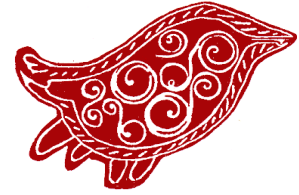


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Fiants of Queen Elizabeth relating to the City and County of Cork.

With Notes by JOHN T. COLLINS.

Continued from Vol. XLI., No. 154, Page 77.

Fiant 2938. Lease (under queen's letter 12 Sept., 1574) to Patrick Sherlock of St. Katherines beside Waterford, gent.; of the site of the Abbey of S. Katherines by Waterforde (other lands in co's Waterford and Tipperary) . . . land in the lord Barreis great Islande, in Curraghanboie alias Carrickenboie, Ballimacynleane and Costenevin, and land in Kilgervan and their tithes, the rectory of Templebreickan extending to the tithes of Inyspicke, and other small islands, and the tithe oysters taken in Leabynskidde, the rectories of Dromoharese, Dressame, Diryvallie and Balliloghie, in the Lord Roche's country, Kilvini alias Kilbiny and Collyn in Douallie, in O Kiffes and McDonoghe's countries: Sawrehyne, Kilmalasse, and Teampletnye, Kilconnnytlie, Kerny and Kilcowan: Balliwariscallie and Kildariryne, Kilmacomock and Kileroghan, co. Cork (all held under lease to Patrick Sherlocke 2 Ap. 1st and 2nd yr of Philip and Mary). To hold for 31 years from end of recited leases. 20 Nov., 1576.

2941. Pardon to Cormac Mc Teige of Blarney, co. Cork, Knt., late sheriff of that County, Owen O Soulyvan of Dunkeran, same co. gent, Dermot O Soulyvan of same, Boagh O Soulyvan of same, and Thady Mc Owen Mc Carthy of Karrigfooke, same co. gentleman, Francis Martell of Corke, merchant, James Lombarde fitz John of same, Donogh oge McDonoghe Mc Mahone I Cullayne of Tymolegge, and James Lombarde of Buttevante, gentlemen, Wm. mc Dermot I Ea of Rathe, Thady mc Dermot Mc Carthie of Marahe, and Moriortagh mc Morrogho Mc Shihi of Knocknemaroffe, same co. yeomen; Edm. mc Morrertagh Mc Shihi of same, galloglass, Brian oge mc Brien Mc Swyny of Courtebracke, gent, Owen Mc Auliffe of Castell mc Auliffe, Dermot oge mc Dermot Mc Fellemy of Killvicdary and Fynyn mc Dermot Mc Fellemy of same, yeomen, Dermot mc Teige Mc Mahone of Rove, gent, Thomas Comyn of Blarney, horseman, John Comyn, Wm. Comyn, Wm. fitz Edmund I. Morgho, Donald mc Edm I. Morrougho, Wm. mc Donough mc Shean I Morrougho and Donald mcDonoughe mc Donill I Morrougho of same, yeomen, Donill mc Owen Mc Swyny of Moghrompy, same co; Brian mc Owen Mc Swyny of Cwyl-Tanevally, and Sheane O Forhaen of same, galloglasses, Richard Slabagh of Blarney, Owen mc Donoghe Mc Donill I Ryordan of same, Donald Mc Donoghe mc Teige I Riordan of Moghrompy; Thady mc Dermot I Ryordan of same, and David mc Donoghe I Colman of Kylmoreumlam, yeomen, Tirrelagh mc Owen Mc Swyny of Faha galloglas, Tirrelagh roe Mc Conygan of same, Kallaghan mc Owny I Kallaghan of Carrigdrohitt,

Kallaghan mc Donogho mc Kallaghan of same, Tho oge mc Tho mc Rory Mc Craghe of Lisfinni, co. Waterford, and Tho. mc Edm. Power of Montroyrn, same co, yeomen, Wm. Gogan of Bernehele, co. Cork, gent, Tho. O Shillichan, mason, Co. Tipperary, Rich McDaa oge Barrie of Ballygarvan, Co. Cork, horseman, Dermod mc Da I Colman of same, Conoghor mc Dermod I Ryordan of Mochrompy, Corke O Falve of Clondrohid and Conleagh O Falve of same, yeomen, Owen mc Tirrelagh Mc Swyny of Downyn, galloglas, Teige O Gallavan of Listiconoghor, Conoghor oge mc Conoghor mc Shean I Morgho, of Kilkrea, same co, yeoman, Donill mc Teige Mc Morrougho of Ballinbakig, same co, husbandman, Robert Malefonte of Knockcullyn, horseman, Donogho roo O Longe of Kanvoy, Dominick Meaghe fitz Geralds of Cork and Dermod liethe O Kwyn of Ballenrosty, yeomen, James Walsh fitz Rich of Corke, mariner, Donald mc Teige mc Donogho I Kallaghan of Pulkanes, Conoghor mc Teige mc Donoughe of same, Owen mc Teige mc Donoghe of same, Dermod mc Tho. oge O Hyalyhy of Ballyconygan, Teige mc Owen brycke I Challaghan of Gorte Donoghy moyr, Donald mc Owen Mc Donill of Ballyoran, Dermod mc Donell I Mahone of Castlemahone, Donogho mc Owen Mc Donill of Ballioran, co. Cork, Teige oge O Boughan of Coylagh, Dermod oge O Boughan of same, Dermod mc Teige Mc Carthy of Kylnymartirie, Dermod mc Donill I Ryordan of Moghcrompie, same co, and James fitz Edmond roo of the Gerraldynes, in co. Waterford, yeomen. 21 Nov., 1576.

