord Macaulay's History will remember his vivid account of the struggles and sufferings of the Protestant colonists in that south-western district of Kerry which he describes as the "most beautiful tract of the British Isles." (Hist. of England. Vol iii. p. 135.) The great historian derived his information on the subject from a rare pamphlet written in 1689 by one of the chief gentlemen of the Colony, Richard Orpen the agent of Sir William Petty, and the owner of the "White House" (as it was popularly called,) a small mansion built on a rocky peninsula at Killowen in the parish of Kenmare. When the troubles of 1688 began Mr. Orpen and his father-in-law the Reverend Thomas Palmer had the White House provisioned and strengthened as a place of defence and into it the forty-two Protestant families of the neighbourhood, numbering
Appendix.

amongst them only seventy-five men capable of bearing arms, crowded for safety and shelter. The struggle maintained by the little garrison against a force of three thousand Irish soldiers and its final surrender, has been described by Smith, as well as by Macaulay and more recently in the last History of Kerry. Robert Orpen, the father of the gallant defender of the White House and the son of a Royalist officer who fell at Naas, is mentioned in an Inquisition dated 1661 as residing at Killorglin. His grandfather is said to have md a lady named Stephenson, one of whose sisters md O'Donoghoe of Ross, while another according to Sir Bernard Burke md the Mac Carthy Mor. Robert Orpen of Killorglin md Lucy Chichester, and had two sons Richard his heir the defender of the White House, Robert died in England md and three daus Rachel md to John Mayberry, Dorcas to Francis Crampe and Margaret to Robert Bowen. After the surrender of the White House Richard Orpen escaped to England, from whence he returned an officer in King William's army and fought at the Boyne. He settled finally at Killowen and was a magistrate for Kerry. He is said to have proved a kind friend to many Roman Catholic families around Kenmare during the penal times, holding lands and leases in trust for them with an honourable fidelity then but too rarely observed even where brother dealt with brother. From Richard Orpen and his wife Isabella, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Palmer, descend the various branches of this much respected family now existing, represented by Sir Richard John Theodore Orpen, Knt. of Ardlully, Kenmare, the Rev. Edward Orpen Vicar of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, and Richard Hungerford Orpen J.P. of Killaha, co. Kerry.

(KATHERINE TOWNSEND WIFE OF WILLIAM GUN.—The tract says of this lady:—“She had resolved when she came abroad with her husband, to undergo the greatest Hardships and Dangers they should meete with rather than stay at Home, and be subject to the insolent abuse of the unmerciful Irish rebels. Some whereof coming to the House of a gentleman one Mr. Burdett his wife great with child espying them endeavoured to shut the door, when they forced it in upon her and shott her dead.” (Tracts relating to the History of Ireland between 1695 and 1700, in the Library of the British Museum.) The following names connected with Cork, Kerry and Limerick appear in the list given of the Galway Prisoners, Jonathan Bowles Thomas Busted, John Chimney, Andrew Nash, John Saunders, Edward Raymond, Bartholomew, Nicholas and Joseph Purdon, William Walker, Edward and Christopher Oliver, Samuel Carter, Thomas Casey, William Rice, Thomas Moor.
Appendix.

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Repartee of the Duchess of Tyrconnell.—This *not* is a tradition. It is not mentioned in the many tracts relating to James's flight preserved in the British Museum, but in such matters tradition is usually a safer guide than written records. Story says—"My Lady Tyrconnell met him at the Castle gates and after he was up stairs her Ladyship asked him what he would have for supper, who then gave her an account of what a breakfast he had got, which made him have but little stomach for his supper. Some say he had sent to Sir Patrick Trant and another gentleman towards Waterford to provide shipping for him, beforehand, for fear of the worst, but I have not heard the certainty of it." (Impartial History p. 49.)

(Page 35.)

Jenkin Conway.—He appears to have come to Ireland shortly before the death of Desmond. There is a letter in the State Paper Office, dated 8th March, 1583, from Wallop to Walsingham saying that he "cannot grant his (Walsingham's) man anie commoditie." The phrase may be taken to mean that Conway was a person specially recommended by Walsingham, who had reason to believe him worthy of civil or military employment in Ireland, or that he was at one time actually in the service of Walsingham it may be his personal attendant. If we take the latter to be the true meaning of the expression, it is to be remembered that service in the household of a great man in 1583 implied no such inferiority of birth or social position on the part of the servitour as we are accustomed to associate with the word servant now a days. The servant of a nobleman or great officer of state in the reign of Elizabeth and James, was generally, if not invariably, like the Squire and Page of the feudal baron, of noble or gentle blood. In a note to his valuable "Essays on Historical Truth" Mr. Bisset says, referring to the attendants of the Earl of Gowrie accused of conspiring against James the Sixth; "Thomas Cranstoun though according to the custom of that age throughout Europe, only a servitour to the Earl of Gowrie, was a brother of Sir John Cranstoun of Cranstoun. Pepys relates how in Queen Elizabeth's time "one young nobleman would wait with a trencher at the back of another till he came of age," witnessed in "my young Lord of Kent who waited upon my Lord of Bedford at table, when a letter came to Lord Bedford that the Earldom of Kent was fallen to his servant, the young lord, so he, Lord Bedford, rose from the table and made him sit down in his place and took a lower himself for he was by place so to sit." (Bisset's Essays on Historical Truth p. 240.) Notwithstanding the Tudor jealousy of
the nobles of the old blood whose ancestors had been troublesome subjects to the Plantagenet kings, Elizabeth honoured high birth with a woman's instinctive conservatism whenever she felt it safe to do so, and would naturally favour junior scions of the great houses of the Principality, Herberths and Conways, who were engaged in the Irish wars endeavouring to improve their slender fortunes or to build up new ones. Conway's promotion accordingly was not long delayed, for in less than a month after Wallop's unfavourable response the Queen's faithful Lord General, Ormond, writes to Walsingham that he "has taken Jenkin Conway" into his own company. On the 29th October, 1584, Jenkin Conway writes from Dublin to his patron at court,

To the Right Honourable and his very good Mr. Sir Frances Walsingham Knt. Principal Secretary to her Matie's most Honourable Privy Counciell.

RIGHT HONOURABLE

My humble dutie remembered, I have hitherto forborne to write unto yo'hono' not soe moche for want of matter as for feare to be troblesome, but in discharde of my dutye as by yo'hono's accustomed favoure to be relieved I have nowe presumed to present you with these few lynes, beseechinge you to excuse my boldness therein. Since my arrivall in Ireland I have dyverse tymes moved my Lord about Killorgan, but can receive no comforte, and I feare his Lordshipp's meaninge is to bestowe it uppon some other, onless by yo'hono's good meanes it be prevented. I desire none otherwise to have it but as it shall be savyed for her Matie's benefitt, with demaunde is nothing unreasonable, neither maie it justly be denied me, for though my habilitye be small yet is there none that shall more faithfully serve her Matie than myselfe, howsoever it shall please her to employe me. I beseech yo'hono' call to mynde the tyme that I have spente, and the travell I have had during my continuance here, and let not me alone be the man that shall remayne unrecompensed. I doe so well assure myselfe of yo'hono's furderance, that amongst all these dowtes I doe yett receive some conforte. In som I refere myselfe and my cawse wholly to yo'hono' beseeching the Almightye to send yo' helth and longe life with increase of honor to God's good will and pleasure: From Dubelin this xxist of October 1584.

Yor honor's moste humble and
obedi ent pore servant

JENKIN CONWAY.

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This letter seems not to have been disregarded, but the maxim “much will have more” had a special application to the case of the Elizabethan undertakers, their “land hunger” grew by what it fed on, and in the following year we find Conway again writing from Dingle to Walsingham.

**RIGHT HONOURABLE,**

My humble dutie remembred, I have by my former lettres advertised yo honor of my Lo: Deputies favorable dealinge with me as well in appointing me subsirive of the Shier, which by reason of Mr. Lane’s absence hath ben more credit than commoditie unto me; as also in grantinge me chifely in respecte of yo honor’s favorable comendacon, the custodiain of Kylorgan accordinge to my desire, and in all things else have found him so much my good Lo: and so willinge to do me pleasure, that as I cannot but acknowledge it so, I desire that by yo honor he may be made to know that I am not unthankfull for it; Humblie beseeching yo honor of yo accustomed goodness to be also a meane for my better assurance in enjoyinge the benefitt of that which hath hitherto beene onely a troble and a chardge unto me, not doubting but my Lo: Deputie will moste wileingly agree to anythinge that he shall perceive to be to yo honor likinge. The countrye, God be thanked, is in verry good state for eny matter now in action, and likely if it so continew in short tyme to become very happye. One Donogh M Cartie, a base sonne of the Earl of Clancare, with the nomb of xxth or thirtey men, doth somewhat disquiet the countrye, but I hope he shall be cutt off by some good meanes before he growe to eny strengthe, wherein my travell and service shall not be neglected. I have fownde the Lo: President and his brother the Vice President my very goode frends at all tyme: praying yo honor to have it in remembrance as to yo wisdome shall seme mete, And soe cravinge pardon for my boldenes with the remembrance of my dutie to my good Ladye, I doe moste humblie take my leave. Dinglecushe this xth of Julye 1585

Yo honor’s servant allways at

Indorsed

10. July, 1585

“From Conway.”

JENKYN CONWAY.

He was certainly no backward suitor, but neither were any of his fellow-adventurers, some of whom had never served in the army. By a certificate (preserved amongst the Carew MSS.) dated 25th July, 1587, he was put in possession of Killorglin and Castle Drum, and from a note appended to it we learn that those lands were parcels of property occupied by Sir Valentine Brown, and assigned by him to Conway. As I have elsewhere observed the undertakers, amongst
whom was Sir Valentine who was also the surveyor of the escheated Palatinate, seem to have exchanged portions of their grants with one another pretty much as they pleased. It was not until Florence MacCarthy who had married the Earl of Clancare's heiress (and whose claims in many ways interfered with those of Sir Valentine and Jenkin Conway) was finally lodged in the English prison where he died, that their grants were finally extended and confirmed. From the Records of the Irish Court of Chancery it appears, that James the First in the eleventh year of his reign, granted to "Jenkin Conway his heirs and assigns for ever the Seignory of Killorglin, "with power to hold a Court Baron before Seneschals appointed by him and his heirs etc," and also the "Abbey, Priory, Scite, Circuit and precincts of Innisfallen in the county of Kerry." A note on the margin of Captain John Blennerhassett's book of pedigrees says: "The following was copied out by Mr. Thomas Spring of the Gross Survey Books in the Surveyor-General's Office,—"Glaneought Barony, the four plowlands of Cahir, the four plowlands of Droumdagour and Bar-Neddeen belonged always to the Pryor of Killaha as to the impropriation. The rest of the Impropriation of the parish of Kenmare belongs to the heirs of Jenkin Conway, viz: John Dowdall Esq. Councillor-at-law anno 1735, to be found at the Peacock Inn, Water Lane, Fleet Street, London." John Dowdall was a member of a family long settled in Ireland and holding a high position in Meath and Limerick. There is a letter of his amongst the Southwell Correspondence in the British Museum, from which it appears that he was actively engaged as a lawyer for Sir Richard Cox's family and others who were endeavouring to defeat the indisputably just claims of the unfortunate Earl of Clancarthy to some portion of the vast estates of his ancestors. John Dowdall must have died s.p. or sold his Kerry estate, for after 1736 there is no trace of his name amongst the landed proprietors of the county. The male line of Jenkin Conway having terminated with his grandson, there are no direct descendants of his bearing his name now in existence, but in the female line he has numerous descendants in Munster. As the limited space at my disposal here, obliges me to confine my attention to families mentioned in the State Records as intimately connected with historical events relating to the county, I am unable to comply with the request of many esteemed correspondents to continue the genealogies in Captain Blennerhassett's book down to the present day, but I have endeavoured to supply, as far as possible, the information required by adding in, at the close of the Appendix, a few genealogical notes of some of those families who descend from the Conway co-heiresses. Were I to attempt at present to complete the Kerry pedigrees which Captain Blennerhassett has brought down to 1736, I should have to omit a quantity of the matter promised in the prospectus of this little book, or to add
another volume to it, which I may hereafter do if a certain number of subscribers are found to warrant such an undertaking.

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WILLIAM BLENNERHASSETT HUSBAND OF MARY MORLEY.—When the male line of his elder brother failed this gentleman's descendants succeeded at Ballyseedy the present owner of which is Arthur Blennerhassett born 25th of June 1856. (v. Burke's Landed Gentry.)

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BLENNERHASSETT OF RIDDLESTOWN.—From this marriage of Edward Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Windall descends Gerald Blennerhassett, present owner of Riddlestown and John Brooke Blennerhassett of Rockfield, near Rathkeale.

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ROBERT BLENNERHASSETT HUSBAND OF FRANCES YIELDING.—From this marriage descends the present Sir Rowland Blennerhassett Bart. of Churchtown near Killarney (v. Burke's Baronetage) and in the female line Charles Conyers of Castle Town Conyers Co. Limerick and his brother Grady Conyers of Liskennett in the same county.

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JOHN EDMONDS OF ASHDEE.—William Hickey of Kilelton, Co. Kerry, according to Sir Bernard Burke md Pomel, heiress of John Edmonds of Ashdee same county, descended from Sir Anthony Edmonds and his wife Margaret, dau of O'Connor Kerry, which marriage saved the lands of East and West Ashdee from confiscation. West Ashdee was inherited by the wife of William Hickey whose son md Phillis Trant of Dingle and had a son William who md Margaret dau of Pierce Nagle of Anaissky and niece of Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General in the reign of James II. William Hickey and Margaret Nagle had a son the grandfather of the present William Creagh Hickey of Kilelton D.L. and his brother Colonel James Hickey of the 7th Fusileers.

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SIR JOHN BLENNERHASSETT.—His funeral Certificate and that
of his wife the dau of Richard Duke of Bashall in Suffolk are in the British Museum MSS. He died 14th November 1624, and was interred in St. Patrick's Cathedral Dublin having for chief mourners Mr. Ambrose Blennerhassett, Mr. Robert Blennerhassett and Mr. Sandes.

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BLENNERHASSETT OF FERMANAGH.—From a brother of this Henry Blennerhassett of Castle 'Hassett whose funeral certificate is also among the British Museum MSS. the present St. John Blennerhassett of Hardwicke street, Dublin claims to descend.

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CAPTAIN JOHN DOWNING.—It is likely that Captain Downing was a son or grandson of the Lieutenant Downing who is mentioned in Pacata Hibernia as having distinguished himself at the Siege of Dunbuy. "Then Captain Bostock divided his men into three boats and the pinnace bearing upon the fort with her ordnance hee and Lieutenant Downing assayed the uttermost fort which after a good defence made, their resolution and valour carried it." — (Pacata Hibernia p. 318.) The connection with the Spring family may have brought the Downings into Kerry where they intermarried with the Guns of Rattoo. (v. p. 45.)

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WINFRED MAC ELIGOTT.—The name of Mac Eligott in old documents is sometimes spelt Mac Elyot, Mac Leod and Mac Eligot. In the maps of 1576 and 1692 in the State Paper Office and Carew MSS. their Castle is set down as Castle Eliot. In the old Peerage books Maurice, the second baron of Lixnawe is said to have md Mary Mac Leod, dau. and heiress of Sir John Mac Leod of Galway, and after a search in the Heralds Office and amongst the Irish records in Dublin Castle, Archdeacon Rowan ascertained that this version of the pedigree was a mistake and that the heiress bride of Fitzmaurice was Mary, dau of Mac Eligot of Galey, in Clanmaurice. In the Patent Rolls of James I is a general pardon to Thomas Baron of Lixnawe and a number of his retainers, including John and Thomas Eligot of Galey. Archdeacon Rowan says that:—"In the Rolls of 22nd James I, A.D. 1625, we find an entry of Pardon of Alienation to Maurice Mac Eligot, for alienation to his nephew and heir John Mac Eligot, of premises held in capite without license. "This Maurice," continues the Archdeacon, "deceased 20th April 1619 (?) and an Inquisition held at Killarney 15th September 1624, found that
he died seized of Ballygennes and Turkery, Ballyquagh, Bally-
nemoney, Ballyfaud, Illagh, Ballybeg, Bellaty-grillagh and Glan-
naginty and the Inquisition also found that by deed 20th April 1609, he had conveyed to the said John McElgote, Tulligarron, Lisard-
bouly, Glandonellane, Tourreagh, Ballynahennessie, Fidenagh, Clogherleine, Caherbrehy, Ballymurrene, Rathlane and Keelbane * * * in or about this time Daniel Chute married Joanna Mac Elligot who is presumed to have been the heiress of John above mentioned, for ever since then most of the denominations conveyed by the deed of 1609 to him, have continued among the possessions of the Chute family, and have come in the line of descent to our pre-
ent High Sheriff, Richard Chute Esq. of Tulligarron, who now
worthily enjoys the same; but there was also undoubtedly another branch of the family seated at Ballymac Elligot itself * * * * It was probably the proprietor of Ballymac Elligot who md Grace Crosbie dau of the Bishop of Ardfert.” (Kerry Magazine, September, 1856.)
Thus far the Archdeacon, but from some documents which he seems not to have seen, and which have been kindly lent to me by the present respected owner of Chute Hall, Francis Blennerhassett Chute Esq. we are able to ascertain that the Mac Elligott owner of Ballymac Elligot, was also the owner of Tulligarron before 1630 and that he was the husband of Katherine (not Grace) Crosbie, who was the daughter of the Bishop of Ardfert. One of these documents is an Indenture made the 1st day of May 1630 “in the sixth yeare of our moste gratus Soverayn King Charles the First etc. between John Mac Elgote, alias Mac Elgote of Bally McElgote, in the Conntie of Kerrye gent. and Walter Crosbie of Ballynoe in the Countie of Kerrye Esq. feoffice in trust of the said John McElgote on the one parte, and Daniell Chute of Tullygarron Esq. on the other parte, Witnesseth, that the sd John McElgote and Walter Crosbie for divers goode causes and valuable consideracons them thereunto mov-
ing, and especially for and in consideracon of the som of one thousand pounds ster. etc to him the said John McElgote, alias Mc Elgote, in hand paide by the sd Daniell Chute * * * * have given granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed and confirmed etc. all those lands, tene-
ments and hereditaments zomonly called and known by the name of Tulligarron and Lyssardspoula, Tonereegh, Gladdanydonnellane, Ballygakine, Ballyneguishe, Keillbegg and Clogherelyne containing on the whole by estimacon seven plow lands, be it more or lesse, as they are particularly meared and bounded that is to say, to the caste upon the land of Carrignaselye and Lyssoolyne being in the tenure and possession of James Ryves Esq. and soe leadinge upp a river or water course toward the mountaine to the lands of Kilduffe and Ballincellig, and to the north boundinge with the lands of Altenmegg, alias Torselleth, being alsose the lands of the said James Ryves, and soe leadinge upp northward to the land called Ballyneimbreathmagh being the freehold of Dermoid Mc Tirlagh O’Connor, and to the
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west to the lands of Ballinora in the tenure and occupacon of Edmond Hoare * * * and to the southward bounding with the lands of Cahirbraigh nowe in the tenure of the said Diermorl Mc Tirlagh O'Connor, and soe leading southward to the lands of Curragh Mc Donogh in the tenure and occupacon of Robert Blennerhassett etc.” All these lands thus sold by Mc Elgote, who seems still to have retained Bally Mc Elgote in his own hands, were subject to a rent of a few shillings yearly to Trinity College, reserved by a Deed, 39th Elizabeth, between “Walter Travers Provost of the said College, and Maurice Mc Elgote.” The Indenture further engages that “John Mc Elgote, alias Mc Elgote, and Walter Croshie and Katherine Mac Elgote alias Crosbie the said John his wyfe, shall at or before the feast Day of Michael next ensuuing or one moneth after levie a fine sur Recognizance de droit (illegible) unto the said Daniell Chute etc.”—and put him in possession of the premises before mentioned. The witnesses to this deed are Nathaniel Langdon (the Dean of Arlert mentioned at p. 79.) Patrick Harrolde, Tiegue Mac Owen Carty, George White, (Provost of Tralee,) Ulicke, Edmond, and Morris Mc Elgott, John O'Connor and John Fanninge the five last signing with a mark or cross. The signatures of the Mac Eligott, Daniel Chute, and Dean Langdon, are in a fine, bold, hand legible as if written yesterday; but the indenture itself is ill written and carelessly spelt, especially in the repetition of the “Mc Elgote alias Mac Elgote,” both names being exactly alike notwithstanding the alias intervening. The writer probably meant to put “Mac Elgote alias Mac Elyote.” The following passage in the letters patent of Charles I. confirming Sir Edward Denny in his estates is curious, as tending to verify the tradition that the Mac Eligotts were in former times, rightly or wrongly, regarded as of the British race and not of the “meere Irishe;”—“And further the said Sir Edward Denny for himself, his heirs and assigns, covenants and grants by these presents to and with us our heirs and successors, that he the said aforesaid Sir Edward Denny Knit, his heirs and assigns within two years after the date of these presents will place, constitute, and have in upon the before mentioned premises or some parcell thereof, eight free tenants of the English or British race, origin, or blood, besides the aforesaid James Ryeves, Maurice Mac Richard Eligott, Robert Blennerhassett and James Conway.” Sir George Carew however in his “List of Englishe by descent and meere Irish in Kerrie,” puts the Mac Eligotts with the latter, thus:—“Englishe of descent, Baron of Lixnawe, Knight of Kerrie, Bishop of Arlert, Hussey chief of his name, Hores, Rices, Browns, John Oge of the Island and his sept, Mac Henrys: Meere Irishe, Moriertaghes, O’Connor Kerrie, Mac Heligots.” (Carew MSS. codex 655.) The father of Daniel Chute is said to have come to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. He claimed descent from the
Chutes of Appledore in Kent, whose ancestor Philip Chute was standard bearer to Henry the Eighth and whose distinguished services at the siege of Boulogne procured him an augmentation to his coat of arms and the motto "Fortune de la Guerre." The Chutes of the Vine in Hampshire were of the same family. A genealogical memoir in the possession of the present owner of Tulligarron (now Chute hall) states that the first of the name in England was a Chevalier de la Shute, who came from France in the household of the Princess Catherine wife of Henry V, but the Chutes according to Sir Bernard Burke were Lords of the Manor of Taunton in the reign of Edward II. The present representative of the family in Kerry at the present day is Francis Blennerhassett Chute Esq. of Tulligarron (or Chute Hall), while younger branches are worthily represented by Rowland Chute Esq. of Leebrook and Charles Chute Esq. of Tralee. In a county, happily distinguished for the kindly relation existing between landlords and tenants and indeed between all ranks and classes of society, these gentlemen and their ancestors have ever been highly and deservedly esteemed and respected. The grandfather of the present Charles Chute of Tralee was a Lieutenant in the ninth regiment, and received a dangerous wound at the Siege of Belle Isle. He fought also at the capture of the Havanna and after his retirement from the service and return home filled for many years the office of County Treasurer. The brother of the present owner of Chute Hall, a young officer of the highest promise, died in his 21st year serving with Havelock before Lucknow, while his uncle is General Sir Trevor Chute K.C.B., distinguished for his gallant services in New Zealand. He married Ellen, dau. of Samuel Brownrigg of Auckland in that colony. Through the marriage of the Chutes with various families throughout the county the blood of the MacElligotts is inherited by many, amongst others by the Mac Gillicuddys, Collises, Leynes, Days, Hicksons, Masons, of Cappanahane Co. Limerick, and of Rockville Co. Kerry, Sealys, Rowans of Rathanny, Weekes, Neligans of Tralee, Nagles of Ballinamona Co. Cork, Raymonds of Riversdale, of Dromin and of Dublin &c.

