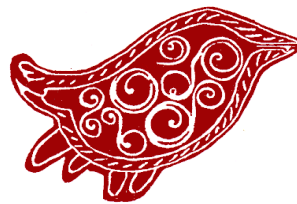


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RATHBARRY CASTLE, CO. CORK, 1894.

(From Photographs by W. R. AVONBY, F.R.C.S., M.B.S.A., Member of Council.)

- (c.) Remains of keep, obscured by modern farm buildings.
- (d.) Stone arch over basement of the keep.
- (e.) Part of curtain wall on west side, showing a projecting angle and embattled top.
- (f.) Semi-hexagonal bastion, near S. W. angle, cut for three curtain, opening from attached bastions, one in each face.



# JOURNAL

OF THE

## CORK HISTORICAL & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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### Siege of Rathbarry Castle, 1642.

(FROM A MANUSCRIPT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.)

EDITED BY HERBERT WEBB GILLMAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

(With a Plan, and Views from photographs taken by W. R. ATKINS, F.C.A., M.R.S.A.,  
Council Member.)



THE volume of manuscripts, press-marked "Sloane, 1,008," in the British Museum, is part of the collection bequeathed in 1753 by Sir Hans Sloane, bart., and forming an important portion of the treasures of the Museum at its foundation in that year by Act of Parliament. This volume contains some of the documents got together by Dr. Edmond Borlase for his work entitled, "*History of the Irish Rebellion . . . to 23 Oct., 1641, and thence to the Act of Settlement, 1662,*" fol., published at Dublin, 1743.

Some of those documents relate to the County of Cork ; and I have selected one concerning the Siege of Rathbarry Castle, five miles south of Clonakilty, in 1642. Borlase, in his history, devotes only five lines to this siege ; but this episode in a sanguinary struggle is well worthy of full consideration, because what is usually called in Irish history The Rebellion (with adjectives prefixed according to the political bias of each

writer), which broke out on 23rd October, 1641, still lacks a wholly unprejudiced historian ; and its general course and character are best studied in original records, such as that now laid before this Society. This record is the actual report of the siege made probably to the Lords Justices, or to the Lord President of Munster, and has the advantage (not usual among the Sloane MSS.) of being signed by the writer, Arthur Freke,<sup>(1)</sup> who signs as "Owner of the Castle and Commander-in-chief" of the forces there, say 80 fighting men. The document is countersigned also by Edw. Beecher, captain of a company sent from Bandon to aid the besieged. Freke gives free utterance to his opinion of the character of his besiegers ; and I make no apology for reproducing these without curtailment, for ours is a Historical Society, and the feelings of the various factions in Ireland form part of the history of the times. He is, however, candid enough to admit that though he styled his opponents rebels, rogues, papists, etc., they retorted by calling him and his "Parliament dogs." Indeed the party of his opponents professed<sup>(2)</sup> to bear faith and true allegiance to King Charles I., and to be defenders of his prerogative, which was threatened by his Parliament in England : the name of rebel might, therefore, be used by **either party** against the other. The bitterness of the struggle, and the destruction of life, without quarter given, and of property in the country appear clearly enough from Freke's narrative. This I give in his own vigorous words and quaint spelling—the latter often inconsistent with itself, and the sentences occasionally lacking their finite verbs.

It may be of advantage to briefly recall to recollection the general history of the troublous period, into which this siege fits as an important and illustrative episode. The Rebellion, so called, which broke out in the North of Ireland on 23rd October, 1641, and reached Munster in January, 1642, may, I think, be fairly described<sup>(3)</sup> as a determined attempt of the native Irish to oust from the country those whom they regarded as unjust intruders on their lands, and to re-establish the unrestricted exercise of their own religion in the country. The strained relations between the King and his Parliament in England, and the state of Scotland at the time, afforded what must have appeared a most favourable opportunity for the attempt. In such a case the struggle could not be a "milk and water" affair ; and however much the first intentions may have been merely to drive those intruders from their power and possessions, yet, with ill-disciplined forces, the proceedings

(1) Called Captain Freke by Cox, *Hibernia Anglicana*, part ii., 112.

(2) Cox, part ii., 86.

(3) Compare p. 47 of *The History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland*, by Ferd<sup>o</sup>. Warner, LL.D. London, 1768.

soon led to bloodshed, and the death by violence or starvation of the dispossessed persons, over and above those killed in fair fighting during the long and weary progress of the struggle. But, unfortunately, the number of the dispossessed so dying has been very much exaggerated, though for different reasons, by writers on different sides, being put down by some as high as 154,000; but Warner,<sup>(4)</sup> who has examined the matter in a judicial spirit, finds positive evidence for the number of 4,028 only, with hearsay evidence for 8,000 more killed by ill-usage. Large though even this number is, it is foolish to exaggerate it, especially when it certainly appears that none of the various parties in Ireland at the time could boast of much more humanity than another: the following manuscript itself shows that the soldiers and common people were very savage on either side, quarter being not granted, and, indeed, being scarcely asked for.

The long duration of the siege or blockade of Rathbarry, without relief or aid sent to the castle, will be noticed by the reader. The fact was that the English Parliament was too busy in its dispute with the King to spare much money or men for the quieting of Ireland till after the beheading of the King in 1649. Meantime the combatants resolved themselves—as has been so often the case in Irish history—into different and conflicting parties, Smith in his *History*<sup>(5)</sup> enumerating five:—viz., (1) that of the Papal Nuncio; (2) the Irish Supreme Council party, under General Preston; (3) the Royalists, under the Earl of Ormond; (4) the Parliamentarians, under varying leaders; and (5) the Scots Covenanters in the North. These parties sometimes changed sides, fighting against former friends. The result to the unfortunate country was desolation, pestilence and famine: the troops of every faction were very badly paid, and lived for the most part by the pillage of the cattle and goods of the inhabitants of the places where they were quartered or through which they marched. This state of things lasted till it was savagely repressed by the forces under Cromwell and the generals who succeeded him after his return to England. The punishment meted out to the leaders of the outbreak led to what is called the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, some details of which are described in Prendergast's classical work on that subject; but so far as I have investigated the matter, in this county, at least, the principal sufferers in this settlement were not the common people or the Irish tenants on the lands, but the chiefs and gentry, whose predecessors had, by the policy of surrender and regrant of the tribal lands in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth,

(4) *History*, pp. 296-9.

(5) *History of Cork* (edition 1892-4), Book iii., ch. 5.

brought themselves into the position of landlords from that of chieftains of clans following the Tanist laws. The settlement was thus very much a change of landlords ; and, as Mr. Daniel MacCarthy (Glas) says,<sup>(6)</sup> the majority of the tenants “ was, in some respects, better off under the new owners than the old : they certainly might deal with them as they would not have dared to deal with their own chieftains.”