2961. Pardon to Maurice Rooche of Cahirdowgane, co. Cork, esq., Wm. Synan of Meadstown, same co. gent, Wm. fitz Nicholas Synane of Cahirdowgane, gent, Matthew O Dowgane, Kenedy fitz William, Dermot O Dalie, and Eugene or Enias O Dalli, kerns, Thomas fitz David Enias, Maurice fitz John Roche, yeoman, John fitz Gubboun, Daniel fitz Wm. Mc Kenedy, Wm. Rooche, alias Wm. Balcownagh, Cornelius oge O Nary of the same place, Edm. fitz David Roche of Ballahowlie, James Nagle of Cahirdowgan and John fitz Edm. Roche of Ballahowlie, kerns, Richard ne Countie Nagle of Carrigony and David fitz John Rooche of same, kerns. 4 Feb., 1577.

3006. Pardon to Conoghor O Mahowny mc Moriortagh of Castellmahone, co. Cork, Teige O Mahowny mc Moriortagh, and Moriortagh oge O Mahowny mc Moriortagh of same, gentleman. 29 March, 1577.

3023. Lease (under commission 6 Aug., 1575) to James Gowle or Golde of Corke, gent. of the site of the priory of Rosecarbrye, alias Rosselarie, alias Rosehillarie, co. Cork, the lands of Roscarbrie and the rectory of Roscarbrie. To hold for 21 years. Rent £9 4 0. 7 May, 1577.

3028. Lease (under commission 6 Aug, 1575) to Roger Pope of Grange-gorman, gent, of the site of the priory of Ballindrohide, alias Ballindrete, co. Cork; in lord Roches country, the lands of Ballindrohide and the rectories of Ballindrohide, Tample Robin in Barrie Moore's great Island, and Castleton, Co. Cork. Rent £12 16/8, sterling. To hold for 21 years Maintaining one English horseman. Fine £10 Irish. 11 May, 1577.

3031. Pardon to Eugene mc Edm. Mc Swynye of Karignemuck, co. Cork, galloglass, Donald mc Teig I Riordan of same, and Murrigho O Hiallyhie of Donamor, kerns. Kallaghan mc Teig mc Cormuck, of

Castlemor, gent, Edm. mc Murihirtig O Riordan of Karignemuck, Dermot mc Donill I Riordan of Diryroa, Dionysius or Donogho O Hiallihy of Donamor Shane mc Wm O Murigho of Kilkrea, Donogho mc Diermod O Mahouny of Kilmulin, Eugene mc Rory O Riordan of Carignemuck, Dermot mc Donogho Mc Kellaghan of same, Patr. mc Donill O Murigho of same, Dermot O Rahilly mc Diermod of same, Dermot mc Donill O Murigho of same. Cornelius O Cromyne of Aghbolig, Eugene mc Donill O Murigho of same, Thady O Riordan, Donald mc Donogho O Dowgan of Coultober, Donogho mc Conogher O Mahownye, Donogho Mc Donill O Murigho of same, kerns. John mc Diermod baddy of Cloghmucullige, and John O Leine, of same. Yeomen all in same co. Fine, one cow each. "At the earnest suits of Donell ny Countey, alias Donell me Teig mc Cormuck; Sir Cormuck's brother and his attorney in Muskrye." 20 May, 1577.

(This pardon and several others which follow, were granted on the recommendation of Sir William Drury, knight, Lord President of Munster).

3032. Pardon to Terelagh oge Me Swyny of Downyn, co. Cork, Conoghor O Beggily and Donald O Dowgan, galloglasses, Donald mc Rerye O Donogho, kern. and Donald roo O Korkyrye, galloglass of same place. Fine, one cow each. "For Owen mc Tirreilig backagh McSwyny's men." 20 May, 1577. (Drury's recommendation).

3033. Pardon to Donill oge Mantagh of Dromnearde, co. Cork, galloglas, Cahill O Doniwane, kern. Brien me Edm. McSwyny, galloglass, Teig mc Donill oge, kern of the same. Teig bowy mc Shane Mc Donogho of Karrigindrohit, kern. Donogho O Rawghan of Dromnmore, husbandman. Donogho me Donill Mc Crah of Biallyhitra, kern, and Dermot mc Teig mc Fynyn I Howlywane of Dromore, kern. Fine, one cow each. "At the suit of Edm. Mc Swyny. 20 May, 1577. (Drury's recommendation).

3034. Pardon to Florence gancagh Mc Eneslys of Kill mc Eneslis co. Cork, gent. Thady ne bully Mc Fynen of Gallane, same co. Thady mcDermot O Donevan of Kilvine, same co. and Florence Juvenis Mc Fynen mc Donogho Mc Carty of the same. Fine, 5 cows. Pardon granted. "At the earnest suits of Fynen Mc Carte, son and heir of Sir Donogho Mc Carte, deceased." 21 May, 1577.

