

Kingdoms and Adventurers

*The Ancient and Present State of The County and City of Cork.*

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Thomas Crofton Croker, Richard Caulfield

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Thus, having given an ample detail of the old Irish septs and ancient territories in this county, I proceed to lay before the reader an account of the grants made to the first English adventurers by the kings of England.

This kingdom being reduced to the power of the English, and publicly proclaimed so to be, King Henry II. distributed large possessions to the several adventurers who had assisted in the reduction of it. This monarch granted the whole kingdom of Cork to Robert Fitz-Stephen [1] and Milo de Cogan. The words of the charter are as follows :—

“ Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou ; to all archbishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, and all his ministers and faithful subjects, French, English, and Irish, greeting. Know ye that I have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de Cogan, the government of my city of Cork, with the cantred which belonged to the Ostmen of the said city, which I retain in my own hands ; to have and to hold them together during my pleasure, and as long as they shall serve me faithfully. I moreover, by this my charter, give, grant, and confirm to them and their heirs, all the kingdom of Cork, except the said city, and the before-mentioned cantred, which I retain in my own hands ; to hold to them and their heirs, of me and my son John, and our heirs, by an exact division, towards the cape of Saint Brandon, on the sea-coast, and towards Limerick and other parts, and as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork, and falls into the sea, by the service of 60 knights, to be performed thereout to me and my son John, and our heirs ; the service of 30 knights to be performed by the said Robert, and his heirs ; and the service of 30 knights, by the said Milo, and his heirs. Wherefore, I will and strictly command, that the said Robert and Milo, shall have and hold the government of the said city and cantred, in manner as is before mentioned ; and that they and their heirs, shall have and hold all the kingdom aforesaid, except the said city and cantred, (which I retain in my own hands) from me and my son John, and our heirs, by an exact division, as is above described ; well and peaceably, freely and quietly, entirely, fully and honourably, in wood and in plain, in meadows and pastures, in waters and mills, in warrens, ponds, and fishings, in ways and paths, and in all other places and things belonging thereto ; with all their liberties and free customs ; so that from the aforesaid river that runs between Lismore and Cork, the whole land as far as Waterford, together with the city of Lismore, shall remain in my hands, for the government of Waterford. Witnesses present, John, bishop of Norwich, Adam, bishop of St. Asaph, and Augustine, bishop of Waterford, Richard de Lacy, William Fitz-Adelm, my sewer, Hugh de Lacy, Hugh de Burid, Roger Fitz-Remsey, Maurice de Prendergast, Robert Dene, Robert Fitz-Eliodore, Geoffrey Poer, and Harvy de Monte Marisco. At Oxford.”

This charter seems to be granted about the year 1177 ; for, at that time, according to Hoveden [2] —

“ The king came to Oxenford, and in a general council there held, created his son John, king in Ireland, by the grant and confirmation of Pope Alexander.”

Two years after, Fitz-Stephen and Cogan came to a partition of seven cantreds ; which Giraldus Cambrensis, [3] who lived at that time, thus describes :—

“ Therefore Dermod of Desmond, [4] being brought to terms, and other powerful men of those parts, Fitz-Stephen and Milo divided seven cantreds between them, which were contiguous to the city, and which they then possessed in great security ; three of which, eastward, fell to Fitz-Stephen’s lot, and four, westward, to Milo’s. The one had the fewer in his division, because they were the best ; and the other had the larger number, because they were of worse quality. The government of the city remained in common to them both, and the tribute of the other 24 cantreds, which remained undivided, was to be equally distributed between them, when they should be brought under subjection.”

Cambrensis has left us but very imperfect accounts of the distribution made by Fitz-Stephen and Cogan to others ; the death of Cogan, which happened in 1184, putting some stop to the undertaking. But the confirmation charters of King John, granted in the 8th year of his reign, afford some light in this matter ; for he then—

“ Confirmed to William de Barry, the donation made by Robert Fitz-Stephen (to Philip de Barry, his sister’s son [5] and father of the said William, whose heir he was) of three cantreds in his lands of Cork, *i.e.* Olethan, with all its appurtenances, and of two other cantreds, *i.e.* Muscherie-Dunegan, and the cantred of Killede, by the service of ten knights, as the charter of the said Robert, which he had thereof, testified.”

Thus far the charter of confirmation, which agrees with the charter of Fitz-Stephen, except that the two cantreds of Muscherie-Dunegan and Killede, granted to Philip de Barry, are not mentioned therein by name, but he was to have two cantreds in the kingdom of Cork, such as should fall to him by casting lots. King John’s charter of confirmation of Fitz-Stephen’s grant to Philip Barry is enrolled [6] de anno 21 Eliz., and Fitz-Stephen’s grant is in the same roll, the former whereof bears date the 21st of Feb. regni Johannis 8vo. [7]

“ He also granted to Adam de Rupe (or Roch), the cantred of Rosselihar, with all its appurtenances, save the demesnes of the bishop of that See, by the service of five knights ; also to Richard de Cogan, the cantred of Muscrie O’Millane, with the appurtenances, by the service of 5 knights, lying between the harbour of Cork and the port of Insovenagh, and 25 knights’ fees, which he ordered to be set out to him in some other place, by the advice of Meiler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, and John Mareschall, by the service of 4 knights ; saving to the king, and his heirs, the aforesaid harbour, and his own demesnes. Also to Robert Fitz-Martin, 20 knights’ fees in the cantred of Insovenagh, and 20 knights’ fees in some other place, which he ordered to be set out to him by the advice of Meiler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, and John Mareschall, and Philip de Prendergast, by the service of 4 knights, in full of all services.”