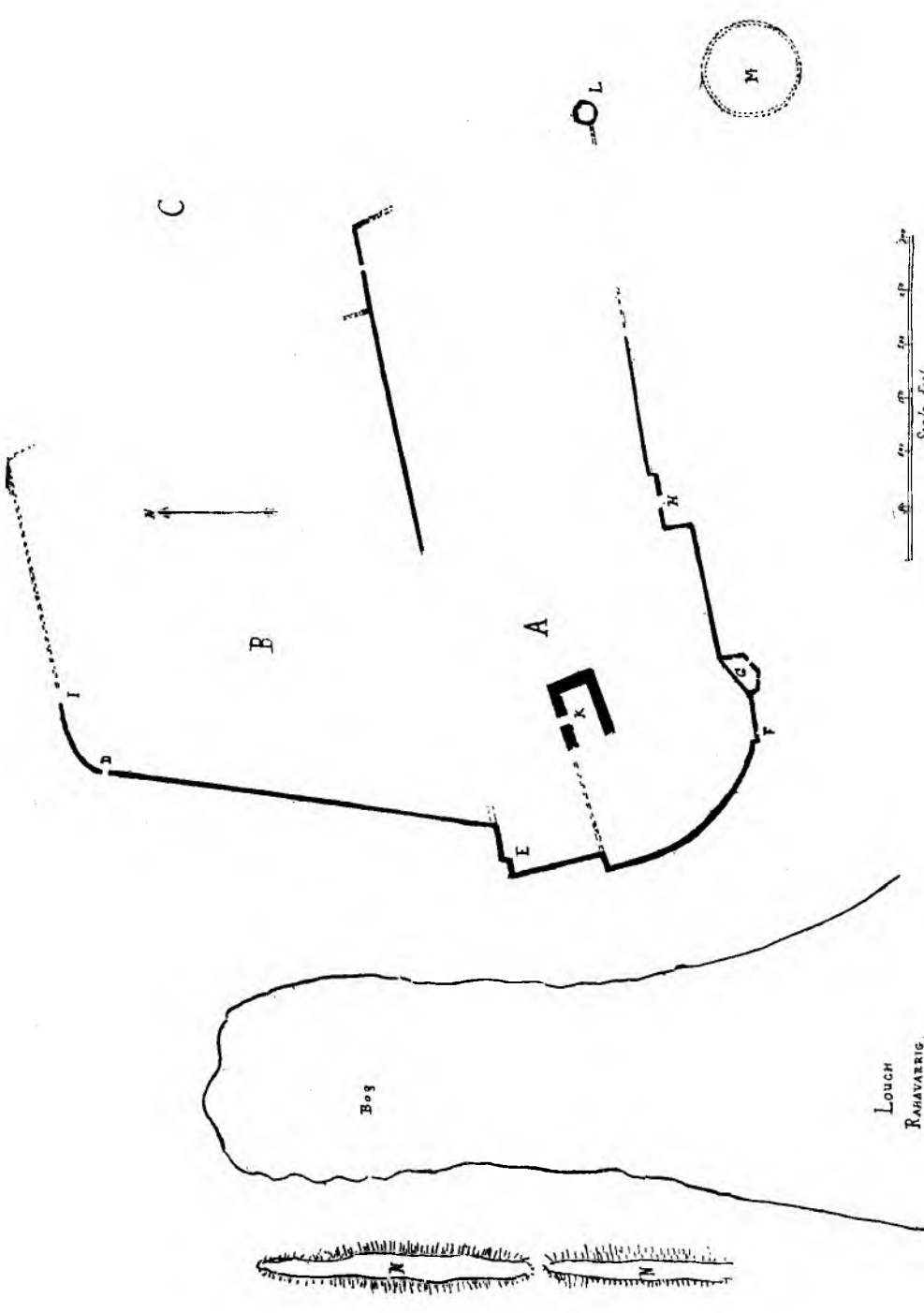
Such was the general character and result of the prolonged fighting, which is well illustrated by the subjoined manuscript. This siege is interesting from another point of view also, namely, the attack and defence of a mediæval castle, where the besiegers had no battering ordnance. The first operations were of the nature of a blockade, and the gradual seizing of the cattle and sheep on which the garrison relied for food ; but after a time the environment became closer, the besiegers drew trenches opposite the castle, and the garrison would have been starved into a surrender, or into a desperate sally, but for the arrival of relief after the siege had lasted from 12th January to 17th October, 1642. The actual fighting was much closer and more sanguinary, for the time it lasted, in an attack on Mallow Castle in February of that year, of which there is a full account in a paper in the same Sloane volume.

#### DESCRIPTION OF RATHBARRY.

JUDGED by the ruins still remaining, Rathbarry Castle merits Smith's description<sup>(7)</sup> of it as “ a stately castle in its time.” The western curtain wall, opposite which the main attack was directed, measures over six hundred feet from north to south ; and the enclosed space as much or more from west to east, and must have contained at least eight to ten acres. The shape of the surrounding walls is shown on the sketch-plan herewith ; the “ bawn ” being approximately a square, divided into an inner ward and an outer. The latter, so far as can be now judged, was subdivided by inner walls into two or three enclosures, one of which still retains the name of the “ Garden.” In these wards and enclosures there must have been, in 1642, numerous houses and other buildings which afforded shelter to the many fugitives that thronged to the fortress when the country of Carbery rose as told by Freke. The only remains of these now are a small part of the keep, consisting of portions of its north, east and south walls, eight feet thick, with the usual stone arch still existing over the basement ; the western wall is quite gone ; the arch is unusually low, about

<sup>(6)</sup> *History of the MacCarthy's of Gleann-a-Chroim*, p. 126.

<sup>(7)</sup> *History of Cork* (edition 1892-4), i., 18.



**RATHBARY CASTLE, BARONY IBANE, CO. CORK.**  
 GROUND PLAN OF RUINS. A.D. 1894.

- A.—Inner ward.
- B.—Outer ward.
- C.—Spaces formerly enclosed, and called "The Garden."
- D, E, F, G.—Curtain wall on crest of rock; embasuries along E, F.
- D.—Postern gate, 3 ft. wide, 6 ft. high.
- E.—Salient at junction of wards.
- F.—Shaft of garde-robe on battlements.
- G.—Bastion, semi-hexagonal, with arched opening for cannon in each face.
- H.—Main entrance, arched over, modern.
- I.—Rear entrance, outer ward.
- K.—Remains of keep, N. S. and E. walls, 8 ft. thick; basement remains, 30 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, arched over with stone. Over this arch was the parlour, or state room.
- L.—Circular tower, 15 ft. diam., protecting S.E. angle of curtain wall (foundation only).
- M.—Rath-like remains on top of rocky height, about 12 ft. above general level.
- N. N.—Rocky hills, behind which besiegers encamped.

Lough  
 RAHAVARRIG.  
 1/4 Acres



Notes.—Most of the old interior works have been replaced by, or obscured by, modern farm buildings, which are not shown in the above plan. Dotted lines indicate remains of foundations; full lines, walls still standing.

ten feet above the basement, and without signs of the usual wooden floor between the latter and the crown of the arch. The ruins of this keep are well shown in the accompanying picture from a photograph taken by Mr. W. R. Atkins, Council Member, who visited the ruins with myself, under the auspices and guidance of the Venerable Justin MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Ross, whose aid was invaluable. Mr. Atkins has photographed also other parts, together with the semi-hexagonal bastion near the south-west angle of the inner ward, which mounted three cannon, opening from embrasures, having round-headed arches over them, one in each face. Much of the enclosed space is now occupied by, and the old remains are obscured by, farm buildings erected by a former Lord Carbery. The works stand on the lands of Rathbarry, now known as Castle Freke, and not far from the mansion of Lord Carbery, and within the demesne. They are close to the sea at the eastern side of Rosscarbery bay, and north of the promontory known as Galley Head, on or near which stand the castles of Dundeady and Dunowen mentioned by Freke. West of the castle outer wall is boggy land, about two hundred to three hundred feet wide from west to east, which runs south into the Lough Rahavarrig, of about fourteen acres in extent, on which latter the besieged first tried the boat they built to convey messengers seeking relief. West again of this boggy land is a low rocky ridge, about one hundred feet high, behind which the assailants encamped during the later period of the siege. What the defences on the eastern side of the castle were it is now impossible to say ; but they must have been strong, as no attempt seems to have been made on that side ; the foundations of a circular tower still remain which protected the south-east angle there, and probably there were more of the same kind. Not far from that angle appears a circular mound which looks like a rath on the top of a rocky height some twelve feet above the general level ; and if this formed part of the defensive works, the castle is a very interesting example of a stone fortress built by the site of a pre-existing Celtic rath—a rath also with a mound, of which I know of no other example in this county, though they do occur in a few places elsewhere in Ireland. I need not add they are numerous in England.

#### EARLIER HISTORY OF RATHBARRY.

OF the history of Rathbarry, before 1642, there appears little on record. Ibane (the “fair” territory) and Barringoe (so called from the “Red” Barry branch of the family) form for a long time past one barony. Ibane,<sup>(8)</sup> in which stands Rathbarry, the once ‘stately residence of the

(8) *Smith* (edition 1892-4), vol. i., 17-18.