3035. Pardon to John fitz Edmond of Geraldins of Martirstown, co. Cork, Miler or Melmory Mc Shihie of Garan James, same co. Maurus or Morough gancagh Mc Shihie and James Brenagh of Barrebehee, co. Waterford, gentlemen. Fine, 4 cows. "The seneschal of Imokilly is a suitor for this pardon." 21 May, 1577.

3036. Pardon to John McDonnogh, alias John Wallane of Kilmeleigh, co. Cork, Florence mc Donnogh O Mahowne of Downemanishe, same co. Dermot mc Donill roe of Kilmulnody, Thady mc Dermot Mc Teige of Inishfady, same co. John roe mc Teige McDermot, Hugh O Mahone of Sunaghe, Malmus mc Ee O Mahowne of same, Thady mc Owen Mc Phelim of Dunbecan, Donald oge mc Donogho Mc Teige of the Scarte, Cornelius Mc Riccarde of Kileroghan, Cornelius mc Dermot Me Donogho Mc Creagh of Kilmue, Thady Mc Felem of Glaungeill, Thady mc Owen Mc Felim, Donald Oge mc Donogho Mc Teig, Cornelius Mc Ricard of Kileroghan,

Cornelius mc Dermot Mc Donnogho, Donald mc Dermot Mc Brune, Thady mc Owen mc Felim, Thady mc Felem of Glaungeill, John Juvenis O Glavine, Rory lieghe Mc Swine, Eugene mc Donnogho Mc Fynyn, Dermot roe O Hagirtie, Donald mc Teige Mc Morrogho, Cornelius mc Donnogho Mc Connoghor, Dermot liegh mc Donnogho Mc Connoghor, Philip Mc Donnogho, Wm. reough mc Dermot O Regan, Eugene mc Fynyn Mc Donnogho, Maurice O Morehe, Eugene mc Connoghor Mc Teige, Cornelius oge Mc Dermot, Wm. Toben of Cloncuile, Cornelius mc Teige O Donovan, Donald mc Connoghor Mc Donill, Thady mc Connoghor Mc Donell and Donald Mc Teige of Cloghtradevally, same co. Fine 32 cows. 21 May, 1577.

3037. Pardon to Maurice fitz John Fitzgerald of Knockmone, co. Waterford, and many others in that county, but includes "Geoffrey Galwey fitz Edw. of Cork, merchant." Was granted "at suit of Patrick Grante of Waterford." 21 May, 1577.

3038. Pardon to Eugene or Owen Mc Carty, called McCarthy Reough of Kilbrittain, co. Cork, esq., Donald Mc Carty of Kilgoban, same co., Florence O Mahown, called O Mahown Caribry of Castlemahowne, Dermot O Mahown of same, Cornelius O Mahowne of Crookehaven and Florence O Hidriscoll called (the) O Hidriscoll of Duneshead, gentleman, Donald Donevan called (the) O Donevan, Florence O Crowly called (the) O Crowly, Donald Juvenis O Donevan of Cloughtradevally, Cornelius O Hidriscoll of Glanbaraghan, Thady mc Donoughe Mc Cartie, Florence O Mahowne of Downelohie, Milerus or Melmory mc Donoughe baccagh McSwine, Donald mc Fynen Mc Carty, Dermot mc Fynen Mc Cartie, Donald mc Fynen O Mahown, Thady O Hingerdell called (the) O Hingerdell, Donald Mc Teige Mc Moroughe, Cornelius mc Teige Mc Moroughe, Cornelius mc Teige Mc Dermot, Cormac Mc Donell ballagh, Thady mc Donill ballagh, Donald mc Cormick McDermot Dermot mc Cormock Mc Dermot and Eugene mc Teige mc Donell ballagh of said co. Fine, 25 cows. 21 May, 1577.

3039. Pardon to Cornelius mc Dermot McConly of Cloghtradvally, co. Cork, gent, Donald Stocagh of same, Cornelius mc Fynen McDonell of Drumore, Cornelius leigh Mc Teig of Moyny, Moriertagh mc Shane O Leyn of Ardentenan, Florence dullagh of Ballilaseid, Manhoun mc Teig mc Donell roe of the Skene, Thady mc Richard Mc Melaghlen of Borine, Donald mc Donogho mc Teig O Regan, Dermot mc Donogho mc Teig, Donald mc Dermot mc Donogho, Donald Mantagh Mc Owen, David O Crowly of Dromunticloghie, Thady mcDermot O Crowly, Cornelius O Mahowne of Balhine Mc Crahe, Donald mc Conoghor Mc Donougho of Brahleshe, Thady O Cullane of Lisnabryny, Dermot O Cullane, Donald O Cullane, Cormac mc Donell ballagh, Donald mc Felim, Florence farsinge Mc Carty of the Skarte, Wm. Ogianny, Cornelius O Mahown of Kenelmek, Teig ny religy O Mahown of same, Morriertagh Mc Dowling of same, in said co, and Donald keough mc Cormock Mc Carty of Cahirragh, same co. Fine 25 cows. "O Mahown Carbry is the suitor for this pardon of 25 of his men." 21 May, 1577.