Lastly, he gave to two brothers,

“ Henry and Maurice Fitz-Philip, one cantred of land, in which Dunalahoth is situated, by the service of 5 knights.”

In the reign of King Edward III., Thomas de Carew set up a title as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his share of that great estate. But by an inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice, on the 31st of August, the 5th of Edw. III., it was found—

“ That Robert Fitz-Stephen died, seized of the moiety of the estate granted by King Henry II. to him and Cogan ; and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a bastard, and died without issue of his body ; that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a bastard, and died without heir of his body ; [8] and further, that the said Fitz-Stephen, in his lifetime, enfeoffed Maurice Fitz-Thomas before he was created Earl of Desmond, of the castle and manor of Dunemarke, and the moiety of the estate granted to him by King Henry II.” [9]

For want of male issue, the kingdom of Cork descended to daughters, and, notwithstanding what was found by the above-mentioned inquisition, which was much influenced by the power of Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, the first Earl of Desmond, [10] a large part of this country came, by marriage, to [11] Robert de Carew and Patrick de Courcey, who enjoyed it, anno 20 Henry III., viz., about the year 1236. De Courcey's part was afterwards subdivided among daughters, who were heirs-general of that ancient family. The Carews were styled Marquises of Cork, and built the castles of Ardently, Dunkerron, and Dunemarke [12] in the west of this country, and others in Imokilly, to protect them from the natives. The chief men of this family, with many other English settled here, removed into England upon the breaking out of the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, to the great prejudice of the English interest in this country. De Courcey, who remained in Ireland, besides dividing his lands as portions to his daughters, lost many of them by force, and, in particular, the cantred and castle of Kilbritton, which were wrested from him by Mac Carty Reagh, who, with numbers of the Irish, attacked the few English that remained in this part of the kingdom. Notwithstanding, this ancient and noble family enjoys a considerable estate to this day in the barony called, from them, Courcey's country, and have constantly preserved their loyalty untainted, being never concerned in any rebellion against the crown of England. Their ancient seat was, for many ages, at Dun Mac Patrick, so called from Patrick de Courcey, who gave the name of Mac Patrick to his posterity. This place, in ancient records, is said to have been a royal seat of the kings of Ireland, being called Dunkearma. The Right Hon. Gerald de Courcey, the present Lord Kingsale, quarters the arms of Cogan, in right of the marriage with the daughter and heir of Milo de Cogan, the first grantee of the kingdom of Cork. [13]

Besides a considerable estate, which came to Maurice Fitz-John Fitz-Gerald by his marriage with Juliana, heiress to John, Lord Cogan, of Belvoir, [14] which I take to be Bellvelly, in the Great Island, Robert Fitz-Geoffry Cogan granted to James, the seventh Earl of Desmond, all his lands in Ireland, being half this county (of which he possessed himself by virtue of a letter of attorney, dated the 12th of June, 1438), to the further prejudice of the Carew and Courcey families. The Earl married in Conaught, and brought the Ne Sheehys into this county, which he retained as his lifeguard ; a sept afterwards very eminent, both in this and the county of Limerick. This Earl by the aid of James, Earl of Ormond, whose family he had assisted against the Talbots, obtained a patent, in 1444, for the government or custody of this county, together with those of Limerick, Waterford, and Kerry, in which he was suffered (during the government of Richard, Duke of York, who was his gossip, and of Thomas, Earl of Kildare, his kinsman) to raise upon the King's subjects the Irish impositions of coigne and livery, cosherings, bonnaught, etc. Notwithstanding these illegal extortions, he procured licence to absent himself from all future parliaments, only sending a sufficient proxy in his room ; as also to purchase whatever lands he pleased, by what service soever they were held of the Crown. Thus, by these and other usurpations upon the liberties of the people, this

family came to be the most powerful subjects of their time, and gained large possessions, not only from the natives, but also from the English, many of whom, rather than undergo such exactions, quitted the country, and had their estates seized by Desmond and his followers, who were very numerous in this county, [15] as well as in Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry.

I shall here only take notice that (as Sir John Davis [16] observes) Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the first Earl of Desmond, raised the greatness of his house by Irish exactions and oppressions ; so Gerald, the last Earl, reduced it to nothing by the same means, and, at length, fell into open rebellion, where he perished, with numbers of his followers.

When this last Earl was attainted (September 25, 1582), he was possessed of a prodigious estate in the counties of Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, etc. ; his lands, extending 150 miles, and containing 574,628 acres of English measure, on which were many strong castles. He was Lord of the Regalities of the county palatine of Kerry, Lord of Imokilly, in this county, etc. [17] He had a great number of vassals, and of his kindred and surname above 500 gentlemen ; raised coigne and livery, shragh, etc., upon his tenants, through all the county of Limerick. He had all wrecks of the sea, through all the ports and creeks of the county of Kerry ; 13s. 4d. out of every fishing-boat in the port of Ventry and Ferreter's Island. It was asserted that he was able to raise, at a call, 600 horse and 2,000 foot, all which possessions were utterly forfeited, and, by Act of Parliament, vested in the Queen and her heirs, as were those [18] of his confederates, a great part of which were restored to them, as to Patrick Condon and the White Knight their countries ; also a considerable quantity to several of the Fitz-Geralds and others. The rest of the forfeitures were divided into seigniories, and granted, by letters-patent to several English knights, esquires, and gentlemen, who were called undertakers from those grants, and their being obliged to perform several conditions mentioned in the Queen's articles for the plantation of this province, an abstract of which is as follows :—