Sir Maurice Hurly.—The Hurlys are mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis as among the men of note of "the English breede" in Limerick, and Sir George Carew also says that the chief gentlemen of that county are the "Burghs, Hurlys, Suppels, Purcells and Lacy's." Sir Maurice Hurly was transplanted to Connaught by Cromwell. In Mr. Prendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement" will be found the certificate of his transplantation, giving an exact description of the personal appearance of each member of his family and household. (p. p. 295.)
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(Mac Adam Barry.—Cambrensis says of the first of this family in Ireland.—"This Philip de Barrie having seized uppon lands and power in Irelande, his posteritie have ever since continued in that lande and nothing degenerating from their first ancestor, have from age to age been noble and valiant gentlemen, and who for their fidelity and good sense were advanced to honour and made viscounts and in that title of honour doe still continue; but woulde to God they were not so misled, rooted, and altogether seized in Irishe, their name and honours beinge onlie Englishe, alle the rest for the moste parte Irishe." (Hooker's Translation dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh.)

The Antiquities of Tralee. (Page 110.)

The house referred to by Archdeacon Rowan as occupying the supposed site of Rice's Castle has lately been purchased from Mr E. Stokes by a branch of the Bank of Ireland. The river in old times ran round the great castle, southward through the green, where the care-taker's cottage now stands, but in the last century Sir Thomas Denny rather to the detriment of the beauty of his demesne altered its course and forced it to run along the Mall. In the Annals of Connacht Tralee is called Traigh-li-mic-Deadad i.e. the Strand of Li the Son of Deadad, a derivation which will probably come like a surprise on many of its inhabitants. The same annals say that it was here and not in Drogheda that Thomas 8th Earl of Desmond was beheaded, when the De Veres his retainers are said to have renounced their English name and adopted that of Mac Swiney "out of hatred and revenge." Amongst the notes for the settlement of Ireland in the Carew MSS. there is one recommending that the "chief town of Kerye" should be built either at Castle Mayne or Tralee but rather at the latter place "on account of its good harbour."

Liscahane, Ballybeggan, and Ballymullen. (Page 111.)

The first record concerning Liscahane (which Mr. Joyce in his Irish names of places interprets as the /is or fort of O'Kane, that I have been able to obtain is in a Certificate amongst the Carew MSS. of lands allotted on the 21st of May 1587, to "Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir Edward Denny and their associates." The place is described in this document as "the castell and lands of Liscahane, late in the possession of John Oge Morris," probably a scion of the house of Lixnaw, whose family name was often thus abbreviated. There is a map of Munster in the State Paper Office, drawn about
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1608, and dedicated to Cecil Earl of Salisbury who added in many names on it with his own hand. Appended to it are explanatory remarks and lists of "men of note" in the province from which I extract the following:—"Men of Note entitled O'-O'Suilevan Mor, O'Suilevan Bear, O'Connor Kerrie, O'Harte, O'Mac Granal, O'Kennedy Dun, O'Kennedy Roe, O'Kennedy Fyn.—Men of Note entitled Mac; Mac Fynceen att Ardullie, Mac Helygot att Bally Mac Helygot, Mac Carthy, John Mac Ulick att the Castell of O'Brenane, Edmond Mac Shane att Morrigan, Donell Mac Fun (?) att Tybrid, Mac Gellecuclide att Bodimeen, Donell Mac Morriertaghe att Castell Drym, Dermot Mac Tirlogh att Ballingoun, Mac Gray att Tarmin Mac Grey.—Others besides these: James Fitzjohn de Lickfournea, Fitzmoriste attic Lixnawe, Brownatt Brownogh, Charles Herbert att Clommillane, Hussaye att Castle Gregorie, Trant att Caer Trant, Thomas Oge att Ardnagragh, Edward Gray att Liscahane, Raymond Oge, ** ** * Whether alle these men of note do yet holde or who of them are extincte it appeareth not. Therefore I thought it most conveniente to inserte as manie as I founde anie wher mentioned, for that noe doute manie els unknowne are perforce omitted." (Maps of Ireland S. P. Office.) Smith in his History of Kerry (p. 280) says that Liscahane Castle was taken by the Irish in 1598 from "Edward Gray an undertaker under Sir Edward Denny and that it was soon after re-taken by Maurice Stack, an officer serving under Sir George Carew. Edward Gray, Charles Herbert, Thomas Spring, Nicholas Kenan Bishop of Ardfert, and Nicholas and Thomas Brown, petitioned the Privy Council on the death of the Earl of Clancare, that his estates might not be granted to his daughter and her husband Florence Mac Carthy Reagh, but partitioned amongst themselves and other "poore English gentle- men" "whose danger" they add with perfect truth "if Florence obtain the landes cannot but be greate." In the Journal of the Siege of Tralee Castle in 1641, kept by Elkanagh Knight one of the garrison, a Daniel Gray is mentioned as a householder in the town. After that period the Gun family are found settled near Liscahane. A Mr. John Gun was an agent in 1642–9 for the "Adventurers for the Land and Sea Service." (v. Prendergast's History of the Cromwellian Settlement p. 225.) He claimed the estates of Lady Thurles in Tipperary, as "a Popish recusant removeable" and urged her immediate transplantation to Connaught. Liscahane could never have been a place of much importance. Carew describes it as "a poore littel castle." Ballybeggmun before 1641 belonged to Walter Hussey mentioned at p. 76. The following extract referring to it I copied many years ago from a curious old MS. volume entitled "Deeds, Evidences, Esections and Surveys concerning the estate of Samuel Morris Esq. collected March 1695." This record of an honourable old county family now passed away was given to my father in 1837 as material for his
intended illustrations of Smith's History, by Samuel Morris Esq. the last of the name who held Ballybegann, but it was afterwards borrowed with other MSS. of the same kind and finally appropriated by Mr. Michael Creagh, a well known Dublin solicitor, who "left his country for his country's good" in or about 1857:—"The Deeds of Mortgage made by Walter Hussey and Philip Exham, son of Richard Exham, of the four plowlands of Ballybeggan, in the county of Kerry, barony of Trughenaekmy, and parish of Ratass for £500, the said Deed bears date, the 10th of June 1639. Colonel David Crosbie redeemed the said mortgage by the allowance and consent of the said Walter Hussey, and paid the said £500 to the said Richard Exham, father of the said Philip, and the said deed of mortgage and the possession of the castle and the lands was delivered to the said Colonel Crosbie presently upon his payment of the £500. The deeds and mortgage made by Walter Hussey of the said Castle and lands unto the said Colonel Crosbie for £500 dated the 11th May 1649." If Archdeacon Kown's chronology in his Legend of Castle Gregory be correct, poor Walter Hussey had closed his worldly accounts and was lying in his bloody grave beside his last ruined castle at the above mentioned date. It may have been an error of the steward or clerk who seems to have entered the rather carelessly written abstracts of title in the Morris muniment book, but the dates of events at this period are difficult to ascertain, as the Irish State Papers belonging to it are just now being calendared and are not yet arranged in the Record Office. Ballybeggan Castle stood out a long siege in 1641, when Walter Hussey, Maurice Mac Elligott, and Florence Mac Carty with a strong party of Irish attacked it. Exham its commander must have been a brave man, for he not only managed to hold his own gallantly, but in a sally harassed the besiegers of Tralee Castle. He was relieved in 1643 by Colonel Story and Captain Bridges, but appears to have resigned his lands to Colonel Crosbie and to have left Kerry. When the latter was made prisoner at Balingarry in 1645 he was brought to the Irish Camp before Ballybeggan, where he would have been murdered "if he had not" says Smith, "beenprivily carried off in the night by his sister's sons Mac Gilli-cuddy and Mac Elligot who were Colonels in the Irish Army." In the latter part of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century Colonel Crosbie appears to have sold or leased Ballybeggan to the Morries. When Smith visited the county in 1756 their handsome mansion house stood near the ruined Hussey fortress, and the county historian notices its fine avenues of walnut and chestnut trees, and the grey marble "fit for ornamental works" found in the neighbourhood, a table of which stood in Mr. Morries's house eight feet long by four broad. From his account the then owner of Ballybeggan was evidently an excellent and "improving" landlord but all his improvements were of little avail against the pro-
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digality of his successors. The mansion house has fallen, the stately trees passed long ago to the nearest timber merchant, or if any remain they are lost amidst the flourishing young plantations of Sir James O'Connell Bart. who purchased the lands of Ballybeggan in the early part of the present century. Looking at the neat farm houses, and well cultivated fields, which now adorn the district one must hope that no more changes are in store for the old soil and that it may long remain with its present owners. Ballymullen Castle was once a fortress of some importance. Archdall says that the branch of the Geraldines to whom it belonged, known as the Mac Roberts of Trughenackmy, descended from Nicholas, youngest son of the first Earl of Desmond, (by his third wife Elinor Fitzmaurice) who is also said to have been the ancestor of the Mac Kenzies of Seafort in Scotland. In the pedigree of the O'Conor Kerry amongst the Madden MSS. in Trinity College Dublin it is stated that Ellis dau of Thomas Fitzgerald of Bellamullen vulgo Mac Robert of Trughenackmy married the third son of the founder of Carrigafoyle the great grandfather of the O'Conor Kerry mentioned at p. 103. In the Inquisition of 1622 on the death of Sir E. Denny and his son Arthur "Mac Robert's Burgage" is described as lying in or near Tralee. It was evidently the land around Thomas Fitzgerald's Mac Robert's Castle. Bellamullen is of course a Latinized version of Ballymullen. O'Donovan in a note to Cormac's Glossary quoted in the Kilkenny Archaeological Journal gives the derivation of Mullen "molt a shaft and ond a stone for these are the two most important things in a mill or moland i.e. mo-aail i.e. greater its stones than those of a quern. Muileum also i.e. molt grind and lenu a stream because it is on the stream it grinds" (Kilkenny Archaeological Journals 1849-50). Long before Mac Robert's ancestors had come to Ireland an ancient Irish water mill probably stood near the present bridge. In 1609 Arthur Denny demised to "John Hampton his executors and assigns two torrents and a water course near Ballymolin, and the river which runs in and near Ballinlower." John Hampton was one of the "twelve free burgesses" named in the Charter of Tralee. No traces of his descendants are to be found in the county at present.

(Elinor, Countess of Desmond.—Amongst the expedients employed by Queen Elizabeth to secure the pacification of Ireland was that of sending to this lady a gift from the well pleni-bed royal wardrobe. The Lord Chancellor Gerard was entrusted with a gown of cloth of gold which he was to deliver formally to the Countess, as a pledge of her Majesty's affectionate regard and esteem. But "gracious Astraea" even where her affections and interests were most deeply concerned had like John Gilpin when "on pleasure bent,
still a frugal mind” and after the present had arrived in Dublin and the Lord Chancellor and the Munster Commissioners had reverently inspected its majestic folds, they found that the front breadth had been as they described it “slobbered” in the wearing, which necessitated a dispatch from the latter to the Lord Deputy, brief and marked by that ignorance of “breadths” “biasses” and “gores,” one might expect to meet with in Lord Chancellors and Royal Commissioners. It is dated Cork 27th October 1578:—

“It maie please your honor that the forepartes of the Earl of Desmond’s and O’Neill’s wyve’s gownes maie be at once sente.”

Turlogh Lynogh O’Neill and his spouse had also been favoured with second hand garments, but for a most amusing account of the difficulty which the Lord Deputy had in inducing the former to wear his share of them, including “a black taffetea hat with a bande of bugles” I must refer my readers to Mr. D. F. Mac Carthy’s very interesting contributions to the Journals of the Kilkenny Archæological Society. The ladies were more docile, at least Mr. Mac Carthy says:—“in due time the robe was given and with a happy result for we read that the Countess of Desmond “greatly disapproved of her lord’s disloyaltie,” but I not am sure that he rightly estimates their feminine patriotism (or obstinacy) in preferring their national fashions for Sir John Perrot wrote to Lord Burghley that having caused all the “Irishery to foregoe their glybbes” he had “waded into a harder daunger by banisheinge alle the grete rowses from the wearinge of ladies heads by which means, he adds “I am assured to have no wyfe in these partes.” Before the arrival of the second hand gown the Countess Elinor’s allegiance had been more than “suspect.” In January 1568 she was at Kilmallock from whence the Munster Commissioners endeavoured to draw her to Cork in order to use her influence with the Chiefs whom they had invited to come in and make submission on promise of an amnesty. On the 11th she writes to them “that the country is in such disorder that few can trust a father, son or brother” and that she can scarcely “abide two days in one place” but is weary of “trudging” night and day to restrain the turbulent clans. The Earl was at this time a prisoner in London, treated leniently however, but the object of his faithful lady was to show the English Government that there could be no peace in his absence. On the 13th of January the Commissioners write to her again from Cork “marvelling that she had not yet appointed a sett tymne for a meeting” and they inform her that they “require a determined answer” as to “when she will meet them.” On the next day they write in a desponding strain to the Lords Justices that “Pickering’s ship had been plundered” that “Mac Sweeney is at large” and “Apsley (7. p. 69.) drowned” and that it is useless to look for the submission of the chiefs “unless the Countess comes to
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Cork and uses her influence.” They wrote the same day to Hugh Lacy, Bishop of Limerick, requiring him to repair unto them and to persuade the Countess to accompany him which he did and the desired arrangement with the Chiefs was effected—for a time—that is.

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Advices from Sir W. Drury.—The following are the advices referred to:—“Sir W. Drury to Walsingham. September 14th 1579. Doctor Saunders is still with the rebels. He persuades the Earl that it was the Providence of God for his fame to take away James Fitzmorrish and that he (the Earle) will be more able to advance the Catholic faith.—Sept. 14th. The Earl of Desmond and his brothers came within a mile of each other, meete together, and as some thinke with secret resort of some of the principal Kings and noe enmity betwenee their people. Some of the castells whereof the Earl offered soldiers to reside for this service are since raised. There is generall determination to rase the town of Dingell, lest Ormonde should possess it, and mar their staple there. I doe alle I can to prevent it and to surprise the town by sea.”

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Conditions proposed by Ormond.—As the enmity of Wolsey and Allen had ruined the Kildare Geraldines in the beginning of the sixteenth century, so the friendship of Saunders proved fatal to their Desmond cousins at its close. There can be no doubt that it was the Earl’s refusal to deliver up Saunders and the Spaniards which sealed his doom. The following “Instructions from the Queen for Lord Gray in July 1580” are amongst the Carew MSS.

“And whereas our subjects of that Countrie born have, as we are informed, conceived that we have a determination as it were to roote them oute, with an intention to place therein our subjects borne in this Realme, we would have you to seek by all meanes you can to remove that false impression, wrought in them by certayne seditious and ill disposed persons, that would be glad to worke a divorce between our subjects and us, whereas in truth we being interested alike in our subjects of both those realmes do carrie like affection to them both, unless through their unnaturall and unchristian dealings and by having intelligence with forraigne Princes as lately certayne of them have had they shall give us a just cause to the contrary. • • • • You are also to have especiall care to see that by oppressions or insolencies of said soldiers, wherever they shall be placed, our good subjects in that realme may not be alienated in devotion from us by such ill behaviour.” That Elizabeth wrote thus in all sincerity there is no reason to doubt. Dean Milman and other eminently liberal and
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candid historians have dwelt on her dislike to persecution, and her willingness to tolerate Roman Catholicism where it was possible for her to do so, as in the case of her favourite the Earl of Somerset, the Vavasours, Lord Howard of Effingham and other "stiff Papists and good subjects" as she used to call them. She favoured Florence Mac Carthy and protected him against the advice of her ministers and to the prejudice of Sir Valentine Brown and other undertakers. Even Mr. D. F. Mac Carthy Florence's biographer and admirer through everything, writes of the justice done to his hero by that "high hearted woman." and contrasts her queenly wisdom and generous confidence with the mean king-craft of her successor on this one point at all events evidently agreeing with the verdict of honest Andrew Marvell:—

"Oh Tudor! oh Tudor! of Stuarts enough
None ever reigned like old Bess in the ruff!"