3046. Lease to James Roche, gent, son to the Viscount Roche, of the castle or manor of Oldecastelton, co. Cork, lands in Castleton, Ballyremon, Balliphillipp and Ardescoe, Ballyveston, Kyldarry and Kilmacullen and

Kylclonye, parcels of said manor ; the castle or manor of Michelston and the town of Kilcoghlan, with a carue and a half of land in the tenure of Dame Ellenor Fitz Desmonde, widow of John oge Fitz Gibbon Gerralde, attainted as part of her furniture ; all are parcels of the possessions of the said John oge fitz John Gibbone, attainted. To hold for 21 years. Rent £3 18/4 for the manor of Oldcastelton and for the manor of Michelstowne during the life of Dame Ellenor, one grain of wheat, and afterwards 43/4. Fine, 77/4. 28 May, 1577.

3067. Grant to William Drurye, knt., lord president of Munster of the wardship and marriage of Florence alias Fynen, son and heir of Donal McCarthie of Kilbirtane, co. Cork, knight ; and the custody of his lands. To hold during minority. Rent, £5 6/8. Fine, £16. 2 July, 1577.

NOTES.

Fiant 2938. These rectories, etc., were part of possessions of the Augustinian abbey of St. Katharines, by Waterford, said to be founded by Ostmen. In August, 1541. Henry VIII. granted its possessions to James Sherlocke of Waterford.

Patrick seems to have been his son, and in 1577 received a commission to execute martial law in Kilkenny, Waterford and Tipperary. In March, 1539 this lease was renewed to Ellice Butler, alias Sherlocke, it being stated the former lease was forfeited for non-payment of rent. Part of the Co. Cork lands mentioned fell into the hands of the Earl of Cork. They are mentioned in a grant made to him (Nov. 29, 1603) "the towns of Curraghnebuy, Ballymac-Inleam and Costevin with 20 acres of arable land in Kilgarvan... with tithes in or near the island called Lord Barrei's great island in Co. Cork."

Another grant made to Lawrence Esmonde, knight, Ellice his wife and Patrick Sherlocke, her son (Nov. 1603) includes, "the rectory and tithes of Temple-bracknan, with the tithes of Oysters thereto belonging." (Pat. Roll James I.)

Carrickenbois=Carrignafoy.

Ballymacynleam=either Ballyellane or Ballywilliam in Great Island.

Costenevin=may be Cuskinny. Is styled Cosvynie in 1541 lease.

Kilgarvan=Kilgarvan, an old parish in Great Island. Now part of Templerobin.

Templebreican: this church was in townland of Ballybricken parish of Barnahely.

Inyspicke=Spike Island. It may be noted that the tithes of this and other small islands were inappropriate to Templebreickan and not to any parish in the Great Island.

Tithe Oysters taken in Leabynskidde. This refers to a notable oyster bed which existed near Ringaskiddy.

The surrounding district appears to have been Church property, leased to the Skiddy family by the Bishop and Chapter of the Diocese of Cork. In one of the Appendices to Caulfield's *Records of Kinsale*, a document (extracted from the Sarsfield MSS.) is given which deals with the liberties and lands of "Richard Skydde, chief of his nation, called by his old deeds, Rossebegge and Skyddye's point, now called Templebrettayne and Ryn-ny-skydde." Depositions from various persons who had held office under Richard de Cogan, Lord of Barnahely, Thomas Maol, Earl of Desmond, and Cormac oge McCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, are cited to prove that the Skiddy lands in Kerricurrihy were free from tribute to these lords or any other ; saving alone the chief rent, payable to the Bishop of Cork. The memories of the deponents appear to have reached further back than the year 1500.

2941. The ruins of Lombard's castle still exist at Buttevant.

I Ea of Rath=O Hea of Rathbarry ; *Marah*=Murragh near Enniskeane.

Rove=Rooves, near Coachford. *Morgho*, *Morrougho*, etc., now anglicised Murphy.

Conygan=Cunningham : *Malefont of Knockcullihyn*, Mellifontstown and Knockullyn (Holy hill) are two townlands near Kinsale.

Donogho roo O Longe of Kanvoy. The O Longs of Canovee, Heals of Donoghmore and Herlihs of Ballyvourney appear to have held the termon lands of their respective parish churches from a period anterior to the Anglo-Norman invasion. Many notable ecclesiastics sprung from these families.

In September, 1457, a mandate issued to the Dean of Cork, orders him to assign

to Donatus O Longayd, clerk of diocese of Cork, the immemorially united vicarages of Kennay (Canovee) and Macquindi (Magourney).

Another mandate was issued at the petition of Lactinus Y Longaych who was vicar of Achynach (Aghina) in diocese of Cloyne (Sept. 1457). (C.P.L. Vol. XI.)

In April, 1459 a Papal mandate was issued to the Dean of Cloyne concerning an exchange between Gilbert Y Lonaygh of Aghabolog vicarage and that of Eglas-mughitliala (Aglish) in diocese of Cork, held by Donald O Crumyn; Gilbert was also assigned the vicarage of Gluoyndiothead (Clondrohid).

Brycke: from breac (speckled) may have originated the surname, Brick.

3006. I wonder was this Conoghor O Mahowny, whose subsequent attainer led to the confiscation of Kinalmeaky. The other gentlemen were apparently his brothers.