“ All forfeited lands [19] were to be divided into manors and seigniories, containing 12,000, 8,000, 6,000, and 4,000 acres each, according to a plot laid down. The undertakers to have an estate in fee-farm, yielding for each seigniorie of 12,000 acres, for the first three years, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, viz.: from 1590 to 1593, and from Mich. 1593, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, and rateably for every inferior seigniorie, yielding, upon the death of the undertaker, the best beast, as an heriot. To be discharged of all taxes whatsoever, except subsidies levied by Parliament. Bogs, mountains, etc., not to be included till improved, and then to pay ½*d.* for each English acre. Licence to the undertakers to transport all commodities, duty free, into England for five years. That none be admitted to have more than 12,000 acres. No English planter to be permitted to convey to any meer Irish. Every owner of 6,000 acres to impark 600 for the breeding of horses, etc., and the other seigniories a rateable proportion. The head of each plantation to be English, and the heirs-female to marry none but of English birth, and none of the meer Irish to be maintained in any family there.

“ Each freeholder, from the year 1590, to furnish one horse and horseman armed. Each principal undertaker for 12,000 acres to supply three horsemen and six footmen armed and so, rateably, for the other seigniories ; and each copyholder, one footman armed. That, for seven years to come, they shall not be obliged to travel out of Munster upon any service ; and, after that time, no more than ten horsemen and twenty footmen out of one seigniorie of 12,000 acres, and so rateably ; and such as serve out of Munster to be paid by the Queen.

“ That the Queen will protect and defend the said seigniories at her own charge [20] for seven years to come. All commodities brought from England for the use of the same seigniories to be duty free for seven years. The acres to contain 16 feet and ½ to the perch, after the manner used in England. Dated 27th of June, 1586, 28 Eliz.”

The plot of the Queen's offer for the peopling of Munster :—

“ For a seigniorie containing 12,000 acres the gent, was to have, for his own demesne, 2,100 acres ; six farmers, 400 acres each ; six freeholders, 100 acres each ; and lands to be appropriated for mean tenures (of 50, 25, 10 acres), 1,500 acres, whereon thirty-six families, at least, must be established. The other seigniories of 8,000, 6,000, and 4,000 acres, were laid out in the same manner in proportion. Each undertaker was to people his seigniorie in seven years.”

Notwithstanding no person was to be an undertaker for more than 12,000 acres by the above articles, Sir Walter Raleigh procured a warrant of privy seal, dated Feb. 3, 1585-6, granting him three seigniories and a halt in the counties of Cork and Waterford (the lands mentioned therein may be found in the history of that county [21], and, accordingly, letters-patent were passed, dated the 16th of October, 29 Eliz., 1586, granting the said three seigniories and a half to Sir Walter Raleigh, [22] in the counties of Cork and Waterford.

The other undertakers and grantees in this county were, besides Sir Walter Raleigh —

To Sir Warham St. Leger . . . . .	6,000 acres.
Hugh Cuff, Esq . . . . .	6,000 acres.
Sir Thomas Norris . . . . .	6,000 acres.
Arthur Robbins, Esq. . . . .	18,000 acres.
Sir Arthur Hyde . . . . .	5,574 acres.
Fane Beecher, Esq. . . . .	12,000 acres.
Hugh Worth, Esq. . . . .	12,000 acres.
Thomas Say, Esq. . . . .	5,775 acres.
Arthur Hyde, Esq. . . . .	11,766 acres.
Edmund Spenser, Esq. . . . .	3,028 acres.
Sir Richard Beacon, in Cork and Waterford . . . .	6,000 acres.

The grants in the counties of Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford were also very great. Some of the undertakers encroaching upon the loyal Irish, a proclamation was issued to restrain them. In the year 1602, Sir Richard Boyle purchased all Sir Walter Raleigh's grants ; [23] and not only those, but also a great part of Beecher's seigniorie, on which he built the town of Bandon ; and so stocked and planted the country with English that, on the 30th of August, 1611, there were reviewed at Tallow, by Sir Richard Morrison, Knight, Vice-president of Munster, and the other commissioners authorized for that purpose, a troop of 80 horse, mostly gentlemen and freeholders, completely armed, besides 186 pikemen, 356 armed with shot, 6 halberts, besides drums, trumpets, etc.—in all 550—being English tenants planted on the seigniories granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, by Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork. [24] And, on the 30th of August, 1622, there were reviewed before His Majesty's commissioners, at Bandon Bridge, being part of the seigniorie granted to Fane Beecher, Esq., a troop of 66 horse, well armed and mounted, commanded by Captain Andrew Kettleby, and 564 foot, well armed and trained, commanded by Captain Anthony Stawell, Captain Herbert Nicholas, Captain Richard Crofts, and Captain Anthony Skipwith, with five lieutenants, five ensigns, six Serjeants, and six drums. Among whom were 125 English tenants, who had leases for 200 years, and several free-holders, all tenants to Sir Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork.