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Deposition of Owen Moriarty.—There is a letter in the State Paper Office from Ormond to Burleigh, dated 15th November 1583, saying that "Donell Mac Donell O'Moriarty dwelling near Castle-magne has slaine Desmond." He seems identical with Donell Mac Moriartagh of Castle Drum mentioned in the List of Men of Note attached to the map of Kerry in the State Paper Office. In a tract of the same period sent to Cecil "the Mergies" are described as "a populous sept" whose chief was "Constable of Mac Carthy Mor's castle of Pallice and foster father to the young Ladie," i.e. Lady Ellen Mac Carthy, Clancare's heiress. The O'Moriarties are probably meant, as O'Donovan says they were settled near the Laune. They were a powerful clan before the invasion, and retained an influential position until the death of Desmond and Clancare. The tradition is that Donill Mac Moriartagh and his brother came to "a bad end" one being hung in England and the other by the "Lord of Lixnawe" in Clannmaurice but their kindred and namesakes if not their children seem to have been in good circumstances after the death of Desmond, for in the Inquisition of 1622 taken upon the death of Sir Edward Denny and his son Arthur, we find that the latter "by his indenture dated 6th of November in the year of our Lord 1610, demised to Dermot Mac Moriartagh the town and lands of Derrymore and Derrykea for a term of twenty-one years, beginning after a demise made by said Arthur to Donill Oge of Castle Drum, under the yearly rent of £15." Donell Oge or little or young Donill may have been the son of the Donill of Ormond's letter whose full name would have an unpleasant sound to the ears of the jury in 1622 many of whom doubtless secretly reverenced the Earl's memory. In a letter of Ormond's written a few days later than the
one alluded to above it is said that "Goran Mac Swineye was the most constante to the rebel Earl supplying him with provisions to the last." O'Daly (or Dominick à Rosario as the pupil of the Dominicans of Tralee Abbey was called) in his Rise and Fall of the Geraldines says that John Mac Ulick and James Fitz David were with Desmond in Glannagentha when he was attacked by "Kelly and the Moriarties his foster brothers" but that Cornelius O'Daly was not on the spot but at some distance in the wood keeping watch over the prey taken from Cahir-ni-fahye. This latter statement seems to be borne out by Donell O'Moriartie's deposition which says that the prey was not near the place where the Earl was taken. Churchward in his version of the Deposition says that two kerns were slain in the foray and he gives the Earl a third attendant Conogher O'Driscoll and spells the names of the others Mac Eelig and Deleo. O'Daly doubtless gives the correct spelling of these names and there can be little doubt that the John Mac Ulick was the owner of the Castle of O'Brennan mentioned in the schedule of the map dedicated to Cecil v. p. 282. In the Schedules of lands forfeited in 1688 the latter district is called Bally mac Ulick O'Brennan. (i.e. the townland or abode of the son of Ulick O'Brennan.) There is a letter of Ormond's in the State Paper Office in which he says he had ordered the Earl's body to be hung in chains at Cork but I do not know where Mr. Froude found his authority for stating that this order had been actually carried out. Archdeacon Rowan evidently believed that it had not, and after a careful examination (now a far easier task than in the Archdeacon's time when the Records were uncalendared) of the State Papers relating to Desmond's capture I can find no notice anywhere of the body having been hung in chains or recovered by the Government at all. Ormond's order above mentioned, however, which Archdeacon Rowan does not appear to have seen would fully account for the "eight weeks' hiding" of the corpse which he thought Smith was mistaken in saying took place "as there was no reason for it." (v. p. 130.) The soldiers as ordered were seeking the body to convey it to Cork and the FitzGeralds of Ardnamaghragh were keeping it hid until the excitement of the search had worn off. The letter lately brought to light by the Calendar thus curiously comes in to confirm the truth of the Castle Island tradition mentioned by Smith. There is a French translation of O'Daly's book by the Abbé Joubert in the British Museum Library. It was published at Dunkirk in 1667, and wandered from thence into Kerry having been probably taken there by one of the Brigade on a stolen visit to his friends and relations, and conveyed back to France by another, for on the corner of a fly-leaf is the following MS note in half-faded characters:—"Ce livre fut donné à Monsieur Jean Egar par son tres chère et tres belle amie Madme. Elise Henesse ou Homehouse dans son maison en Listowell." John Eagar the third son of Alexander Eagar of Gortdromakery co.
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Kerry and his wife Elizabeth dau of O'Donoghue of the Glens was an officer in the Irish Brigade. Mr. O'Callaghan in his History says that,—"In December 1745, the Milford, 40 guns, Captain Hanway commanding, took off Montrose in Scotland the Louis Quinze of Dunkirk with some of the Brigade on board going to assist Charles Edward, and amongst the officers of Clare's regiment thus captured was John Eagar, second Lieutenant in that Corps."

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The Thierna Duvi.—Thomas 10th Earl of Ormond, one of the handsomest men of his time, was called by the Irish Thierna Duvi, or the Black Lord from his dark complexion and black hair and beard. He had been educated in England with Edward the Sixth with whom he was a great favourite. Queen Elizabeth created him Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, President of Munster, Lieutenant of the English forces in Ireland and Lord Marescall of England. Leicester is said to have attempted his life by poison but he lived until 1614, and was buried under a magnificent marble monument in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny. Twenty years ago his ruined mansion house near Carrick-on-Suir was still an object of admiration and interest to the antiquary. The beautiful carved roof of the banqueting hall was in good preservation with the Tudor badge and the initials T. O. Thomas Ormond and E. R. Elizabeth Regina in its compartments. A tall mantel piece was also to be seen in the room with figures of Justice and Mercy carved on each side of it supporting a centre medallion of the Queen. The lands of the Butlers were amongst the first that Sir Peter Carew in pursuance of the scheme alluded to at p. 299, attempted to appropriate, but Ormond and his brothers wiser than the weak minded Earl Gerald, knew how to hold their own against the courtiers and at the same time to continue faithful to the Crown.

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Sir Anthony Denny.—He was the son of Sir Edward Denny, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in England, and the great-grandson of John Denny who fell in the French wars under Henry V. The Baron died in 1520 and was buried in St. Bennett's (Benedict's) Church, Paul's Wharf, London. By his last will he directed that twenty rentals of masses should be said for his soul and for the souls of his wife, his father and his mother. It is not known under what circumstances his distinguished son first became known at Court but it must have been early in life. He was made Gentleman of the Privy Chamber and Groom of the Stole and attended Henry in his magnificent excursion to France and in all his
festivities and amusements as an attached companion and most faithful friend. Readers of Sir Walter Scott's Marmion will remember the allusion to the royal favourites in the earlier and fairer portion of the royal life:—

"I sing not to that simple maid
To whom it must in terms be said
How king and kinsmen did agree
To bless fair Clara's constancy,
Who cannot unless I relate
Paint to her mind the bridal state,
How Wolsey's voice the blessing spoke
More, Sands, and Denny passed the joke."

Lodge notices as a redeeming feature in Henry's character his capability of maintaining a steady friendship with such a man as Sir Anthony whom the noblest intellects of the age honoured and enolgised. The king granted to him in 1537 the dissolved priory of Hertford and various other lands in that county, in 1540 great part of the possessions of Waltham Abbey in Essex, a grant afterwards increased and confirmed to his widow by Edward VI, and in 1541 nearly all the demesnes of the enormously wealthy abbey of St. Albans including the manors and advowsons of eleven parishes. To these rich gifts of land situated in the most highly cultivated part of England the king added the Wardship of Margaret, sole heiress of the Lord Audley, which raised his favourite's influence says Lodge "to a species of dominion" in Essex and Hertfordshire. In 1546 Sir Anthony was a Privy Councillor, and joined in a commission with two other faithful servants of the Crown who were empowered to sign all state documents in the king's name during his illness. Burnet in his History of the Reformation says—"The king continued in decay till the 27th of the month, and then many signs of his approaching end appearing, few would adventure on so unwelcome a thing as to put him in mind of his end, then imminent, but Sir Anthony Denny had the courage and honesty to do it, and desired him to prepare for death and remember his former life and to call on God for mercy through Jesus Christ. Upon which the king expressed his grief for the sins of his past life, yet he said he trusted the mercies of Christ were greater than they were. Then Denny moved him to call in the aid of a pious minister and the king bade them send for Cranmer" (History of the Reformation p. 134.) Sir Anthony was one of the executors appointed by Henry's will who were to act as guardians to his son, but unhappily for the royal child, so truly described by good Bishop Ridley in his touching account of the foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and of the Blue Coat school, as that "innocent hearted and most godly, peerless, young prince" those guardians were set aside and Somerset and his friends
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Sir Anthony did not long survive his royal master; he died at Cheshunt, not long past the prime of life. He had married a lady of ancient lineage remarkable for her beauty, talents and piety, Joan, dau of Sir Philip Champernoun of Modbury in Devonshire, the aunt of Sir Walter Raleigh and of Gawain Champernoun who served with the Huguenots in the French wars of the period. The Raleighs and Champernouns seem to have been amongst the first and earliest converts to the Reformed faith, and Fox tells us in his Book of Martyrs that Joan, Lady Denny, was one of the friends who sent secret gifts of money to the noble Anne Askew when she was imprisoned in the Compter. Archdeacon Rowan gives the following extract from her pitiful depositions, "Then said the Bishop I might thank other and not myself for the favour I had found at his hand; for he considered, he said, that I had good friends and also that I was of worshipful stock. Then answered one Christopher, a servant to Master Denny, "rather ought ye my Lord to have done it in such case for God's sake and not for man's".* * * * Then they said that there were divers ladies had sent me money. I answered there was a man in a blue coat which delivered me ten shillings and said my Lady of Hertford sent it to me, and another in a violet coat did give me eight shillings, and said my Lady Denny sent it to me * * * * Then they did put me on the rack because I confessed no ladies or gentlemen to be of my opinion, and therein they kept me a long time, and because I lay still and did not cry, my Lord Chancellor and Master Rich took pains to rack me with their own hands, till I was nigh dead."

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, who predeceased Sir Anthony Denny wrote the following "anticipatory epitaph" for his tomb:—

"Death and the king did as it were contend
Which of them two bare Denny greatest love,
The king to show his love can far extend
Did him advance his better's far above,
Near place, much wealth, much honour, eke him gave
To make it known what power great princes have.

But when Death came with his triumphant gift
From worldly carke he quit his weared ghost,
Free from the corpse, and straight to heaven it lift,
Now deem that can who did for Denny most
The king gave wealth but fading and unsure,
Death brought him bliss that ever shall endure."

In an epistle addressed to Sir Anthony by the good and learned Roger Ascham there is the following passage, "Religio doctrina respublica, omnes curas tuas, sic occupant ut extra has tres res nullum tempus consumas," and amongst the Harleian MSS. in the
British Museum there is an epitaph on the knight from which I extract a few stanzas:—

Of erthe the erthe yt firste took shape in erthe doth lie
His fame by witness trumpe spredeth all the realme about
His honour envied of none, his gentleness doth trie,
His truth unto his prince that never came in doubt,
His wisdom meant with pleasant mirth to cheer the visage dull,
His heart designing ever more to fraught the needefull.

The thritte of Mammon's pelf, with plentie ne'er contente,
The privie hidden hate—the travaile aye to mount,
The wytes of others blisse did never hien tormente,
Of all such courtly vice he had but small account,
He sought not his reward on low but high on vertue's throne
More worthie wage than she herself, for that he judgeth none.

To him no deth at all, but way to better life,
To us almost a deth, that shall his presence wante,
A grete deal more than deth to servant, child and wife,
Whose heartes thought nature forthe in sobbes awhile do pante,
Yet shall in time the living joy of his deserved renown
Their weary sprites conforte again, and all their sorrows drowne."

Sir John Cheke, the learned tutor of Edward the Sixth and the Secretary of Lady Jane Grey's short lived Privy Council, composed a Latin poem on Sir Anthony an extract from which will be found in Lodge. Cheke's eldest son was killed in the attack on Fort-del-Ore and in Lord Grey's famous dispatch from Smerwick, a few lines record "the divine confession of his faith" made by the dying youth, as some repARATION one might say for the weakness of his father, who had fled to the continent during the Marian persecution and being entrapped there by Lord Paget, and Sir John Mason, the Queen's Ambassadors, had renounced his religion, an act of which it is said he so repented that he died of shame and grief in a few months. He was closely connected with the Denny family his sister having married Burleigh, whose daughter by a second marriage, became the wife of Edward Lord Denny.

(Castle Gallfrus and Cahir Trant.—"Castle Gallerus at the head of Smerwick Bay was built" says Smith "by the Knights of Kerry and Captain Blennerhassett tells us (7. ante p. 74) that in his time it was occupied by a member of their family, but according to Mr. Hitchcock it was built at an early period by quite another branch of the Geraldines. He quotes in support of this
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statement a petition amongst the Crosbie MSS. from Maurice Fitzgerald of Gallerus to Richard Earl of Cork craving leave to alienate the lands on account of "his deep poverty" and the Earl's consent thereto dated 26th March, 1622. Donquin and Smerwick are mentioned in the certificates of lands granted to Sir W. Herbert and Sir Valentine Browne, Herford, Lacey, Stone, and others and it appears from the State Papers that they had some bickerings over them. The undertaker to whom Smerwick was finally granted must have sold to Lord Cork. In Nicholas White's Journal (v. ante, p. 149,) mention is made of the mansion house there belonging to the Knights of Kerry. The petitioner of 1622 may have been their descendant through a younger son. I remember going over the place when I was but twelve years old with my father, who had Smith's Kerry with him, and read to us while we rested on the grassy mounds of the Spaniard's entrenchment the story of their defeat, and the historian's account of Gallerus as he saw it in 1756. But what clung to a child's memory much more tenaciously were some old traditions which he told us, as he had heard them from his uncle, a native of the barony, whose recollection extended far back into the last century. One of these referred to the lake which in Smith's time lay near the Castle and which he says was visited in winter by flocks of wild swans. The arrival of these birds was in some mysterious way supposed to be connected with the prosperity and life of the FitzGeralds of Gallerus, when a certain number failed to appear a death or misfortune to the family was infallibly portended. Another story related to the death of the last Fitzgerald who lived in the old tower, the father or brother I believe of Mrs. James Conway, (v. ante, p. 63,) and of her sisters the wives of Thomas Conway and Peter Ferriter. He was a character of "the period," proud as Lucifer, in very reduced circumstances, which he scorned, like Pierce Ferriter, to improve by following the example of some of the latter's descendants who became "prosperous traders." in Dingle and Tralee, though he did not object occasionally to aid them in running a smuggled cargo of Bourdeaux wine and Nantes brandy in the teeth of Collector Chute's myrmidons. He was also an active agent in enlisting men for the Irish Brigade to which his Conway grandsons belonged. Spoiling the Philistine Sassenaghgs thus in both ways and brooding over his ancestors' fallen greatness, he lived on to a great age, until at last his strength failed and he was for many months together confined to his bed. As his end drew near he lay for several days apparently completely unconscious of all that was passing around him, and his friends thought he would pass away quietly as it is said the very aged often do "like a child going to sleep." One evening, it was in mid-winter, a violent storm common enough on that coast at such a season arose, and raged all through the night without intermission. As the morning broke, to the astonishment of the watchers round his bed, the dying man recovered strength.
as well as consciousness and asked to be moved close to the window looking seaward, which he insisted on having thrown wide open. There he sat for some hours gazing silently out over the storm lashed Atlantic, covered with foam and mist flecked by the white winged screaming gulls flying inland for shelter, while the driving rain wet his white hair and the lightning flashed in his wasted face on which the awful grey shadow was fast descending, and then suddenly his lips moved, and muttering—not a farewell to child or friend—not a Pater or Ave staunch Papist though he was, but the words—"Tis just the day for a Geraldine to die!" he fell back dead on his pillow. Mr. Kingsley, I think it is, who considers that the daring of the sailors of the Elizabethan age and their privateering expeditions were mainly due to the old Viking blood. Between the Northumbrian Jarl of the ninth century, who when he felt his death approaching, made his attendants lash him on the deck of his bark and turn him adrift, alone, upon a stormy sea and this old Fitz Gerald of Gallerus there was well nigh a thousand years, and throughout all that time the Scandinavian instinct slumbered but did not die. In former times I had heard that the late Captain Patrick Fitzgerald who lived for a long time at Morrogane, on the coast of Braudon Bay, was a member of the Gallerus family, but lately I have been told that this was not the case, but that he was one of the Morrogane Fitzgeralds who from a very early period have been settled in that peninsula and held large tracts of land in the barony before the fall of Desmond. Smith says in his history that—"Edmund the ninth Lord Kerry in 1485 recovered lands which had been granted to his ancestors by King John in the Earl of Desmond's palatinate of Dingle before Thomas Coppinger, Seneschal to that Earl" (History of Kerry p. 251.) The defendants in this case are all mentioned in the plea of disesisin referring to it preserved amongst the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum with the Seneschal's judgment. They are Richard, John, William, Nicholas and David all great grandsons of a Thomas de Geraldyn, who seems to be identical with Thomas said by good genealogists to have been the youngest son of John Fitz Thomas, (by his second marriage with an Irish wife, and the younger brother of the first White Knight, Knight of Kerry and Knight of Glyn. This Thomas de Geraldyn was certainly the ancestor of the Fitzgeralds of Ardagnagh (p. 306, 307) and it seems extremely probable that the Morrogane and Gallerus Sept were descended from the Maurice Duffe and Sliglit Edmund mentioned by Sir George Carew. Edmund was a favourite name with the Morrogane Fitzgeralds. A little enquiry amongst the Irish speaking peasantry of Castle Island or Morrogane would probably make this point clear for the clan name—seldom die out of their memory. Notwithstanding the success of Lord Kerry against the intruding Fitzgeralds in 1485 the old stock appear to have remained at Morrogane for nearly five hundred years during which time they were deprived
by successive confiscations of the rest of their lands. Edmond Fitzgerall of Murrogane a Captain of Horse in the Irish army was killed in the wars of 1642. From him descended John who m/d Bridget Rice and had issue of whom presently and Edmund who m/d Mary Ferriter of Bally-ferriter and had an only child Alice heiress of Murrogane who m/d Charles Hurly second son of Denis Hurly and Anne Blemnerhassett mentioned at p. 49. Charles Hurly by Alice Fitzgerald had with other issue a son John who m/d Mary dau of Edward Conway and Christian Rice (z: note to Forfeited Estates) and had a son John who m/d Anna Maria dau. of Colonel Hugh Hill (by Elizabeth Kirwan dau of the distinguished servant Richard Kirwan of Cregg Castle Co. Galway,) and had with other issue, Robert Conway of Kilduff co. Kerry who m/d Anna, dau of W. Commins of Whitebridge, Devon by Ursula Stawell and has a son and heir; 2, John of Fenit House near Tralee who m/d Augusta dau of Col. julian Grant of Knockhurry, Morayshire, and has with other issue a son and heir. John Fitzgerald of Morrogane above mentioned m/d Bridget Rice and had with other issue a son Maurice who m/d Clarissa Moriarty, and had with other issue, a dau Catherine who m/d Michael Gallwey son of Patrick Gallwey of Gurteenroe near Bantry, and has had with other children two sons, Patrick Fitzgerald Gallwey, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, Matthew Moriarty Gallwey, Surgeon in the same service, and a dau Anastasia Mary Teresa m/d to Captain John Redmond Neligan of Dingle. Legends grave and gay linger about Gallerus and Morrogane, Crofton Croker has I believe transferred one, lawfully belonging to the latter, to the former locality in the best of all his delightful stories. Who that has ever read it forgets Dick Fitzgerald’s courtship and marriage with the mermaid and Father Fitzgibbon’s conscientious objections? Within the present century a gentleman and his wife, persons of more than ordinary intelligence and unimpeachable veracity, resolutely maintained that in the course of a summer evening’s walk they had actually seen a mermaid, or as the Irish speaking people of the district have it a muruth, (pronounced merrow,) sitting on the black rocks in Murrogane Cove, from whence at their appearance she leaped into the silver crested waves and like her sister of Mr. Tennyson’s song went down—

"to the purple twilights under the sea."

Prosaic people of course armed with little compendiums of natural science insisted on reasoning with our friends and with a polite compassion proving to them that what they had seen was a seal, which wandered round "the heads" from Iveragh, the animal’s face at a distance presenting a certain likeness to a human one, but all such explanations they utterly refused to receive; and in so far as they opposed those said little compendiums, which seem inclined to leave
us nothing in earth, sea, or sky, aye in heaven itself, unexplained or unreasoned away, I must say I sincerely sympathize with them. It is curious that the name of the place seems to be identical with Murdhucha'n i.e. sea nymphs or mermaids. Caer Trant or Cahir Trant, a peninsula to the west of Ventry harbour, derives its name from the old family of Teraunt or Trant which once held a high position in the barony. The former spelling is that given in Nicholas White's Journal and in the records of the Exchequer relating to Dingle in Plantagenet times. There is a tradition that Cahir Trant was the last ground held by the Danes in Ireland but on the same authority the Trants themselves are said to descend from a Danish chieftain. The almost certainty is that they are descended from followers of Strongbow's who settled at Dingle very soon after the Invasion. They Hibernised rapidly and were devoted adherents of Mac Carthy Mor and the Desmond. In a letter from the former to Captain Thornton who required assistance in provisioning Castle Magne in 1580 he says:—

"You shall knowe that according to commission I have protected one Garret Trante of Dingel alle his familie and somme in lawe and also Thomas Fitz-Gorrot-dufye of the same if your Worship meet them I requer you to be good to them and leving to trouble you further I am from Killhonglon (Killorglin) this 29th of April 1580, Your friend in amie wise

DONNYL CLANCARE."