3023. Some scanty remains of this Benedictine priory still exist in the Abbey graveyard of Ross. In C.P.L. it is styled St. Mary's, Ross. A Papal mandate to the Abbot de Fonte Vivo and the Prior of St. Mary's, Ross orders them (A.D. 1394) to assign to Donatus O'Donovan the canonry and prebend of (Inchidony) Island. Void by the death of Donatus O Huollachain (Holland).

Another, in 1468, states the prior-ship of St. Mary's Ross, had been long vacant since the death of the late Prior, William O Hart. It is alleged that Donatus O'Hea (O'Hea) has held the prior-ship without proper title. A petition had been received from Cornelius O'Driscoll, vicar of Creagh, stating he desired to take the habit of St. Benedict within the Monastery.

3028. The Augustinian priory of Bridgetown is referred to in C.P.L. as "de Villa Pontis" and "St. Mary de Pont." In 1312 a mandate was directed to its Prior, ordering him to lay hands on an alleged forger of Papal letters, keep him in prison and put him on short commons of bread and water.

3031. *Cornelius O Cromyne of Aghbolig*. I am of opinion that the O Cromynes also held termon lands; i.e., those belonging to the Church of Aghabulloge. Our veteran Council Member, Mr. Cornelius Cremin, is of that family, and was born at Aghabulloge, where generations of his ancestors had resided.

Cloghmucullige. The latter part of this place-name may mean "the son of Ulick," or may be derived from the Colls—who appear to have preceded the Barrett's in Ballincollig. Sir Dominick Sarsfield writes to Lord Carew:—"Ballincollig is entailed and was purchased in 8th year Edward IV. (1468-9) from Robert Coll, a knight—Deed of entail in my own hands." (Carew Calendar—Nov. 28, 1611.)

In the *Pacata Hibernia*, map of Muskerry, a castle "Cloghen mc Ulick" is marked to the south west of Ballincollig. The name is long obsolete and the district seems included in the modern townland of Grange.

An inquisition into the meares or bounds of Cloghmacullick was held at "le Nowannes" (the Ovens) in October 19, 1616, before Sir Edward Beecher, Escheator of Munster, and a Jury. They found that the meare between Cloghmacullick and the Glebe lands of . . . (Athnowen ?) extended along the highway, leading by the house of William O Hiallihie, Chancellor of the Diocese of Cork. Another boundary led westward to the ford of Kyllnyhomyne (Kilumney). The meare between Burdenstown (Ballyburden) and Cloghmac Ullick was traced eastward to the stream running northward to Kyllne Glorye. Barnaghoire (Barnagore) was to the north, the bounds following the south side of the fallowed lands "plowed by Sir Cormack Mac Dermody's tenants," until Bohernskeigh was reached. The lands of Sir Andrew Barrett, called Lyshine lay to the east.

The bounds of Knocknymaddery (?) Clashyganiffe (Classes) and Cooleroe are given. The latter extended through a thick growth of blackthorn, "until coming within view of the river of Lye (Lee) where there is a great rock upon top of the hill, from which rock the marks descend to a palm tree close by the highway opposite the church of Innyscary, and so to the river Lye." I have quoted this inquisition somewhat at length, to show the amount of topographical detail, contained in these unpublished documents in the R.I.A.

3032. Begley, Duggan, O Donoghue and Corkery, represent the anglicised form of these surnames. They are still plentiful in Muskerry, despite later confiscations and clearances.

3034. Kill mc Eneslis. In the townland of Clasharusheen, parish of Castleventry, is a place marked on the O.S. map (Cork, 121) as "Site of Clasharusheen Mansion," Near by is "Pairc na Kille." Dr. John O'Donovan quotes from a MS. of John Collins of Myross, that this was the traditional residence of the Clan Eneslis branch of the O'Donovans.

In the Downe survey maps the district is marked as "Keale" and the forfeiting proprietors in 1641 were Teige and Dermod O'Donovan.

In 1667 these lands and others adjacent were granted to Admiral Sir William Penn. His son (the famous founder of Pennsylvania) managed the lands, and in his Journal records a visit to Kile, Sleaveen and Gerah, on March 31, 1670. (Penn's Journal, published in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Jan. 1916).

At the Cork Sessions of October, 1576, it was presented that Fynne Ganegah of Ermeastie of Glanwoller and Teg Nabully of Gullane, horsemen and followers of McCarthy Reagh had on a previous May, at Gort Cross, slain Dermot O'Donovan of Carbery, gentlemen. I presume Fynne Ganegaht equates with the Florence ganecagh McEneslys of Kill Mc Eneslis mentioned in the fiant—which represents the pardon for the killing granted to him and his comrades. Glanewoller is Gleannamullin, the ancient name of Kilmeen and Castleventry districts. Fynen McCarte, at whose earnest suit the pardon was granted, was (in later years) the celebrated Florence McCarthy More.

3038. Owen McCarthy succeeded his brother, Sir Donogh as MacCarthy Reagh in the early part of 1577. Donald of Kilgobban appears to have been another brother. A presentment at Cork sessions of October, 1576 (while Sir Donogh was still living) mentions that Owen and Donyll McCarthy—brethren to the McCarthy Reagh and Fynen, son to McCarthy Reagh, daily take meat and drink by force and extortion for themselves and their train of horsemen, galloglasse and kerne, from the gentlemen and free holders of Carbery, etc.