On the 5th of September, the same year, there were [25] reviewed at Tallow, by the same commissioners, 235 horse, in four troops, well mounted, armed, and disciplined, commanded by Sir Robert Tynte, Knight, Sir John Leake, Knight, Captain Robert Gore, and Captain

Roger Carew, with 20 other officers, lieutenants cornets, etc. ; also 754 foot, in eight companies, commanded by Captain Richard Smith, Captain Thomas Mansfield, Captain John Strongman, Captain Richard Joliff, Captain Anthony Southwell, Captain John Oglethorp, Captain Gregory Segar, and Captain Gyles Bernard, with lieutenants, ensigns, Serjeants, drums, etc., among whom were 18 freeholders and 30 copyholders, all tenants to the Earl of Cork, and by him planted on the seigniories purchased from Sir Walter Raleigh.

The great services performed by these forces and their descendants, under the Lords Dungarvan, Kinalmeaky, and Broghil, sons to the said Earl, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, will appear hereafter. [26]

The long continuation of the civil wars in this country, from the year 1641 to the year 1660, very much weakened the English interest in it ; but the loss was, in a great measure, repaired by the officers, soldiers, and adventurers who began to settle in the country, the chief of whom, as I find them signed to a declaration published at Cork, February 18, 1659, antecedent to the restoration of King Charles II., were Colonel Ralph Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel John Widenham, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Barrington, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Foulk ; Majors William Wade, William King, N. Purdon, Richard Goodwyn ; Captains Andrew Ruddock, J. Wakeham, Geoffry Dillon, James Manserghe, Robert Russel, John Nicholls, Sampson Towgood, Thomas Cullen, D. Coghlan, Hump. Hartwell, Thomas Lucas, Will. Pope, Will. Hartwell, John Friend, Christopher Perkins, etc., besides several officers, who had afterwards their debentures allotted them in this county. What also contributed to strengthen the English interest in those parts, and weaken that of the Irish, was that numbers of the latter, who had estates in this county, were transplanted into Conaught, and had lands assigned them there.

In the year 1666 the militia of this county were commanded by the following gentlemen, under the Earl of Orrery, then Lord President of Munster :—Anthony Woodbiff, Esq. ; Emanuel Moor, Esq. ; Mr. Francis Armitage ; Mr. Robert Harris ; Captain Robert Gookin ; Lieutenant George Syms ; Mr. John Langton ; Mr. William Baldwin ; Captain Richard Hull ; Lieutenant Thomas Beecher ; Cornet Bryan Townsend ; Mr. Edward Townsend, etc., officers of horse. The foot officers were :—Captain John Freke ; Captain John Giffard, Captain Richard Townsend ; Major Boyle Hull ; Lieutenant Francis Beamish ; Mr. Richard Hutchins ; Lieutenant John Giffard ; Lieutenant Curtis, etc. Lord Orrery, in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, takes notice that the militia were all in excellent order, and well disciplined. They were undoubtedly as well officered as any militia since their time, most of the commanders having served in the civil wars. In August, 1666, the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant, made a progress through this county, and was escorted by the horse militia of each barony, who made a fine appearance, the Earl of Orrery and chief gentry of the country being their officers.

In the year 1667 the militia of the city of Cork consisted of 600 foot and 60 horse, all ready for duty. [27]

In the year 1681, they amounted to 500 foot and two gallant troops of horse, and might have been much larger if there had been a demand. Those in the county, at that time, consisted of 1,600 foot, and 26 independent troops of horse, though the whole barony of Muskery (a small part excepted), was in the Earl of Clancarty's hands and occupied by his Popish tenants.

Anno 1691, when Sir Richard Cox was sent by the Lords Justices to govern this county and city, and the militia thereof, notwithstanding many Protestants were dispersed and lost to

the country. Sir Richard raised, in three weeks, eight complete regiments of dragoons, and three of foot, which 11 regiments contained 6,000 men. This militia defended a frontier of 80 miles against the enemy's forces, made eruptions into their quarters, and brought off a booty worth 30,000*l*. Besides, when the siege of Limerick was formed, 1,000 of them guarded the important pass of Killaloe, as appears from General Ginkel's letters of thanks to them, where their courage, fidelity, and diligence are applauded.

I forbear to mention the number of the militia taken at the last arrays, anno 1746, as they do not much exceed those in 1691 ; whereas one might reasonably expect, at least, five times the number. For the cause of this decrease of the Protestant interest, in this county, I refer the reader to an excellent pamphlet called " Seasonable Advice to Protestants," &c., published anno 1746.

[1] Robert Fitz-Stephen was son to Stephen, constable of the castles of Abertiny and Pembroke, and Ann, daughter to Rees Gruffydh, prince of South Wales. She had been concubine to King Henry I. by whom he had a son, Henry, father to Miles and Robert Fitz-Henry, who were also adventurers under Strongbow. Her second husband was Gerald, ancestor to the Fitz-Geralds, by whom she had Maurice and William ; which Maurice came into Ireland with this Robert Fitz-Stephen, anno 1169 or 1170, and took Wexford, whereby a way was opened for conquering this kingdom. Robert had two sons, Radolph, and Mereduk, who died in Cork, March 14, 1179-80, greatly lamented, and was slain in 1185, with Milo de Cogan, the younger, who was some time governor of Dublin, and joint sharer with his father in the kingdom of Cork, between Waterford and Lismore, by treachery, having (according to Giraldus Cambrensis) but a little before married the daughter of Milo de Cogan.