Barrys, fell after the English Conquest into the hands of Lord Arundel, known as Arundel of the Strand ; but in the times of the Wars of the Roses (1455-1485) this powerful family declined, and the Lord Arundel was forced to become tenant to Barry Oge<sup>(9)</sup> for part of their former possessions. The territory called Barryroe had belonged to the clan O'Cowig<sup>(10)</sup>; but they were quite extinguished by the conquerors, though a castle called Dun O'Cowig and six others by the sea, as mentioned in the notes to the following MS., still attest their former power in that region. In 1488 Lord Thomas Barry (Barry Oge) did homage<sup>(11)</sup> for the united barony of Ibane and Barryroe.

The castle of Rathbarry is stated to have been built by Randal Oge Barry in the 15th century, probably soon after the decay of the Arundels ; and the Barrys continued in possession, though their later dealings show occasional instability in that possession. In 1578 there is a fiant (No. 3,287, Eliz.) authorising an alienation by "James Barry, knt., Viscount of Buttevant, *alias* Viscount of Barrymore," to Nicholas Walshe and others of the Barony of Ibane and other baronies, and the manors and lands of Rathbarry and many more. Perhaps, however, this was an alienation (say) by way of mortgage, afterwards redeemed, of the rights of the over lord, which at the time were assuming the form of rents in money or kind. At all events, the place is mentioned under the name of Rathbarry,<sup>(12)</sup> *als.* Garrane (Garden), as among the "towns and villages" of the Barrys "burned and spoyled" by the "arch-traitors Tyrone and James Fitz-Thomas Desmonde," in 1599. In 1601 when many places of strength were surrendered by the O'Driscoll and others to the Spaniards, and which, on the expulsion of the latter, after their defeat at Kinsale, were taken or placed in custody of the Queen's forces, I cannot find that this took place as regards Rathbarry, though Lewis (*Dictionary*) asserts that such was the case. But the hold of the Barrys, or their landlordship, does not seem to have been finally relaxed, for letters-patent, quoted by Smith,<sup>(11)</sup> passed in 1626 (2nd Charles I.), confirming to David Viscount Buttevant the manor of Rathbarry, among many others. The occupant, probably tenant, at that time may have been the Arthur Freke, writer of the subjoined manuscript, or his father, for the royalties west of Glandore appear to have passed already into his hands through a patent granted by James I. to a Copinger,<sup>(12)</sup> who must have alienated to the Frekes. Arthur Freke, in 1642, styles himself owner of the castle, and, if full owner, may have purchased the head landlord's rent. Apologising for the length of this introduction, I pass now to the manuscript itself.

(9) *Smith* (edition quoted), vol. ii., 12.

(10) *Ibid.*, vol. i., 18.

(11) *Ibid.*, vol. i., 14.

(12) *Ibid.*, vol. i., 222.

## ARTHUR FREKE'S MANUSCRIPT.

*A Narracon of Ye Seige Services at Rathbarry Castle.*

ABOUT y<sup>e</sup> 10 of January, 1641,<sup>(13)</sup> there came certaine letters to Mr. Edward Newman of Rosse, from Teige O'Downe,<sup>(13)</sup> y<sup>t</sup> the Country of Carbery would rise in rebellion thereabouts, and y<sup>t</sup> he should shift for himself; whereupon Mr. Cleland, chanter of Rosse, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Taverner<sup>(14)</sup> sent with earnest letters to me, Arthur Freke, y<sup>t</sup> they might be received with their goods and provision into y<sup>e</sup> Castle of Rathbarry, which I gladly granted and to all other of their neighbours y<sup>t</sup> would come. Soe about y<sup>e</sup> 12 of Jan<sup>y</sup>, y<sup>e</sup> country of Carbery being up, there repaired to y<sup>e</sup> Castle of Rathbarry above 100 souls whereof most were women and children having lost most of their goods, and one Nich. Cambridge wounded with 19 wounds by y<sup>e</sup> rebels, whereof he was there cured, in y<sup>e</sup> defence of Mrs. Coale his mother-in-law, who with three families of her children and servants came into the Castle shortly after out of Carbery, and divers other poore people, of whom I never refused any but gave them housroom, firing, and most of them provision ever since, and sustained them in their sicknesse.

About y<sup>e</sup> end of January the rebels of Carbery night by night began to steale away my cattle and sheepe. One evening a man of mine, Thos. Millett, being on a horse of myne with a halfe picke, coming from Dundede,<sup>(15)</sup> about a mile off discovered y<sup>e</sup> rogues driving foure of my sheepe and sett upon them, and ranne one of them through the body and left y<sup>e</sup> halfe pike in him being not able to draw it out; another of the rogues with a batt having struck him over the head [he] leapt home to y<sup>e</sup> Castle, whereupon we sent out 6 or 7 men, whereupon y<sup>e</sup> rogues quitted y<sup>e</sup> land, and they pursued them; and y<sup>e</sup> next day one was found dead in a furs bush, another in a bogg towards Rosse, and y<sup>t</sup> man y<sup>t</sup> was wounded was yet alive and had drawn out y<sup>e</sup> halfe picke out of his body, w<sup>ch</sup> lay by him; and being examined whose man he was, or who

(13) Year 1642, according to new style. The Teige O'Downe mentioned in next line was probably Teige-an-Duna MacCarthy, of the well-known family of MacCarthy (Glas). He was chieftain of Glen-na-Cruim from 1618 to 1648; and his name occurs as Teige *alias* O'Downey MacCarthy of Dunmanway among the eight noblemen and eleven hundred gentlemen outlawed for treason in 1642. He was second in command of the Munster forces in 1641; and died in 1649, the last chief *in esse* of his clan.

(14) "Our Minister," see *post*. The various names mentioned show a numerous body of English settlers in the locality.

(15) A castle, on east side of the promontory of Galley Head, south of Rathbarry. It was one of seven castles on headlands on the coast of Ibane and Barringroe, formerly belonging to the O'Cowig clan. Before 1642 it belonged to John Barry, whose son, John Oge, and also William and Richard Barry, were among those outlawed, as above stated. Dundedy was one of the points selected for fire-beacons after the Sack of Baltimore by pirates in 1631.

employed him, w<sup>d</sup> not confesse anything, whereuppon my men killed<sup>(16)</sup> him there.

About this time came Captaine [ <sup>(17)</sup> ] w<sup>th</sup> Bandon troope to Rosse, and on Sr W<sup>m</sup> Hull's letter I mett him w<sup>th</sup> 7 horse and Ensign Hungerford. We entered and plundered y<sup>e</sup> towne and to[ok] some prisoners. About y<sup>e</sup> beginning of February, night by night, the rogues came in multitudes to drive our sheepe, and one John Sellers w<sup>th</sup> 4 horse went out one night and discovered about 60 of them in 2 companyes on y<sup>e</sup> Strand,<sup>(18)</sup> and he discharged on them and slew one and hurt divers y<sup>t</sup> died shortly after : y<sup>e</sup> rogues fell over one an other hasting away, and Sellers' horse fell on y<sup>e</sup> sandebankes y<sup>t</sup> he gott of, and hidd himselfe in y<sup>e</sup> sande : y<sup>e</sup> horse came home and we doubted he had been sla[in], but within an houre after he returned well, and went out to bury y<sup>e</sup> dead man, and y<sup>e</sup> neibr<sup>s</sup> told us divers others dyed shortly after. About y<sup>e</sup> 10 Feb. and forwards, every night well neare, the Rogues stole o<sup>r</sup> cattle, and we tooke some and killed mo[re]. Y<sup>e</sup> prisoners I tooke were at night conveyed away by some Irish servants of mine at severall tymes which alsoe rann from me.

About y<sup>e</sup> 12 of Feb. y<sup>e</sup> English<sup>(19)</sup> y<sup>t</sup> lived in and about Rosse heard divers of their goods were putt into y<sup>e</sup> Church of Rosse, desired my men to go thither w<sup>th</sup> them, and we made some 6 foote and 5 or 6 horse, and entered y<sup>e</sup> town and ch[urch], y<sup>e</sup> Rebels flying and hovering aloufe round abouts us ; but we found only a little barley or malt and so laded o<sup>r</sup> hors[es] and came home w<sup>th</sup>out any hurt, y<sup>e</sup> enemy not attempting us though they were above 60 in a company.