Also that "Donell Ne Bipe" and McCarthy Reagh's young son named Fynne, on May, 25, 1576, wrongfully came with force of arms to "Erdirie Lemerarie" and seized the goods and chattels of Fynne McDermod (McCarthy) of Clan Crymyne and his poor tenants, etc.

Donell Ne Bipe (or Ne Pipi) was son to an elder brother—Cormac na haoine McCarthy Reagh—and under the tanistic system succeeded his Uncle Owen. Erdirie Lemerarie is Derrylemary, now shortened to Derry, where McCarthy Crymyn's castle still exists, (parish Desertserges).

Florence (the O Crowley). In 1547 the Chief had an armed force of eight horsemen and sixty kerne. Members of the sept possessed lands in the parishes of Fanlobbus, Kinneigh, Desertserges and Kilnagross. They fought consistently on the "Irish" side through the Elizabethan, Cromwellian and Jacobite wars and as a result lost their rights of ownership. Some went to the Continent and their names appear in lists of the Irish Brigade. Others remained at home, and existed as best they could, under the new landed proprietors. The ruins of one of their castles—Cashlean na Cruadhlaioighe—still exist at Ahakeera, in Fanlobbus parish.

Donald Juvenis O Donovan was chief of the Clan Lochlainn branch of that family. His castle of Cloghtradevally commands the entrance to Glandore village. It is one of the few early castles still inhabited. O Hingerdell survives as O Harrington—a name still plentiful in Bere and Bantry.

3039. *McConly=Connolly: Stocagh*, still used as an affix to O'Donovan and O'Sullivan families.

O'Cuillane of Lisnabryny. Lisnabrinna is in parish of Kilmeen (diocese of Ross). A tradition exists that John Collins of Myross was born in this district. He is interred in the parish churchyard of Kilmeen.

Farsinge: a nick-name, meaning spacious, broad, or generous. Several respectable families of McCarthys Farsinge (pronounced "Forshun") are in West Cork.

Cornelius O Mahown of Kenelmek and Teig ny religy O Mahown of same. In *Cal. State Papers*—August 6, 1580, there is given a summary of a letter to the Earl of Ormonde from P. Graunte—"Clan Dermondes have made friends with Cormac Mac Teage—Connogher O Mahownes head sent to Cork," etc. The letter is given in full in *Unpublished Geraldine Documents*, and the following are the relevant extracts:—

"... This is to let your lordship understand of such service as was done in the County (Cork) since your honour departed therefrom."

"First, on 25th of last month (July, 1580) Mr. Justice Walshe repaired to Carbery in company with Sir Cormac Mac Teige, Sheriff of the County, where they kept sessions, and hanged one of the galloglasse that (was) with Sir John of Desmond taking the prey of Kerrycurrehe . . . and then he sent for the Clan Dermonder which were of long time against Sir Cormac and upon their coming he made them friends . . . On 29th of July they came into Muskerry and there held sessions where there was one notable rebel executed."

"Also upon the said day, one Conogher O Mahowne, being a rebel, and (who) kept XL. (40) men, always attending upon him, was killed by two cousins german of his own—which are sons to O Mahowne that now is—and his head sent hither to Cork—which Conogher was brother to Teige McRelegey, who is also come in upon protection."

In the *Antiquities of Kinelmeaky* (J.C.H.A.S.—Jan.—June, 1934) Dr. O Riordain

noted that in the townland of Kilpatrick, parish of Brinny, was a field known as "Tadhg na Reilige," but he could obtain no information as to the reason of the name.

I sent him extracts from the Elizabethan fiants—showing that Tadhg was an O'Mahony—that he was pardoned in 1577, 1584, 1587, and 1597, was residing at Castlemahowny (1584) and at Kilpatrick (1597). (Published J.C.H.A.S. July-Dec., 1935, p. 91). I wonder is there a possibility that the Conoghor O Mahony, slain by his own cousins in July, 1580, was that Conoghor, whose death in rebellion and subsequent attainder, caused the confiscation of Kinalmeaky.

A short summary of the events relating to it is taken from Canon O'Mahony's work.

Inquisition held at Cork in 1584, found that Conoghor O Mahony was slain in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, and died seized of the seignory of Kinalmeaky.

"Bennett, in his *History of Bandon*, states that Conoghor was slain in rebellion in 1582, but further research is necessary to discover the real time and place of his death.

"Conoghor succeeded his father, Finghin or Florence O Mahony, in 1579, and according to tradition was only 23 years of age when killed.

"An inquisition held at Youghal in 1586, found that Conoghor O Mahony died, seized in fee of castles and lands in Kinalmeaky.

"On death of Conoghor, his cousin Donal (son of Cian) succeeded to the chieftancy. Was son to Florence O Mahony's eldest brother, and claimed the confiscated lands of his first cousin Conoghor. Kept up claim in 1587. State papers of that year record claims made by Owen McCarthy Reagh, and one of the O Mahownies to Kinalmeaky, the country of the late Conoghor O Mahony, containing two and a half seignories.