This Robert Fitz-Stephen, after his father, was also governor of Cardigan or Abertiny castle, in Wales, and ancestor to the Fitz-Stephens of this country, now extinct. He was the first Englishman that landed in Ireland in a hostile manner, with 30 knights, 60 esquires, and 300 foot soldiers, and after several successes, he was by King Henry II. together with Hugh de Lacy, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, his half-brother, and Robert de Bruce, made joint governors of Ireland.

[2] In vita Hen. II.

[3] Expugnat. Hib. lib. 2, cap. 18.

[4] Mac Carty.

[5] This Philip de Barry succeeded his elder brother, Robert de Barry, who was the first man (says Cambrensis) that was wounded in the conquest of this kingdom, and was also the first who ever manned an hawk in this island. The same author gives a noble character of him, and says, " he was a man rather ambitious to be eminent, than to seem so." This family hath afforded several eminent persons, besides the above Robert de Barry, viz.: Giraldus Cambrensis, who, in 1185, attended King John into Ireland, in quality of his secretary, and was bishop of St. David's, *alias* Minevia, in Wales, and refused the bishoprics of Ferns and Leighlin, in Ireland, which were then vacant. During his stay here he collected materials for his Topography of Ireland, and his Vaticinal History of the conquest of it ; but finished them in England. 2. Sir David de Barry, who was Lord Justice of Ireland, anno 1267. He subdued the Mac Cartys in this county, founded the abbey of Buttevant, and enlarged the revenues of that of Ballybeg, founded by his grandfather, Philip de Barry. 3. Gerald de Barry, Lord Bishop of Cork, anno 1359. 4. James Barry, Lord Buttevant (anno 1555). 5. David, Viscount Buttevant, who did great service in Tyrone's rebellion, in 1601. 6. David, the first Earl of Barrymore, who served against the Scots, anno 1639, and in the Irish Rebellion of 1641, as will further be seen in the annals of this county.

There is an island, called Barry Island, on the S.W. coast of Glamorganshire, in Wales,

which, with a castle on the opposite shore, had their names from this family.

[6] Harris's Ware, p. 195.

[7] By an inquisition taken at Cork, before William de Rose, prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Chief Justice of Ireland, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, 29 of Edward III., 1355, it appeared, from the oath of Gerald Fitz-Maurice and others, that it would not be to the King's loss, nor to any others, if the King granted William Barry power to bestow one carucate of land, with its appurtenances, in Cleynboly, in the Great Island, and the advowson of the church of Downgourney ; and leave to John Barry to give 20 parcels of land in Muscry O'Lethan and Ibawne, and to John Fitz-Gerald, to give one carucate and half of land in Garanacor, in Ibawne, and the advowson of the church of Rathratha, and two acres of land in Kylmide, in Kanaletta, with the advowson of that church, etc.

[8] A collateral branch cannot be heir to a bastard, nor any but the issue of his body.

[9] This title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland very well recommended, being fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate ; who, besides other lands in Leinster, laid claim to one-half of the kingdom of Cork, viz., Imokilly, Trybarry, Muskery, Trycourcy, Carbery, Kinalmeaky, Collymore, and Collybeg (two territories near Skibbereen, in West Carbery), Ivaugh and Synnagh O'Donovan, Bantry, Bear, Minterbarry, Clandonogh, Cloigboigh, Iveragh, Kerrycunihy, Clanmoris, Iragticonnor (these two last in Kerry), Duhallow, and Coshbride.

This Sir Peter Carew sent his agent, John Hooker, to Cork, where he had a solemn meeting with Mac Carty Reagh, Sir Cormac Mac-Teig, Lord Muskery, Barry-Oge, O'Driscoll, O'Daly, and others. They proposed to advance 3,000 kine, with sheep, hogs, and corn, in proportion for the present ; and that, if Sir Peter would live among them, they would pay him an annual reasonable rent. Upon which, Hooker took an house for Sir Peter at Cork, and another at Kingsale. But, as Sir Peter was travelling to Cork, he fell ill at Ross, in the county of Wexford, and died there the 27th of November, 1575.—*Cox*, vol. i. p. 327.

[10] The Carews of Ireland are said, by Cambden and other genealogists, to be (Dugdale, vol. I., p. 481) descended from Arnolph de Montgomery, who built the Castle of Pembroke, in Wales. He had the title of that earldom, and afterwards fortified his castle in the behalf of his brother, the Earl of Shrewsbury, in the time of his rebellion against King Henry I. They were both banished the realm, anno 1112 ; and this Arnolph being outlawed, the castle of Pembroke came to the Crown. Odericus Vitalis, p. 573 (who was a monk of Utica, and a writer of the Norman history), says that he married Lafracoth, a daughter to one of the kings of Ireland, and their posterity took the name of Carew, from Carew castle, in Pembrokeshire.

Anno 3d Edward II., 1310, the king issued a precept to Maurice de Carew, to distrain the lands of David le Barry, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, for services and duties due to him, as lord of several of their possessions.—*Bibl. Lamb. L. fol. 38.*

In the same place may be seen a note of such lands as Thomas Fitz-Maurice held of Maurice de Carew, at the death of the said Thomas, which were forfeited to the king ; but restored again to Maurice de Carew, anno 1312.