Thomas McMahony<sup>(20)</sup> often writt to me, being my next neighbor, y<sup>t</sup> he heard Carbery gent<sup>n</sup> say they would spee[dily] beseige o<sup>r</sup> Castle unless I delivered it into y<sup>e</sup> keeping of some Irish Gent<sup>n</sup>. w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> remaynder of my stock ; and he wished me for my own good to deliver it to McDirmond O'Shaynes<sup>(21)</sup> for my lord of Barrymore's use, being confident

(16) No quarter given, *see* note 29.

(17) Probably Beecher. Edge of paper gone.

(18) A little west of the Castle, now called Inchy Strand.

(19) Fugitives from Ross then in the Castle.

(20) Thomas McMahony was probably son of Mahoun McConogher I. Hea of Rathbarry, who, with others, received, in 1601, a pardon (Fiant 6485 Eliz.) from the Queen, on condition of giving security to the Lord President of Munster to keep the peace. Mahoun McThomas, below-mentioned, would, of course, be his son.

(21) McDermod O'Shayne was probably a Barry; compare the name Robert McShane Barry, *infra*. But Sir Roger O'Shanes, named below, must be Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, whose son, Sir Robert, held the castle and town of Timoleague for the Irish. The castle had been built by the O'Shaughnessy sept.—*Smith*, i., 219; edition 1892-4. Timoleague was afterwards taken by Lord Forbes, who is mentioned further on in this MS.; but he neglected to garrison the place, and it was soon reoccupied by the Irish, who held it till dispossessed by forces under Colonel Myn, on 1st July, 1643.



he would preserve us there and o<sup>r</sup> stock and restore it iustly, desiring only y<sup>t</sup> himselfe and his sonne Mahonne McThom[as] with his wife and some few servants might be w<sup>th</sup> us in y<sup>e</sup> castle, protesting much service and safety to us and o<sup>rs.</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> I utter[ly] refused. Whereuppon he sent messengers y<sup>t</sup> he and some 2 or 3 more might be admitted to parley w<sup>th</sup> us in y<sup>e</sup> castle, w<sup>ch</sup> was granted; and I sent my kinsman, Tho. Freke, to conduct them to me. Soe there came with him his s<sup>d</sup> sunn, John Oge Barry<sup>(22)</sup> and Edmund Barry his brother, with a Conagh man y<sup>t</sup> served Sr. Roger O'Shanes<sup>(21)</sup> or his sonn. The effect of their conference was how much they were obliged to my father and myselfe, and tooke many and depe oathes y<sup>t</sup> they desired o<sup>r</sup> safty and w<sup>d</sup> die in defence of us, only it was resolved by y<sup>e</sup> enemy to besiege us and take all we had unlesse some Irish gent<sup>n.</sup> had y<sup>e</sup> custody of y<sup>e</sup> castle and o<sup>r</sup> stocke, y<sup>t</sup> I should chuse some of them to reside in y<sup>e</sup> castle only a coulor y<sup>t</sup> it was kept by them, and y<sup>t</sup> would satisfie y<sup>e</sup> gent<sup>n.</sup> of Carbery and we should live safe; all w<sup>ch</sup> we utterly ref[used], knowing y<sup>e</sup> fasshood of all their oathes, and distrusting by their earnestness that they would not long continue true subjects, but sought to circumvent us by these means, though as yet they appeared friends. Whereuppon, my lord of Kinalmeaky<sup>(23)</sup> being come to Clanikelty with a troupe, I sent away my mother, my brother and 2 sisters, with my lady Carey and divers servants, w<sup>th</sup> their necessaryes, to Bandon, and thence to Kinsale.

On Monday morning, y<sup>e</sup> 14 of Feb., Mr. Henry Hull, Mr. Joseph Samon<sup>(24)</sup> and John Vincent came from Glandore to us for Mr. Taverner, o<sup>r</sup> minister, to Christen 2 children in their castle; and some houre after came Mr. Ed. Beacher w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Taverner from Dunowen, having preached there y<sup>e</sup> Sunday before at Mr. Barham's, at w<sup>ch</sup> tyme y<sup>e</sup> whole Barony of Ebawne, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Tho. McMahoune, John Oge Barry, and Ed. Barry and Teige O'Hea, *alias* O'Shea, and W<sup>m.</sup> Barry, w<sup>th</sup> some 800 men, apered in armes on a hill before Rathbarry, some halfe a mile of. Whereuppon I importuned Mr. Hull, Mr. Samon and Vincent, to stay w<sup>th</sup> us and not adventure home, but they would not be persuaded, and after diner took

It appears from this MS. also that Sir Roger had Dunowen Castle and lands *jure uxoris*—a castle north of Dundedy, and originally one of the seven O'Cowig castles, from whom it passed to the McCarthy Reagh.

(22) They claimed Dundedy as having belonged to their father.

(23) Lewis Boyle, Lord Kinalmeaky, second son of the first Earl of Cork, was, on 12th January, 1642, appointed the first Governor of Bandon. He was killed at the Battle of Lisscarroll, riding at the head of the Bandon troop, on 3rd September, 1642. Bandon was at this time filled with fugitives from the country round.

(24) In the *Calendar of State Papers (Ireland)*, vol. 1611-14, p. 292, James Salmon is mentioned as Provost of Baltimore in year 1612; and in vol. 1606-8, p. 571, is copy of a report made by him to Sir Thomas Crooke, the founder of the settlement there. Joseph, above-mentioned, may have been a son of his. James Salmon was stationed at Castlehaven at date of the Sack of Baltimore, 1631.—*Smith* i., 264. The name appears among the "49 officers" also.

horse, and as they came neare home, one Teige Oge McCartan O'Donevane lay in ambush and sett upon them, and tooke y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Samon and Mr. Hull, being extramely wounded, and having mortally wounded y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Vincent in y<sup>e</sup> fight, threw downe a bank of earth uppon him and buried him yet alive; y<sup>e</sup> other 2 they caried prisoners to McMorgan O'Donevane about y<sup>e</sup> Leape, whence w<sup>th</sup> God's help they made a dangerous escape. Mr. Ed. Becher, on my earnest entreaty, continued still with us. This Monday, in afternoon, y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> rebels of Ebane drew against Dundede Castle, and y<sup>t</sup> night tooke it, Wm. Barry being slightly shott uppon y<sup>e</sup> belly.

Meantyme y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Teige McCartan O'Donevane and Florence McCarty,<sup>(25)</sup> of Benduffe; O'Donevant of y<sup>e</sup> Flur,<sup>(25)</sup> Rebels of Carbery, tooke away all my corne stacked by Rosse, on my land called Downings,<sup>(26)</sup> and every night stole some of y<sup>e</sup> cattle and sheepe from Rathbarry; and we killed of them by o<sup>r</sup> outwatch at severall tymes afterwards some 7; and o<sup>r</sup> men went out some 7 or 8 horse and foote, under y<sup>e</sup> command of Mr. Ed. Beecher, and tooke y<sup>e</sup> mill at Rosse, and brought home as much corne as they could carry away, divers of y<sup>e</sup> Rebels shewing themselves in multitudes, but daring to attempt nothing. Only one Mr. May, an Englishman, drew neere and gave o<sup>r</sup> men ill language, asking why they offered to do soe, reviling and rebuking them, and turned papist imediatly after, and sent his 2 sons to y<sup>e</sup> Irish army,<sup>(27)</sup> and continues himselfe among them.

Shortly after y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John Oge Barry, O'Hea and y<sup>e</sup> rebels of Ebane, besieged Dunowen,<sup>(28)</sup> and sent me dayly divers letters and protestacon that they w<sup>d</sup> never attempt to do us iniury, nor suffer any of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> barony to hurt us or any of o<sup>rs</sup>, and y<sup>t</sup> we should not feare, but freely follow o<sup>r</sup> ocasions of plowing and sowing, and comerce w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> next neib<sup>rs</sup>.