In the following September Garret Trante was the first to speed the intelligence to Clancare of the arrival of the Spaniards at Fort-del-Ore and James Trant probably his son or brother was actively engaged in negotiating between Desmond and Sir William Winter and seems to have done his best to induce his feudal lord to act wisely but in vain. Richard Trant was sovereign of Dingle in 1592 (v. ante p. 160) and Thomas Trant represented the borough in the famous parliament of 1613. In a List of Irish who have gone to Spain from different ports in Munster in 1601 O'Sullivan Beare's son with one Trant of Dingle are said to have "shipped themselves" from Castle Haven. Mahon O'Leyne, Mac Fineen Mac Carthy and David Mac Shane, servant to James Archer, the Jesuit, son of John Rice of Dingle are also named in this list which was sent by Carew to Cecil. In 1603 Richard Rice of Dingle had a grant of the wardship of Maurice, son of James Trant, with an allowance for his maintenance at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1688 Sir Patrick Trant Bart. was Commissioner of Revenue and M.P. for the Queen's County. He was included in the attainders of 1601 and followed James the Second to France from whence after a while he petitioned the Williamite government to be allowed to return. His petition a copy of which is among the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum appears to have been refused but after his death (which took place about 1694) according to Sir Bernard Burke a remnant of his estates was left to his
wife Lady Helen. D'Alton however says that she and her sons Richard, Charles and Laurence were included in the Attainder and that the only claimant of the family on the estates at Chichester House was John apparently the baronet's grandson whose petition was dismissed for non prosecution. He adds that after James II had fled from Dublin Castle three unsigned patents were found there, for the raising of Sir Patrick Trant, Sir Stephen Rice, and Mr. Grace to the peerage. Amongst the Treasury Papers for 1697 there is mention of a Maurice Trant, "a notorious Irish rebel," whom a Mr. Baker accused of smuggling at Folkestone was said to have concealed in his house. He cleared himself however (probably of both charges) by arresting and delivering up Trant to the authorities. Sir Patrick Trant's brother md the dau of Sir Richard Steele and had a dau md to the Earl of Cavan. General Henry Dillon brother of Count Arthur Dillon who perished in the French Revolution md Frances dau of Dominick Trant and had with other issue a dau md to his Serene Highness, Philippe, Duc de Croy Duhmen. In 1730 Sir Richard Fitzgerald, Bart. of Castle Ishen, the lineal descendant of Maurice Duffe Mac an Earla mentioned at p. 102 md Joanna dau and heiress of James Trant of Dingle. Notwithstanding the confiscations of 1584, 1641 and 1688 and the exile of many of the family the old stock had male representatives in Dingle holding some remnant of property during the earlier part of the present century. The last was Thomas Trant, who md Marianne dau of Pierce Chute of O'Brenane and left sons, who emigrated to America. The two sisters of this gentleman were Mary, who md Colonel Edward Day of the Indian army, (uncle of the present Right Rev. Bishop of Cashel and of the Very Rev. John Godfrey Day, Dean of Ardfert,) by whom she had two sons both officers in the army, one of whom was killed in his twentieth year serving under Lord Gough and a dau Sarah md first Captain Francis Spring (mentioned at p. 316) 24th regt, killed in action against the mutineers in 1857 and 2dly Hamilton Jones of Moneyglass House D'L. co. Antrim. The second sister of Thomas Trant md Captain Richmond and had, with other children, a son Major Henry Richmond of Greenwich Hospital. The great grandfather of Thomas Trant was father of Dominick Trant of Dunkettle co. Cork (Arthur Young notices the beautiful mansion house and demesne of Dunkettle in his Tour through Ireland, 1760,) who md Elinor Fitzgibbon sister of the first Earl of Clare and had a son John Frederick Trant of Dovea, Thurles, who by Caroline niece of the Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Brooke Bart. had (with a dau md to James Hans Hamilton of Abbotstown co. Dublin formerly M.P. for that county) a son and heir John Trant J.P. and D.L. the present Proprietor of Dovea.
The Name of Dingle.—I am indebted to a gentleman whom Kerry is proud to claim as her son Mr. W. M. Henessy of the Public Record Office, Dublin, the accomplished translator of the Annals of Lough Cé in the Rolls Publications for the following note on the name of Dingle:—"In the patent of Elizabeth establishing the corporation of the town the name is written Dingle-i-cushe, the last word being a dis-syllable supports the Hussey derivation. I have also seen it written Dingle I Cushy which is stronger still. I have often thought however that the name signified 'the fastness of the harbour "daingen-na-cuaise," from cuis a cove or sheltered harbour but the long sound of the "'i" convinces me that it is the genitive form of "'O."'" Mr. Henessy adds: "I have no doubt that the Irish name O'Hosey (O'aoedhusa) has sometimes been Anglicised into Hussey." This Irish tribe was located in Fermanagh where its chiefs were bards to the Maguires. We have no reason to believe that they ever migrated into the far south-west. Sir George Carew, (r. note to p. 85) the best possible authority on such a point, classes "Hussey of Castle-Gregory, chief of his name," with the men of note of English descent in Kerry. In the maps among the Carew MSS. at Lambeth the Magharees are marked "Hussie's Islands." In one of the maps in the Record Office St. Brandon's Bay is set down as "Saint Gregorie's Sound" (!) a clear case of papal usurpation which the most devout Roman Catholic in the half barony could not possibly sanction or approve.

Assignments of Forfeited Lands.—To illustrate the mode of dealing with those lands two cases in particular may be here mentioned. In all the old maps of Kerry amongst the Carew MSS. as well as in the earlier one of Ortelius in the British Museum, the Mac Gillycuddy's country is conspicuously marked and in a tract drawn up for the information of Burleigh, giving an account of the tributaries of the Mac Carthy Mor in Munster, it is said that the eighth country is—"that of the Mac Gillacuddye. It conteyneth fortye plowlands. He (i.e. Mac Carthy Mor) claymeth there the Riseinge out (i.e. assistance in war), the gevinge of the Rovide (i.e. the investiture of the chief by presenting him with a white wand) the findinge of thirty galloglas-e and to the value of thirty pound a year in spendinge." The other tributaries of Kerry and Desmond were the O'Sullivans-Mor and Beare, O'Donoghue Mor, the Lord of Cois Leamhha, O'Donoghue Glen, Clan Lawras and Mac Fimeen. Donald Geraldagh Mac Gillacuddye of Bodismeneen was killed in rebellion with Desmond and his estates forfeited. Queen Elizabeth by Letters
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Patent 8th June 1595, granted them to Edmond Barrett of Furies who on the next day conveyed them by deed to Edmond Hussey of Ballingown, who in less than three years conveyed fifteen plowlands of the same to Donogh Mac Dermody alias Mac Gillacuddy of Bodismeneen. The Rev. Dr. Brady in his preface to the Mac Gillacuddy Papers observes—"It is curious that several of the denominations in Hussey's conveyance to Donogh Mac Dermody alias Mac Gillacuddy of Bolismeneen are named in a list of lands held in tanistry by Dermot Buie, Daniel and Conogher O'Sullivan, sons of Daniel O'Sullivan Mor deceased and surrendered by them to James I, who on September 27th 1603 accepted them in order to regrant them to the same parties." In less than six months, however, we find that the king made a new grant to Lord Bourke of the "Castell town and lands of Bodismeneen and other lands, parcells of the estate of Donogh Mac Dermot O'Sullivan, alias Mac Gillacuddye, slain in rebellion." On the 10th December 1614 Sir Charles Wilmot had a patent for the same lands, which he on the following day conveyed to Morrish Crosbie ("of Connmoney" according to Dr. Brady's reading of the MS. original, "of Clanmaurice," according to my father's copy of it made in 1836,) who in three years conveyed them to Conogher Mac Gillacuddy for the sum of £200 paid him by said Conogher. The surrender of the lands by the sons of O'Sullivan Mor was probably a mere ruse or shift to shield their kinsmen (the sons or grandsons of the dead rebel of 1584) who remained says Dr. Brady, "apparently all this time in occupation of the lands" which were being conveyed on paper from one person to another. Edward Hussey was probably as faithful (in heart) to the Geraldine as Donald Geraltagh himself, while Morrish Crosbie was either the brother or the nephew of Bishop John, whose dau was the wife of Conogher Mac Gillacuddy. Under those favourable auspices the son of the servant of Saint Mochuda (i.e. Mac Gilla Mochuda corrupted into Mac Gillacuddye) re-entered upon his own, and the result was more satisfactory than might have been expected, for this branch of the O'Sullivans generally in after times continued faithful to the Crown. The above mentioned Edmond Barrett is said to have been a native of Mayo where a family of that name had certainly settled at a very early period. It is possible that he may have been an Irishman willing from honourable or mercenary motives to serve the government, but it is just as likely that he was a native of England and a minor instrument in the great design, which Mr. Froude and other good authorities believe the adventurers to have entertained, from the first, with Cecil's knowledge if not approval, of rooting out the Barkes, Geraldines, Butlers &c. and replanting the land with Englishmen, some of them claiming to descend from the grandsons and great grandsons of Anglo Irish who had been dispossessed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. However this may be, we find
Elizabeth writing in 1589 to the Lord Deputy and the Chancellor directing that a lease should be made to Barrett of some concealed lands "discovered" by him. In the next year the Queen wrote again to the Deputy on the subject of the "humble suit" which had been made to her on behalf of Barrett and his father that their surrender of estates in Mayo might be accepted and a new grant might be made them, in recompense of their loyalty and good services in "the late stirs." Sir Richard Bingham was directed to enquire into the origin and validity of Barrett's title. On the 9th of March 1593, an Inquisition was held at Clonagahala (?) in Mayo and it was proved (at least to Bingham's satisfaction) by the testimony of "the inhabitants of Erris," that the whole barony was the lawful inheritance of Edmond Barrett, which had been usurped by Burke and others slain in rebellion. One might have supposed that the restitution of a whole barony his "lawful inheritance" would have satisfied the aspiring Edmond Barrett, but this was far from being the case, for in 1595—the same year in which he—being already possessed of Faries in Kerry—obtained also a grant of Bodismeneen &c. letters patent were passed putting him in possession of Ballyloughrane, in north Kerry, the estate of Maurice Fitzgerald One Stacke attainted in the third year of Philip and Mary. In 1596 Edmond Barrett obtained further grants in Kerry, subject to certain services and conditions, amongst others not to use the Brehon law or to wear or suffer any of his household to wear Irish apparel. Whether because he failed to fulfil those conditions or whether, as seems probable, the man was like Henry Fermihy in 1688 (v. p. 206,) merely a "nominal person" sent here and there to traffic in forfeitures for the benefit of the English officials, it is not easy to ascertain but in 1596-7 we find him by conveyance dated January 14th granting to Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer, Sir A. St. Leger and Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Chief Secretary, all the lands which in the preceding year had been granted to him in North Kerry, Maurice Stack and Robert Stack being his attorneys to deliver possession. On the 1st of March following the above date a deed was executed whereby Patrick Fitzmaurice, Baron of Lixnawe, Thomas his son and heir, Sir Henry Wallop and the two other officials before mentioned "feoffees of Edward Barrett" granted and conveyed to "Maurice Gargeagh Stacke" of Ballyloughrane the lands of Ballyloughrane elder and younger and divers others, all in the county of Kerry granted to said Barrett by Patent 39 Elizabeth. On the same day Thomas, son and heir of the Baron of Lixnawe, passed a bond to Maurice Stack of Ballyloughrane binding himself in the sum of £300. On the 19th of March 1597, Thomas Fitzmaurice appeared before the Master of the Rolls in Chancery and producing the above deed prayed that it might be enrolled, and on the 1st of April following Maurice Stack appeared before the Master and prayed that the deeds conveying the lands to him might be enrolled.
26th of November 1598, Donald Mac Cartie, Mac Donell Mac Cartie, Maurice Stack of Ballyloughrane and Thomas his brother had Patents of Pardon passed in their favour. In "the Opinion of the Gentlemen of Munster" before quoted (v. p. 170) amongst the Carew MSS. there are the following passages: "Nations chiefly noted as procurers of mischief and evil disposed persons in the province, the Mac Sylies, Mac Swynes, and the Learies. In Kerrie and Desmond the Clantey Mac Gagh (?), and the Stacks, savinge Morrice Stack and his brothers • • • Meete Instruments to be employed in Kerrie that may be trusted, Morrice Stack and his brother, John Rice, Donell Faries (Ferris?) and Richard Rice." Maurice Stack was murdered in Beale Castle in 1600, it is said by Lady Kerry's order, and his brother Thomas was hung by order of her husband the next day. The brothers were, it is likely, relatives of the old proprietors of Ballyloughrane, who forfeited in Mary's reign, and it is certain that he held as a subfeudatory of the Fitzmaurices who looked upon his successors as their vassals. Knowing from Carew's own letters the utterly unscrupulous way in which he employed his "meet instruments" as secret poisoners and assassins, it is not impossible that Lord Kerry at least had some justification for his severity in the case of Thomas Stack. In Carew's letter recommending a pardon for some of the rebels he excepts "Thomas Fitzmorris the pretended Baron of Lixnawe. Edmund Fitz Thomas called the Knight of the Valley and Piers Lacy of the Bruffe" as "children of perdition" whom he has refused to accept "on any conditions." Yet Lord Kerry had offered not long before to submit to the English government, but being required by Carew to perform some act of "signal service" in addition, he refused because he said it stood not with his conscience so to do. The kind of "signal service" which Carew expected his instruments to perform may be inferred from the following passage in his letters to the Privy Council writing of the Sugan Earl, "I have made the best means I may to have a draught put upon him but such is the superstitious folly of this people (i.e. the Irish) as for no price that may be had, holding the same to be so heinous as no priest will give them absolution. My hope is that some of the young Earl's followers will venture their consciences on this point." Their foreign allies had not it seemed been able to reconcile the "children of perdition" above mentioned and their kindly natured followers of the "meere Irish" to the draughts and potions of Medici and Borgia. To be the "meet instrument" of Sir George Carew and Robert Cecil was no desirable position for an honourable man but we must hope that Maurice Stack was more scrupulous than his masters. That he was a brave and able soldier there can be no doubt. He left an only child and heiress who married Bryan Crosby, probably a son or nephew of the Bishop of Ardfert and on 15th June 1619, she and her husband and her uncle and guardian before mentioned Walter Talbot in consideration of £78 demised the lands of Bally-
longhrane to Samuel Raymond for four score and eighteen years. In May 1622, Walter Talbot, Bryan Crosbie, of Gortnes-kiagh and Joan Steack otherwise Crosbie his wife, conveyed the lands of Kilmolane to Samuel Raymond, who in 1617 was appointed Collector of Customs for Limerick, Dingle and Kinsale. He acquired by purchase a considerable property in Kerry, which had a narrow escape of confiscation in 1650. His eldest son married but died s.p. as appears from an "Answer of Colonel David Crosbie deft. to the Bill of Complaint of Elizabeth Raymond, wife unto Samuel Raymond deceased, and Elizabeth, wife unto Samuel Raymond the younger deceased, complaining of the taking away of cattle from the lands of Tullaghna in 1641 by one Richard Cantillon of Ballyhiguc, aided and abetted by David Crosbie the kinsman of said Cantillon."

The second son, Anthony Raymond was absent from Kerry when the survey of forfeited lands after 1649 was made, and in 1657 he presented his petition to the Court of Claims stating that while he was away "in remote parts" his property had been surveyed and disposed of to Lieutenant John Wybrough. The Court having enquired into the case restored the lands to Anthony Raymond. He married the daughter of Captain Philip Taylor with whom he acquired the lands of Caherguillamore in Limerick, which lands he afterwards sold to William Weekes of Glenogry (2: p. 304) Lieutenant Wybrough's son or brother sold to Anthony Raymond the lands of Ballyconry which the latter afterwards sold to John Dynahane. Anthony Raymond also sold the lands of Ballymackeene to Charles Oliver, and died at Mitchelstown in the county Cork in 1698, when he was interred in the old burial ground near the Castle. His fourth son was the Rev. Anthony Raymond F.T.C.D. Vicar of Trim, the intimate friend of Dean Swift who frequently mentions him in his correspondence with Stella.

Edward, the second son of Anthony Raymond and Elizabeth Taylor, md Mary dau of William Weekes and had with other children a dau md to * * * Holmes who by her had a dau md to Colonel Phair. James Raymond, sixth son of Anthony and Elizabeth, was ancestor of the Riversdale and Dromin branches of this highly respected family, the elder line of which is now represented I believe by George Raymond B. L. of Kilmurry County Kerry and Great George's Street, Dublin. Ballyloughrane is now the property of Mr. Dominick Rice whose direct or collateral ancestors had estates in the barony of Clanmaurice before 1641.

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THOMAS WELSTEAD.—The following entry appears in the Abstract of Grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation published by the Record Commission of 1821—25:—"Thomas Welstead and Mary his wife, Lands of Castle Gregory, Glauntene-
assig, Martromane, Ballygarrett, Tonakilla, Cuitteenbane, total 1,398 plantation acres: patent enrolled 15th July, 1679, to him and to his heirs for ever, saving rights of Frances Lacy, alias Hussey, widow (by decree of Court of Claims for restoring innocent Papists) to the lands of Castle Gregory, Martromane and Glaunteneassig." Thomas Welstead who is described as a soldier also obtained a large grant of lands in Cork. He appears to have sold his estates around Castle Gregory to Anthony Shortcliffe, whose descendant sold or bequeathed them to his brother-in-law John Rowan, whose son or grandson sold to the grandfather of the present owner the Rt. Honourable Lord Ventry. Amongst the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum, there is a volume in which the Claims of Innocent Papists before the Court from day to day are carefully registered, and in these lists "Frances Hussey, alias Magrath, alias Lacy," is set down as claiming and obtaining 531 acres in Limerick, probably in right of her second and third husbands, the latter seems to have escaped Captain Blennerhasset's notice, (v. ante p. 76,) and at the same time Katherine Hussey another "innocent" lady Papist obtained 955 acres in Kerry. She was probably the Katherine mentioned at p. 75, as the wife of her cousin Oliver Hussey of Rha. For a notice of the other Cromwellian Grantees, v. note to List of Forfeited Estates.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE KNIGHT OF KERRY.—Although they are generally spoken of in Kerry as the "nine Geraldines" Sir Bernard Burke says there were ten of those ladies, through whom several Kerry families claim descent from the first conquerors of Ireland those knights whose "stalworthiness and valour" as the old Chroniclers quaintly say "should never went out of mind." The daus of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry and Elizabeth dau of Sir Maurice Crosbie were, 1 Jane md to George Herbert of Castle Island, 2 Honora to Richd Meredith of Dicksgrove. 3 Bridget first md to Thomas and 2dly to Stephen Creagh. 4 Anne md John Stack. 5 Elizabeth died unm. 6 Lacy md the Rev. John Day. 7 Margaret md John Hewson. 8 Marian md Wm Meredith. 9 Mary md 1st Robert Collis and 2dly Thomas Rice and 10 Barbara md Bastable Herbert of Castle Island, 11 Elinor md * * * Griffin.