In the same library there is a grant from John de Carew, lord of the manor of Castle-Cork, to Richard Fitz-Peter de Carew, of the custody of all the lands belonging to George Fitz-Adam, dated anno 1334.—*Ibid.* fol. 23.

Anno 1340, the king issued writs to the sheriffs of Cork and Kilkenny to possess John de Carew of the manor of Clonmentach.—*Ibid.* fol. 35.

Anno 1567, the possession of Castle-Cork, and all other lands belonging to this family, in this county, were delivered into the hands of Richard, the son of Sir Peter Carew, which amounted to near one-half of the county, as appears from MSS. in the same place.

About this time Sir Peter Carew first petitioned Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, and not only laid claim to a vast estate in this county, but also to the lands of



Ballinacletchen, in Odrone, against Sit Christopher Chever ; which petition, with Sir Peter's answer, and the names of such lands as he claimed in this county, may be seen at large in the Lambeth Library. *See* also farther concerning this claim, in the fourth book of this work.

[11] Hooker, p. 46. Hanmer, p. 158. Brady, p. 369.

[12] Anno 1601, when Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster, was in the west of this county, he and his army quartered at Dunemarke, a castle in Bantry bay, which the author of *Pacaiia Hibern.* calls Carew Castle, and says it belonged to the President's ancestors.

Anno 1304, an order issued to pardon Maurice de Carew 400*l.* arrears, which he owed the king for his lands in Desmond, because he was serving the king in Scotland.—Manuscript in Bib. Lamb.

[13] The ancient nobility in this county, in Henry IV.'s time, according to a letter then said to be wrote by the inhabitants, were the Lord Marquis Carew, whose yearly revenue was 2,200*l.* per ann. ; the Lord Barnwell, of Bearhaven, who had 1,600*l.* per ann.; the Lord Uggan, of the Great Castle, 1,300*l.* per ann. ; the Lord Balram, of Emforle, his revenue 1,300*l.*; Lord Courcey, of Kilbritton, his revenue 1,500*l.* sterL; the Lord Mandeville, of Barnehelly, 1,200*l.* sterl; the Lord Arundel, of the Strand, 1,500*l.* per ann.; the Lord Baron of the Gaurd, 1,100*l.*; the Lord Slinie, of Baltimore, 800*l.* sterl. per ann. ; the Lord Roche, of Poole Castle, his revenue, besides havens and creeks (which, the letter takes notice, all the other Lords also had), 1,000*l.* per ann.

This letter says, that the king had all Barry Oge's estate by forfeiture, worth 1,800*l.* sterl. ; and desires that those lords and the Irish may be bound over, upon pain of life and goods, not to make war upon each other, by which the country was brought to destruction, and the Irish, who were formerly drove to the mountains of Glanerought, were now returned, and become stronger than the English, of whom, only the Lords Roche, Courcey, and Barry then remained ; and requests that proper persons may be sent over to command the English, and quiet the country. *See* the letter at large in Campion, p. 94. Sir Richard Cox, vol. I., p. 162, says this letter was wrote in Henry VIth's time, anno 1449. But I have seen a letter from Archbishop Ussher, to the Lord Courcey, dated at Drogheda, Dec 12, 1626 (of Which I took a copy), wherein the Primate says, this letter was wrote in Henry the IVth's time, and gives an account of the Lords Courcey mentioned in several ancient records, which he furnished Lord Kingsale with, on the occasion of a dispute between that lord and Sir Dominick Sarsfield, who was created Viscount Kingsale, by King Charles I.j but was obliged afterwards to change his title for that of Killmallock.

[14] This Maurice was the only son to John Fitz-Thomas, by his first wife. He married Johanna, or Juliana, daughter and heir to John, Lord Cogan, of Belvoir, who brought into the Desmond family the estate of Carigoline, Carigrohan, Castlemore, Mallow, Rathgogan, &c His second wife was Matilda de Barry. Those lands are mentioned, with many others, in an inquisition taken the 3d of Edw. HI., 1310, by which Juliana de Cogan enfeoffed him in the said lands.

Stanihurst, in his description of Ireland, printed 1586, in HoUing. Collect, p. 37, says that Maurice Fitz-Thomas, a Geraldine, was created Earl of Desmond, anno 1300 ; but falsely, for he was created in 1329, as appears by his patent, dated at Gloucester. He made the following verses for him :—

Evasi tandem, jactatus fluctibus altis

Et precor in portu sit mea tuta ratis.

[15] Gerald Fitz-Gerald, grandson to the above-mentioned earl, and youngest son to Thomas, the eighth earl (who was beheaded at Drogheda, for his unjust exactions, according to Davis ; or, according to Russel's history of this house, which I have in manuscript, by the malice of King Edward the IVth's queen, for advising the king not to marry her), built the castle of Mocollop, upon the borders of this county and that of Waterford, and was the founder of the family of Coshbride, a territory in both counties. He was knighted, and

married the daughter of Maurice, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, by whom he had James his heir, and Thomas, the father of John, who built the castle of Kilmacow, lately fallen to ruin. There were many of the Fitz-Geralds castles in this tract, near the river Bride, those in this county are Mogeely, once a seat of the Earls of Desmond, of which hereafter. Also Connough, built by Thomas Fitz-Gerald Roe, eldest son of James, the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, by a daughter of Maurice, Lord Roche, from whom his father was divorced, upon pretence of being too near of kin. This Thomas did not concern himself in the rebellion of his relations, but lived peaceably in his castle of Connough, where he died, anno 1593, and was interred among his ancestors in the Franciscan Abbey at Youghal. He had issue by Ellis, daughter of Richard Poer, Lord of Curraghmore, three sons, James, John, and Gerald, and one daughter, Margaret, who was married to Donald Mac Carty Reagh, and was mother of Cormac or Charles, great grandfather to Donald Mac Carty Reagh, who lived at the time of the revolution.