(25) The MS. is scarcely legible here. There was a Sept of O'Donovans of "Gurteen Flur," near the river Ilen. Florence McCarty is styled in the outlawry list Florence McDonal MacCarthy, of Banduff. He was a younger son of the famous Donal-na-pipi, Prince of Carbery (d. 1612), who, in 1590, had litigated with his uncle, Owen, the preceding chief, for the "Villes and territories" of Banduff, Dundaniel, Dunowen, in Ibane (below mentioned), and many other lands, and obtained judgment for the same—a certain life interest being reserved to Owen (who d. 1593.) This Florence married Honoria, a daughter of O'Sullivan Bere, and had a son Florence, a lieutenant-colonel in a MacCarthy regiment, under James II.

(26) Downeen, a townland in P. Ross, having a castle of the same name on an island (formerly joined to the mainland), one of the seven castles originally belonging to the O'Cowigs. It was taken on 23rd June, 1602, after the Spaniards were driven from Kinsale, by an English force, under a Lieut. Saunders. Freke probably held it as tenant, for, so late as 1679, it was let to a John Freke, by the Bishop of Ross.—*Smith*, i., 125.

(27) Under Lord Muskerry and others about Mallow at this date.

(28) See notes 20 and 25. Dunowen appears to have passed by marriage to Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.

pretending that they took Dundede and Dunowen, on iust titles, Dundede being once belonging to y<sup>e</sup> said John Oge Barry's father, and Dunowen to my lady O'Shanes, which they took on her Lady<sup>ps</sup> direction, and for her use, being part of her jointure. Whereuppon o<sup>r</sup> men grew bold to goe abroad, and one Tantalus, a barber of Ross, and Christopher Rosgill, a tenant of myne, ye 1 Apr., being Friday, o<sup>r</sup> fast day, whilst we were at sermon, went secretly out of y<sup>e</sup> castle to y<sup>e</sup> next neib<sup>r</sup>, one Robert McShane Barry, being one y<sup>t</sup> they much trusted, to buy tobacco of him, and as they all 3 sate under a banke neere y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> McShane's house taking a pipe of tobacco for a fast, there came sudainly uppon them some thirty men armed, out of a glen hard by, and tooke y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Christopher and Tantalus (as is thought, not without y<sup>e</sup> trechery of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rob[ert] McShane,) and carried them to Rosse towne and immediately hanged y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Tantalus,<sup>(29)</sup> and run the s<sup>d</sup> Christopher thorow with a pike; y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Christopher having a rapier in his hand, which was in a staffe, made long resistance against y<sup>e</sup> whole multitude, and finding himselfe mortally wounded, broke his rapier, saing it should never doe English hurt nor Irishman good, and desired of them Christian buriall, whereuppon one stept to him and cloave his head in 2, and left him in y<sup>e</sup> streete dead, till one Mr. Bolton, an English gent<sup>n</sup>, under Florence McCartye's protection, bound up his head and buried him. The s<sup>d</sup> Christopher's poore wife fell into a kind of distraction at y<sup>e</sup> lamentable relaçon of her s<sup>d</sup> husband's death, and shortly after dyed, leaving 4 small children on my charge, and Tantalus, wife, and some 4 children more.

Y<sup>e</sup> next day one Beryman, whose wife came to us from Dunowen and continued w<sup>th</sup> us, was persuaded by O'Hea<sup>(30)</sup> afores<sup>d</sup>, by whom he had formerly lived, y<sup>t</sup> if he would come to him, he would lett him a dayry of coves, and he should send for his wife thither and live quietly, but y<sup>e</sup> same night y<sup>e</sup> poore man was hanged<sup>(29)</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> wood by O'Hea's castle, and his poore wife left with me; and whereuppon one Barnes and Disny Ascott, w<sup>th</sup> their wives and familys and divers others escaped to me from Dunowen. On y<sup>e</sup> 25 of Apr., St. Mark's Day, I sent out 7 or 8 horse under y<sup>e</sup> comand of Mr. Ed. Beecher afores<sup>d</sup> to burne some cabins on my land wherein y<sup>e</sup> rougues use to shelter themselves by night to sett uppon o<sup>r</sup> cattle and men; and wilst these cabins were burning and smoking, there came over out of Carbery of Florence<sup>(31)</sup>

(29) No quarter given. See note 16.

(30) "There was a sept of the O'Donovans in those parts, named O'Hea, whose residence was at a castle called Ahimilly (in P. Kilgariff), and they had a territory called Pubble O'Hea in this tract."—*Smith* i., 18.

(31) Doubtless, Florence of Benduff aforesaid.



McCarty's Company and y<sup>e</sup> towne of Rosse some 80 men, naked and fitted to runn, with skenes and guns, and rann all violently on the remainder of o<sup>r</sup> cattle coming betweene o<sup>r</sup> horse and y<sup>e</sup> cattle purporting to cutt then of; w<sup>ch</sup> when o<sup>r</sup> men had discovered thorow y<sup>e</sup> smoke y<sup>t</sup> the fired cabins made, we shott from y<sup>e</sup> castle, and y<sup>e</sup> horsemen came upon them, but, at their coming on, one John Hunt, Moyses Crood, and Barhier, a Frenchman, being apprehended with sudden feare at y<sup>e</sup> sight<sup>(32)</sup> of—for many gott into y<sup>e</sup> rear of o<sup>r</sup> horse—and as Mr. Beecher was ready w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> rest to charge home on y<sup>e</sup> Rogues running away with o<sup>r</sup> cattle, these 3 fell back from him and ridd about an other way a mile or more about, and came home to y<sup>e</sup> castle out of their dejection and cowardice disanimating y<sup>e</sup> rest, being soe basely forsaken by their friends y<sup>t</sup> they forboare to give y<sup>e</sup> charge intended, soe y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> enemy had leasure (being nimble of foot and light) to drive away y<sup>e</sup> cattle, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Beecher w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 2 horse only y<sup>t</sup> was left came boldly on through y<sup>e</sup> remainder of y<sup>e</sup> rebels to castle, and brought of y<sup>e</sup> horse w<sup>th</sup> safty. These 3 being reprehended for their shamefull flight churlishly replied y<sup>t</sup> I maintained them not, therefore they would not be comanded by me.

On Trinity Sunday, early in y<sup>e</sup> morning, came one Scurs and his family from Dunowen, being released from y<sup>e</sup> rebels, and immediately after whilst o<sup>r</sup> men were inquiring news of him, Philip<sup>(33)</sup> O'Swellivant, brother to O'Swellivant, lord of Beare and Bantry, having over night placed some 30 musketeers in ambush under bogg ditch neere y<sup>e</sup> castle, and twenty or thirty men in a fort<sup>(34)</sup> above y<sup>e</sup> castle, himselfe w<sup>th</sup> part of Florence McCartyes company being behind y<sup>e</sup> hill, assoone as o<sup>r</sup> sheepe (being about 1,200 w<sup>ch</sup> were all I had left at y<sup>t</sup> time) were putt out to grasing, y<sup>e</sup> men in y<sup>e</sup> fort rise up to drive them away and all o<sup>r</sup> colts w<sup>ch</sup> they had gathered all together att an instant; whereupon 10 or 12 of o<sup>r</sup> men issued out to rescue y<sup>e</sup> cattle, when as [<sup>(35)</sup>] imediatly y<sup>e</sup> rebels shott came thick upon them on y<sup>e</sup> other side, w<sup>ch</sup> they perceiving forboare to pursue y<sup>e</sup> sheepe, and made towards y<sup>e</sup> rebels shot to disengage o<sup>r</sup> best horses w<sup>ch</sup> were then in y<sup>e</sup> bogg close under y<sup>e</sup> enemyes shott, and 3 or 4 driving of them. Y<sup>e</sup> enemy having y<sup>e</sup> defence of y<sup>e</sup> ditch to shelter them, and o<sup>r</sup> men in y<sup>e</sup> open field, yet o<sup>r</sup> men came on soe boldly on and charged soe home y<sup>t</sup> they wounded divers of them,

(32) The sentence is rather involved here, but the meaning is clear.

(33) There was another, also called Philip, in this ancient family, the author of the *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*; republished and edited by Dr. Kelly, of Maynooth, in 1850.