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LOUGH GUR AND GLEN FOGRADH.—Lough Gur is four miles in circumference and has in it three islands on one of which stood two castles strongholds of Desmond. The peasantry of the neighbourhood believe that the rebel Earl is not really dead but detained by magic in the depths of this lake. Once in every seven years the
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Legends say he rises at midnight and rides round it on a snow-white charger with silver shoes. When these latter are worn out the spell that binds him will be broken and Ireland (of course) will be free! According to Lenihan’s History of Limerick a Mr. Bayley, the descendant of a family mentioned by Captain John Blennerhasset (v. ante p. 40,) who held a good estate in the district in modern times attempted to improve it (in the agricultural sense that is) by draining the lake, but while the work was in progress he was thrown from his horse and killed and the plan was abandoned. The superstitions of course attributed his death to the vengeance of the Desmond. Glen Fogradh or the Glen of Proclamation corrupted as I have said into Glenogry, was granted to Sir George Bourchier who leased a great part of it to Alexander Fitton. After the restoration Glenogry some portion of it passed into the possession of the Weekes family before mentioned who intermarried about that time with the Raymonds of Ballyloughrane. Blanche Weekes obtained a large grant of lands under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. Fitzgerald in his Hist. of Limerick (ed. 1825) notices “Brickfield the old mansion of the Weekes family near Ballingaddy in the barony of Coshlea.” Mr. Croker says that Glen Fogradh obtained its name from a proclamation against Desmond having been made there, but it seems an unlikely place for the English to select for such a ceremony and I am inclined to think that the Irish name was rather the result of a proclamation made by the Earl himself, whose proceedings at Glen Fogradh are graphically described by one of the most watchful agents of the English government in the following letter which is preserved in the State Paper Office and has never I believe been printed before. It is endorsed “Justice Walsh’s letter to the Lo. Deputie 5 of Decemb. 1573,”—

“My dutie remembred I have declared unto Mr. Deane of Christe Churche and the Queens sollicitor Mr. Bath of the progresse that the Erle of Desmonde hath taken which they promised to certifie yo’ Lordshipp. He hath bene mett at Knock Dalton with 400 kerne and shott of the Mores.* Thence he tooke his jorney, beinge in Englyshe apparell, with a yeoman named Morish O’Sheghan in like array, and two Irishe horsemen through the Countie of Tipperarie and passed through James Tobins and the olde Ladie of Dunboine’s townes and came to the Countesse to Bealandrohid on Thursdaie last, his horses were tyred and there had he ix. freshe hackneyes delyvered unto him. Thence went he and the Countesse toward Lough Gwir where a nombre of the freeholders of the countye of Lymerike met him: he and his wyfe put on Irishe raymente, and made a proclamation that no Cessor nor Constable nor Sheriff should ever exercise their office in his countye. On Saturday last Edmond Fitz Davie to whose keeping Captain Bourchier did delyver the Castle of the Glen since my lo: President’s departure did take Castleton in Kenrie. On

* The words in italics are underscored in the original.
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Mondaie night which was a daie before I could come to the Countie of Corcke (for waters) was Ballymartir taken, by the Seneschall of Imokilly and Kerrye Mac Grafh with onlie half an hour's assaulte. Meyn, a castle of Sir Thomas of Desmond, was on Thursdale assaulted by James Fitzmorrice and it is reported that Castle is taken and he wounded in the leg and dyvers other Castles are taken in the county Lymericke. What protestation soever the Erle doe make of his loyaltie these things cannot come of good intence for there is none that hath attempted anie thing but he that is wholly ruled by the Erle and who durst not attempt anie such thing before his coming. He will dallye out the matter if fayre speeches be taken. And yet I wot not what maie be called a seeking to disinherit her Matie more than this if yo Lordship do not make a present jorney hither monst Castles that they covet will be taken and dyvers broken. I have sent to Castlemayne to warne them to stand to their garde and muste with as moche haste as maie be help to warde dyvers Castells in this Countie. And thus wissinghe a goode and speedie end to these trobles I take my leve. Att Castelleyehan this xxiiid day of Novembre 1573.

Yo Lordshipp's to commande,

NICHOLAS WALSH.

As the Austrian Duke's forewarning to Prince John "The Devil is unchained!" came the news contained in the above letter to the Queen and Council. After a long captivity in England the Earl in 1570 had made an humble submission to her Majesty "laying his estate at her feet" upon which he was allowed to depart for Dublin where he was to remain in the custody of the Mayor who had orders to use him well and report as to the permanency of his loyal dispositions. But in 1573 Christopher Fagan was appointed Mayor and he informed the government that he would not act as the Earl's jailor although he would willingly supply him with food and lodging. Soon after Desmond, whose professions of loyalty had won upon the Lord Deputy so far that he was allowed to go out with a hunting party on his parole, slipped the leashes and made for the Palatinate in that triumphant royal progress described by Chief Justice Walshe. He was at once proclaimed a traitor and a reward of a thousand pounds with forty pounds annual pension promised to any one who should bring him in alive, or half that sum and stipend to him who should bring in his head. He did not linger long in Glen Fogradh but moved on to his sweet "Castle of the Island of Kerrie," where we may be sure he was received with a still warmer greeting than that which had awaited him amongst the O'Mores of Leix.

(FPage 183.)

FERRITER'S ISLANDS.—The Ferrites or Le Fureters as the name was spelt in Plantagenet times, seem to have settled in and around
Dingle soon after the Invasion. The tribute which they were bound to pay their liege lord was a valuable one for Irish hawks were highly esteemed in the days when hawking was as fashionable a sport as pigeon-shooting appears to be at present. The chief stronghold of the family stood on one of those rocky promontories to the west of Dingle which shoot into the Atlantic and command on a summer evening a glorious view of its heaving waves into which the sun seems to sink and of the lofty mountains of Brandon, Carran Tual and Iveragh. Pierce Ferriter the author of the Caoine must have been a man of considerable intelligence and ability. Honora Lady Kerry wrote to him in 1641 a letter still preserved amongst the Denny papers earnestly dissuading him from joining the insurgents but this kindly missive was intercepted and never reached Ferriter who as one of the chief leaders of the besiegers of Tralee Castle was hung by order of Brigadier Nelson in 1653, and his lands forfeited. In the last century some of his descendants migrated to Cork and Clonmell and improved their shattered fortunes by the mercantile pursuits he so despised returning to their native county to ally themselves with influential families. The last direct descendants in the female line of Pierce Ferriter in Kerry were the late Mrs. G. Hilliard and her sister Miss Giles, but his collateral descendants are still numerous in the county and his direct ones in the male line are probably still to be found amongst the worthy tenant farmers of Corcaguiny.

(PAGE 187.)

John Oge Constable of the Island (v. note).—There is indisputable proof amongst the Carew MSS. at Lambeth that this John Oge was not, as the Calendar suggests, Desmond's uncle. The pedigree of the Fitzgeralds of Ardnagrah is there given in Carew's writing and of the correctness of its entries concerning the family from 1500 to 1620 there can be no question. They are as follows:

1. David Fitzgerald of Ardnagrah m.d. and had three sons. 1. * * * * Fitzgerald Kilcostenye (Kileushna). 2. Thomas of Ardnagrah. 3. Thomas (?) attainted. The second son Thomas of Ardnagrah m.d. and had, with two daus Margaret wife of Thomas O'Daly of the Bros-nagle in the Mountains of Slieve Louhtra and Catherine wife of O'Mahony of Desmond, a son John Oge who was Constable of the Island to the last Earl of Desmond. One of his (i.e. John Oge's) daughter m.d. M. Swineye. and another m.d 1st Thomas Lacey who fled into Spayne and 2dly O'Morieragh the sonne of the Pryor of Killaghie and 3dly one of the McSwineyes. Another dau of John Oge m.d. Donell Mac Owen of Muskerry. His sons were Maurice m.d. to * * * * Me Swineye and James of Bally Mac Adam" (Carew MSS. codex 635.) The Thomas Fitzgerald
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mentioned as attainted "and 1st." says Carew "the dau of Mac Owen Mac Carthy of the Duffe in Muskerry, by whom he had a dau and to Maurice, brother to William Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, and 2dly Ellen O'Leary of Muskerry the widow of Goran Mac Swiney. The Septs of Maurice Duffe Fitzgerald and Slught Edmond Fitzgerald, according to Carew, were branches of the Ardnagragh tree and the probability is strong that they were the old settlers at Gallerus and Morrogane. The Seneschals of Imokilly and the FitzGeralds of Clonvy descended from the Knights of Kerry who obtained Imokilly by the marriage of the first knight with "the daughter of the Lord Coursie." In the Carew MSS. there is an account of the rebel Earl's rents in Kerry which says:—"The bloodshedde of the Countie of Kerrie is due to the Manour of the Island together with the rent of Kilarcon and the Rimer's lands for candle light to the said manour allowed, the lands held by the Earl's Rimeres in the Mountain of Slieve Lougher named the Brosnaghe and by the Rimeres of Temply Egleantine and Ballyroho." (?) In the same document it is mentioned that the "Rimeres of Brosnaghe are bound to entertain the Earl when he goes from Kerrie to Connillloe." The "sweetest Castle of the Island" was rather a bone of contention amongst the Undertakers after Desmond's fall. Mr. Ralph Lane the same mentioned in Conway's letter (p. 274) petitioned on March 12th 1584 that he might be granted the house and demesnes of the Island and also the castle and town of Tralee with an allowance of thirty horse and foot, to guard, according to his own account, "Kerrie Clanmorrishe and Desmond," but it is probable that they might have been rather designed as a guard for his coveted castles, which after all proved castles in the air, for he does not appear to have received anything in the county. It was not for want of a king however, for on two other occasions in the same year we find him petitioning first for the "Colonelship" of "Kerrye Clanmori-he and Desmond," and secondly the "Captainship of Kerrye," which at least shows that if he was covetous of rewards he did not shrink from dangers. He was High Sheriff of Kerry in 1585 and when the year of his shrievalty closed he appears to have left our county probably finding his post of "Captain of the Clanmorrishe" too much for him. On August 25th 1600, Carew writes to the Privy Council that the "Islande of Kerrie the auncientest and chiefest house of the Earle of Desmond, and late belonging to Sir William Harbert as an undertaker, as well as almost all the castles in those places, are razed to the ground a sure token of their resolved constancies in rebellion." "The castle of the Island was I believe partially rebuilt in the seventeenth century but again fell into ruin. According to a paragraph in the Kerry Evening Post of March 31st 1866 the crumbling walls of the old pile were levelled to the ground by a great storm which took place a few nights previous to that date.
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The Earl of Desmond's Piper.—A reference to this official was an infallible receipt for producing quiet in Kerry nurseries on winter evenings some forty years ago. When the wind whistled round the house old nurses used to say "Whisht! Listen to the Earl of Desmond's Piper!" and the most refractory subject became still as a mouse or as an undertaker in the days when Gerrot na Seacaidhe* was yet on earth. Those who like enquiring into the resemblances and connection between the legends and folklore of different countries may care to hear that according to a writer in Notes and Queries the peasantry in certain of the eastern counties of England call the same wild and eerie music of the winter night's wind "the Danish Boy's whistle."

Castle-Magne.—In the foregoing brief sketch of Castle Magne I followed Archdeacon Rowan's account of it given in the Kerry Magazine (vol. i. p. 116,) but I have since found in the State Paper Office with the help of the Calendars (so admirably arranged by Mr. Hamilton) documents relating to the Ward and its constables which escaped the Archdeacon's notice and also a curious plan or picture of its siege in 1572, rivalling in Chinese-like fidelity of detail and perspective, the plan of the Siege of Fort-del-Ore which he had copied for the same Magazine. The first Constable according to the indisputable evidence of the documents in the S. P. Office was not Andrew Martyn but John Herbert whose connection (if any) with the undertaker of 1580 I have not been able to ascertain. In July 1571 the Lord President of Munster writes to the Lords Justices in Dublin that it is necessary to take Castle Magne then in the hands of James Fitzmaurice and the Earl of Clancare. A letter from Fitzwilliam ten days later to Burghley says that the Castle is left untaken from want of ammunition. In the same month in the following year Fitzwilliam writes to Burghley saying that Sir John Perrot has been before Castle Magne since the beginning of June and writing again on August 15th he complains that he cannot get an answer from the President who is still besieging the place. The plan in the S. P. Office was probably taken at this time, it represents the old fortress on the bridge; in a field before it are two large cannon, volumes of smoke issuing from their mouths, behind them is a large circle marked "the Lo : Presydent's Campe" flanked by two smaller ones entitled "Galloglass Campes" a bog lies to the south with another circle near it "the first campe" and on a bog towards the north are the

* i.e., "Gerald of the Excursions or Preys," the Irish name for the sixteenth Earl whose half brother was styled "Shamus a tinel" i.e. James of the Musters.
words "here the Ordnance cam over." Close by stands the Abbey of Killagh not yet ruined, but between it and the President's camp ominously stands a tall gallows! On the other side of the river is Mac Carthy Mor's Camp backed by woods and bogs. After a stout resistance the garrison yielded and Perrot writes from Cork Nov. 4th 1572 informing Burleigh he has made "John Herbert, Constable of Castle Magne." He appears to have held his office in comparative security for about a year until that eventful day already alluded to (v. p. 305) when Desmond rode forth from Christopher Fagan's hospitable mansion on the hunting party from which he was never to return. Like the whistle of Roderick Dhu the words spoken in Glen Fogradh had not only

"Garrisoned the glen
At once with full five hundred men"

but had spread like wild fire throughout the province and every glen in Munster was swarming with eager clansmen waiting only the signal from Gerrot ua Scaithde to win back for him his lost castles. Vain were all poor Nicholas Walshe's warnings to the "Warde of Castle Magne to stande upon their guard" the Warder was absent—had foes in his own household—nay was not unsuspected himself of having fallen under the spell of the subtle Earl, who writes the following Christmas greeting to the Chief Justice from his Castle of the Island:

"MR. JUSTICE—I commend me unto you. Since the receipte of yo' lettre of the xxth of this monethe certayn of my men have taken the Castel of the Mayne and as the same was taken without my consente so I thought goode to apprehende the takers and alsoe to put my warde in the Castell until I receive resolutions of my letters sent to the Queen's Ma'te and ye Honarabel Councill. And for that there are controversies to be decided I thoughte it goode to send for Andrew Skiddyce Justice of my Libertie to take order therein desiring you to license him to come hither for that purpose. And soc fare you well from the Islande of Kerrie this xxiiid of Decembre 1573. Yo' lovinge friende

GERROT DESMOND."

The words "Justice of my Libertie" are written in bolder and somewhat larger letters than the rest. (v. Antiquities of Tralee p.111.) Walshe rightly interpreted the meaning of Desmond's services to the State in putting "his Warde" into the Castle and wrote at once to the Lord Deputy:

"My duties remembred, Sithence my last advertisement Castel Maine is taken by treason of the porter which suffred the Pryor of Killaghie and his brethren with xxx men to enter on Christmas Eve and on Christmas Daie the Erle came to the Castell and put in his
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warde. He hath sent me a lettre concerninge the Castell the coppie whereof I do send herein whereby you have the mysterie of the takinge of other Castels before. * * * On the last weck before Christmas a Scottish gentleman was with the Erle at Askleton wherein after some conference with James Fitzmorris in an inner chambre he changed his attyre for Irishe and as it is reported he is appointed to bring in five hundred Scottes.”

The “Pryor of Killaglie and his brethren” do not figure in the following examinations taken in 1574 when the betrayal of the place was made the subject of a government enquiry. Their share in it having been probably limited to the performance of a “mass of thanksgiving” on that memorable Christmas eve Dominic Myagh for that, or sundry other good reasons known only to himself, thought it unnecessary to make mention of the holy men. The interrogatories which evoked the following answers are not in the S. P. Office:—

“Examination of Dominic Miagh, Harbert’s man.

I. “That he went with his said wyfe &c. as is conteynd in the Interrogatorie—2, That he knoweth not the verie tyme when his master went oute of Ireland for the sayd provision: but that it was before Michaelmas last and in companie with a gallie with Sir John Parret who then came owt of Irlande and that his master and he returned into Ireland after Michaelmas about Alhallowstide—3. That his master and he returned about Alhallowstide and landed at Youghill and that his master sent a man to Castle Magne to knowe what state it stoode in and to bryng him hors-es from the sayde castle the wynd not serving to goe from Youghill to the sayde Castle and that his master and he were in Youghill about a fortnight and that no messenger came from Castle Maigne to his master being the foresayd tyme in Youghill but that his master understooode beinge in Youghill by Ir’es from the E of Clancare that the Castle was in good state for vittall.”

Mac Carthy More who a few short months before was in open rebellion, having scornfully flung off his new title of Clancare, was at this time more peaceably inclined, but the setting him to watch Castlemagne was very much like setting a cat to keep guard over a mouse, as he had never resigned his pretensions to the place and was only reconciled to the idea of the English being in it, by the knowledge that they were keeping his old rival for its possession out. Herbert’s servant went on to state that:

—“his master was more than a sennith in Corcke before he hearde of the newes of the Erle of Desmond’s escape, and that as sone as he heard thereof he sent ii or three one after another to the castle with Ir’es to his underconstables namely John Mac Morris, Thomas Husey, and Dermyd McDonoghe, and shortly after this examination disguised in kerne’s apparell whoe found the foresayd messingers without the
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sayd castle because the Englishe within had worde from his master not to truste any Irishe.—6, That there weare xi in the castle besides himselfe, whereof ix were shott, the other ii masons hired in Corcke immediately upon his master’s comyng thither, before he had heard of ye Earl of Desmond’s escape and sent thither: the names of the ix aforesayd he saythe weare Andrewe Harbert, brother to his master, Walter Harbert cosen to his master, Thomas Palmer, James Palmer, Henrie Littleton, Robert Denis, one Whittocke, Davie Gogen, and the name of the ixth he remembereth not. And the names of the masons weare Bryan Buiye and McLaughlen. That Henrie Llittleton and James Palmer weare the chiefe betrayers of the sayd castel and often wente owt and in and parleed with the rebell wh was suffred by the sayd Andrew Harbert, the underconstable of the sayd castle, wh Andrewe beinge toould of his ill dealyng in this behalf by this examinate, was noche offended with this examinate and beate him the sayd examinate with a firebrand. Also this examinate saythe he put forth of the castell a churl or drudg that served to carie water and woode with his wyfe one whole night, wh was also a peece of the cause that the sayd Andrewe did soe beate the examinate, and that the sayd Andrewe receaved the next day the sayd drudg, beinge an Irishe man, whom was the man that opened the gates to the enemy in the night by counterfaiete keyes. That he thincketh the sayd Andrew Harbert, James Palmer, and Henrie Litleton be nowe in Thomond or wh Sir Brian Mac Phelim. That by the voyce of the contrie Henrie Litleton and James Palmer receaved xxx/i in ould money for their treason. That Robert Denis and Whittocke nowe serve Captaine Bowser, and the rest are about Corcke having been examined but no fault found in them to this examinate’s knowledge.—7, That the Erle of Desmond toke him in his bed in the castle and kept him prisoner a fortnigthe in Hollenhowe Castle fourten myls off, and after brought him to the gallous, wher he had been hanged, but for the entretie of the Erle of Clan- care’s wyf, sister to the Erle of Desmond, and Mr. James Fitz Edmonds, who after he was thus saved and delivered came streight to Corcke wher he found not his master who was gon from Corcke abowt by sea, with his vittals towards the sayd Castlemaigne. That the E of Clancare’s wyfe came to the foresayd castle wher this examinate was prisoner, to see hir brother the E of Desmond.—8, That he knows not of the corruption but had greate suspition thereof, for that ther was such going in and oute &c. as he hath declared in answear to the 6th interragotorie.

The discrepancy between the statement that the nine guardians of Castle Magne were “shott” and that which records their dispersion in Cork and Thomond is only explicable on the supposition that “shott” is to be taken in the sense of the modern Irish expression “kill” i.e half not wholly dead. In the Calendar the Castle to which Desmond had Myagh taken is named Hollenhowe. I was
greatly puzzled to know what Castle in Kerry could possibly be meant and referred again to the maps of 1576—1608 to try and discover it. There I found a castle marked Ballingoue on the spot known in modern times as Ballingowana, its owner being described in the Schedule by the rather vague name of Dermot Mac Turlo. The latter was a favourite name in the O'Connor family who are mentioned by Captain Blennerhassett (p. 85) as the old proprietors of Ballingowana. Further examination of the State Paper itself by good judges convinced us that the Hollenhowe was meant for Ballingoue ill written and ill spelt. No vestige of this old castle of the O'Connor's I suppose remains but it is marked on the map as a keep of equal size with that of Bally mac Elligott. John Herbert's examination is also in the S.P. office but I have not space for more than the following extract from it. After stating that he was detained at Youghal "by force of weather" he says:—

"at length I landed at Corcke and sett a lande the vittalls and sette up the galleye. And sende for my horses whereupon newes cam that the Erle of Desmond brake out of prison (and then immediate I sent my man straight waies in kearme's apparell to goe to the warde to warne them to be uppon their keepinge untell my cominge) with the trouthe of his goinge out of Develinge. (Dublin) I meaninge to goe on my jorney toward the castell, havinge sett forth a penece laden with vittaille to go thyther, letters cam to the justice and to the attorney and Maior of Cork from the Erle of Clinare that my man was gon into the Ward. * * * and that the wayes were sett (beset) for me in three places by John Oge's son and Edmund Mac See's (Mac Sheehy's?) sonnes, and that the penece was sett for by see by seven peneces out of the Dingell, wher perforce I must have been constringed to take a pylatt for the river of Mang."

John Herbert was killed in 1579 with forty Englishmen and a hundred kerne in a skirmish with Sir John and Sir James of Desmond and Andrew Martyn appears to have succeeded him at the Castle. In 1583 Captain Cheston was the Warde. He is unfavourably reported of in Ormond's letters to Burleigh although his own opinion of his services led him to claim the reward given for the capture of Desmond. His Vice Constable referred to in the following letter was either the brother or the son of Captain Thomas Spring most probably his brother,

"Ormond to the Priory Council."