"In September, 1588, decision given at Cork against Owen McCarthy's claim to Kinalmeaky. In August, 1589 Owen presented another petition, which was rejected and in September the "undertakers" entered into possession.

"In 1590 Donal "Graney" O Mahoney "went into rebellion," entered and burned Castle Mahon. The whole nation of the O Mahowns is to be suspected for they do pretend title to it and are brothers and cousins of the traitor, (Norris writes from Mallow.) O Mahowne Carbry's son—Donal Grainne—doth lately repine at the settling of undertakers in Kinalmeaky, some time his father's land." Donal died about 1594 and was succeeded by Dermot, son to Florence O Mahony.

"In 1594 a suit was brought before the Privy Council on behalf of Dermot for restitution of his father's lands, and apparently he alleged that Conoghor was never seized of Kinalmeaky, for in April, 1595 the Members of the Council having received information that Conoghor O Mahony was not seized of the castles and lands mentioned ordered that a New Inquisition be held. No action was taken by the Cork authorities on that order, and in 1596 the Council wrote, countermanding it. They referred to the former Inquisitions, which stated that Conoghor was seized of the castles and lands and the claims now made by Dermot McMahon, through Florence McCarthy—his agent. Florence claimed that Conoghor O Mahony was never so seized and that the inquisitions were unduly found. And so another was to be again made concerning the rightful title to the castles and lands.

"Mr. Henry Beecher, son of Phane Beecher petitioned that if this trial was made it would prove injurious to himself and also to her Majesty. It was now decided that the first inquisition should not be questioned but to leave Dermot O Mahony and those acting with him, seek their right by petition.

"Dermot, realising the futurity of seeking legal redress, went into rebellion, and died in 1599. He was succeeded by his brother Maolmuadh, and when Hugh O'Neill came south in March, 1600, Maolmuadh met him at Inniscarra. He was invited to attend at Cork in July, 1601, and was detained there as a hostage until 1603. He was released in June of that year, under heavy bail bonds and was living at Killowen in 1612. His son Cian was released in the last months of 1603."

Now Florence O Mahown was the O Mahown Carbry in 1577, and was married to a sister to Sir Donogh and Owen McCarthy Reagh. Canon O'Mahony was of opinion that he died in 1579 and was succeeded by his son Conoghor, aged about 23 years, which Conoghor was killed in rebellion.

But the letter, calendared in C.S.P. implies that the O Mahown Carbry, in July 1580, had at least two grown-up sons, and that they killed their *cousin* Conoghor who was in rebellion at the head of 40 men.

This Conoghor may have been the Conoghor McMoriertagh of Castlemahone, who, with his brothers Teige and Moriertagh oge, was pardoned in March, 1577, and was very likely the Cornelius of Kenelmeck, who, in conjunction with Teige ne religy (his brother) was pardoned May, 1577 at the suit of O Mahown Carbry.

I suggest that he was the Conoghor O Mahony who was killed in the Desmond rebellion, and that a "packed" Jury wrongfully found in their inquisition that he was seized of Kinalmeaky.

This finding, the sons of Florence O Mahown Carbry protested against. They were aided by their cousin Florence McCarthy, while their uncle, Sir Owen McCarthy Reagh put in claims that Kinalmeaky had been held from him as over-lord. Florence McCarthy's contention that Conoghor O Mahony was never seized of Kinalmeaky, would have been proved correct if the Inquisition ordered in 1595 was held, but the influence of the undertakers, coinciding with English policy, prevented it; hence the sons of Florence O Mahony, one after another, went "into rebellion."

Observe, too, that Norris states that Donal Grainne was O Mahown Carbry's son—and that Kinalmeaky was his father's land. This seems to imply that he was son of Florence, and not of another brother, Cian—as stated by Canon O'Mahony.

3046. This lease led to a tragic end for the lessee. The story is recorded in *Unpublished Geraldine Documents*, J.R.S.A.I., 1871 :—

"James Roche, by bribery, procured letters patent of Old Castletown, etc., and summoned Edmond, the White Knight, to leave that country. Edmond showed the letter to Dermot Aultagh, his follower, who swore a great oath. 'Doth Edmond agree upon white paper which he never did before,' Roche threatened to burn and destroy the country and went to the furthest east part of Clangibbon and plundered there. Word was brought to the Knight at Kilbeheny castle. He stopped Roche at the ford of Gorteenaboulee, coming towards Mitchelstown. The Knight offered him passage through the ford on condition that he left the prey behind. Roche refused. They fought on horseback and then on foot. Roche got a stroke on the knee and one of the Knight's soldiers shot him in the face. He fled, but Gibbon Roe followed and ran him through, under the arm-pit. Dermot Aultagh—whose father Roche had done the same to—then cut Roche's throat." (Summarised).

Castle of Mitchelstown and Town of Kilcoghlan. The castle is supposed to have been originally erected by one Michel Condon. It was ruined and dismantled in the wars of 1641-9. Soon after the then Lord Kingston built an imposing structure on the site of the old castle. When erecting his magnificent castle in 1823, the third Earl of Kingston demolished every trace of the White Knight's castle and the more modern one. The new castle was the finest edifice in the South of Ireland, but it scarcely lasted a century when it was destroyed in the "war" of our own time. It remained a roofless ruin until a few years ago, when it was purchased by the Trappist Order for its fine cut-stone, which they removed to Mount Melleray and utilised in their buildings there.