(34) This fort may be that close to the south-east angle of the curtain wall, if this "fort" was not part of the castle itself. There is also a rath half-mile east of the castle.

(35) Part of leaf of MS. destroyed here.

made them quit y<sup>e</sup> ditch and leave y<sup>e</sup> horses, y<sup>t</sup> they all betooke them to their heeles and drave afore them y<sup>e</sup> sheepe and colts w<sup>th</sup> such speede y<sup>t</sup> o<sup>r</sup> men could not overtake them till they came into y<sup>e</sup> body of their army where Philip O'Swelivant was behind y<sup>e</sup> hill w<sup>th</sup> about 200. Soe giving them some volyes of shott o<sup>r</sup> men retreated to y<sup>e</sup> castle, some of them shott through y<sup>e</sup> clothes in divers plases, but only one Rafe Davis shott thoroug y<sup>e</sup> thye, whereof he was shortly after cured. O<sup>r</sup> cattle now being all gone and o<sup>r</sup> number of people encreasing, we began to be in want, having noe salt left to save any y<sup>t</sup> we could get in from y<sup>e</sup> enemy.

Meanwhile Peter Scurs, of Castle Haven, coming w<sup>th</sup> some comodities from Kinsale by boate, was before this tyme in a great tempest cast in betweene y<sup>e</sup> rocks neere Rosse Strand in y<sup>e</sup> night, and there in danger of drowning by sea, and of being taken by y<sup>e</sup> rebels by land, quitted his boat and goods in y<sup>e</sup> rockes, and came running to o<sup>r</sup> castle in y<sup>e</sup> night; and hearing his distresse I sent out some men w<sup>th</sup> him to y<sup>e</sup> place, and brought all his goods and men safe home to y<sup>e</sup> castle, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ancor and roode<sup>(36)</sup> of his boate, but y<sup>e</sup> boat was left in y<sup>e</sup> rocks; and after they had continued with<sup>(37)</sup> some fortnight they desire a small boat of myne in y<sup>e</sup> pond<sup>(38)</sup> neere my castle wherein they would adventure home, promising faithfull to repayre her and send her safe to me again w<sup>th</sup> some aide of salt or men and newes how all businesses were, for till y<sup>t</sup> tyme we never had heard any since y<sup>e</sup> 17 of Feb., when o<sup>r</sup> country began to rise in rebellion nor long before; whereuppon I lent them my boate and assisted them to sett her to sea, and in a still evening with God's ayde they came safe w<sup>th</sup> their goods to Castlehaven, where all thought they had been lost. But after y<sup>t</sup> tyme Peter Scurs never sent home my boat nor any satisfaction at all, neither could I hear of him though some of Castlehaven came shortly after into o<sup>r</sup> bay and carried away o<sup>r</sup> minister Mr. Taverner to a benefice about Balltymore w<sup>ch</sup> then fell by y<sup>e</sup> death of y<sup>e</sup> incumbent; and divers of o<sup>r</sup> men had conspired to runn away w<sup>th</sup> them, but y<sup>t</sup> I desire Mr. Sāmon<sup>(39)</sup> by my letter y<sup>t</sup> he w<sup>d</sup> send other men insteade of them if he send againe to take away any more from us, or to fetch us all of rather than to weaken us and have us for a pray for y<sup>e</sup> enemy. Soe I never heard afterwards from Mr. Sāmon, nor could gett suply to continue or means to gett of.

Whereuppon o<sup>r</sup> people being in want and tyred w<sup>th</sup> long expectatōn,

(36) Roode, a cross.—(*Halliwell*).—[Perhaps rudder].

(37) The word *us* apparently omitted.

(38) This "pond" is that called Lough Rahavarrig, south-west of the castle, and between it and the Rocky hill, behind which the assailants afterwards encamped. The lough is fourteen acres in extent; its north part is the boggy land often mentioned.

(39) See note 24.



we resolved to make a boat w<sup>th</sup> those small and unfitt materiall<sup>(40)</sup> y<sup>t</sup> we could find about y<sup>e</sup> castle, and some y<sup>t</sup> had wife and families in y<sup>e</sup> castle like to suffer great necessity bestired themselves, and in fortnight fitted a boate w<sup>ch</sup> we tryed first in y<sup>e</sup> pond, and at y<sup>e</sup> very first lanching she sanke ; but y<sup>e</sup> men recovered out of y<sup>e</sup> water, and found y<sup>e</sup> fault of their boate y<sup>t</sup> she was too short built ; and in some tyme made her longer and lanchd her in y<sup>e</sup> sea, and y<sup>t</sup> night w<sup>th</sup> 4 men came neare Captaine Browne's ship by Castlehaven, where they were ready to shotte at them (y<sup>e</sup> rebells having divers boates thereabout y<sup>t</sup> did much mischief) ; but they calling out were admitted to come on board, and y<sup>e</sup> captaine understanding our distresse came imediatly with them close to y<sup>e</sup> shore neere o<sup>r</sup> castle and caried of 92 persons to Kinsale ; where finding my lord Forbus<sup>(41)</sup> army latly landed, those y<sup>t</sup> had suffered w<sup>th</sup> us importuned o<sup>r</sup> friends to procure his lord<sup>p</sup> to come and ayde us. But six<sup>(42)</sup> of o<sup>r</sup> horse went out and gott a pray of 80 cows before them, and y<sup>e</sup> country came in uppon them 200 w<sup>th</sup> screams and stones and beat them of, and stábt a boy of o<sup>rs</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> yet o<sup>r</sup> men brought and buried.

The 17 of July my lord Forbus came w<sup>th</sup> his army to Rathbarry, w<sup>ch</sup> we first thought to be McCarty's army, having intelligence y<sup>e</sup> day before y<sup>t</sup> McCarty lay neere us and intended to take o<sup>r</sup> horses and then beseige o<sup>r</sup> castle being soe exceedingly weaked by want of amunition and provision and divers of o<sup>r</sup> men gone away in y<sup>e</sup> ship. Soe we made ready y<sup>t</sup> day to shutt up o<sup>r</sup> gates and putt in order those few men we had, and kept in o<sup>r</sup> horses w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> walls, and were resolved to shute, it being a thick mist y<sup>t</sup> we could not deserne whether they were English or Irish, till y<sup>e</sup> trumpett sounded w<sup>ch</sup> resolved us y<sup>t</sup> it was some English supply, and then we ioyfully praised God and went out and meet his lord<sup>p</sup>, whom we informed of o<sup>r</sup> sad condicon and desired y<sup>t</sup> his lord<sup>p</sup> w<sup>d</sup> be pleased to consider if y<sup>e</sup> castle were of any great consequence to keepe it and leave a garrison in it w<sup>th</sup> whome I and my family would continue to defend it w<sup>th</sup> my life and fortune, or else assoone as possible

(40) Staves of casks are said to have been most of this material.

(41) "Lord Forbes, who was made by the Parliament, without the King's concurrence, lieutenant-general of the additional forces raised by the Adventurers to scour the coasts of Ireland, came, in a privateering kind of way, into the harbour of Kinsale with twelve hundred soldiers on board his ships ; and, without any ceremony towards Lord Inchiquin who had succeeded St. Leger as Lord President of Munster) in acquainting him with his commission or design, he landed his men, and marched with eight hundred into the country, where he sustained a great loss in men and arms and colours by the rebels."—*Warner's History*, p. 218.

The disaster that befel the companies left by Lord Forbes at Clonakilty is told by Smith (edition 1892-4, *Guy*, ii., 81), and at more length in a tract quoted in the Editors' notes in the same volume, pp. 152-3.

(42) This sentence is interpolated in the text ; it appears to have been intended for the preceding paragraph.

to fetch us of w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> goods we had left. And one Mr. Parr promised speedily to send in a shipp to take of o<sup>r</sup> woll w<sup>ch</sup> we made a shift to pack up in sheetes and blankets and to make all ready to be taken of by shipp if his lordsp should soe think fitt.