"MY very good Lords, According to my dutie I have thought good to acquaint you with the occurrants here since the dispatch of my letters of the 24th of April from Corcke. So it is, that the traytor the Senischall's mother was apprehended in Thomas Fitz Edmond's house (her son in lawe's) at Limkilly, both of them were arraigned and condempned during myne abode at Corcke: at the
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Cessions then holden before me ther were executed xxviii. Sir William Stanley whom I sent from Coreke as I wrote to yor Ll. from thence to prosecute the Erle, being then in Desmond, apprehended by my instructions Morrogh Bgaeagh Mac Shihe, a Captan of Galloglas, and the Vice Conistable of Castle Magne, called Edward Spring, who were by an examinacon taken before me charged to have relieved the Erle with victualls and powder, other gentlemen I apprehended for the like offence and committed att Limrick : Spring confessed his fault and submitted himselfe, the rest beinge comitted to stand uppon tryall. * * * From Clonmell the xxviiiith of Maie 1583, Yor LL. most humblye to commaunde

THOMAS ORMONDE.”

This letter is endorsed “To the Rt. honnorablu my very good LL, my LL. of her Maties most honnorable Counsell in hast, hast, hast,” It is satisfactory to find that poor Edward Spring did not suffer very heavily for his tender heartedness to the miserable Earl now hunted down nigh to death. The Vice Constable of Castle Magne lived to prove that it is possible for a man to spare a fallen enemy, and yet remain brave and true as steel to his trust in time of danger. The following letter was written in his favour by Sir John Norreys, himself one of the bravest and worthiest of the Queen’s officers in Munster :—

“To the Right Honnor. the Llordes of her Maties most honnor. Priye Counsell.”

“RIGHT HON. MY VERY GOODE LLORDES—This gentleman the bearer, Captain Edward Springe, beinge one that hath longe served in the warres is now very desirous to be employed in this service for France, and hath intreated to be by my letres recommended unto yor llordshipp’s favourable regards, that yor Honrors will be pleased uppon the next occasion of employment to admyt him unto the chardge of a companie, who I can assure yor llshps. is by reason of his longe tyme spent in her Maties warres, (a very fit man to be employed, and one that of my owne knowledge uppon manie occasions yielded good testimonie of his worthe and (excellente) sufficiency. If yor honrors will be pleased upon the nexte (vacante) employment to carre him in mynde, as I doubt not of his willing-ness to shewe himselfe thankfull for the same, so dare I uppon my credit prefer him to yor llordshipp’s favour * * * and even so leavinge him to yor honnorablu consideracons, I humbly take leave from London, this xth day of April 1591, Your honrors’ ever

humbly at commandement

John Norreys.”

The Lord Justice Loftus writing to Burghley (State Paper
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Office vol. 104. p. 94.) recommends "the bearer Mr. Michael Bryskett" as a fit person for the Constableship of Castle Magne but he does not seem to have obtained it. In December 1583 Tiege MacCarthy who appears to have been a soldier employed in the English army petitioned to "have the keeping" of the fortress and also for a lease in reversion of the "Abbey of Killagha lying in Mac Carthy More's country" but his petition too was disregarded and Captain Spring was appointed Warder. There is in the State Paper Office a petition from him the year before his appointment detailing his services in the "warres of Ireland, when a brother of his who accompanied him in that service was slayne in her majestie's quarrell." It would appear from these documents that three brothers of the family had been employed against the rebels. The petition states that arrears of pay are due to Captain Spring, and that he holds as his sole means of support "only a farme from her Maiesty in right of his wyfe, the relict of William Apslay late deceased, called the Comander of Aune in Munster," which farm he desires may be granted to him at a reduced rent. The result of this petition was the appointment to the Constableship and a grant of land in the neighbourhood of Killagha, no great reward one would say for the gallant services of the petitioner and his two brothers. In Mr. Edwards' Life of Sir Walter Raleigh the following letter is quoted from Collin's Peerage (ed. 1720.) "It is without date, but Mr. Edwards says it was "probably" written in 1598. It is almost certain that the bearer of it was Captain Thomas Spring, but as he died in 1597 this would carry back the "probable" date given by Mr. Edwards to that year or the one preceding it.

"To Michael Hickes Secretary to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh."

FROM SHERBURNE.

July 12th.

"Worthy Mr. Michael—I am most earnestly to entreat you for this gentleman Captain Spring, that partly for love, partly for honest consideration, you will further him with my Lord Treasurer for a debt of £300 which her Majesty doth owe him. It hath been long due and he hath good warrant for it. Besides he hath served her Majesty very long, and hath received many wounds in her service. These reasons delivered by a man of your utterance, and having his good angel at your elbow to instruct you, I doubt not but it will take good and speedy effect. I never wrote unto you for any man, or in any matter, wherein you shall bind me more to you than for this bearer and so not doubting of your assured friendliness, leave you to God and remain your

Most assured lovinge friende

WALTER RALEIGH."

Walter Spring called the Unfortunate (v. p. 73) the grandson of
the eldest son of the Constable of Castlemagee seems to have been transplanted by the Cromwellians into Clare, although Mr. Prendergast mentions in his History of the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland that Captain Sandes, an officer in the army of the Parliament recommended that his transplantation might be delayed, as he and his family were attending Protestant worship and their conversion seemed hopeful. As I have not been able to search the certificates of transplantation myself nor to obtain any information about them from the Dublin Record Office (which I regret to say is not as freely open to the public as one might expect considering the liberal and enlightened conduct of the Government with regard to the London Office) I cannot say with certainty that Edward Spring and his family were among the transplanted, but I think it probable that they were sent out of Kerry, because in the records of decrees of lands allotted to innocent Papists after the Restoration, the names of Edward and Walter Spring are set down as claiming lands in Clare. There were however Springs amongst the English Adventurers for the Land and Sea Service claiming lands in Ireland. It is not a little curious that after 1736 when Captain John Blennerhassett (v. ante p. 74,) mentions the marriage of Walter to Julian, dau of the Knight of Kerry, and the two children of this marriage, all traces of this the elder branch of the family of Spring vanish. It is not known what became of this Thomas and Mary the great grandchildren of Sir Nicholas Brown, of the daughter of O'Sullivan Bear, and the grandchildren of the Knight of Kerry. It seems hardly possible that they should have sunk as the elder branches of other old families at this period too often did into the ranks of the peasantry. Had they gone to France or to Spain with their O'Sullivan kinsmen, or had they died unmarried, Captain Blennerhassett would certainly have mentioned it, but he may have preferred not recording their marriages with Roman Catholics in humble life, although to do him justice nothing of that truest sign of the parcena the feeling which magnifies wealthy kinsmen and ignores those unblest by mammon, is traceable in his genealogical collections. The grand old Earl of Derby in Elizabeth's reign who used to entertain in his Lancashire mansion scores of guests rich and poor and "at whose death" said Camden "the glory of hospitality died out of England" was once visited at court by a country cousin of small estate who wanted a helping hand and was profuse in apologies for intruding thoughts of his relationship on the great man, who, however, with the true nobility of his race replied, that there was no need for such excuses or depredations as "every old tree" he said "had weaker as well as stronger boughs belonging to it." With Thomas Spring, the son of Walter the Unfortunate, as I have said all trace of the male line of the elder branch of the Spring family ends, but the younger line has still worthy representatives in Kerry and out of it. Captain Thomas Spring the younger son of the Constable of Castlemagee was the great grandfather of
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Thomas Spring of Ballycrispin co. Kerry (v. p. 26,) and by her had an only child and heiress Catherine Spring who md Stephen Edward Rice of Mount Trenchard (v. note to Forfeited Estates) and had a son Thomas Spring Rice, the distinguished statesman raised to the peerage in 1839 as Lord Montagle of Brandon. Thomas Spring the younger son of the Constable of Castlemagne was also grandfather of Francis Spring who as mentioned at p. 47 md Catherine dau of John Mason of Bally mac Eligot and Ballydowney (great grandfather of St. John Mason of Ballydowney and of Robert Emmett) and had by her a son John who md Mary Collis. The issue of this last marriage was 1. Francis died unm. 2. Thomas md Catherine Eagar and died s.p. 3. William a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army md Anne dau of Colonel Carter and had four sons, William, Robert, Thomas, and Francis (killed in the Indian mutiny v. p. 297) all officers in the army. John Spring and Mary Collis had also an only dau who md Captain Hamilton and had several children. The posterity of the elder son of the Constable of Castlemagne having either died out or sunk into obscurity in the last century, the representation now lies with the eldest son of Colonel William Spring by his wife Anne Carter. A junior branch of this much respected old county family is represented by John Spring M.D. of Tralee and his brother William Spring of Riverville Co. Kerry.

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Sir Edward Denny.—He appears to have been actively engaged in the war of 1642 if we can trust—as we may to a certain extent at least—the following letter in one of the pamphlets of that time in the King’s Library, British Museum. He was certainly in or near Dublin in February, 1642, but it is not unlikely that the following gives a very incorrect account of events there, and that it was a forgery (like the canards of the late Franco-German war) composed by some friend or enemy of the Marquis of Antrim who played an extraordinary and shifty game at this period for which he was the object of much opprobrium in after times. I give the document for what it is worth, not attempting to explain its rather enigmatical statements concerning men and parties in the second year of the rebellion. It is entitled “A Coppie of a letter from the Lord Antrim in Ireland to the Right Hon. the Earl of Rutland, bearing date 25th February A.D. 1642, wherein is contained the description of two battels fought between the English and the Irish Rebells, as also the number of those that were slaine on either side: London, Printed for W.T. 1642.”


“My Lord—Some passages of the affaires here in Ireland I thought it good to present you with all which is necessary to be taken notice of. There was a greate battel fought before the Citie
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of Dublin wherein was slain 400 English and Scotch, and Sir Edward Denny one of our Captains with his forces of 400 soldiers hath slain Thomas Eger with five hundred men of his soldiers, and putt all the rest, besides some prisoners taken to flight. This is the greatest overthrow to the English (?) that yet hath been. And Sir Edward Denny having the Victory on the next morning being by his Souldiers saluted in a most noble Manner, for their better encouradgement gave to each Souldier five pounds, and in vindication of his reputation made a Royall feast to entertain his Souldiers in a deriding and scoffing manner to the English. There was also another skirmish on Saturday last, which continued some eight hours between the forces under the command of the Lords Ormonde, Nettelfield, and others, and the forces under the command of Sir Simon Harcourt, Sir William Cootes, Mr. Moore of the English, the Lord Douglas, Sir C. Bland Mr. Henry Stuart, and others of the Scots where were slain 2000 (?) Irishe and about a hundred Scotch and English, the rest of the Irish being forced to retire, great spoyle being left by them as a prey to the English of ammunition and provisions of victuall, sufficient to furnish and maintain five hundred men for six months, which was a great weakening to the Catholick party. And thus having no more at this present I will not be troblesome to your Honor but humbly take my leave. Your Honor's

in all due observance

Antrim.

Archdeacon Rowan thought that Vauclier, although undoubtedly a man of considerable property and a brave soldier, had greatly exaggerated the amount of his losses and the number of persons murdered in Kerry in 1641. Of no one period of Irish history has there been more misrepresentation written and spoken than of this miserable year of bloodshed and civil strife and it is painful to dwell upon it. But since within the last few years a gentleman to whose labours historical students are much indebted Mr. J. P. Prendergast employed by the government (with the Rev. Dr. Russell S.J.) to arrange the Carte MSS. at Oxford and to calendar the State Papers referring to the year 1641-9 has in his last edition of the History of the "Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland" endeavoured to prove that no massacre took place in the former year it seems a duty even in such slight chronicles as these to remind the reader of the very different opinions entertained by men whose sincerity and consistent liberality in politics and religion are as undoubted as Mr. Prendergast's and to quote a few of the contemporary depositions on which those opinions are based. It has been said and said with perfect truth that some of these depositions like that at p. 194, were full of exaggeration, and that others were only vouched for on parole, and contained mere hearsay reports handed from one to another. But
there are many of the depositions which bear the stamp of truth and which were made by the sufferers who saw their nearest and dearest butchered before their eyes. Here are a few:—

"Anne Hill deposed that she lived in Wicklow. Her child sixteen months old was dragged from her back and trodden on until it died and her other three children died of cold being turned out with her naked in the frost and snow. Mary Barlow deposed that her husband was hanged and that she and her six children were turned out in the snow and that Mr. Starkey an old man and his two daughters were drowned in a bog-hole. Margaret Fanning widow deposed that the rebels bound her husband's hands and before her eyes cut his throat with a skeane, that they stripped her and others naked and bade them go to their God and let him give them clothes. The Rev. John Kerliff, Rector of Dsirereagh in the Co. Tyrone, duly sworn, deposes that the rebels murdered the very first day Mr. Mader minister of the gospel and Mr. New curate to Mr. Bradley and that the minister of Dunganon Mr. Blyth with eight more were murdered being first stript and driven out and that Mr. Blyth was murdered with Sir Phelim's protection in his hands as if to call God's vengeance down on the traitorous murderers. John Hore and Fortune his wife of Killarney, deposed that Mrs. Whittell and her husband were murdered near that town and Goodman Cranher and his wife and Anthony and Mrs. Field and that seven others were drowned, that Mrs. Burrell was murdered in her house near Tralee by her servants and Mrs. Lassell and Laurence Perry and his two sisters. Mrs. Hussey and her son and daughter with many more were murdered going to Cork with a convoy Lord Muskerry did allow her * * * * Philip Taylor of Portadown deposed that he was taken prisoner at Portadown by Toole McCan gent. a notorious rebell and that he saw the said rebells drown a number of English Protestants men women and children some of them with their hands tied behind their backs and that he drove a sow away that was eating a newly born child thrown into a ditch. Eliza Trafford wife of the Rev. Thomas Trafford deposed that the rebels stabbed and mangled her husband and turned her out naked with her children. Thomas Hewetson deposed that his brother's and granduncle's corpses were dug up and thrown into a hole in the garden and that this was done by command of Brian Mac Geoghegan titular Bishop of Kildare and James Dempsey his Vicar General. Mary Woods late of Kildare, widow, deposed that the said rebells did strip her husband and afterwards stabbed him and shott him and most barbarously buried him while yet alive, and that the bodies of several Protestants, buried in the Church a long while, were taken up and thrown into filthy places to be devoured of dogs, and that this was done by the comandement and direction of James Dempsey a priest. Adam Glover of Carandeposited that he saw on the highway a woman stripped
by three Irish women who miserably beat and tore her in a bitter frost and snow when she fell into labour and died there with her baby. Another witness deposed that he saw an Englishman and his wife and four children murdered at Kilfeacle and flung into a hole the youngest child not quite dead as the earth was being cast on it holding up its hand and crying out Mammy! Mammy!"

One more contemporary witness as to the sufferings and murders of the unhappy colonists I will cite—one whose life and whose memory men of all creeds and classes in both islands united to honour—the holy minister of God, Bedell. His biographer says that in his presence the wild ferocity of the Ulster rebels changed into a kind of awe not unmixed with wondering reverence like "the desert beasts around Daniel." When the Roman Catholic Bishop Sweeney sent to tell Bedell that he intended to take up his residence in the Episcopal mansion, the man of God answered meekly, that they could not dwell safely together, because that the simple prayers in the English tongue which he and the little band of Protestants who crowded round him for protection offered up daily, would offend Sweeney and his followers, and "under that colour" he wrote "the murderers would break in upon us and after they had robbed us, would conclude they did God good service by our slaughter." He was driven from his home and in the last days of his life, suffering we are told more keenly by what he saw around him than if he had fallen like his brethren at the first, he spoke to his friends and children around his bed with the loving fervour and the spirit of prophecy of a St. John:

"Chuse rather with Moses to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season which will be bitterness in the end. To you is given in the behalf of Christ not only to believe on Him but to suffer for His sake. What can you look for but one woe after another while the Man of Sin is thus suffered to rage and to make havoc of God's people at his pleasure while men are divided about trifles that ought to have been more vigilant over us and careful of those whose blood is precious in God's sight. God will surely visit you in due time and return your captivity as the River of the South and bring you back again into possession of this land. Though grievous Wolves have entered in among us not sparing the Flock yet I trust the Great Shepherd of His own will save and deliver them out of all places whither they have been scattered in this dark and cloudy day and that they shall be no more a prey to the Heathen neither shall the beasts of the land devour them but they shall dwell safely and none shall make them afraid. I have fought a good fight—I have finished the course of my ministry and my life together. Oh! Lord I have waited for Thy Salvation."

From the churches of Bedell's diocese the bibles were taken by the rebels—thrown into the kennel—trampled on—cursed as the...
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root of all the mischief—in many places piled together and burnt the misguided people crying out "that that was hell-fire which was burning!" Mr. Prendergast who says that the Cromwellian officers had their heads filled with "Bible-stuff" does not care to deny this but as regards the massacre he says, "the Proclamation of the Lords Justices in February, 1642, while it falsely charges the Irish with the design states that "it failed," and he adds there is "one document, the Commission of the 23d December 1641, issued to investigate the robberies and disloyal speeches of the rebels, which, as it mentions nothing of a massacre, would be taken as conclusive evidence against its reality were not the English of Ireland and the English of England anxious to propagate calumnies against the Irish people." Who the "English of Ireland" are it is hard to say assuredly they are more mythical than the massacre. It is quite conceivable that robberies and disloyal speeches were matters of more moment to Charles Stuart and his queen, with the blood of Medici in her veins, than the lives and securities of a Puritanically disposed colony, and while the reins of power were in their united hands little good was to be expected from Royal Commissions skillfully framed "how not" to do what was just and necessary. The descendants of the Catholic leaders of 1641 are not likely to take pleasure in calumniating their ancestors yet many of them there are, who like the present writer entirely differ from Mr. Prendergast on this subject, and sorrowfully admit, that the Proclamation to which he refers, while it states that the design to seize Dublin Castle and city failed only declared the truth when it said:—"In pursuit of their bloody intention they (i.e. the rebels) robbed and despoiled many thousands of his Majesty's good subjects, British and Protestant and murdered many of them on the spot, and committed barbarous cruelties and execrable inhumanities upon their persons and estates." The truth is that what occurred at the beginning of the present century on a smaller scale when the generous but mistaken Emmett led an armed mob on the same forlorn hope against Dublin Castle and saw his followers, while he wrung his hands and pleaded with them in vain, turn aside to murder a helpless old man before his daughter's eyes occurred in the year 1641. "The leaders" says the learned and liberal minded Professor Mason, "planned the re-conquest of the island, but the insurrection carried out by their followers degenerated into a mere revel of murderous phrensy, from which Roger More recoiled leaving O'Neill responsible." Warner scrutinized the original depositions closely and convinced himself that several were unreliable and that Clarendon and Sir John Temple grossly exaggerated the number of murders committed, but he says that—"Father Walshe who is allowed to have been loyal and honest hath affirmed that after a regular and exact enquiry he computed the number at eight thousand." Warner thought that about twelve thousand had been murdered and he adds "the number given in these accounts,
small as it is, compared with what hath been given by other Protestant writers is surely enough to give a horrible idea of the fierce and savage cruelty exercised by the Irish." The heart truly sickens over the hideous tales of this year of woe and we wonder while reading them that, as a great writer (Thackeray) said of the kindred miseries of the sufferers of the Indian mutiny,—

"The wail of their agony swept o'er the earth
And thrilled every soul in the land of their birth."

In a sermon preached on November 14th 1641 in St. Stephen's Church, Coleman street, London, to promote contributions for loans to distressed Protestants in Ireland the preacher said—

"Ireland must be looked after and provided for, as if we had neither wives, nor children, nor charge, nor were poor, nor wanted money, nor knew what otherwise to do with our monies. They are your brethren, professors of the same precious faith with you. They suffer not as evil doers, but only because they have given the right hand of fellowship unto you, in the things of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ."

A sterner exhortation was made by a lay writer in a Tract entitled "An Alarum to Warre to revenge the bloodshed and insolencies suffered by the Innocent Protestants in Ireland," London 1642.

"The cruel enemies whose very mercies have been cruelties hath poured oute our brethren's blood in every street, and there hath been no hand to helpe them, but in much merce it hath pleased the Almighty to consider their distresse. Vengeance though slow is sure. The Lord of Hosts goe along with our Hosts, guide and direct them in all their wayes. And God will be avenged for the bloode of his Saints their bloode being dear in his sight. If there were no other argument but the miseries of the poore Protestants worried to death by these wolvish rebells it were sufficient to animate you. Blood requires Blood!"