Kilcoghlan (or Kilcloughane) was the name of an old church and graveyard which once existed in that portion of the Mitchelstown demesne called the "New Orchard." A dispute is said to have arisen between Caroline Fitzgerald and her husband, Robert Viscount Kingsborough (*circa* 1770) in consequence of his destroying this church and graveyard in which her ancestors were buried. He levelled the place and buried the most costly monuments and records of the White Knight and Kingston families, nine feet underneath the surface, where they remain to-day—that is if the tradition is correct.

Dame Eleanor Fitz Desmonde was second wife to John oge fitz John Gibbon and step-mother to Edmond, the White Knight—whose mother was a Condon. She was aunt to James Fitz Maurice and to Gerald the Earl of Desmond. Her husband, succoured and gave shelter to his near kinsman, Maurice Reagh Fitzgibbon, who was appointed Catholic Archbishop of Cashel in 1561. The Archbishop was in 1569 appointed as representative of the first Desmond Confederacy to the Courts of Spain and the Vatican, in company with Thomas O Herlihy, Bishop of Ross.

He endeavoured to return to Ireland in 1572, but landing in Scotland was recognised and thrown into prison. He effected his escape, went again to Spain, and died at Oporto in 1578.

How John oge Fitzgibbons lands and vassals suffered for his action may be inferred from a despatch written by Lord Deputy Sydney to the Privy Council, October 26, 1569: "From the Cahir I departed into the White Knight's country, who of long time hath remained an outlaw, and being by custom a follower of the house of Desmond, was, and is now a principal confederate with James Fitz Maurice in this rebellion . . . I therefore passed through his country, burning all the corn that was gathered and spoiling the rest. I razed one of his Castles, burned and spoiled all his other houses . . . the one in which he had the most trust he warded (garrisoned) and kept against me, which I assaulted and having no ordinance meet for battery, the soldiers manned the bawn . . . and lastly burned the iron gates and woul have entered but they in the castle set it on fire, entering themselves into a vault, where, while the fire had matter to work on, no man could safely enter. I caused a strong watch to be set about the castle all that night

and next day it was valiantly entered and the whole ward put to the sword and thrown over the top of the castle to the terror of all others."

John oge died an outlaw, and a bill for his attainder and confiscation of his lands was passed in December, 1570.

3067. This was Florence McCarthy, whose marriage in later years to Ellen, daughter and heiress to the Earl of Clancare, caused such consternation amongst the undertakers in Munster. The lands referred to in the *fiant* are set out in an inquisition taken into the lands of Sir Donogh McCarthy in June, 1577, before Sir William Drury, Lord President of Munster and a jury which comprised David Martell of Martellston, James Barry of Donboige, William Mallefunt of Courtstown, David McShane (Meade) of Meadstown, James Hoare of Monee, Florence O Mahony of Mahown Castle, John Skiddie of Frissell castle, Donald Mc Owen (McCarthy) of Drishane, Daniel O Herlihe of Ballyvorney, John oge Roche of Kynure, Peter Cogan of Ballinacourty and Fineen mc Cormac of Ballemclashy.

It was found deceased was seized of lands in Knocknegaple, Ratharowe, Ballenveny, Currymoir, Langestowne, Kildare, Cloghane, Rathdroughte, Killinstic, Ballervielline, Killinvarra, Knockbrown, Barraleigh, Martlesknoeke, Gortmeneige, Garran Rieugh, Ardgehane, Ballinagornagh, Castle Iwer and Curry I Cruolly.

That he was seized on Jan. 24, 1577 (when he died) and that Florentius or Fynen McCarthy was his son and heir, aged about 15 years.

Sir Richard Cox states that Sir Donogh McCarthy Reagh left his son, Florence, the tuath of Carriganass (opposite Innishannon) containing thirty-two ploughlands, including Dromkeen, Cremore, Ballylangly, Clashfree, Tullylands, Ballymountain, Rathrout and Carriganass. Also the tuath of Monteen (near Ballinascarth) being seven ploughlands and inclusive of Maulrour, Aghalusky and Monteen Castle. He left him the tuath Ni Kelly (surrounding Clonakilty) containing eight ploughlands, including Skartagh, Youghals Miles, etc., and the tuath of Iniskeane on the Bandon river.

The *Life and Letters of Florence McCarthy Mor*, by the late Daniel McCarthy Glas, is a veritable mine of information for all students of Elizabethan history and statecraft in Ireland.

A letter written by Florence, when a prisoner in the Tower of London—*circa* 1589—is preserved in the Salisbury MSS. (*Calendar*—published 1915—*Addenda*—page 425). It is in Irish, with an English translation, also in Florence's handwriting and addressed to Fearfessa Mac Donogh buy O'Canty, who was a noted Carbery poet and satirist of that period.

Florence states that he has written "somewhat" in Irish for the Queen's Majesty, so that she may understand it (Irish?):—

"And being persuaded that there is hardly any in Ireland more skilful in your own language than yourself, or that searched more . . . or took more pains to seek it, nor any more faithful or trusty to me . . . I pray you if you wish me life, or ever to see me fail not to come to me presently upon receipt of this letter."

(*To be continued*).