Whilst we were yet at diner y<sup>t</sup> day there came messengers from Clonikelty y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> enemy aproched thither, where his lordsp had left parte of his army to guard y<sup>e</sup> pray y<sup>t</sup> they had there taken, soe y<sup>t</sup> his lordsp hastened to relieve them presently, whereas before he was partly minded to stay y<sup>t</sup> night w<sup>th</sup> us, where was great boaty of money and cattle in many places roundabouts us, and much good service might have bin done with safty, if it had pleased God y<sup>t</sup> those men had not binn unhapily left at Clonikilty: but on his lordsp's sudaine departure most of my men left me and went w<sup>th</sup> him y<sup>t</sup> neither by prayers nor promises I could perswade them to stay, and o<sup>r</sup> provision being most exhaust by y<sup>e</sup> armyes being there we were like to suffer extremity, till I earnestly besought his lordp for some few men though they were sick or surbated and y<sup>e</sup> worst of all, I be glad of any for there was 16 left me: some then sick and the rest very unruly and utterly unexpert in armes and soe unhealthy y<sup>t</sup> most of them were still sick and unservisable and soe factious y<sup>t</sup> I and my servants were often endangered of o<sup>r</sup> lives among them, and some y<sup>t</sup> had fled from y<sup>e</sup> fight at Clanikelty much discouraged us w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>t</sup> relaçon: and we, having continued 3 weeks w<sup>th</sup>out any supply or any newes at all from my lord, seeing divers shipp passe by us and none come to relieve us, we despaired much and were consulting to make an other boat to get of.

But y<sup>e</sup> 9 of Aug. came in S<sup>r</sup> Samuel Crooke<sup>(43)</sup> and brought letters from my lord Forbus y<sup>t</sup> his lordsp. had taken order for 20 musketeers to be sent us from Kinsale, and w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Governor suffered not to come, and some provision they sett ashore w<sup>ch</sup> was much spoyled by y<sup>e</sup> wett weather w<sup>th</sup> amunition; but sea grew so foule y<sup>t</sup> they could stay scarce to unlade y<sup>t</sup>, and soe went sudeinly away making 2 shotts at Dundede Castle, whereuppon y<sup>e</sup> rebels thinking they would land there ran away and left there some 18 poore English y<sup>t</sup> were there in hold, w<sup>ch</sup> came to my castle and have been relieved there ever since. My lord Forbus in his letter promised often to visit and supply us, and Mr. Parr write againe y<sup>t</sup> he w<sup>d</sup> shortly fetch of o<sup>r</sup> woll, and y<sup>t</sup> I should have pay for 30 men from his lordsp first com̃ing, and recompence for y<sup>e</sup> bygone service and saving soe many poore English and getting of them releast and relieving them, whereuppon I still endevord to gett all I could out of y<sup>e</sup> enemy's hand, and sent for divers in Benduff and for Mr. Linscome

(43) Son and successor of Sir Thomas Crooke, bart., founder of the settlement at Baltimore.

soveraigne of Clanikelty ; but W<sup>m</sup>. Oge O'Hea, whom he trusted to protect him, having his goods, made him confesse of his money, and then hanged him and his wife and sister.

From y<sup>e</sup> 9 of Aug. aforesaid we never heard of my lord Forbus nor any men or more supply, and o<sup>r</sup> number now being encreased to 80 all o<sup>r</sup> provision began to faile y<sup>t</sup> we were constrained to some want ; and y<sup>e</sup> unruly souldiers having taken Philip McShane Barry and kept him some tyme in y<sup>e</sup> castle, whether I would or noe, released him againe on some promises he made them of tobacco, and especially to get John Seller y<sup>e</sup> answeere of his letter to his wife from Kinsale ; and after his release one Cnoher McEney, one night, when the souldiers made a mutiny in y<sup>e</sup> castle, lept over y<sup>e</sup> wall and gott away, being left prisoner by lord Forbus. By these 2 and our Irish servants w<sup>ch</sup> formerly ran from me at severall tymes y<sup>e</sup> enemy was informed of o<sup>r</sup> weaknesse having many sick and all in want. Whereuppon about y<sup>e</sup> middle of Aug. John Oge Barry w<sup>th</sup> 3 or 400 men armed came to y<sup>e</sup> hill neare y<sup>e</sup> castle, and writt to me to keepe in those new souldiers because they had hurt some and disturbed others neare there abouts y<sup>t</sup> were reaping, and caried away our hays and corne at y<sup>e</sup> mill, and soe departed for y<sup>t</sup> time. Some tyme after we heard O'Donevant came w<sup>th</sup> 140 men and tooke y<sup>e</sup> stones out of John Sellers' mill, w<sup>ch</sup> he hearing ridd out to see and returned safe, for w<sup>ch</sup> adventure being alone I chidd, and he promised never to goe out againe w<sup>th</sup>out my consent ; yet y<sup>e</sup> Munday after he tooke a horse of myne and 2 more w<sup>th</sup> him to ride about y<sup>e</sup> castle, and persuaded those 2 y<sup>t</sup> were w<sup>th</sup> him to returne home and himselfe would round a plowland called y<sup>e</sup> Cronos<sup>(44)</sup> (thinking, as we conveyed, to speake w<sup>th</sup> Philip McShane for an answeere of his letter from his wife at Kinsale), but there lay in ambush for him (being accustomed to ride y<sup>t</sup> way), 50 men, w<sup>ch</sup> he perceiving discharged uppon them and kild one and hurt others soe they [ <sup>(45)</sup> ] and wheeled about and charging his piece againe (whereas he might have [got] of), and was shott y<sup>t</sup> he fell of his horse. Y<sup>e</sup> horse came home, but he being invironed by them gott up and discharged y<sup>e</sup> second tyme and kild another, and then drew his sword and kild and hurt more, and being wounded yet fought valiantly till y<sup>e</sup> whole multitoode gott in uppon him and hewed him in pieces, his wife and poore children being still at Kinsale.

The Wensday following, y<sup>e</sup> last of Aug., y<sup>e</sup> rogues lay in ambush, close about y<sup>e</sup> castle, and in y<sup>e</sup> morning drove away 19 milch cows and a bull, which my lord Forbus left us, and found our souldiers drinke and

(44) The Cronos ploughland may be that now called Croctha, west of the Castle. beyond the rocky hill. Some old pillars still remain on the land.

(45) MS here creased and rubbed and illegible.



milk for sick folkes and children, being y<sup>e</sup> chiefest of o<sup>r</sup> releife. Yet o<sup>r</sup> men recovered from them all o<sup>r</sup> sadle horses, and some four or five of theirs; and some 2 houres after there came about 300 and rounded y<sup>e</sup> castle very neere, whereof in o<sup>r</sup> sight out of y<sup>e</sup> parlor doore,<sup>(46)</sup> Mr. Edward Beecher made a shott and killed three men dead uppon y<sup>e</sup> place, w<sup>ch</sup> made them retreat a little, soe y<sup>t</sup> they gott under ditches and hills, and shott continually at us, and we at them; yet o<sup>r</sup> maydes and woemen rann out and gott in water for 2 days, though y<sup>e</sup> shott playd thicke uppon them, none were hurt; for o<sup>r</sup> wells within y<sup>e</sup> castle were dry and dammed up, w<sup>ch</sup> afterwards w<sup>th</sup> great labour we opened and gott water exceedinge deepe.

That night they drew a trench w<sup>th</sup>in halfe muskett shott of y<sup>e</sup> castle gate, and plaid so hott at it, y<sup>t</sup> none could stirr out, whereuppon we dowting they might fire y<sup>e</sup> gate, let down a cover to cover it, whilst John Peper, y<sup>e</sup> mason, waled it up. Then they build seven cabins behind y<sup>e</sup> rock neere y<sup>e</sup> trench, and entrenched themselves neere from thence. Then we went to worke and built up y<sup>e</sup> battlem<sup>t</sup> at top of y<sup>e</sup> castle to secure o<sup>r</sup> men to shote from thence into y<sup>e</sup> trenches, w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>th</sup> great paines and danger we did, y<sup>e</sup> enemye's shott playing still uppon us.