The answer to this appeal came at Drogheda, at Wexford, and in our own county at Ross, and Castle Gregory and Iveragh, with fire and sword and the howl of Barrington's bloodhound. It is said in one of the contemporary pamphlets in the King's Library that Barrington was called by his brother officer Captain Kill-All. That some of the Cromwellians were merciless in their revenge on the Roman Catholic Irish is as certain as that the majority of the army were men whose self restraint and patience made them an object of admiration even to Clarendon and other honest loyalists. Professor Masson remarks that those latter, Catholics as well as Protestants, might better have left their case to Carte and Leland and Warner inclined as those historians are to judge them leniently, than excite prejudice instead of allaying it, by such a tissue of misrepresentations as "Curry's account of the Civil War"—and I fear we must
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now add Mr. Prendergast's "History of the Cromwellian Settlement." There are signs already abroad, most marked within the last few months, even in that corner of our island where the Avenger's hand fell heaviest, that Thomas Carlyle's hopes are being slowly, but surely fulfilled,* and that the character and mission of that Avenger are beginning to be better understood by educated and liberal minded Catholic Irishmen. Warner closes his plain un-biased account of 1641 with those wise words:—"Whether the account which I have here given of this great event will satisfy the readers of either party I do not know, but I have taken great pains and care in the enquiry and I write not to please but to inform, not to irritate parties but to unite them in the exercise of civil social duties, * * * * both sides will do well to avoid in future those unchristian animosities which have led the way to every species of barbarity and ended in famine, bloodshed, pestilence and desolation." (Warner's Hist. of Ireland) Book v. p. 299.

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ESTATES OF THE EARL OF CLANCARE.—Florence Mac Carthy (Reagh) whose stolen marriage with the Earl's only daughter and heiress forms a romantic episode in Kerry history left an account of his own and his father-in-law's dealings with Nicholas and Valentine Brown which is too long for insertion here. It may find a place hereafter in some future collection of Kerry Records. The original is I believe at Mucruss and was copied in 1836 with the permission of the owner of the place by my father. There is another copy amongst the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum and this has been printed in Mr. D. C. Mac Carthy's Life and Times of Florence Mac Carthy Reagh a work which contains a large collection of extracts from the State Papers relating to the history of our county, full of interest for Kerry readers, few of whom however will be disposed to agree with the author in his favourable estimate of his hero's character and conduct. The whole case in dispute for nearly fifty years is also detailed in it but the material points may be shortly

* "The Massacre of 1641 was not we will believe pre-meditated by the leaders of the Rebellion but it is an awful truth written in sun clear evidence that it did happen and the noble minded among the men of Ireland are called on to admit it and to mourn it and learn from it. To the ear of History those ghosts still shriek from the bridge of Portadown if not now for just vengeance on their murderers, yet for pity on them, for horror at them, and no just man whatever his new feelings may be but will share more or less Lord-Lieutenant Cromwell's old feelings on that matter * * * * And if among the true hearts of Ireland there chanced to be found one, who across the opaque, angry, whirlwind in which all Cromwell matters are enveloped to him, could recognize the thunder clad figure of a Lord-Lieutenant * * * * the veritable Heaven's messenger clad in thunder and accept the true, stern, message he brings —who knows? That too we believe is coming and with it many hopeful things." (Carlyle's Letters of Oliver Cromwell, vol. ii., p. 123.)
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Nicholas Brown had lent to the Earl of Clancare sundry sums of money for which he obtained a mortgage over Coshmague, Glanerought, Ballycarberry and other lands in Kerry, and as further security he obtained also under the Queen's Patent a lease of the lands in perpetuity, in case the Earl died without heirs before the sum was repaid. This lease was drawn up by careful lawyers, at least so the lessee thought, and it is not to be wondered at that he should have felt caution necessary, for the Earl was a reckless prodigal, his only son was not a good life, and with all "gracious Astrea's" regard for her faithful subject Nicholas Brown, it was not impossible that if the lands of her new made Earl lapsed to her for want of heirs, the debt if unsecured by the letter of the law, might prove as vain a thing as a Titchborne bond of 1872. Armed with letters patent and her royal sign manual however, the unlucky undertaker believed he had made assurance doubly sure, but his debtor was no sooner dead (his only son having predeceased him) than Florence his son in law, stepped forward found a flaw in the lease, which utterly defeated the hopes of the lessee and put him, Florence, in right of his wife in possession of the Earl's estate. The contending parties petitioned the Queen and Privy Council who decided that in consequence of the omission of the single word "male" in the clause in the letters patent granting the lands to Brown "after the death of the Earle without heirs of his bodie" the document was utterly null and void until the death of Florence's wife and of his children issueless. The decision is given at length in Mr. Mac Carthy's book. The return which Florence made for this act of justice done him to the injury of the Queen's undoubtedly brave and loyal subject, Nicholas Brown, was to return to Munster and to enter at once into alliance with those who conspired against her throne and her life. Throughout the South of Ireland the name of Mac Carthy has ever been and ever will be an honoured one, and to a native of Kerry especially, it must be painful to record the undoubted fact that a more treacherous, ungrateful and worthless man than the husband of Clancare's unhappy heiress never existed. The worst that could be said of Nicholas Brown, was that the love of money had led him to infringe upon the lady's rights to her father's inheritance, but while we rejoice to know that in this he did not succeed, we must on the other hand admit that no undertaker in Munster had done more for the civilization of Ireland than he, making his estate around Killarney an oasis of fertility, order, and industry, bravely defending himself against his enemies amongst the Irish, and by no means an unkindly neighbour to those of them who were willing to allow him to live in peace. The council ordered that he was to "have assurance of his mortgage until it was satisfied as his counsel learned shall devise." Thirty-one years had passed away and Florence was receiving a mild punishment for his manifold treasons, by being detained a prisoner in the Tower of
London with permission to see his friends and have his children with him when he pleased, and still the Browns and he were quarrelling over the Mac Carthy More inheritance. His eldest son had conformed to the Protestant Church and had sent in a strongly worded petition to James about his right to the lands, still subject to Brown's mortgage, and the whole matter once more became the subject of a Royal and legal decision which ran as follows. That as "the deceased Earl by two several indentures 30th and 31st Eliz. did convey and assure the lands now in question to Sir Valentine Browne and his son, for the sum of about £300 in money, upon condition for redemption thereof by payment of the monies at any time and that those lands are affirmed to be worth a thousand a year, and the profit thereof to have been taken for the use of the money ever since * * * And that the sd Florence who md the dau and heire of the sd Earl, is willing to pay all the sd monies accordingly, and that the grants obtained by Sir Valentine Brown of these lands were only in the nature of confirmations; These are now therefore to will and require you, that upon payment made of the sd sums of £421 ls. 2d., £121 13s. 3d. and £80 by the said Florence Mac Carthy unto the heirs of the sd Sir Valentine Browne, or to his use, that you forthwith deliver the possession of the sd mortgaged lands unto the sd Florence Mac Carthy, or to his assigns and that due consideration be had of some recompence to be given to the said Florence, for the mean profit of the tyme past and that you make no composition with the heirs or assigns of the said Sir Valentine Browne upon our Commission of Grace."

Thus once again in less than half a century the Crown of England interfered against the interests of its subjects of English race to secure their old inheritance to the kin-men of King Dermot Mac Caura. They were not ungrateful this time (indeed to the honour of the Lady Ellen be it said that she seems ever to have been loyal and sincere) Florence was kept safe from endangering them further and henceforward for the most part they remained good subjects. By a decree of the Court of Claims 28th July, 1663, the lands of Pallice, Mucru-s, Cahimane, Castle Lough, and other lands were restored to Dame Sarah Mac Carthy dau to the Earl of Antrim and widow of Daniel Mac Carthy Mor (eldest son of Florence and Lady Ellen) and to the eldest son of the said Daniel and Dame Sarah, viz. Florence Mac Carthy Mor. "This second Florence" says the Egerton MS. "sold Cahimane to Maurice Hussey in 1684, and gave Castle Lough to his cousin german Denis, (son of Lady Ellen's second son) who sold it to Colonel William Croshie in the reign of George II. Florence Mc. Carthy Mor had md the sister of the Knight of Kerry but died s. p. and was succeeded by his brother Charles, who md and had Charles, whose son Randal Mac Carthy Mor md Agnes Herbert of Currans and had Charles Mac Carthy Mor an officer in the Guards, who died unm'd in 1770, bequeathing Mucru-s and the rest of his estates to his maternal grandfather Mr.
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Herbert. Denis Mac Carthy, the son of Florence and Lady Ellen's younger son, md Margaret Finch an English lady and was father of Charles living in 1764, an officer in the Brigade, and of Justin Mac Carthy who remained at Castle Lough and md Catherine dau of Colonel Maurice Hussey, by whom he had a son Randal, who sold his lands and mansion to Colonel W. Crosbie. Randal md and had sons bred to low trades, who are uneducated paupers, some of them now living." (Egerton MSS. vol. 116.) This account of the family seems to have been written about the beginning of the present century. The grandchildren of Randal are probably still to be found in Kerry.

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Dean John Leslie.—The Leslies, Earls of Rothes and Barons of Balquhain, are descended from a Hungarian noble, Bartholomew de Leslyn, who came to Scotland with Queen Margaret in 1067, and obtained lands in Scotland from Malcolm Canmore. In 1223 Sir Norman de Leslyn obtained from Alexander III grants in Fife including the woods of Fetekill now called Leslie. Dean John Leslie's direct descent (from father to son for four centuries) from the Barons of Balquhain is given by Playfair in his "Family Antiquity of Great Britain and Ireland" vol. ix. In 1633 he and his brother James accompanied to Ireland their cousin german John Leslie D.D. of Oxford who was translated from the See of Orkney and made Bishop of Raphoe in 1633. All three took an active part against the rebels in 1641. The Bishop of Raphoe, ancestor of the Leslies of Glasslough, Co. Monaghan, raised a company of soldiers and with his kinsmen marched at their head against a troop of Irish who were ravaging the country around Donegal. At the entrance of a mountain pass near Magharabeg the Bishop halted his troops and kneeling on the roadside offered up the following prayer:—"Almighty God unto whom all hearts be open, Thou knowest the righteousness of the cause we have taken in hand and that we are actuated by the clearest conviction that our motive is just, but as our manifold sins and wickedness are not hid from thee, we presume not to claim thy protection trusting in our own innocence, yet if we be sinners they are not saints, though then thou vouchsafest not to be with us, be not against us, but stand neuter to-day and let the Arm of Flesh decide it." "Whether the Bishop's prayer" says Playfair "was heard, we presume not to say, but his enterprise was successful and the country long devastated by the cruel foe was rescued from impending calamity." John Leslie, the Bishop's cousin german above mentioned md Catherine Cunningham, dau of the Dean of Raphoe, and had a son John and a dau md to Rev. James Hamilton, Archdeacon of Raphoe. John Leslie was Rector of Urney in the diocese of Derry and possessed a considerable private estate. In 1688 with a spirit
worthy of his race he raised a company of foot and a troop of dragoons and at their head performed services so important to the State, that the great king of glorious memory and the parliaments of both islands united to honour and reward him by grants of estates in Kerry, Cork, Clare, Roscommon and Westmeath. But although it was impossible for the secret agents of Jacobitism to deprive him of this reward, the value of it was much lessened by the usual host of fictitious incumbrances, claims of doubtful innocents and the litigation resulting therefrom. He made several journeys to England to seek protection and redress from William who stood his friend throughout, until at last his health failed and on his return from London, in February, 1700, "with the king's letter" says Playfair "in his pocket for the first vacant Bishopric" he died of an illness chiefly caused by "cold, fatigue, and anxiety of mind." By his wife Marian, dau of the Rev. H. Galbraith, he had, 1 John who fell at Aughrim gallantly fighting at the head of his father's troops, 2 James, 3 George, 4 Elizabeth died young, 5 Isabella md John Knox, 6 Lettice md Walter Johnson, 7 Catherine md Thomas Enraght. James Leslie succeeded to the estates and settled in Kerry, he md Sarah dau of Colonel Kellie, and had three sons John, James and Robert, and a dau Sarah who md John Rowan [7, p. 38] by whom she had a son George and two daus Sarah, and Mary who md Rev. Edward Day (uncle to Judge Day) and had a son Rev. James Day, Rector of Tralee and V.G. of the diocese. George Rowan md * * * Usher and had John, who sold Castle Gregory to Lord Ventry. John Leslie md and had an only child Lucy, who md Robert Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, by whom she had no children. James Leslie, in holy orders, became Bishop of Limerick and at his brother's death inherited the estates and built the mansion house at Tarbert. He md Joyce, dau and eventually heiress of Anthony Lister of Listerfield, Roscommon, and had two sons and seven daus of whom four md. The sons were Edward, of whom presently, Richard, in holy orders, inherited the Listerfield estates. Edward Leslie of Tarbert House succeeded to the Kerry estates, to Huntington in Carlow, and Johnstown in Wexford, and was created a Baronet in 1786. He was M.P. for Old Leighlin in the following year. By his wife Anne, dau of Colonel Cane of the Royal Dragoons, he had an only child Catherine Louisa, who md in 1807, Lord Douglas Gordon (brother of George 9th Marquis of Huntly) who assumed the name of Hallyburton and had by him no issue. On the death of Sir Edward Leslie the estates came to the descendants of his uncle Robert, (youngest son of James Leslie by Sarah Kellie) who had md Aphra Babington and had by her, a son Robert, and three daus. Robert, md * * * Crosbie and by her had four sons and two daus. Robert, eldest of the four, md Margaret Sandes and had two children, 1, Robert, now of Tarbert House md Millicent dau of Richard Chute of Chute Hall, by
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Theodora, dau and heiress of Arthur Blennerhassett of Blennerville, and has issue a son and heir and 2, Aphra nd Captain Pickard and has issue. Amongst the family portraits at Tarbert House are two, representing the Bishop of Raphoe of 1641 and his kinsman the Bishop of Limerick in 1756.

(Nicholas Skiddy.—The Skiddys whose name is said to have been ancienly Scudamore appear to have been settled in Cork and Kerry from the thirteenth or fourteenth century. They were Justices and Seneschals under the Desmond Earls.

The Rice Family.—Smith says that the Rices came to England in Elizabeth’s reign, but this is an evident mistake and may have arisen out of the not very generally known fact that the English colonists of Ireland long before the sixteenth century were sometimes called undertakers. The Rices were probably amongst the very first settlers from the sister isle who came to Baganbun in 1169, with Robert Fitz Stephen when at the entreaty of Mac Murrogh, Rhys Ap Gryffith prince of South Wales, released the Norman knight from prison and permitted him to lead four hundred Welsh, Flemish and Anglo-Norman soldiers to Ireland. In 1294 John Rice was Lord Treasurer of Ireland and in Waterford and Cork various members of the family were Provosts, Mayors and Merchants in the times when merchants were, if not princes, at least the chosen friends, ambassadors and frequently the bravest knights in the armies of princes. James Rice, Mayor of Waterford in 1469, erected a beautiful chapel in the Cathedral of that city where he and his wife Helen Brown were afterwards buried. Sir Nicholas White’s journal mentions the Rices as amongst the chief burgesses of Dingle in 1580, when Piers Rice was proprietor of the “perty castel” (v. p. 149,) built to receive, as White thought, James Fitzmaurice on his landing. In 1592 Dominick Rice of Dingle died leaving a son and heir, who had livery of his father’s estates in 1603. Stephen Rice was member for Kerry in 1613, and James and Dominick Rice were returned for the borough of Dingle in 1634. The names of twenty-five of the family, five bearing the Christian name of Dominick and three being styled Fitz Dominick (not always after the Norman fashion but often through a modification of its peculiar to the old Anglo-Irish Catholics who placed their children thus under the patronage of a saint hence Fitz Dominic, Fitz Joseph &c.) appear as claimants for lands after the Restoration. Thirteen Rices were adjudged “innocent” Papists, one being a widow and another a spinster. Christian and John Rice who appear to have been amongst the “transplanted” had a confirmatory grant of 876 acres in Clare after the Restoration. Stephen Rice the County member of 1613 died in 1622. His tomb was to be seen a few years since
in Dingle Churchyard bearing the inscription:—"Stephen Rice lies here late Knight of Parliament a happy life for fourscore yeares full virtuously he spente. His loyal wife Helena Trant who died five years before lies here also, Lord grant them life for evermore." The funeral Certificate of James Rice son and heir of Stephen and Helena is amongst the MSS. in the British Museum. It is as follows:—"James Ryse of Dinglicoush in the co. of Kerrie gent son and heir of Stephen Ryse of the same, gent. md 1st Elinor dau of Robert White of Lymerick Esq. by whom he had issue three sons and one dau, viz, Robert his heir md Joan dau of Nicholas Skiddy of Dinglicoush aforesaid gent, Andrew and Nicholas yet unmarried, Elinor md John Creagh of Limerick, merchant. The said James md 2dly Fyllis, dau of Edward Fanning of Lymerick, by whom he had five sons and two daus; Bartholomew, STEPHEN, James, Anthony and Thomas, Mary and Katherine. The said James died at Dinglicoush Feb' ye 20th 1636 and was interred in the Church there. The truth of these premises is testified by ye subscription of the aforesaid Andrew Ryse who returned this certificate to be recorded in this Office of Ulster King at Arms this 8th of April, 1636." D'Alton in his Illustrations of King James's Army List says that James Rice whom he calls the "third of the eight sons of James and Phillis Fanning succeeded by survivorship to the family estate" and that his son Edward md Alice Shiercliffe and was M.P. for Dingle in 1689. From the foregoing certificate signed by the son of James Rice the husband of Phillis Fanning, it is evident he had only five sons by that lady and that the second of them, Stephen, whom D'Alton says was James the Second's Privy Councillor and Chief Baron, would have inherited his father's estates before James his younger brother could have done so. Unless there was good contemporary evidence adduced to the contrary I should say that it was extremely unlikely that the four elder sons of James Ryse died s.t. But even if they did so, according to the Funeral Certificate the next heir would clearly be Stephen, and not James whom D'Alton and I believe Kerry tradition makes the representative of the family. Sir Stephen Rice notwithstanding the active part he took in James the Second's government retained considerable property after the Revolution. He died in 1714 and was interred under a fine monument in St. James's Church Dublin with his coat armour sculptured on its west end and an inscription on the east. He md Mary Fitzgerald of Ballyhane, Co. Limerick (the grand dau of Sir Valentine Brown of Hospital) and left three sons Edward, James and Thomas and a dau md to James Daly. His eldest son Edward, conformed to Protestantism and md the dau of Lord Howth, by whom he left an only child Mary, md 1st to Colonel Degge, 2dly to Judge Arthur Blemmerhasett, (mentioned at p. 38.) and 3dly Dominick Trant of Dunkettle but left issue only by her first husband a dau. James, 2d son of Sir Stephen, therefore suc-
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ceded to the family estates in Kildare, Tipperary and Kerry. He md Susanna dau of Sir H. O'Brien and died leaving two sons, the elder of whom Stephen succeeded at Mount Rice and md the dau of Joshua Meredith (v. Archdall’s Peerage.) Thomas Rice the third son of Sir Stephen is said by good genealogists to have been the ancestor of the Rt. Hon. Lord Monteagle v. ante p. 316, but others assert that this nobleman was the grandson of Thomas Rice of Cappagh, son of Stephen Rice of Ballycummeen near Dingle, a cousin of King James’s Privy Councillor. The former account seems to me to be the most worthy of credit, but the point is not a very material one, it is quite certain that all the Rices around Dingle and the branch which according to Smith held estates in Clannmaurice and Trughenackmy in 1612, were all kinsmen of the same old stock. Edward Rice M.P. for Dingle in 1689 said by D’Alton to have been the son of the heir of the M. P. for Kerry in 1613, md as mentioned at p 53, Alice Shiercliffe, daughter of Thomas Shiercliffe and Martha Walker, from whose uncle descended the respected family of Walker of Laharren co. Kerry. Alice and Martha Shiercliffe obtained a decree at Chichester House in 1701, restoring them to the lands in the county Cork referred to at p. 64. Edward Rice and Alice Shiercliffe left four daus, of whom Christian md Edward Conway nephew of Thomas mentioned at p. 237, and Mary md Richard Blennerhassett mentioned at p. 46. From the former marriage descends in the female line, John Hurly of Fenit House near Tralee, and from the latter Dr. Edward Blennerhassett of Valentia, the family of the late Francis Walker of Laharren, and that of Edward Supple Eagar. Thus the blood of the Rices of Dingle is widely distributed throughout the county, amongst their descendants in the female line are the Hurlys, Blennerhassetts, Walkers, the present Mrs. Richard Ellis of Gienacrone and her sisters and many others whom for want of space I am unable to mention here.