As this Sir Thomas was set aside by his father, upon pretence of his being illegitimate, the earldom fell to Gerald, who was the eldest son, by a second wife, and daughter to Lord of Ely, O'Carrol, so that Thomas had only the barony of Kilnataloon and the manor of Castle-more, near Cork, assigned him. *Vide* a grant of lands from James, Earl of Desmond, to this Thomas, in the Bodleian Library, Laud, fol. 27.

After Desmond's rebellion was over, the eldest son of this Sir Thomas took up arms, joined O'Neal, Earl of Tyrone, in his rebellion, and was afterwards known by the name of the Sugane Earl of Desmond, of whom I shall give a further account in the third book of this work.

The Fitz-Geralds of Castle-Martyr, formerly called Seneschals of Imokilly (being so appointed by the Earls of Desmond, who were lords of this barony), derived themselves from a second son of Maurice, Knight of Kerry, fourth son of John Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, who was murdered at Callin, in Desmond, by Mac Carty. This estate was given them by their cousin, Thomas Nappah, which they enjoyed till the rebellion of 1641, when it was forfeited by Edmund Fitz-Gerald. Sir John Fitz-Edmond, of Cloyne, was also descended from the house of Desmond.

The whole barony of Kerricurihy was given to Sir Maurice, of Desmond, by his brother James, the 15th Earl of Desmond. This Sir Maurice murdered James Fitz-Maurice (who was, a little before, returned out of England, to take possession of the earldom, upon the death of his grandfather, Thomas Meale, Earl of Desmond), in the barony of Fermoy, as he was going to the county of Limerick. This Sir Thomas, of Desmond, possessed this barony 30 years, and was himself slain, anno 1556, by Dermot Mac Teig Carty, Lord Muskery. He left issue, two sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter was married to Mac Carty Reagh, the second to Lord Roche, and the third to the said Dermot Mac Teig, Lord Muskery. Thomas, the eldest son, soon died after his father's murder, leaving issue, Thomas Oge, who was also slain; but James, his second son, lived long after. He brought the Italian forces to Smirwick, in Kerry, and was slain by the son of William de Burgo, *alias* Bourk, anno 1579, for which his father was created Lord Baron of Castleconnel. By this rebellion the barony of Kerricurihy became forfeited to the Crown, by Act of Parliament, 28 Eliz. cap. 7.

[16] Historical Collections.

[17] Anno 1418, the manors of Moyallow, Broghil, and Kilcolman, were assigned to Maurice, son of Thomas, the 6th Earl of Desmond, by his uncle James, who usurped the earldom.

[18] The following persons were, by an inquisition held at Shandon Castle, in Cork, September 9, 1588, found to be concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, and were, most of them, attainted by Act of Parliament:—

Patrick Condon, of Cloghleigh, Esq.

Sir John Desmond, knt.

John Pigott, Esq.

Sir John Fitz-Gerald, knt.  
Sir James Fitz-Gerald, knt.  
Edmund Fitz-Gerald Fitz-Gibbon, of Curribehy.  
Edmund Power, of Ballyinn.  
Donnough Mac Cormac Oge, of Loughfaily.  
Dermot Oge O'Leary, of Carrignecuragh.  
Richard Fitz-Garret, of Drumada  
Dermot Mac Edmund Oge, of Bantry.  
Teig Mac Edmund Oge, of the same.  
Conogher Mac Daniel Mac Rory, of the same.  
Teig Mac Daniel Mac Rory, of the same.  
Teig Roe Mac Fineen, of the same.  
Dermot Mac Fineen, of the same.  
Eugene Mac Fineen, of the same.  
Daniel Mac Conogher Mac Mahony, of Rossbrin.  
Maurice Fitz-Gerald, of Carigoline.  
Ulick Barret, of Curribehy.  
Cormac Mac Carty.  
David Mac Gibbon, of Coshnekily.  
Maurice Fitz-Edmund Garrett, of Rathcourcy.  
John Fitz-Garrett Mac Shane, of the Great Wood  
Gibbon Roe Mac Shane Oge, of the same.  
Conogher O'Mahony, of Castlemahon.  
Rory O'Donoghoe, of Ross Donoghoe.  
John Barry, of Ballygoran.  
James Mac Conogher, of Drumbeg.  
James Fitz-John, of Poulinkerry.  
John Fitz-David Condon, of Kilbree.  
Richard FitzDavid, of Rahenisky.  
Feneen Mac Art, of Downbolloge.  
Gerald Fitz-Richard. of Ballynaclashy.  
Art Mac Donnel Mac Art, of Glanprehan.  
Thady O'Keif, of Knockaregan.  
Edward Barry, of Bragoge.  
Richard Magner, of Castle-Magner.  
John Fitz-Edmond, of Ballymarter.  
John Fitz-James Fitz-Edmond, of Tymacmague.  
Garret Fitz-Richard Fitz-Morris, of Ballintemple.  
John Fitz-Garret, of Drumada.  
Martin Fitz-Richard Fitz-Gibbon, of Curribehy.  
John Fitz-Edmond, of Ballycrenan.  
Patrick Callaghan, of Clonmeene.  
Richard Rynierk, of Rinkintecky.  
Garret Fitz-John, *alias* Mac Robinson, of Ballymacudy  
John Supple, of Ightermurragh  
Fordorough Mac William Mac Brien, of Kilnatoragh.  
Wilham White, of White's Island  
Edmund Fitz-William Oge, of Garran-James.  
Richard Mac Morris, of Lisquinlan.  
Gerald Supple, of Ightermuragh.  
Thomas Mac Carty, of Kilbolane.  
Theobald Roch, of Creg.