Now, provision failed soe farr y<sup>t</sup> we were constrained to kill one of o<sup>r</sup> fattest horses and poudre it, and I and my family w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> poore people were faine to eate it, for y<sup>e</sup> souldiers would none but y<sup>e</sup> beste; and now we grew weake and sick w<sup>th</sup> much watching, fearing every night an assalt, and having a continuall allaram [ <sup>(47)</sup> ]. O<sup>r</sup> horses were almost starved, y<sup>t</sup> we were faine to kill many and throw them over y<sup>e</sup> walles to keepe o<sup>r</sup> dogs alive, w<sup>ch</sup> we putt out to run about y<sup>e</sup> wales, and they did us good service in giving notice of any y<sup>t</sup> aproched. We killed some 4 or 5 of y<sup>e</sup> enemye's horse, and, as themselves confess, hurt divers of them.

The cry and complaint of y<sup>e</sup> people w<sup>th</sup>in, and y<sup>e</sup> danger of y<sup>e</sup> enemy aboute, was soe urgent y<sup>t</sup> an Irish servant of myne, a faithfull Protestant, offered to adventure his life for o<sup>r</sup> releife; y<sup>t</sup> about y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of September, we lett him downe at a hole,<sup>(48)</sup> thirty foote high in y<sup>e</sup> wall at night, where he lay close in a bogge till y<sup>e</sup> enemy sentryes were sett; w<sup>ch</sup> when by their matches he discovered where they lay,

(46) This parlour is probably the state-room, whose floor rested on the top of the arch over the basement. The wells mentioned here, as within the castle, are now unknown, all tradition of their position being lost. The rock referred to further on is the rocky hill, about 100 feet high, bordering the boggy land just west of the castle.

(47) Bottom of page of MS. here lost.

(48) This hole is, probably, the shaft of a *garde-robe* on the battlements of the west curtain wall of the inner ward of the castle. It still exists, and is about two feet wide.

w<sup>th</sup> God's providence past by them and escaped to Glandore Castle w<sup>th</sup> great danger; and showing there my letters in several cloth buttings in his dublett, he found there noe meanes to convey him farther, but was faine to take y<sup>e</sup> night againe and came to Castle Haven, where he lay till day under a rock, and called to y<sup>e</sup> watch. When he had made himselfe knowne, they admitted him and sent him to Kinsale, whence he went to Bandon and Corke, earnestly and honestly solliciting y<sup>e</sup> comanders for o<sup>r</sup> releife for a whole month. Meanwhile my wife alsoe fell sick, being w<sup>th</sup> child, longing for milk, w<sup>ch</sup> we begged but one pint, for w<sup>ch</sup> I offered money or goods, and to give up. John Oge Barry of 23 li., w<sup>ch</sup> my father lent him fourteen yeares since in London, in his great necessity; yet this base ingratefull rebell and periured papist divell would not allow us one dropp, but called us parliam<sup>t</sup> dogs, rogues, and rebels, hourly.

Shortly after, John Barry, thinking us in great extreamity, came up w<sup>th</sup> 3 or 400 armed men w<sup>th</sup> colours flying, and sent in a letter to deliver up y<sup>e</sup> castle to him or else after y<sup>t</sup> we should expect no quarter at all, y<sup>e</sup> Irish army being at hand to ruine us and y<sup>e</sup> whole Barony if they suffered y<sup>e</sup> English garrison to be there any longer, to w<sup>ch</sup> we returned noe answeare but by o<sup>r</sup> guns, wherew<sup>th</sup> [ <sup>(49)</sup> ] companyes fell to y<sup>e</sup> ground and was redd of; soe they then kept a distance, and crying out we should never have reliefe. This was on Michaelmas Day. About y<sup>e</sup> 8 of Oct., being now a month since o<sup>r</sup> first messenger went out, and noe newes nor hope, we grew neere to famine and dispaire of comfort and reliefe but from God alone; thinking our first messenger intercepted we got 2 more, W<sup>m</sup>. Jenings of Bandon and Thom. Carbery, to adventure for us, who also came safe to Bandon and found y<sup>e</sup> Army ready to march to releife.

In y<sup>e</sup> meantyme o<sup>r</sup> horses eat their owne dung after we pulled of thatch, grasse on y<sup>e</sup> walls and bedd mats, w<sup>ch</sup> when all was done we broake a hoole behind y<sup>e</sup> castle wall and secretly sent out 2 or 3 to cut grasse for o<sup>r</sup> horses and roots and cabidges for o<sup>r</sup>selves. Y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>(50)</sup> of Oct., 2 of my men, Giles Sargent an Englishman and David Collom an Irish boy, being from their infancy bred by my father and seemed ever faithfull, being y<sup>t</sup> day sent out for grasse for o<sup>r</sup> horses, stole away into y<sup>e</sup> enemyes trenches, and were received w<sup>th</sup> great rejoicing, y<sup>e</sup> bagpipes playing, and these runaway rogues called us as bad as y<sup>e</sup> rest and obrayded our misery and want, and discovered y<sup>t</sup> we had sent for suply. Whereuppon y<sup>e</sup> enemy sent out scouts, and ye 7<sup>(50)</sup> of Oct. about noon

(49) Some six words here are illegible.

(50) Apparently a mistake for 16th and 17th respectively.

they began to drive of y<sup>e</sup> cattle and sheepe of my land being about 5000, having descried o<sup>r</sup> army coming ; and shortly after y<sup>e</sup> roges ran all out of y<sup>e</sup> trenches.

Y<sup>e</sup> next day, being Sunday, y<sup>e</sup> army approched y<sup>e</sup> castle and divers doubted it was y<sup>e</sup> Irish army, yet at y<sup>e</sup> sound of y<sup>e</sup> trumpett we threw down o<sup>r</sup> walled gate, when we discovered o<sup>r</sup> friends y<sup>t</sup> apered to us like y<sup>e</sup> Angells of God whose mercy is most felt and magnified in o<sup>r</sup> extreamest misery ; and having glorified Him we ioyfully salutes these noble instruments of o<sup>r</sup> safty, y<sup>e</sup> ever Honored S<sup>r</sup>. Charles <sup>(51)</sup> Vavator, Baronet, and Mr. Jepson, whose noble carity releived o<sup>r</sup> wants and brought us all safe to Bandon, about 80 souls, and fired y<sup>e</sup> castle <sup>(52)</sup> and houses w<sup>th</sup> all y<sup>t</sup> was left in them ; and though o<sup>r</sup> losse was great o<sup>r</sup> preservacōn was farr greater, for w<sup>ch</sup> blessed be God for ever. Amen.

(S<sup>d</sup>.) ARTHUR FREKE, owner  
of y<sup>e</sup> castle and Com-  
ander-in-Chief.

EDW. BECHER, Comander  
of the Company left by  
my lord fforbus.

## Stray Notes on Some Castles of the County Cork.

BY JAMES COLEMAN, H.M.C., M.R.S.A., COUNCIL MEMBER.



THE following notes on a few of the county Cork Castles, incomplete though they are, may be worth reprinting. The first *four* are from the pen of that eminent English antiquary, the late John Henry Parker, F.S.A., and are taken from his very able and interesting *Observations on the Ancient Domestic Architecture of Ireland*, read before the Society of Antiquaries, March 10th, 1859, and subsequently published in *Archæologia*.

<sup>(51)</sup> He had landed with his regiment, 1000 foot, at Youghal in February. His regiment was present at the Battle of Liscarroll, where Lord Inchiquin defeated the Irish under Lord Mountgarrett and others on 3rd September, 1642 ; thence Vavator had gone to Bandon, of which he was Governor after Kinalmeaky's death.—(*Smith*, i., 294, and ii., 155.) On 4th July, 1643, his forces, after taking Clogleigh Castle, were set upon by the Irish army between that place and Fermoy, and were overpowered and lost over 600 men.—(*Smith*, i., 319.)

<sup>(52)</sup> On 1st July, 1643, Colonel Myn beat the Irish on the north side of the Timoleague river, and took the castles of Timoleague, Aghimilly, Rosscarbery and Rathbarry.—(*Smith*, ii., 84.)