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John Carrick, etc.—John Carrick or Carrique, the name is variously spelt in old records, was a Cromwellian Commissioner for surveying forfeited lands in Coreaguiny. His descendant in the last century md Rose sister of the last Ponsonby owner of Crotto, and inherited that estate assuming at the same time the name of Ponsonby. The present Rowland Ponsonby Blennerhassett M.P. for Kerry is the lineal descendant in the female line of this marriage. Henry Ponsonby and his brother Sir John (ancestor to Lord Besborough) came to Ireland as officers in Cromwell’s army. They claimed descent from the Lords of the Manor of Ponsonby in Cumberland. Henry Ponsonby obtained a confirmatory grant of Crotto or Stackstown and other lands in Kerry under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation.
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**Melchior Levallyn or Levallin.**—He was the descendant of an old English family settled in Meath (where they intermarried with the Nugents) and in Cork from Plantagenet times. In 1641 the Levallins of Cork were amongst the Irish Protestants who sided with the king. They were ordered to transplant into Connaught in 1650, but on their refusal to do so, on the ground that their lives would not be safe amongst the transplanted Catholics, Cromwell allowed them and several other Protestant loyalists to remain in the county Cork, in a district at a certain distance from any walled town or seaport. Here they again regained something of their former good position and intermarried with the family of Lord Kenmare. Captain Peter Levallin was an officer in Carroll’s dragoons and Patrick Levallin an Ensign in Lord Mountcashell’s Infantry in 1688. They were both attainted in 1691, the former being described as of Waterstown, co. Cork, was probably the son or brother of the Melchior above mentioned who according to Smith’s Kerry (p. 42,) was also of Waterstown and had md the grandau of Sir Valentine Browne. Patrick Levallin is styled of Roharragh co. Cork. In the last century Sarah, dau and co-heiress of Phillip Levallin, of Cork, md Henry Puxley the descendant of a Cromwellian officer and had issue John Levallin Puxley D.L. for Carmarthenshire who md and had John Levallin, md to Frances Rose dau of S. White of Glengariff Castle and niece of Richard Earl of Balney by whom he had with other issue, a son, the present Henry Levallin Puxley of Dunbuy Castle, county Cork, and Leitherlethe, Caermarthen. He md Katherine dau of Rev. William Waller of Castletown co. Limerick, and has issue a son and heir.

(PAGES 221, 227.)

**John Lyne.**—The name in modern times has been Anglicised to Lyons, Lyne and Leyne but O’Heerin in his Topography before quoted (v. p. 155) says of this ancient Irish Sept

”O’Laoghain a warrior of great fame
We found him over Hy-Fearba”

a district the limits of which according to O’Donovan are now unknown. Mr. Henessy however tells me it was a portion of the south-east of Trughenackny and another correspondent identifies it with the lands around a place called in modern times Tarba, in the barony of Magunihy. But for those suggestions from good authorities I should have been inclined to think Hy Fearba was the same district mentioned in a copy of the Elizabethan survey of Desmond’s Palatinate and in earlier English documents as the Cantred of Offeriba.
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or Arbowe which comprised the castle and lands of Listrim and Ballinoe (p. 252). It is certain that the Leynes held lands in Clanmaurice, as well as in Magonihy and Glanerought, in modern times, but Hy Fearba would seem to have been their first home in Kerry. The chief representative of the name in the county at the beginning of the present century was an eminent physician and accomplished scholar Maurice Leyne, M.D. who married Agnes Ruth Herbert MacGillicuddy daughter of the Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks by Catherine Chute of Chute Hall and had four sons viz: Richard, Maurice B.L. of Dublin died unm'd in 1863, Jeremiah M.D. of Tralee, James died unm'd in 1819, and four dau's, Catherine md John Spotswood and had issue, Agnes md Thomas Day son of Rev. John Day of Miltown by Charlotte dau of Sir Barry Denny Bart and had issue, Charity md Captain S. Collis R.N. and died s.p. and Elizabeth md Thomas Hannigan and had issue. Richard Leyne, eldest son of Maurice by Agnes MacGillicuddy, was a Captain in the 73d and afterwards in the 5th regt. He md Elizabeth dau of James O'Connor of Tralee (father of James O'Connor S.C.S. of Kerry in 1872, and of the Baron O'Connor, Colonel in the Austrian army mentioned at p. 249, who claim descent from a junior branch of the O'Connors Kerry) and had by her with other children, Maurice (who md and dying in 1854 left an only child Maurice), Richard, James a Major in the 59th regt. unattached. Jeremiah md and has issue: O'Connell, Richard. John Gerald and Charles Joseph. Jeremiah Leyne, M.D., third son of Maurice by Agnes MacGillicuddy md first Mary dau of Robert Christopher Hickson of Fermoyle and Tralee and had an only child Mary md to Thomas Stewart; he md 2dly Margaret widow of the Rev. James Chute, Rector of Ballyhigue.

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Fitzmaurice of Duaghnafeely or Cosfealy. According to Archdall's Lodge and Collin's Peerage (eds. 1779 and 1754) the founder of this branch was John fifth Lord Kerry, who md Elinor Pierse of Ballymacequim. The same genealogists say that the Pierces of Minegahane, Coshnishane, and Ballymacequim, are descended from Pierce Fitzmaurice, younger son of Thomas Fitzmaurice, 1st Lord of Kerry, son of Maurice (the son of Raymond Le Gros) by Joanna dau of Meiler Fitz Henry. The posterity of Pierce Fitzmaurice assumed the surname of Pierse in the reign of Elizabeth. Ulick Fitzmaurice of Duaghnafeely obtained a confirmatory grant of the family estates after the Restoration. His son James was attainted in 1691 and it is said that his lands were actually sold to the Hollow Sword Blade Company, and resold by them to Francis Edwards of London. Either in consequence of the English Act 1 & 2 Anne, or of the Irish Act concerning the plus lands, passed in 1703 (p. Mr.
Hardinge's Memoir of Mapped Surveys of Ireland mentioned at p. 201), this sale was broken in favour of Anne Fitzmaurice, widow, who produced a deed made previous to the attainer settling the lands of Duagh on her grandson Garrett a minor (p. 224). The eldest son of this Garrett was Ulick who md Tryphena Blennerhassett (r. p. 45) and was the direct ancestor of Maurice Fitzmaurice now of Duagh, of the Rev. George Fitzmaurice, now of Bedford House, Listowel, of Ulysses Fitzmaurice M.D. of Listowel and their brothers and sisters. The Fitz Henrys from whom Thomas, first Lord Kerry, was maternally descended were amongst the earliest settlers in Kerry. King John granted to Meiler Fitzhenry the cantreds of Oferiba, Aicme Ciarrighe and a district called in the old grant Onaghtlokehelean, probably the country of the Eoghamacht of Loch Lein around the present Killarney. Amongst the Carew MSS. there is a record of a grant in the second year of Edward VI. from "Sabina Mac Learny to James, Erle of Desmond of the Greate Castell of Tralighe." The name of Fitz Henry was sometimes hibernicised to Mac Henry and Mac Learny seems only a misspelling of the latter. The annals of the house of Fitzmaurice are tempting subjects to the lover of history and genealogy but a volume would be required to do them justice. All that Thomas Davis has said of their kinsmen the Geraldines, applies quite as fitly to the clan Maurice and their chiefs the "long descended lords" of Kerry.

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Inscription at Dunkerron Castle.—Sir George Carew gives the descendants of this Owen and Shylie who were his contemporaries as follows:—"Owen O'Sullivan Mor md Shylie Mac Donegh Mac Carthy Reogh and had Shylie md Thomas O'Konagher and Doneil O'Sullivan Mor who md 1st, Honora Fitzgibbon dau of the White Knight, by whom he had no children. he md 2dly Joan, dau of the Lord of Lixnawe. The brothers of Owen, husband of Shylie, were, 1 Desmond tanist to his brother md dau of Mac Carthy Reogh, 2 Buogh md dau of O'Donovan, 4 Conogher md Honora dau of the Knight of the Valley, 5 Donell md dau of Dermot O'Leyne and widow of the Mac Gillicuddye." Thus the O'Leynes and Mac Gillicuddys were connected at a very early period. This marriage is not recorded in Dr. Brady's Mac Gillicuddy Papers but it is certain to have taken place since we find it mentioned in the Carew MSS. Codex, 625. Sir G. Carew also states the O'Sullivan forces thus.—"O'Sulleyvan Beare 50 companies; Owen O'Sullivan's sons in Bantry 50; Mac Fineen Duffe 50 in Beare and Glaneroght; Clan Lawra 50 in Beare and Bantry; The Courbrey (?) 40 in Beare; O'Sulleyvan More 100 in Dunkerron; Mac Gillicuddde 100 in Dunkerron; Mac Croihan 40 in Iveraghe. The writer already quoted (r. p. 324) in the Fgerton MSS. says:—"The O'Sullivans were a
much more considerable Irish Sept than the O'Donoghues and possessed as large or nearly as large a portion of Lough Lene and Lough Barnasnaugh (Lower and Upper Lakes of Killarney) as O'Donoghue and did not forfeit until after 1641. The O'Sullivans as well as the O'Donoghues were vassals of MacCarthy Mor. O'Sullivan Mor was Chief of his Sept, junior branches were O'Sullivan Bear, Mac Fineen Duffe, Mac Gillacuddye and O'Sughrues," (Egerton MSS. 616.) According to a note in O'Donovan's Four Masters the castles of Cappanacushy and Dunkerron were built by Carew, and Killorglin Molahiffe and Castlemagne by Maurice Fitzgerald.

COUNTY KERRY FAMILIES DESCENDED FROM

JENKIN CONWAY.

Passing over the chief branches of the Blennerhassett whose descents have been already given and are repeated from year to year in the "Landed Gentry and Baronetage" of Sir Bernard Burke I select a few, from many families not less worthy and honourable, whom I am reluctantly obliged for the present to omit noticing.

THE ROWANS OF BELMONT.—Jenkin Conway md Mary Herbert and had Elizabeth Conway md Arthur Blennerhasset who md Mary Fitzgerald of Ballynard, (co. Limerick) and had Thomas Blennerhassett who md his cousin Ruth Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy and had Mary Blennerhassett who md George Rowan and had a younger son George Rowan who md * * * Chute and had George Rowan who md Mary Gorham and had a younger son William Rowan who md Lutitia dau of Sir Barry Denny Bart. and had Arthur Blennerhassett Rowan D. D. Archdeacon of Ardfert who md Alicia Thompson and had William Rowan now of Belmont.

THE ELLIOTS OF TANAVALLA.—Jenkin Conway md Mary Herbert and had Eliz. Conway who md Roht. Blennerhassett and had John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy who md Martha Lyn and had Thomas Blennerhassett who md Ellen Stoughton (grandau of Lord Inchiquin) and had Margaret Blennerhassett who married Lancelot Glanville and had Ellen Glanville who md Alexdr. Elliot and had Alexdr. Elliot who md Mary Chute of O'Brenan and had Alexdr. who md Mary Hewson and had Thomas Elliot who md Ruth Chute and had Alexander Elliot now of Tanavalla who md * * * Brown and has an only dau Mary.
The Days Formerly of the Manor.—Jenkin Conway md Mary Herbert and had Elisabeth who md Robt. Blennerhassett and had John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy who md Martha Lyn and had Robt. who md Alice Conway (grt. grd. dau of Jenkin Conway and co-heiress of Killorglin) and had John Blennerhassett who md Elizabeth Cross and had Anne Blennerhassett who md the Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks and had a son and heir who md Cath' Chute and had Agnes who md Maurice Leyne and had Agnes who md Thomas Day (son of the Rev. John Day of the Manor and of Miltown by Charlotte dau of Sir Barry Denny Bart) and had Maurice Denny Day late of the 17th Hussars.

The Hilliards and Lawlers.—Jenkin Conway md Mary Herbert and had Jenkin who md Avice Dalton and had Edward who md Katherine Ryeyes and had Avice co-heiress of Killorglin who md Robert Blennerhassett and had Catherine who md Richard Mac Loughlin and had Avice Mac Loughlin who md John Mason and had Barbara Mason who md William Hilliard and had Robert Hilliard who md Mary Hewson and had William who md Margaret Herbert and had William Hilliard now of Cahirsville near Tralee, Bastable Herbert Hilliard, and other children.

Robert Hilliard and Mary Hewson had also a dau Catherine who md J. Lawlor and had five sons, Robert died unm, Michael now of Tralee md Lucy dau of David Murphy: William M.D. of Tralee md Elmslie dau of Captain Roy: John manager of the Provincial Bank, Ballymena, md and had issue. Edward md his cousin Ellen Lawlor and has two daus.

The Fuller Family.—Jenkin Conway md Mary Herbert and had Eliz. md Robert Blennerhassett and had John (of Ballyseedy) md Martha Lyn and had Robt. md Avice Conway co-heiress of Killorglin and had John md Eliz. Cross and had Edward Blennerhassett md (2: p. 43) Mary Fitzgerald and had John Blennerhassett md Louisa Goddard and had Elizabeth Blennerhassett who md Capt. Edward Fuller (great-great-grandson of Rev. Thos. Fuller* by Hon. Mary Roper dau of Lord Baltinglass and sister of Lady Denny) and had Thomas Harnett Fuller who md Frances Diana Bland and had James Franklin Fuller who md Helen dau of John Prosper Guvier and has issue.

Captain Edward Fuller and Elizabeth Blennerhassett had also two daus,—Bessie md to Sir Arthur Helps K.C.B. Clerk of the Privy Council author of the “Spanish Conquest of America,” “Friends in Council” &c. and Anne md to the Ven. N. Bland Archdeacon of Aghadcoe.

The Ellises of Glenascrone.—Avice Conway (great-granddau and heiress of Jenkin Conway) md Robert Blennerhassett and had

* Nephew of Wm. Fuller, Bishop of Limerick, A.D. 1663.
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Catherine md Rd MacLoughlin and had Avice MacLoughlin who md John Mason and had Barbara Mason who md William Hilliard and had Mary Hilliard who md Major Richard Ellis and had Richard Ellis, Master in Chancery and M.P. for Trinity College, Dublin, who md * * * * Monsell of Tervoey and had Richard Ellis now of Glenascrone Abbeyfeale who md 1st * * * * and had issue and 2dly * * * * and had issue and 3dly Louisa dau of Edward Eagar by Theodora dau of Richard Blennerhassett and Hon. Eliza De Moleyns dau. of Lord Ventry.

The Family of John Henry Blennerhassett, Formerly of Tralee. Jenkin Conway md Mary Herbert and had Elizabeth Conway md Robt. Blennerhassett and had John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy md Martha Lyn and had Robt. md Avice Conway co-heiress of Killorglin and had Henry Blennerha-sett who md Dorcas Crumpe and had Samuel who md Catherine dau of Archdeacon Connor of Ardfert and had Henry Blennerhassett who md Mary Poujade and had John Henry above mentioned who md 1st Elizabeth O'Connell dau of John O'Connell of Kiltannon near Rathkealeand had an only child md to Rowland Tallis Eagar: John Henry Blennerhassett md 2dly Veronica Montgomery and had issue four daws—1, Veronica md John Grey Porter Atthill, Chief Justice in St. Lucia, Henrietta md G. N. Woolley of Buckden, Huntingdonshire, Elizabeth md Hon. John Thicknesse Touchet second son of the nineteenth Baron Audley, and Anna Sarah md F. G. Tinkler of Dublin and has with other children a dau. md to Gordon Archdall M.D. Bolton Row, May Fair, London.

The O'Connells of Darrinane, Lakeview and Formerly of Grenagh.—Jenkin Conway md Mary Herbert and had Alice Conway who md Edmund Roe and had an only child and heiress Elizabeth Roe who md Captain James Conway and had a younger son Christopher who md Joan Roche of Dundine grandau of Colonel Donogh Mac Carthy of Drishane (who was great-great-grandson of James Fitzmaurice of Desmond the Pope's General son of Maurish Dhuv Mac an Earla v. p. 102, or Maurish à Tothane)* and had Elizabeth Conway who md John O'Connell of Derrinane and had Daniel who md Mary O'Donoghue and had Morgan of Carhen who md Catherine O'Mullane and had with other children 1. Daniel M.P. and Q.C. the distinguished politician, 2. John of Grenagh House, Killarney, and 3 Sir James O'Connell, Bart. now of Lakeview (v. Burke's Landed Gentry and Baronetage of the United Kingdom).

The children of the late Daniel O'Connell M.P. are also descended maternally from the Conways and Blennerhassets thus:—Thomas Blennerhassett (mentioned at p. 44.) second son of Robert

* Maurish à Tothane i.e Maurice the Firebrand.
Blennerhassett by Avice Conway co-heiress of the Seignory of Killorglin md Jane Darby and had Jane who md as mentioned at p. 45, Maurice Connell and had Thomas M.D. of Tralee who md Ellen dau of David Tuohy of Tralee and had Mary who md Daniel O'Connell M.P. of Derrinane above mentioned.

The Days of Tralee Formerly of Kilgobbin. — Jenkin Conway md Mary Herbert and had Elizabeth who md Robert Blennerhassett and had John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy who md Martha Lyn and had John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy who md Elizabeth Denny and had an only dau Ruth Blennerhassett who md her cousin Thomas Blennerha-sett (v. p. 38) and had Mary who md George Rowan and had John Rowan who md Sarah Leslie (v. p. 38) and had Mary Rowan who md Rev. Edward Day, uncle of Judge Day, and had Rev. James Day, rector of Tralee, who md Margaret Mac Gillicuddy and had with other children a son Rev. Edward Day, rector of Kilgobbin, md Deborah Curry and had issue: and a dau Sarah md John James Hickson and had issue.

The Hicksons of Tralee Formerly of Hillville. — Jenkin Conway md Mary Herbert and had Jenkin who md Avice Dalton and had Edward who md Catherine Ryeyes and had Alice (co-heiress with her sister Avice of the Seignory of Killorglin) who md Patrick Dowdall and had Katherine Dowdall who md Patrick Peppard and had Constance Peppard who md Morgan O'Connell of Kiltannon co. Limerick and had John O'Connell who md Avice Hilliard and had Mary O'Connell who md James Hickson and had a son John James Hickson above mentioned who md Sarah Day and a dau Maria md Wm. Busteed and had John Wm. Busteed M.D. now of Castle Gregory.

Avice Conway (sister and co-heiress with Alice wife of Patk. Dowdall) md Robert Blennerhassett and had Catherine md Richard Mac Loughlin and had Avice md John Mason and had Barbara Mason who md William Hilliard and had Avice Hilliard md John O'Connell and had Mary O'Connell above mentioned wife of James Hickson.

Raymond West, Judge in the Bombay Presidency. — Thomas Blennerhassett (third son of John of Ballyseedy by Martha Lyn and grandson of Robert Blennerhassett and Elizabeth Conway) settled at Littur in north Kerry. He md Ellen dau of Anthony Stoughton of Rattoo by Dame Honora O'Brien (dau of Lord Inchi-quin and great grand dau of James Fitzmaurice of Desmond, the Pope's General, son of Maurice Dhuv Mac an Earla) and had a dau Elizabeth Blennerhassett who md Captain Arthur O'Lavery and had a dau Ellen who md Samuel Raymond of Ballyloughrane and had Samuel who md Frances dau of John Harnett of Ballyhenry and had with other children Richard Raymond who md Annabella Giles and
had Fanny who md Frederick Henry West and had the above mentioned Raymond West, Judge in India, who md Clementina Ferguson Chute only dau of William Maunsell Chute (younger son of Richard Chute of Chute Hall) and Sarah Anne dau of the Rev. Edward Nash of Ballycarthy, co. Kerry, by his wife Clementina dau of *** Ferguson of the Craigdarroch family, N.B.

The following also claim descent from the Conways and Blennerhassetts—the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel and his brother the Very Rev. the Dean of Ardfert sons of Rev. John Day rector of Kiltallahg (grandson of Rev. John Day and Lucy dau of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry and nephew of Judge Day,) by Arabella dau of Sir Wm. Godfrey Bart. and Agnes Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy—the Butlers of Waterville descended paternally from Sir Walter Butler of Kilcash nephew of Thomas the 10th Earl of Ormond (v. p. 289)—the Eagars of Ardrinane now represented by the Rev. Thomas Eagar, Rector of Ashton Under Lyne, the Eagars of Clifton Lodge represented by Eusebius Mac Gillicuddy Eagar of Clifton Lodge Killorghlin, the Eagars of Ballymalis now represented by the Rev. Robert Eagar Rector of Brosna md to Dora Chute dau of Wm. J. Neligan Denny street, Tralee (by his wife Dora, dau of Richard Chute of Chute Hall)—the Eagars of Groinmore represented by F. A. Eagar, Normanton House Sandymount, Dublin, the Crumpes, Sealy's, Raes, Thompsons, Guns of Rattoo, etc.

Barbara Mason and William Hilliard of Listrim (mentioned at p. 335,) had also a dau Catherine who md William Busteed and had with other children George Washington Busteed father of the Hon. Judge Richard Busteed, Alabama, U.S. and John who md and had three daus.