James Gare, of the Island of Inchydony.  
Teig Mulrian, of Owny O'Mulrian.

In the same inquisition, the manor of Glyn, alias Cullin, the castle and 30 carucates of land of Cloghroe, the Island of Inchydony, and the ancient Corporation of Ballynemony, were found to belong to the queen.

The same jury inquired into the death of James Barret, of Barret's country, and made a return thereof.

They also presented the names of all persons whom they suspected were apt to work mischief, and were ill-disposed to the government. They also made a return of all the abbeys and religious houses which were in this county, and became annexed to the Crown. They presented the names of such persons, in this county, as held lands of the queen by knight's service *in capite*, and died, leaving their heirs in minority, with the quantity and value of all such lands They returned all such as alienated their lands without licence ; also, an account of lands concealed from her Majesty in this county, which fell to the Crown by escheat, attainder, suppression of abbeys, and who were then in possession of them. At the same time, there is another presentment of the grand jury of this county, shewing how, and in what manner, the Earl of Desmond's rents were paid ; and a list of all the Irish poets, chroniclers, and rhymers that were then in this county. All which presentments are preserved in the Lambeth Library, according to a catalogue of them among the MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

The chief lords and gentlemen in this county, in Queen Elizabeth's time, were, besides those above mentioned :—

The Earl of Clancare.  
The Lord Viscount Buttevant.  
The Lord Muskery.  
The Lord Viscount Roche, of Fermoy.  
Courcy, Lord Baron of Kingsale and Ringrone.  
The Bishops of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne,  
Sir Warham St. Leger.  
Sir Fineen O'Driscoll  
Sir Owen O'Sullivan.  
O'Donovan.  
O'Callaghan.  
Mac Auliff ; also the  
Barrets.  
Condots.  
Barry-Oge.  
Barrys.  
Cartys.  
Flemmings (Skiddys).  
Meaghs.  
Waters.  
Giraldines.  
Russels.  
O'Kief.  
Sir Owen Mac Carty Reagh.  
The Seneschal of Imokily, &c.

[19] Manuscript in Lismore.

[20] This article was not performed.

[21] Page 44.

[22] Sir Richard Cox says, by mistake (led into it by the above-mentioned articles), that Sir Walter Raleigh had but 12,000 acres granted him ; but the contrary appears from the privy seal and letters-patent above mentioned, which remain in the castle of Lismore.

[23] The bargain and sale from Sir Walter Raleigh to Sir Richard Boyle bears date the 7th of December, 1602, the 45th of Elizabeth.

[24] Manuscript at Lismore.

[25] MS. at Lismore.

[26] The following are the number of horse and foot the Earl of Cork's tenants were obliged to furnish upon occasion, with the patrimony given by his lordship to each of his sons, which affords a short view of the great possessions acquired by that noble lord.

*On the estate of Lord Dungarvan, his eldest son.*

*In the county of Waterford.*

The manors of Dungarvan. Pilltown, Affane, Cappoquin, and Bewley. Also the manors of Lismore, Tallow, and Lisfinny, Ballinatrav and Stonecally, furnished by their leases, 155 foot and 43 horse.

*In the county of Cork.*

In and near Youghal, the manor of Inchiquin, the lands of Kilmacow, the manors of Kilnataloon and Coole, the possessions of part of St. Francis's Abbey in Cork city, 58 foot and 37 horse.

*In the estate assigned to Lord Kinalmeaky his second son.*

Part of Gill-abbey, the manor of Kinalmeaky, lands of Kilbeg and Kilbroghan, the manor of Coolefadda, the town of Bandon-Bridge, and Ballymodan, lands in the barony of Carbery, 395 foot and 114 horse.

*In Lord Broghil's possessions, afterwards Earl of Orrery.*

Part of the abbey of Molana, in Mac Awliff's country, in the manors of Broghil and Rathgogan, the manor of Askeyting, and several other lands in the counties of Limerick and Kerry, 418 foot and 132 horse.

*In the possessions assigned to Francis Boyle, Esq, afterwards Lord Shannon.*

The manors of Carigoline, Carigtoghill and Barry's-court, and the lands and manor of Tracton Abbey, 430 foot and 145 horse.

*In the estate assigned to Robert Boyle, Esq., his youngest son.*

Lands in the barony of Fermoy and Condons, the abbey lands of Fermoy and Castle-Lyons, lands in the counties of Clare and Tipperary, and in the province of Conaught, 228 foot and 30 horse.

[27] Orrery's Letters.

The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork. (1893)

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